

Public Sector - Telecommunications - General

1982

JAN. — DEC.

Sharp

rise in

PO rates

CAPE TIMES
5/1/82 (267)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Sharp increases in a wide range of Post Office rates will come into effect on April 1, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, said yesterday.

Mr Smit said in a statement that the postage for a standard letter would be increased from 5c to 8c

He furnished the following details of other important adjustments. The unit cost of telephone calls will be increased by 1c to 6c, and the rental for telephone services to R4 a month

The minimum rate for calls from public telephones will rise from 5c to 10c

Installation

The installation fee of R30 for a telephone service (applicable since 1975) will be R50

The postage on non-standardized mail weighing up to 100g will be increased from 10c to 12c for surface mail and from 12c to 15c for airmail

For the next weight category, up to 250g, the rate will be 15c and 25c instead of 12c and 25c

The postage on a parcel weighing 1kg will rise from 50c to 80c for surface mail and from 90c to R1,25 for airmail

For a parcel weighing 5kg the rate will be R1,95 and R4,45 respectively, instead of today's R1,15 and R3,15

Newspapers

The rate for newspapers in the three weight classes

Similarly, the annual rental for medium-sized and large boxes will be increased from R7 and R13 to R14 and R26. Private bag fees will be increased from R6 to R12 a year

The unit cost for telex calls will rise by 1c to 6c and the rental for teleprinters (applicable since 1973) by an average of R10 to between R40 and R75 a month

The installation fee of R100 for a telex service (applicable since 1971) will be increased by R25

The current modem installation fee of R30 (applicable since 1970) will

Some increases

- Standard letter postage up 3c
- Unit cost of phone calls up 1c
- Telephone rents up R1
- Calls from public phones up 5c
- Phone installation fee up R20

PFP shocked at higher rates

JOHANNESBURG — The official Opposition spokesman on Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Alf Widman, said yesterday that he was "shocked and disgusted" at the announcement by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, that rates would be increased on April 1

In a statement, Mr Widman said "I am shocked and disgusted that the minister has seen fit to use his powers under the Act and thus evaded an open debate in Parliament where normally these increases would be proposed and discussed and would have to be motivated and voted on in

Parliament

"He has gone behind our backs and I believe he has shown his incompetence as a minister in not facing Parliament and I call on him to resign

"The spread of increases will affect every individual in South Africa who posts a letter or uses a telephone. The lack of warning to commerce and industry will catch them off balance and thus they will find themselves with incorrect budgeting

"Any debate in Parliament now would be purely academic and useless, and thus the minister has evaded the democratic rights of Parliament," Mr Widman said — Sapa

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under consideration and a further announcement in this regard would be made later

The existing basis of commission on money transfer services is rationalized to compensate the department for fixed costs and the element of risk

The existing basis of commission would be abolished and replaced by a handling charge of R1 for an ordinary money-order and a levy of 1 per cent on the amount

For telegraphic money orders the handling charge would be R1,50, together with a levy of 1 per cent on the amount, 55c for the advice telegram and 5c a word for any private message

The current handling charge of R1 on cash-on-delivery parcels would be raised to R1,30 a parcel with a levy of 1 per cent on the trade charge

Mr Smit also said despite the proposed increases the new rates would still be substantially lower than those in most other countries

Mr Smit said early notice was given of the increases in order to enable businesses to adapt their budgets

He said inflation and cost increases in practically every sphere of the post office's activities would result in serious financing problems unless rates were increased as soon as possible

The annual operating surplus of the Post Office, would become an operating loss of some R70m in 1982/83 if rates were not increased

Mr Hennie Smit

be increased to between

CAPE TIME
5/1/82

(267)

will be increased from R100 and R350 depending on the signalling speed of the modem

10c, 12c and 15c to 12c, 15c and 20c
Miscellaneous services fees will rise over a wide spectrum. For instance, the service fee payable in addition to the postage for the registration of a postal article will go from 20c to 40c

For the certification of a postal article, the new service fee will be 20c instead of the 10c

The charge for express delivery of a postal article will be R1 instead of 30c, and in future priority treatment postal articles will cost 80c instead of the 40c

Private box

The demurrage payable on parcels not collected within 7 working days will rise from 3c to 10c a day

The minimum rental for a private box, which has stood at R5 a year since 1952, will be increased to R10 a year

The rental for modems, which at present is between R25 and R90 (applicable since 1971), will rise to between R30 and R150

The annual licence fee for private radio communication systems will increase by between R4 and R10 a licence. The current licence fees had been fixed in 1952

Mr Smit pointed out that the telegraph service had been operating at a loss for many years and that the loss this year would amount to some R22-million. The rate for this service was, however, still

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Post increases cause concern

CAPE TIMES 6/1/82 (267)

Industrial Reporter

SHOCK across-the-board increases in Post Office rates announced by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, on Monday were yesterday slammed by organized commerce and industry in the Cape.

The president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Tony Silberberg, said the chamber could only express grave concern at the increases.

Noting there had been no indication of the huge increases in the September Post Office budget, he said few businessmen could have expected the jump or made allowance for it in their budgets. This could well produce financial embarrassment for many firms. "Moreover the increases cannot be absorbed and will have to be passed on to the man in the street."

Saddled

"It is unfortunate that the country should be saddled with the sharp increases when it is so vital that we should be getting to grips with inflation."

"As long as the govern-

ment continues to give the nod to excessive increases in administered prices so we in South Africa will have to continue to watch our inflation rate climbing or at best remaining at its present dangerous level."

Mr Silberberg said it was important to know the degree to which revenue derived from the Post Office was being used for the financing of capital development.

The chamber had been sharply critical of the tendency for state corporations to finance capital development to a relatively high extent from revenue and the Director General, Finance, Mr Joop de-Loor, had given an assurance at the recent Asocom annual congress in Durban that the authorities would watch this closely.

Excessive

The director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Roos, described the increases as "excessive". Moderate hikes had been expected.

For the business community, letters and circulars formed the main pillar of communication, and the 60 percent rise in postage rates plus other increases was highly inflationary.

Industry had warned before of the disruptive effects of a sharp hike on carefully planned budgets. Smaller increases over shorter periods were more easily absorbed.

Smit on leave as tariff controversy heats up

Cape Times
7/1/82

267

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, is keeping clear of the controversy his pending postal tariff hikes have sparked

And his senior staff are unable to explain the obvious financial troubles into which the department has slipped since September

Mr Smit's private secretary, Mr J J Swart, said in Cape Town yesterday that the minister was still on leave and would only be available next week

The Acting Postmaster General, Mr Rudie Raath, said he could not respond to Opposition attacks on behalf of Mr Smit

Preferable

However Mr Raath said he personally felt that regular, small tariff increases would be preferable to a relatively drastic hike such as that announced for April 1

But he could not say why Mr Smit had announced massive hikes only four months after telling Parliament that any increases would be phased in gradually

Mr Raath explained that spiralling costs and a growing demand for services had forced his department to seek extra revenue

Mr Alf Widman of the PFP and Mr Brian Page of the NRP both said this week that Mr Smit gave the impression in Parliament last year that all was "rosy" in his department

He boasted that tariff increases were unnecessary at that stage and said an operating surplus of R41-million was expected for the year

But in a statement on

Monday Mr Smit said an operating loss of R70-million was expected in the coming financial year unless tariffs were increased

In his budget speech on September 1, Mr Smit said "Although it has been accepted over the years that there will always be cross-subsidisation of the non-profitable services by the more profitable services, there must obviously be limits to such subsidisation and the aim must be to bring the tariffs for the services as close as possible to the actual cost of rendering them

"The Post Office therefore aims at gradually adjusting the tariffs of those services which are being operated at a loss to a maximum subsidisation of 10 percent

The increases announced on Monday include

- 26,5 percent on telephone bills — call unit costs from 5c to 6c and telephone rental from R3 to R4 a month
- 60 percent on standardised mail rates — from 5c to 8c
- 66 percent on telephone installation costs — R30 to R50
- 100 percent on the minimum cost of telephone calls from public booths — 5c to 10c
- An average of 23 percent on non-standardised mail
- An average 52 percent on parcel mail
- 100 percent on some post office boxes and bags and 50 percent on small private post offices boxes
- Telex services by around 20 percent
- Telex installation costs by 25 percent
- An average of 71 percent on postal order commissions on amounts from R10 to R50

Financed by money cost

(267) (277) *Staw* **How the censored**

Crossroads, the squatter camp of corrugated iron houses built by black labourers and their wives, began to grow on the outskirts of Cape Town in 1975. At the time it seemed likely that the government would eventually demolish this camp as it had destroyed others. I decided to film Crossroads and to document the lives of some of the people before it happened. The film was completed in July 1978 when Crossroads housed approximately 20 000 people.

The film shows how they built their schools and churches and initiated self-government. It attempts to explain from a sociological and economic viewpoint why Crossroads came into being and why it is part of a repetitive pattern.

I particularly wanted the implications of the Pass Laws to be explained by the people affected to enable them to articulate why they felt compelled to remain in Cape Town with their families and to bring this evidence on to South African TV so that people could judge the issue for themselves.

1 South African TV

In 1977 the University of Cape Town held a documentary film festival at which Jenny Barraclough of the BBC was the special guest. In a discussion panel she asked a senior South African Television (SATV) producer why he didn't show documentary material that was more analytical and critical. His reply was that nobody ever offered it to him. If good enough he would welcome it and broadcast it.

Spurred on by this I submitted the film to him suggesting that the screening might be

followed by a panel discussion.

2 The Publications Board

SATV is not obliged to submit its material to the Publications Board, but any film to be screened elsewhere has to be passed by the Board. In submitting the film I included a memorandum stating among other things, that all statements and still photographs used in it had previously been published in South Africa in books and newspapers. I also stated that I had waited for over seven

weeks to interview the chairman of the Administration Board in charge of Crossroads before his final refusal.

The views expressed by expert witnesses were evenly divided between those who favoured declaring the film undesirable and those who did not. There seemed to be a tendency amongst the witnesses to argue the merits and demerits of the removal scheme rather than those of the film itself (my italics).

This statement substantiates the film's

aim. But in spite of the fact that a top SATV producer wanted to broadcast the film with additions, that half the academic experts on the Publications Board were in favour the Directorate of Publications declared on 6 September 1978 that the film was undesirable and that the committee has rejected it unconditionally, within the meaning of Section 47-2d and 2e of Act 42 of 1974. The following is the official summary of the decision:

(a) Undesirable, as stated on 10/9/78

RS Are 'Guarding' Your Mind

The recent documentary on Crossroads has been denied public viewing to avoid an undesirable image of the Government at national and international level. This decision, says Linda Wilson, denies South Africans information at a time of transition when the implications of the laws need debate.

The issue of Crossroads is presented in a forthright and unflinching manner. This type of orientation in an explicit form is calculated to prejudice white relations and bring peace and

public, and cause international reaction which could prejudice the safety of the State

(b) Undesirable Content
Frontation Present
While Crossroads is in existence, the film will be calculated to inflame black frustration, real or alleged,

for a dangerous confrontation with the authorities

(c) Undesirable Content
The film indicates that residents of Crossroads would defy the authorities by illegal action should the latter proceed with the de-

molition of the camp

(d) Undesirable White Reaction
The film is calculated to inflame white reaction through its accusations of implied heartlessness, cruelty, brutality and ideological obsession against the authorities

(e) Undesirable and prejudicial information
The film is calculated to provoke international hostility of an extreme kind against the Republic

(f) Undesirable including foreign workers
Since the majority of

the squatters in Crossroads are migrants from Transkei, the film is also calculated to incite citizens of a foreign country in confrontation with an illegal action against South Africa

51 The film is cleverly produced to persuade the black viewer that he is the victim of ruthlessness, brutality and statutory violence to which violence in the form of breaking the law would be an acceptable alternative

Comment Nothing in the film suggests that

breaking the law is acceptable. People merely say, for example, "I came to Cape Town because of a sick child, to join a husband, for medical care, to support the family, to live a normal family life" If the law prevents this, the choice is difficult. Those blacks whose children watched a man in a bulldozer single-handedly, wilfully, destroying their homes do not need to be persuaded by a film

Obviously a great deal of time and consideration went into writing the censors' re-

port. The Board has carefully argued its viewpoint, but only to me, a single member of the public. Because South Africa is in a state of change and transition it is more urgent than ever that the public be kept informed of all sides of its current history and the implications of its laws.

If an ensuing debate is to have any meaning, it must include those who suffer under the law as much as those who implement it

This edited version is republished from Index on Censorship

(267)

PO warns of further fees rise

Political Staff

Though Post Office tariffs will go up an average 17 percent on April 1, more increases are on the way.

But giving notice of this in his Post Office budget speech today, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, offered no hint of the size of the new rises.

However, at a Press conference, the Postmaster-General, Mr H O Bester, made it clear that he needed large sums for capital development to meet growing demands, particularly by blacks, for Post Office services — especially telephones.

At least half this money will have to come from self-financing sources — profits on services.

The only increase announced by Mr Smit today is a R1 surcharge on telegrams. The service is running at a loss of R22 million — about 51 percent of the operating cost.

ANNOUNCED

Mr Smit's budget was low key because he has already announced tariff increases and salary rises for Post Office staff.

He again avoided giving details of the pay increases, but Mr Bester said they were in line with those granted to Railways staff — an average 15 percent.

Mr Smit concentrated on telling Parliament of massive modernisation schemes for the Post Office — including improvements to its savings bank and postal services, and telephone and telex systems.

The Post Office expects to earn R1 716,2 million in the coming year, against estimated operating expenditure of R1 475 million.

PO tariffs to go up again, says Minister

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ARGUS 16/3/82

Political Staff

ANOTHER increase in Post Office tariffs is looming on top of the 17 percent average increase which takes effect on April 1

Giving notice of further increases in the not too distant future in his Post Office budget speech today, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Henne Smit, however, gave no indication of the size of the expected increases

BLACK DEMANDS

At a Press conference, the Postmaster General, Mr H O Bester, however made it clear that he required large sums of money for capital development to meet growing demands particularly from blacks for post offices and in particular telephone services

At least 50 percent of this money would have to come from self-financing sources. In other words from profits on services. The increases were in line with those granted to the railways staff. These increases averaged 15 percent.

Mr Bester said increases would also be introduced more regularly than in the past

The only tariff increase announced by Mr Smit today is a one rand surcharge on all telegrams. The service was running at a loss of R22-million for the current year. This amount was about 51 percent of the operating cost of the service

Mr Smit's budget was low key because he had already announced tariff increases for April 1 in January and salary increases for Post Office staff last month.

Mr Smit again avoided giving details of the salary increases but at the Press conference Mr Bester said

SATISFIED

Mr Bester said the staff associations, although they had wanted more, were satisfied with the amount in view of the economic situation of the country.

Mr Smit concentrated on informing Parliament of big modernisation schemes for the post office, including improvements to the post office savings bank, postal services and telephone and telex communications.

The Post Office expected to earn R1 716,2-million in the forthcoming year with operating expenditure estimated at R1 475-million.

8:34 17/3/88 (767) 27

Public won't hear 'detainee' interview

By ANNE SACKS

THE SABC has silenced a Radio Today report on the nationwide Detainees' Week

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said yesterday an SABC reporter had interviewed him at the weekend on the aim of Detainees' Week, the role of the DPSC, conditions under which detainees are held, and security laws in general

He was told the next day the three-minute report — intended for Radio Today — was unsuitable for broadcast
Mr Kim Shippey, director

of English Radio, said yesterday he was not aware of the item

The acting editor of Radio Today, Mr Peter Beiles, could not be contacted but an SABC spokesman said items were rejected for a variety of reasons, including lack of newsworthiness

The DPSC spokesman said in the radio interview that security laws had not inhibited violent protest over the last 20 years but had had the opposite effect

"So one can say that our security laws are in themselves terroristic," he said

Report on Detainees' Week withdrawn

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The SABC has withdrawn a Radio Today report on the nationwide Detainees' Week

A spokesman for the Detainees Parents Support Committee said yesterday that a SABC representative had interviewed him at the weekend on the aim of Detainees' Week, the history and aims of the DPSC, conditions under which detainees are held and security laws in general

He was told the next day that the three-minute report — intended for the early morning news magazine programme — was unsuitable for broadcast

Mr Kim Shippey, director of English Radio said yesterday he was not aware that the item had been either solicited or rejected

Although the acting editor of Radio Today Mr Peter Beiles, could not be contacted yesterday an SABC representative said items are rejected for a variety of reasons, including their newsworthiness

The DPSC spokesman said in the radio interview that over the past 20 years, security laws had not inhibited violent protest but had had the opposite effect

55%



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

Probe State tariff hikes, group urges

By STAN MAHER

A FULL-SCALE investigation into the way State corporations such as the Post Office increased tariffs to cover their capital costs was called for last night by representatives of commerce and industry

The call was made by the National Consultative Committee on Postal Affairs, which represents the private sector, less than two weeks before Post Office tariff increases averaging 17% come into effect on April 1

The committee said in a statement that it seriously questioned the current high level of self-financing by the Post Office, which had become necessary to buy high technology communications equipment.

The committee said it "doubts whether South Africa can afford such developments at this stage".

"As this issue of what constitutes a safe degree of self-financing of State corporations has now obviously become a major question for economic policy as a whole,

the committee recommends that a full-scale investigation into this matter should again be undertaken, in conjunction with the private sector."

The statement follows a warning by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, in his Post Office budget speech on Tuesday, that more increases were on the way.

The committee said it appreciated that the Post Office was a victim of inflation and that moderate increases in tariffs were inevitable

But it did not believe that tariff adjustments "should be linked to ever-increasing levels of self-financing by the Post Office"

A higher degree of self-financing by State corporations was inflationary and meant an increased capital programme which was contrary to the theme of "consolidation and adjustment" in South Africa's current economic policy, the committee said

It congratulated the Post Office for the emphasis being placed on training and for encouraging employment of staff from other population groups

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18/3/82

	Internal	External
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Examiners' Initials		

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WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

POLITICS

PO to spend ⁽²⁶⁷⁾ R1,7m in EL ^{D. De Ponce 19/3/82}

CAPE TOWN — The Post Office is to spend R1,7 million in the East London area on capital projects, the MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, said yesterday

Over 1 100 new telephone lines would soon come into operation in East London, Amalinda and the West Bank, he said

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs had also approved the establishment of a post office in the coloured residential area of Pefferville

The post office in Pefferville would be built on an available site and the undertaking was ex-

pected to be completed during 1982-3 at an anticipated cost of R45 000

At the post office in East London the parcel delivery section was being improved at a cost of R12 000

Four additional floors were at present being added to the automatic exchange in Park Avenue. This should be completed in December this year at a cost of R408 000

The new workshop at Wilsonia, which is already being erected, would be completed in June 1983 at an expected cost of R840 000

Tenders for the new automatic exchange at Amalinda would close in July this year and would be completed by January 1984 at a cost of R400 000

A further 600 telephone lines would be available for service by the end of June 1982 and 366 lines would be opened in Amalinda by the end of March

Considerable cable work in the West Bank area would be completed by the end of August 1982 and 212 existing applications of service would be provided for, Mr De Pontes said — PC

MR DE PONTES

POST OFFICE FM 19/3/82

Rate spectre

267

More severe tariff increases at greater frequency is the grim prospect that emerges from the Post Office budget

In line with highly developed Western nations, whose postal services generate 100% of capex funds from operating revenue, Posts Minister Hennie Smit thinks the time has come for the department to strive for a 80/20 ratio between own funds and loan funds

The implications for users are a great deal more serious than is apparent. Even after taking into account the punitive tariff increases announced on January 5 (hoisting the cost of some services 55%) and including the R1 telegram handling fee announced this week, the degree of capex self-financing will barely exceed 50%. That was the level suggested by the Franzsen Commission in 1970 for State administered services like power, transport and communications. The Department of Posts and Telecommunications (DPT) maintained an average self-financing level of 48,7% in the

MONEY TIGHTENS

Speculation intensified on Wednesday that a further rise in the prime lending rate of the banks could not be far off. The bankers' acceptances rate climbed 0,25% to 18,25%. Last week it stood at 17,75%.

The rise in the rate reflected the very tight conditions in the money market where the discount houses experienced a shortage amounting to R853m. These in turn were primarily the result of two major factors — the deterioration in the balance of payments deficit and the government's own deficit.

"I expect to see a 21% prime any day

now," said one banker. "It is only a question of time."

One of the problems the banks face is the Limitation and Disclosure of Finance Charges Act (Ladofca). Under this legislation they cannot effectively charge borrowers of under R100 000 more than 20%.

There is, therefore, some speculation that a split level may be instituted by the banks in their rate structure. The big borrowers could find themselves being charged the higher of two rates.

There are, of course, precedents for such a move.

10 years to 1981. But it fell to 36,3% in the current financial year due to cost inflation and the declining external value of the rand.

Self-financing of capex is sound enough financial policy for any undertaking. Particularly, when long-term capital market rates are at historic highs and provided margins are not too severely squeezed by competition and cost inflation.

To a monopoly like the DPT, which is not subject to the disciplines of the market, the attractions of self-financing are obvious. And when Smit goes to the trouble of calculating that SA postal and telecommunica-

tions tariffs are 20%-30% of those in France, Germany and the UK, it is difficult to shake off the fear that he plans to close the gap.

As a first step, the DPT seems to have set itself the target of bringing postal and telegram rates into line with costs. These services are set to run at a loss of R57,6m and R22m respectively in 1982/83. Both services are labour-intensive and labour costs make up 70% of operating overheads. Perhaps a greater proportion of capex should be poured into the elimination of such labour, in which case a higher degree of capex self-financing would be justified.

The DPT has neither shareholders to account to, nor competitors to ensure that resources are allocated in the most efficient manner.

To reject the Franzsen guidelines on self-financing out of hand, or pretend long-term capital market rates are going to stick forever at 14% or 15%, or pretend foreign supplier credits will never again become attractive seems unwise.

SA is not a developed country and the communications network will remain capital-hungry for many years to come. The DPT's capital requirements should be met by a skilful blend of loan and own funds, not a blind commitment to one or the other.

Cable ship to have major refit

(267) Post 27/4/82

By GEORGE YOUNG

THE oldest ship on the South African register, the 1,500-ton steamer Cable Restorer, which spends most of its life swinging to a buoy off Simonstown where she waits for a call to repair defects in the Lisbon ocean cable, is to undergo a major refit to make her fit for another five years' service

Owned by the Government, and bought ostensibly for maintaining the telephone cable until it runs into deeper water in the Atlantic, the Cable Restorer has been managed and manned for the Post Office by Safmarine, and the ship undergoes an annual refit at the Cape where it is expected an extensive rehabilitation will begin this week

The Cable Restorer was built on the Tyne in the bad days of the Second World War, when the shipyards were regularly subjected to night raids

But to maintain essential ocean cables, the British Government pushed on with the construction of cable ships to replace those being sunk

An extensive survey of the 38-year-old hull will be made in drydock, and the deck plant rejuvenated

The Cable Restorer does not boast much luxury, but enjoys the distinction of being the last reciprocating engine steamer in service on the seaboard

Would-be steam engineers, however, cannot get much experience in her because the ship so rarely goes to sea

It is not known yet what the major refit to the ship will cost because the survey may establish the need for replacing more of the bottom plates

Because of the ship's vintage and the fact she has not before undergone a detailed structural survey, numerous replacements may prove necessary

Because of the enormous cost of building a replacement — about R12 million — the decision to rehabilitate the veteran Cable Restorer is regarded as a reasonable alternative in view of the limited uses of the ship

But in time of a cable break the vessel's services prove essential

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\$ 915
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* 816
* 736
* 1 025
* 750

GPO planning revolution in communications

Bus. ARGUS

8/5/82

267

SOUTH AFRICANS could be on the verge of an electronics revolution which could greatly change many of their business habits and have a big effect on their social lives.

The Post Office is conducting trials with a new system aimed at enabling anyone with a telephone, TV set and a special adaptor to communicate in writing with anyone else with the same equipment

By Derek Tunmer, Business Editor

The system, called Beltel, is intended to provide message, transaction and information facilities for anyone who is linked into it.

This service may appear to be merely an inferior duplication of what can be done by telephone. But the new system can offer some important advantages, such as greater accuracy and greater convenience when compared with using a phone.

As all messages would

be in writing the possibility of a communication error would be greatly reduced.

Convenience

The greater convenience arises from the recipient of the message not having to be available, as is necessary with a telephone call, when the message is transmitted. The message is stored and transmitted to him when he switches in. This means that the sender is

not inconvenienced by an engaged line nor has to wait until someone answers the phone.

This message and transaction facility means that a user would be able to instruct his bank to pay his bills or order goods from his chemist, bottle-store or supermarket — and check the prices.

He could book tickets for the cinema and the theatre, arrange an overseas holiday, and also arrange payment. Beltel would thus enable him to

conduct more extensive business transactions than he could do by phone.

The public would, in addition, be able to get information from the system, such as the stock exchange prices, the latest news headlines, what's on at the local cinemas and theatres, air and train schedules, details of special offers and sales at local shops and supermarkets, or virtually any news or information for which there is a wide public demand.

Experimental

Mr D J Malan, senior director of Potel (the Post Office Teletronic Institute), said the experimental period was expected to last until 1984. Then a marketing trial would be conducted for another year or so, after which a decision could be taken on long-term development.

A user would need either an adaptor with a keyboard to link his television set to his telephone wire or would have to acquire a Beltel console. The adaptor was expected to cost about R500. The console in Britain would cost about R1 800.

Apart from an installation fee, estimated at about R25, and an annual fee of R6, the user would have to pay the normal fee each time he used telephone wire. He would also have to pay a fee or "port charge" whenever he made use of the post office computer.

Optimistic

Technical circles tend to think the post office is being rather optimistic in its plans. Doubts have been expressed about its ability to provide the facility and whether an adaptor and keyboard could be available at anything as low as R500.

However, the experiment is still in an early stage and much development work remains to be done.

Phantom losses



Jock Falkson is MD of Effective Letters, one of SA's leading direct response advertising organisations, and a big user of the postal service

The postal service did not suffer an operating loss of R51m, as claimed, in the 1981/82 financial year. On the contrary, it may have subsidised other government departments to the extent of R100m

While on the one hand the SAR and SAA increase their prices for postal freight annually, the Post Office in turn delivers their mail free. In fact, it does this for every government and provincial department and office in the country

The quantity of mail generated by 40 000 civil servants is considerable. If all these government departments actually do reimburse the Post Office for handling their official mail, it would be enlightening if the Postmaster-General indicated the amounts thus recovered in his annual report

During its last financial year the Post Office received and paid out over R1 billion on behalf of its "agency" services. In turn, it received R6,31m by way of compensation — less than one seventh of 1c for each rand handled

If the Post Office charged a nominal 6% for its agency services, this alone would have brought in R60m — by itself enough to have wiped out the so-called operating deficit of R51m. Certainly, none of the agencies in question could set similar facilities for 6c in the rand.

The Post Office does not, of course, consider the telephone department as one of its agencies. Yet it is an agency in the sense that the Post Office collects hundreds of millions of rand from telephone subscribers who pay their accounts at Post Offices throughout the

country.

Why should the Post Office be expected to subsidise its revenue-rich telecommunications department? How much is this annual subsidy worth at 6% handling commission? In addition, the P O carries mail free to the Receiver of Revenue and certain departments

Based on published figures, the subsidy to the publishing industry for 1981 was R25m. Fortunately, this subsidy is being phased out and should be less than R10m in 1982

It should not be assumed that the price of postage can be increased *ad infinitum* without serious repercussions. On the contrary, the number of letters handled over the last two years shows that the Post Office, too, is subject to the law of diminishing returns. In 1980 the increase was only 5,5%. In 1981 it was down to 0,84%

Considering that these were two boom years for SA, it is quite clear that the Post Office is already in the process of pricing itself out of the market. Surely no other commodity or service increased its price by 166% — as did second class internal mail — from 3c to 8c over the last two years

If the portents are not clear one should consider the telegraphic service in comparison. The Post Office had been making a loss on its telegraphic service for the past few years. In effect, it costs the Post Office more to deliver a telegram than the sender pays. Consequently, the P O has been increasing telegraphic costs from year to year. The number of telegrams has dropped and the loss has increased. The latest step by the P O is to impose a R1 surcharge on all telegrams

I don't know whether the Post Office believes this will balance the telegraphic account. I believe it will kill it

The only ray of light is the advent of electronic mail. In my view the Post Office should double its efforts to introduce this service. It is SA's only hope of postal efficiency at high speed and reasonable cost

DECLINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HONOURABLES
268
Ibid, pp 39-43
Michael Ward, Response to the Problem Statement in Proctor Sims (ed), op cit
p 164
Benson, 1978, op cit
Maasdorp L...
Knight, op cit
Conference

3/6/82 267

Bills paid but phones ~~cut~~ off

D. Dipatch

MDANTSANE — Some Mdantsane telephone subscribers have found they have had their telephones suspended when they have paid their accounts

And for one business — a garage run by Mr H M Jekwa — the mistake has occurred in two successive months

"It happened on my April account and I got the same on my May account," Mr Jekwa said

He had taken up the

matter with the Postmaster, Mr S Ngcaba, who had told him the mistakes must have been made in their head office in Zwelitsha

"I have found this inconvenient and for a company whose telephone bills are never less than R100 a month I feel I am not getting a fair deal for the support I am giving," Mr Jekwa said

A spokesman for a brewery Mrs R Birch,

said they had had the same problem but were more concerned about the generally poor service offered by the telephone exchange in Mdantsane

She thought much of the problem with suspending telephones occurred when people paid by cheque

Mr V Ngxoweni, who runs a welding business, said he had also found that his lines were disconnected when he had

paid
And all one is told when one takes the matter up with the post office here is the these mistakes are made in Zwelitsha, which is no explanation at all," he said

The Postmaster, Mr S Ngcaba referred inquiries to the Ciskei Director General for Posts and Telecommunications who was not available for comment yesterday — DDR

African Garment Workers Union (Natal)
 African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)
 African Trunk & Box Workers Union
 Black Allied Workers Union
 Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
 Garment Workers Union of South Africa
 Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
 General Workers Union
 General Workers Union of South Africa
 National Union of Clothing Workers
 National Union of Leather Workers
 National Union of Textile Workers
 South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
 S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
 S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union (Cape)
 Tailoring Workers, Dressmaking & Furriers Industrial Union
 Tanning, Footwear and Allied Workers Union
 Textile Workers Industrial Union
 Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)
 Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union
 Trunk & Box Workers Industrial Union

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Tobacco Workers Union
 National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers
 Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Tobacco

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
 Sweet Workers Union
 Sugar Industry Employees Union
 South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
 S.A. Boltermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
 S.A. Electrical Workers Association
 Western Province Sweet Workers Union
 Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
 Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Phones: Venter explains

183 267
4/6/82 D. Dispatch

EAST LONDON — Cis-keian telephone subscribers who paid their accounts in full on or before the due date appearing on their account would not have their service suspended, the Ciskei Director-General of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr F Venter, said in a statement yesterday

Mr Venter was reacting to a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch in which Mdantsane subscribers said their services were suspended although they had paid their accounts

Subscribers who fell behind on payments were given a "long period of grace" before the service was suspended or discontinued. If an account had not been settled six weeks after the due date, the service was suspended. If, after a further two weeks the account had

not been paid, the service was discontinued

Subscribers who paid by cheque should make sure the top portion of their account accompanied the payment, Mr Venter said

Referring to a complaint about the "generally poor service" offered by the Mdantsane exchange, Mr Venter said that since December 4 last year he had received one written complaint about the alleged poor service

Everything possible was being done to render a satisfactory service and obviate public complaints. Occasionally it happened that a telephone service was inadvertently suspended "due to a multitude of reasons" and the Post Office regretted any inconvenience, Mr Venter said — DDR

- Commercial, Cate
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- Eretoria Vakkoo
- National Union o
- National Union o
- Kimberley Shop A
- Domestic Workers
- Concession Store
- Commercial, Cate
- Black Allied Wor
- Wholesale & Reta
- WHOLESALE & RETA
- S.A. Electrical
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- Black Allied Workers Union
- Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
- Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa
- Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers
- CONSTRUCTION
- Johannesburg Municipal Water Work Mechanics Union
- General Workers Union
- Escom Workers Association
- Escom Salaried Staff Association
- Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association
- Cape Town Gas Workers Union
- ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER
- S.A. Diamond Workers Union
- S.A. Association of Dental Mechanicians
- Optical Workers Union
- Jewellers and Goldsmiths Union
- Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa
- Other

Coloured poet on SABC board

ARGUS

22/7/82

267

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Poet and author Mr S V Petersen has been appointed to the SABC Board of Control — the first coloured to become a member of the board

Mr Petersen's appointment, and that of the

Chaplain-General of the South African Defence Force, Major-General J A van Zyl, takes effect from August 1

The appointments were announced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha

Mr Petersen was involved in a controversy over membership of the Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde in 1978, when seven aca-



Mr S V Petersen

demy's members resigned over its inability to decide on Mr Petersen's proposed membership.

In 1978 the academy finally did invite Mr Petersen to become a member

He turned down the offer, saying he was not against the academy, but his decision was taken purely for health reasons

Anger over TV coverage of the Swaziland deal

SHODDY coverage of the controversial Swaziland deal by the South African Broadcasting Corporation is fast bringing to a head the years of anger and criticism fired at the organisation.

When the Cabinet made its decision on June 8 to hand over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland it could little have imagined the side effects and harsh reactions it would create.

When Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said in Durban the other night (a statement the SABC was not present to hear or report) that the deal could result in a permanent change in the politics of South Africa, he might prove to be more prophetic than even he realised.

Apart from such issues as the manner in which black and white politicians have joined forces to oppose the move in an almost unprecedented manner for South Africa, the SABC may finally be forced to review its selection of news.

Opposition politicians and numerous organisations have over the years continually expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which SABC news coverage is handled. But this dissatisfaction has, with the Swaziland issue, grown to virtually uncontrolled anger.

The South African public has been treated to lengthy programmes giv-

The SABC has gone too far this time

By BRUCE CAMERON

The Government side of the story but with very little of the side of those opposing the Cabinet decision being broadcast or televised

Mr Brian Page MP (NRP Umhlanga), who for almost nine years has been a major critic of the SABC, reflects the opinion of most opposition politicians, when he says "The SABC has now gone too far it is time to call a halt to this abuse of a public utility by the Government

"The SABC is actually creating a dangerous situation for the South African public that can be compared with what happened in Rhodesia.

"In Rhodesia the Government-controlled broadcasting service kept the public blissfully unaware of the real situation and they were shocked when the end came.

"Similarly, in the present situation the public is being kept totally unaware of the anger that has been generated by the Government's decision, particularly the anger of the Zulus.

"By trying to avoid increased opposition to the decision by slanting news reports, fuel is being added to the fire in an already very tricky situation.

"If, among other things, the SABC had paid attention to the problems in Soweto before 1976, not only would the public but also the Government have been made aware of what was happening and it could have helped prevent that tragedy in South African history."

In answer to the recent criticism of the lack of full coverage of the Swaziland issue, Mr Kobus Hamman, head of the TV news department, said that if Chief Buthelezi "convinces us that there are aspects of the matter which deserve to be broadcast, but haven't been, then we might well reconsider."

The accusations that the SABC is purely a lackey of the Govern-

Article
23/9/82

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312

ment have a substantial basis when one looks back at the coverage of a number of major events over the past few years, although critics are probably right when they claim the Swaziland deal has been the worst in a long history.

One of the better examples was the occasion when former Judge Anton Mostert blew the whistle on the Informa-tion scandal. Every newspaper in the country, Afrikaans and English, ignored Government attempts to stop the publication of the judge's revelations, but the SABC meekly obeyed.

On another occasion Mr P W Botha demanded, at a public meeting, that SABC tone down its reporting of unrest in

black townships. Again the SABC meekly obliged, relegating sparse coverage to the end of news programmes.

But even when the SABC covers events, claiming that it is giving equal coverage, it manipulates the coverage subtly.

Although politicians accept that Cabinet Ministers, by virtue of the fact that they make announcements on actual policy, should receive greater coverage, they take the greatest exception to the many political speeches and to the way in which nearly every public appearance they make is reported, whether they say something sensible or not.

But what is the answer to the shortcomings of SABC?

Mr Page says it should look at the British Broadcasting Corporation and it should reconstitute its board of governors.

A comparison with the BBC is interesting, particularly in relation to the recent Falklands war. The BBC was strongly criticised for not only giving the official British side of the story but also that of the Argentinians

Another interesting aspect that the SABC could study is the policy of not only the BBC but also of Independent British Television not to give their own opinion on political subjects.

In a book published a few years ago Grace Goldie, who was until recently head of the BBC Television Talks and Current Affairs, said the ban was imposed initially for technical reasons because there was only one television station, which would limit a diversity of opinion.

SABC blasted again on deal

CAPE TIMES 23/7/82

Political Correspondent

Colonial boundaries

THE SABC, which has yet to give full coverage of opposition to the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland, yesterday broadcast another commentary supporting the land deal

This came only a day after the Progressive Federal Party media spokesman, Mr David Dalling, again criticized SABC'S "one-sided" coverage and accused the corporation of favouring the government case

Mr Dalling said in a statement that interested parties such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, and Mr Enos Mabuza, deposed Chief Executive Councilor of Kangwane, should publicly call on the SABC to give them equal time

Yesterday's "Current Affairs" commentary highlighted the problem of colonial boundaries in post-colonial Africa. It said the government's aim was to correct where possible distortions caused by arbitrarily imposed co-

The commentary quoted reports of support for the deal from the heads of state of Mozambique and Morocco and endorsement in moderate countries such as Kenya

It also quoted the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, stating in April that South Africa "should not stand in the way of nations that wish to unite with one another anew in cases where they have predominantly common pasts, cultural ties and a common future"

No mention was made of the considerable opposition from the leaders of the people concerned in Kangwane and Ingwavuma or of the fact that the African National Congress has denied reports that it supported the deal

● A Durban correspondent reports that the head of public relations for the SABC, Mr Hein Jordaan, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu was welcome to approach the corporation directly on the issue



PO can stop contracts

1/8/82
G. Times
767
FOLLOWING rumblings of discontent in the electronics industry that were reported by Business Times last week, the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr B de Klerk, says that, in the event of unsatisfactory performance on the part of a supplier, long-term supply agreements can be cancelled by the Post Office

Contrary to popular belief, the long-term telecomms supply agreements — worth R627-million to four South African companies this year — are not based on the "cost plus" principle, says Mr de Klerk

A 17,5% before tax and interest return on "formula assets" employed is allowed to suppliers

Suppliers are encouraged to maximise efficiency — and therefore profits — through a scheme on profit sharing with the Post Office on profits made in excess of the 17,5%

The formula used to arrive at an evaluation of assets used is not divulged, but is approved by both the Attorney-General and the State Tender Board, says Mr de Klerk

Annual cost investigations ensure that supply companies maintain strict control on

By Colin Bower

overhead expenses, and capital-expansion programmes are closely investigated to ensure that they are warranted

Procurement of assets and supplies are also strictly monitored

The Post Office would take action if its suppliers were found to be manipulating component supply routes in inflationary or restrictive ways, says Mr de Klerk

Shareholdings by Post Office officials in supply companies would be "frowned upon", he says

Terms of probe

AS forecast by Business Times last week, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dawie de Villiers, has launched an investigation into the electronics industry

According to the Minister: "The Board of Trade is to undertake with the assistance of experts from the industry a broad investigation into the electronics industry and to make recommendations in regard to

- The development potential of the electronics industry
- The question whether the electronics industry, or specific sections thereof, should be encouraged, bearing in mind the net potential contribution of the industry to the economy, and, should this be desirable, what the form of such encouragement should be
- The creation of possible structures or bodies to implement any such recommendations of the Board of Trade and Industries with a view to promoting the development of the electronics industry"

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

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NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

(267) Sowetan
Dramatic
16/8/82
increase
in demand
for phones

THE demand for telephone services in black areas has shown a sharp increase over the last five years and is showing no sign of abating.

The Postmaster-General for Telecommunications, Mr Rudie Raath, said that last year 4 000 names were added to the waiting list every month

This, he said, was despite the fact that more than 20 000 telephones are added to the system every month

He said that although the Post Office installed a record number of telephones in the 12 months between April 1 last year and March 31 this year (275 000 additional lines), the waiting list during this period nevertheless increased

On March 31 this year there were nearly 193 000 applicants in comparison to 141 000 at the same time last year. A large percentage of all new applications are for "non-white" areas

Mr Raath said, planning had made provision for another 272 000 additional telephones to be installed

SAPO CUTS BACK

267 FM 10/9/82

The Post Office has announced major cutbacks to its capital programmes. The reductions are planned to create savings of about R100m, according to Barry de Klerk, deputy-Postmaster General (finance and planning).

Expenditure is to be limited to essentials. Key elements of the programme include postponement of all building projects, and technological innovations for which contracts have not been signed have been severely curtailed or postponed.

The main affect of the savings is expected to show in Sapo's 1983/84 financial year. Details will be announced "in a few weeks".

A survey on Capital Projects will appear with the *FM* on September 24.

267

CAPITAL MARKET

Post Office debut

FM 22/10/82

Signs were that the Post Office would make a successful debut in the capital market this week. The formal name of the borrower is the Department of Posts and Telecommunications and it is seeking R50m through a private placing.

The Post Office plans to become a regular borrower in the market in the long-term and it is also keen to see an active secondary market develop in its paper.

Three loans are on offer: a 25-year issue priced at R79,34% bearing a coupon of 10% to yield 12,75%, a 10-year stock at R82,60%, also with a coupon of 10%, for a yield of 13,10%, and a five-year issue at R87,68%, again with a coupon of 10%, to yield 13,25%.

They are all classified as reissuable loans. The two banks involved are UAL and Volkskas Merchant Bank (VMB).

VMB was also in the preliminary stages of arranging a R5m borrowing for the Municipality of Standerton.

Senbank and UAL organised the raising of R10m for the Umgeni Waterboard. Two loans were made: No 13 priced at par with a coupon of 14,25% for two years and No 14 priced at R94,76% with a coupon of 12,50% and a yield of 13,2% for 25 years.

The board was originally down to borrow

R25m but apparently it managed to raise some project finance which enabled it to cut its capital market requirements.

Of the other, smaller issues, Roodepoort Municipality decided not to come to market and Kempton Park was in the process of raising R3m.

Newcomer

Another newcomer to the market, the National Housing Commission, signalled its arrival in the middle of November by appointing Senbank, UAL and VMB to handle a R50m borrowing. Like SA Transport Services and the Post Office, the Housing Commission will become a regular borrower in the market. The sooner it establishes its name in the market the better.

The secondary market in gilts and semi-gilts was very quiet. The large institutions have taken a lot of stock in the past few days, thanks especially to the success of the Treasury tender. A number of sub-underwriters of the latest Escom issue have also taken unwanted paper.

Rates were a little lower than seven days ago. On Wednesday morning, the key stock, RSA 12,50% 2003, was trading at around 12,27%. But the volumes were low. The Public Debt Commissioners were still sellers of stock and the Reserve Bank was also tapping the market on a small scale.

"Basically, the market is trading water," said one dealer. Another thought the

next major move depended on the direction of the gold price while yet a third believed a trigger could be a fall in short-term interest rates.

Handwritten notes: Trans, foreign, local prices, interest rates, credit and liquidity, institutional factors, Special, interest rates, bonds, Govt, Insurance, Assets, (written upside down)

BUSINESS 3

Scramble looms in mobile radio market

Sm 267
257 10/22

By Stan Kennedy
A scramble for the R40-million-a-year mobile radio communications market as expected to begin in the new year with the launching by the Post Office of its Community Repeater Service (CRS) on January 1.

The mobile radio communications market, even in its present embryo stage, is likely to become increasingly attractive to the country's 40 suppliers.

In the past, owners of radio communications were required to buy the network from the equipment suppliers — the PO supplied the frequency — which made the service

prohibitively expensive for the potential small user

Many in need of a personal radio system considered the service an expensive luxury or found it impossible to obtain a transmitting licence because of overcrowded channels

Now, with the PO making better use of available channels—and supplying the network—the four major suppliers, Philips, Motorola, Multisource and Emcom Communications, are preparing their marketing campaigns

The service will become available in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban and the Cape areas, and will be ex-

tended to other centres later

The biggest user of the equipment is the South African Transport Services, which uses it in marshalling yards, on track and pipeline, maintenance work and for harbour control operations.

Another technological venture by the PO is its Motorphone, a sophisticated country-wide system to be inaugurated in 1985. It already exists in a small way on the Witwatersrand and has about 500 subscribers

The system will offer a push-button in-car telephone, from where the subscriber can make and receive local, trunk and international calls

Cut inflation — or accept a weak rand

Unless South Africa cuts the inflation rate to about five percent, the basic trend in the exchange rate of the rand is likely to continue, according to Dr Johan van Zyl, director of the Federated Chamber of Industries

The longer-term trend of the effective or average exchange rate of the rand against all currencies had shown a distinct downward drift during the last decade or so, Dr Van Zyl told the annual general meeting of the Bureau of Market Research at Unisa

To a major extent this had been the result of the domestic rate of inflation being above the average inflation rate of the country's main trading partners

"If differences in inflation (between countries) are small, their effect on relative competitiveness is more likely to be swamped by other 'real' factors affecting balance of payments performance

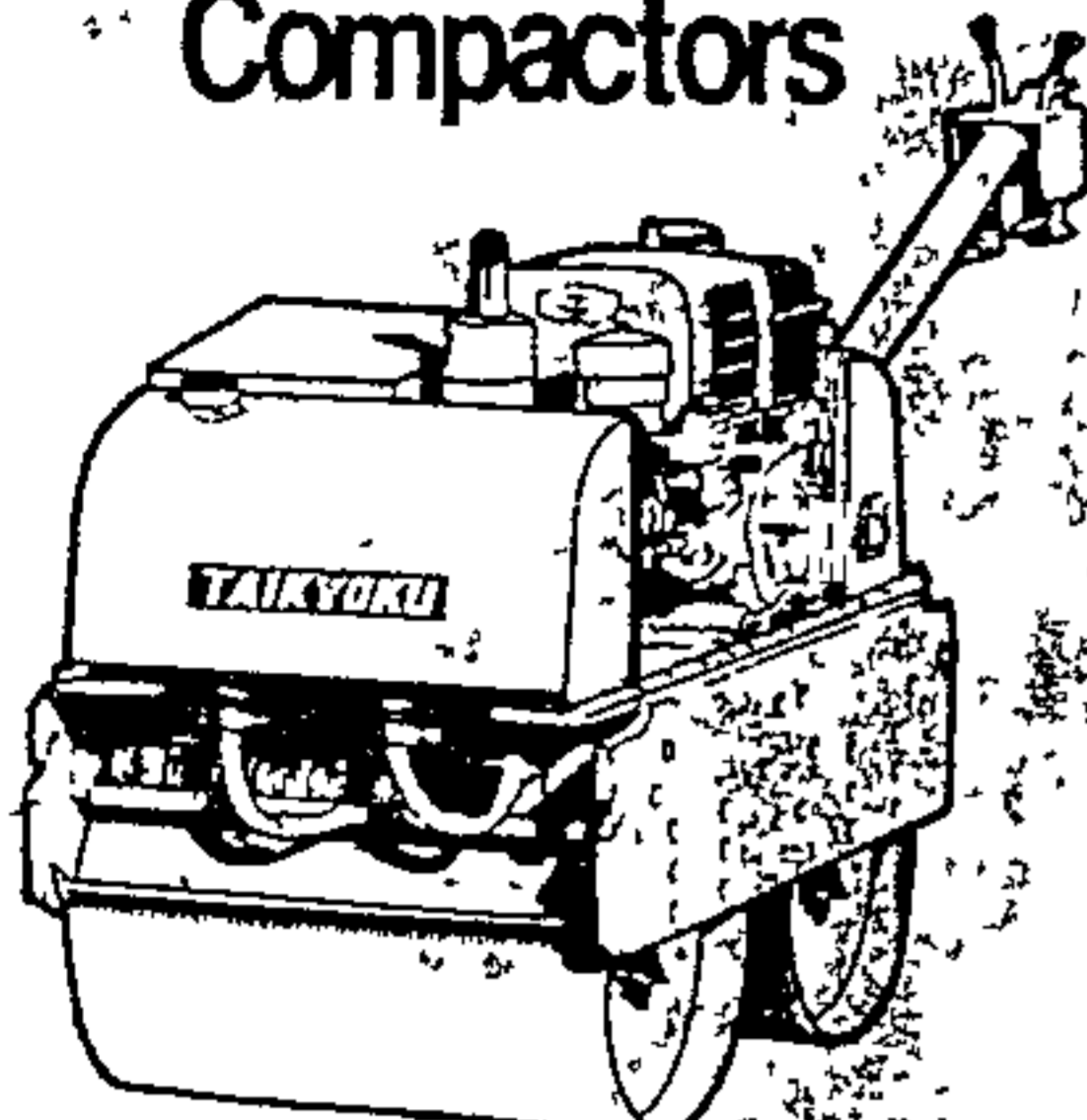
"Under such circumstances, a comparison of differences in inflation will make a much

smaller contribution in explaining actual exchange rate movements

"In South Africa's case however, the inflation differential has clearly been sufficiently adverse to cause a continuous downward drift in the effective rand exchange rate against most major industrial countries

The probability, however, was that the rand would strengthen in the immediate future because of a weakening dollar and the improved gold price

Taikyoku Vibratory Rollers Rammers and Compactors



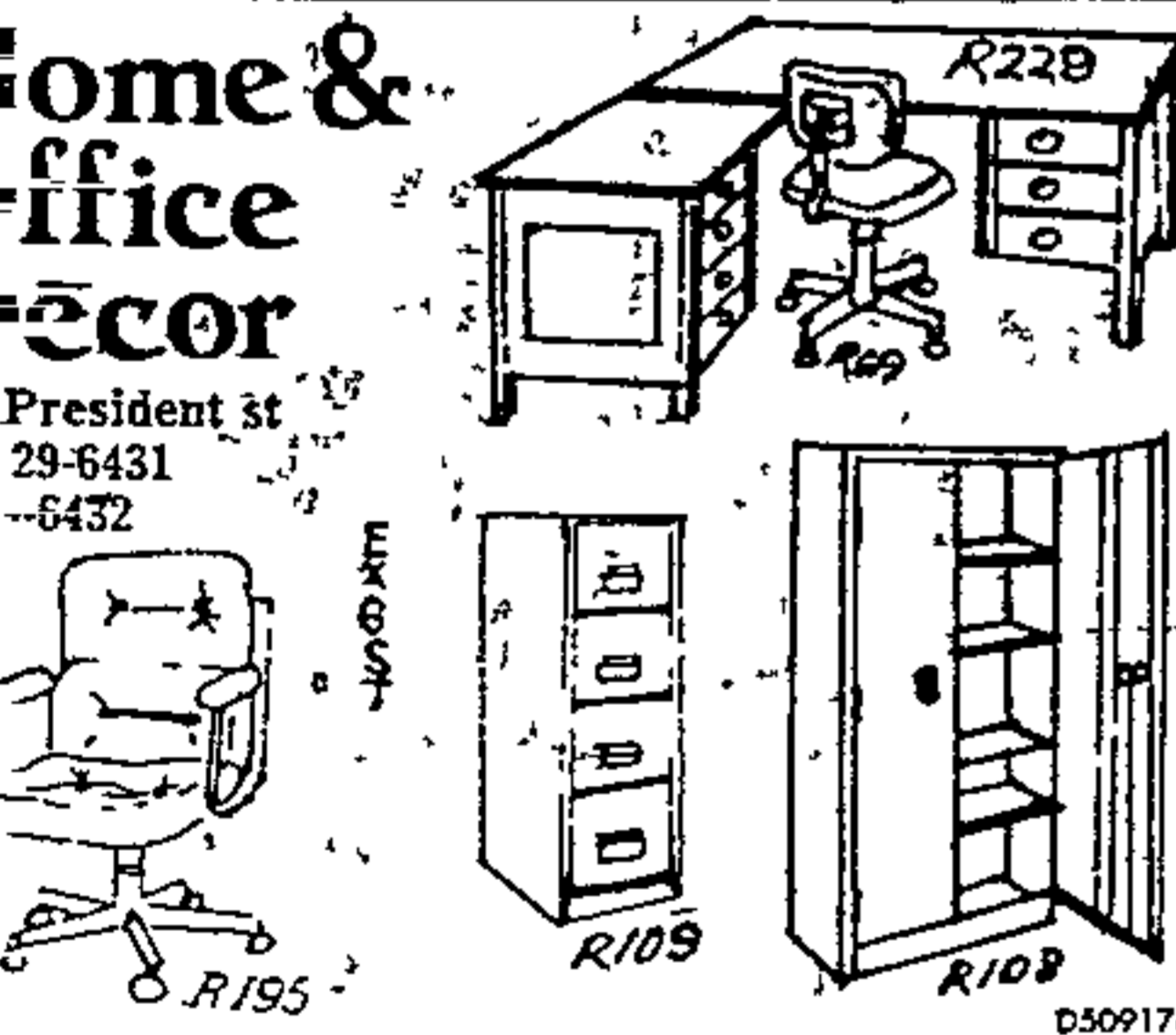
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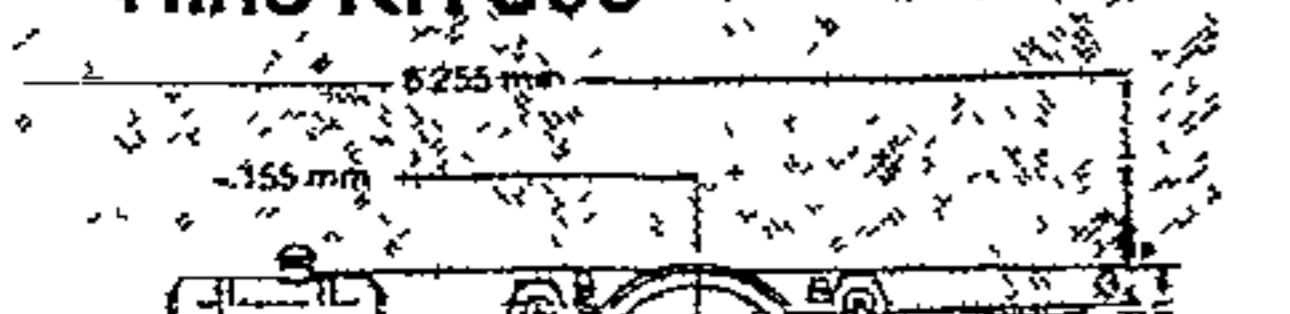
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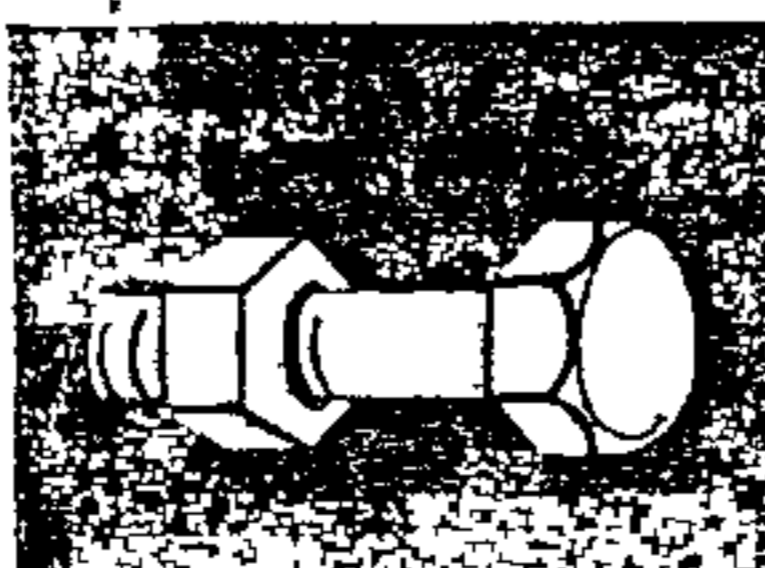
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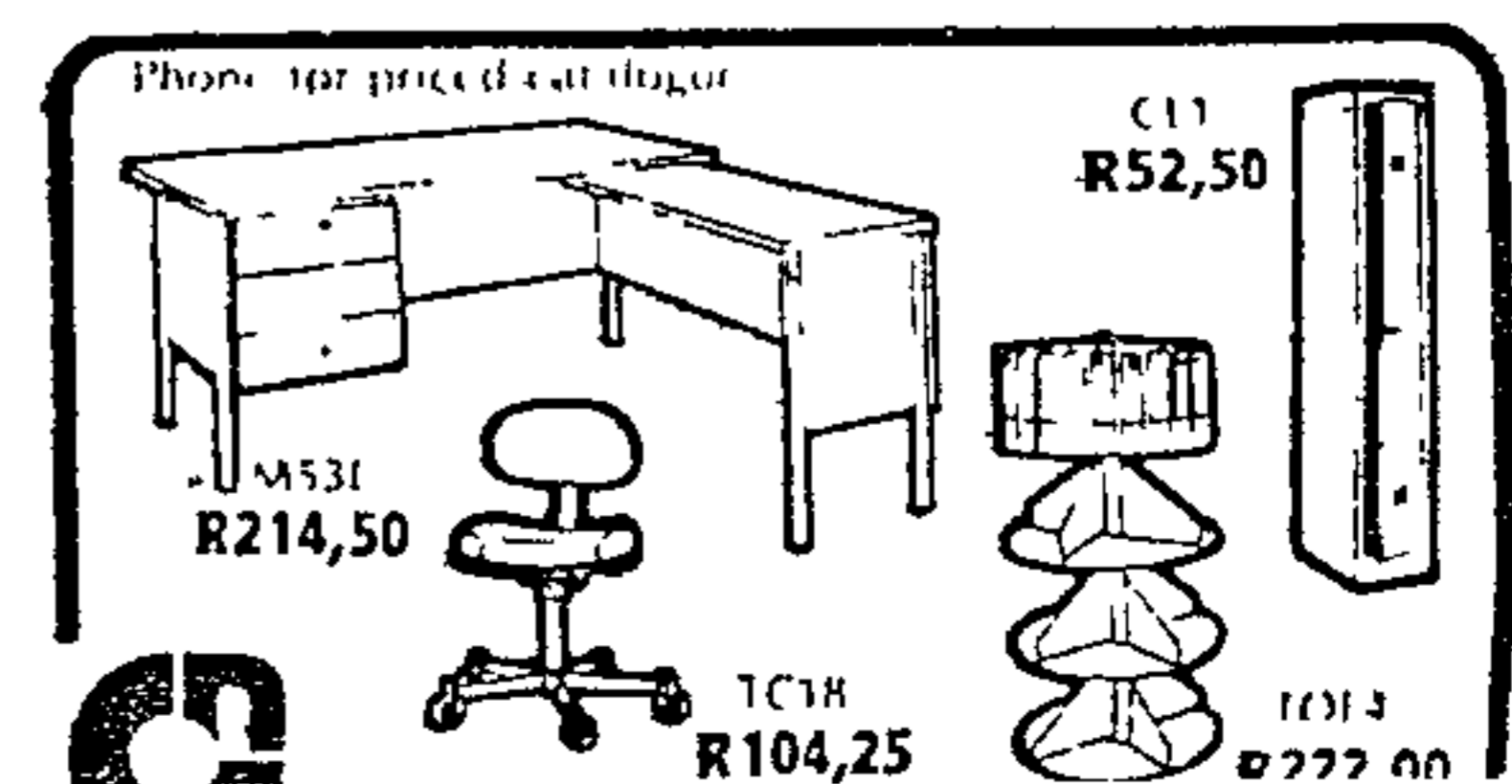
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SABC reviewing plan for Devil's Peak site

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

THE South African Broadcasting Corporation is reviewing its plan for a huge radio and television complex on the slopes below Devil's Peak

This was confirmed by a spokesman for Auckland Park, yesterday. He declined to spell out the details of the review.

However, he added that the SABC's requirements had changed since the original plans were drawn up.

The SABC bought the site in 1979 for R968 000 and since then has been paying a special enhancement levy to the City Council — one of the conditions of the rezoning of

the site above Vredehoek

At the time, the SABC said planning for the complex would take about two years.

No more was heard until yesterday's confirmation.

The clinching of the deal was the culmination of a running battle involving the SABC, the Provincial Administration, the City Council, conservationists and organizations such as the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce and the South African Institute of Architects.

The SABC has maintained that the building will not be more than three storeys high, will blend in with the surroundings and that much

of it will be underground.

A panel of experts, briefed by the Provincial Administration in January 1977, warned that building-height restrictions would result in a sprawling quasi-industrial complex out of keeping with the site.

A previous administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik, rejected the moves to buy the site. He reversed his decision after meeting a SABC delegation.

In November 1979, the council's town planning committee ruled that the building would not harm the environment after representations were made to it by the SABC's consultant, a local architect, Mr Gawie Fagan.

DOM 28/12/62 (267)

BAWU says Post Office stalled on its ILO mail

Mall Correspondent

DURBAN — The Natal-based Black Allied Workers Union has accused the Post Office of hampering "democratic exchange of opinion" by withholding literature sent to the union from the International Labour Organisation in Geneva

In a statement released yesterday, the union's general secretary Mr B E Khumalo said the ILO had sent copies of its special report on apartheid and other publications of special interest to South African workers in October which had been translated into Zulu

Initially, the Post Office told the union it withheld the

ILO literature as it still had to work out the customs duty, he said

"We told them we could not work out the customs duty, which is calculated on the purchase price of the item, as the literature was donated to us free of charge by the ILO

"However, the Post Office promised to ascertain the duty themselves and charge us accordingly," Mr Khumalo said

Finally, on December 22, the union was told the ILO literature had been sent to the Directorate of Publications to find out whether the material was acceptable or not, he said

"It is ridiculous that the

authorities did not tell us from the outset that they were investigating the contents of the literature instead of hiding behind payment of duty on the parcel," Mr Khumalo said

He added that the union would not be "intimidated by this obviously hopeless action"

A local Post Office spokesman said as far as book parcels were concerned the Post Office acted merely as agents of the Department of Customs and Excise

He said in this instance it was normal procedure for the parcel to be forwarded to the local publications officer for inspection

PUBLIC SECTOR - TELECOMMUNICATION - GENERAL

1983 — 1984 JANUARY — July

Warning on (267)
Mercury
telephone tariffs

Mercury Reporter

3/1/83

INCREASES in telephone tariffs would have to be considered more often to keep abreast of telecommunication developments, according to the acting Postmaster General, Mr Rudie Raath.

Mr Raath explained that the expansion of telecommunications services had amounted to nearly R500 million in the financial year which ended on 31 March, 1982. During the same year telephone subscribers were provided with 276 000 additional phones.

'This is almost 40 percent more than in the 1980/81 financial year,' he said.

And during the current financial year, South Africans would be provided with 280 000 new telephones.

Mr Raath said that in spite of the current recession, the demand for his department's services was still rising with a new application rate of between 4 000 and 5 000 a week.

By J. Manuel Correia
Like the poor, late postal deliveries will always be with us despite efforts by the Post Office to streamline the system

New PO machine is a mail chauvinist

267

Star
25/1/83

The Post Office has embarked on a large-scale programme of rationalising the postal service but there is still no guarantee that a letter posted in Randburg today will be in Pretoria tomorrow

The energy crisis has been largely responsible for late deliveries. Where the Post Office van previously called at your letter box on the corner three times a day it now does so only once. And if you want to get

that special letter delivered in good time you must find out what time the van calls

The same applies to post offices, which have also switched to once-daily deliveries

Sources in the Post Office admit that mechanisation has also brought additional headaches. One of the drawbacks of the optical character reading (OCR) mail-sorting machines installed by the Post Office is that

they can read only typed addresses — and the addresses must include the postcode

Its mechanical capabilities are indeed impressive. The one recently launched in Cape Town by the Postmaster-General, Mr Henry Bester, reads 180 different typefaces and can process 30 000 standard-size letters an hour without any help

But, and here is the catch, addresses must conform to a certain format and have the postcode, otherwise the machine gets into a huff and chucks out the offending letter — causing yet another delay

The Post Office handles a staggering amount of mail every year — 2 000 million articles. About 340 million are handled by Cape Town — an average of 1.1 million a day

Johannesburg handles between 5 and 6 million articles a day

When he opened the Cape Town facility, Mr Bester announced that the Post Office had embarked on a large-scale programme of rationalising the service

Mail between Johannesburg and Pretoria, for instance, was now being transported in departmental vehicles, so speeding up deliveries considerably

be delivered in this way in future, he added. Mr Bester said postal services in rural areas were also being streamlined to the point where mail was now being delivered 24 to 48 hours earlier

Recently 624 additional direct surface mail and 169 direct airmail dispatches between post offices had been instituted. This eliminated duplication of mail-handling in the larger sorting offices

Mail concentration offices had been opened in Empanangeni, Vereeniging, Welkom, Klerksdorp, Nelspruit and Witbank, resulting in a general speeding up of mail. Postal services in the Cape south-western districts had also been reorganised

Post Office spokesmen said it had been estimated that about 80 percent of all mail was delivered within three days, which was considered to be not a bad average

But the Post Office was constantly looking for ways to improve delivery time

It seems the dice are loaded in favour of commerce and industry with their typewriters, secretaries and assorted machinery which march the way the Post Office wants

For Mrs Murgatroyd it's a different matter. Her laboriously written address in ballpoint or quill pen will be snuffed at by any self-respecting OCR and relegated to the hand-sorting process — which means her letter will take longer to be delivered

What is the answer? Typewriters for all. And, of course, postcodes

(267) ~~267~~ Howard
Alexandria. post office
Col. 48 - 9/2/83

15. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

What progress has been made in providing a post office in Alexandria since his reply to Question No 14 on 12 February 1982?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The position remains as reflected in my predecessor's reply to Question No 14 on 12 February 1982. The West Rand Administration Board has not yet been able to assist with the provision of a suitable site for a temporary or permanent post office. The Board states that no development can take place before existing houses in the area have been demolished and the necessary infrastructure established. Suitable hired accommodation is still not available.

(267) ROM
11/2/83

Post Office tariffs up in April, says Munnik

Pretoria Bureau

POST Office tariffs are to be increased on April 1, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Lapa Munnik, announced in Pretoria last night

Unit charges for telephone calls will rise from 6c to 7c and telephone rentals will be increased by R2 a month. The installation fee for telephone services is to be increased from R50 to R75.

Telex calls are up from 6c to 7c a unit, and telex rentals by R10 — to between R35 and R95 a month. Installation fees will also be increased from R125 to R150.

The standardised postage rate for surface and airmail goes up from 8c to 10c, while the non-standardised rate is to be increased from 12 to 15c per 100g in the case of surface mail, and 15 to 20c for airmail letters.

The postage on a parcel with a mass of 1kg will be increased to 95c for surface mail. An airmail parcel with

the same mass is increased by 20c to R1,45c.

The rates for data services and publishers' newspapers will also be increased. Postage for newspapers in the first three mass steps will in future cost 15c, 20c and 25c.

The statement said a maintenance charge of R20 plus 50c a working line a month would also be charged when the Post Office was required to continue maintaining private automatic branch exchanges (PABXs).

In addition, a monthly rental for the use of PABXs of R1,50 an equipped position at automatic exchanges and R1 an equipped position at manual exchanges would also be introduced.

The Minister said the increases were inevitable in order to obviate an operating loss, serious financing problems and a greater backlog in services.

Despite the adjustments, the postal service still faced a loss of up to R74-million for the 1983/84 financial year. Without tariff adjustments,

the loss would have amounted to R107-million.

Price and cost increases, as much as 25% on certain imported equipment, high interest payments on loans and the ever-increasing demand for telecommunication services, made high demands on Post Office finances.

Much larger tariff increases were justified, but to curb inflation the increase had been limited to 14,6% of the estimated Post Office revenue for 1983/84.

Mr Alf Widman, the Opposition's chief spokesman, accused Dr Munnik of not giving the country enough notice and of by-passing Parliament, and Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition spokesman on Consumer Affairs, said he was shocked by the magnitude of the increases which would affect every person in South Africa.

Mr Rodney Ironside, president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, said the FCI was deeply concerned by the "inflationary" nature of the increases.

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NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

WAARSKUWING

- Candidates must not use both sides of the paper for their answers. The left-hand pages may be used for rough work, but the examiners will only give credit for answers written on the right-hand pages.
- Candidates are reminded to indicate their names on all loose sheets accompanying an answer to an examination question.
- No candidate may have with him in the examination room any books or notes whatsoever unless specially instructed by the Registrar by written notice to bring such with him, when he may take into the room the books indicated but no other books or notes.
- A candidate attempting to help or obtain help from any other candidate, or having any unauthorised books or notes in his possession will be liable to be disqualified and to be further dealt with as may be determined by the Senate.
- A candidate must not take out of the examination room any examination books supplied by the University.
- Pages must not be extracted from this book.

- Eksamenantwoorde mag net aan één kant van die papier geskryf word. Kladderwerk mag op die agterkant van 'n bladsy gedoen word, maar die eksaminator sal vir eksamendoeleindes alleen in aanmerking neem wat op die voorkant geskryf is.
- Kandidate word herinner om hulle name op alle los blaaië wat 'n antwoord op 'n eksamenvraag versesel, te skryf.
- Geen kandidaat mag boeke of aantekeninge van watter aard ookal by hom in die eksamenkamer hê nie tensy die Registrateur deur skriftelike kennisgewing las gegee het om bepaalde boeke mee te bring.
- 'n Kandidaat wat probeer om 'n ander kandidaat te help of om hulp van 'n ander kandidaat te verkry, of wat ongeoorloofde boeke of aantekeninge in sy besit in die eksamenkamer het, stel homself bloot aan diskwalifikasie en sulke verdere stappe as wat die Senaat nodig mag ag.
- Geen eksamenskrifte deur die Universiteit verskaf, mag uit die eksamenkamer weggenem word nie.
- Geen bladsye mag uit hierdie eksamenskrif geskeur word nie.

Increases in postal tariffs

CAPL TIMES
11/2/83
267

PRETORIA. — Post Office tariffs would be increased on April 1, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Lapa Munnik, announced here last night.

He said in a statement that the increases were inevitable in order to obviate an operating loss, serious financing problems and a greater backlog in services.

In spite of the adjustments, however, the postal service still faced a loss of up to R74-million for the 1983/84 financial year. Without tariff adjustments, the loss would have amounted to R107-million.

Dr Munnik said that to try to curb inflation, the increases had been limited to 14,6 percent of the estimated postal revenue for 1983/84.

Among the increases announced last night were:

- The unit charge for telephone calls will be increased from 6c to 7c, while rental for telephone services will be increased by R2 per month.

- Telephone installation fees to be increased from R50 to R75.

- The unit charge for telex calls will increase from 6c to 7c, while the rental for teleprinters will increase by R10 to between R35 and R95 a month.

- The standardized postage rate for surface and air mail will go up from 8c to 10c, while the non-standardized rate will increase from 12c to 15c per 100g in the case of surface mail, and 15c to 20c in the case of airmail.

The rates for data services and the postage on newspapers will also be increased.

The statement said a basic maintenance charge



Dr Lapa Munnik

(PBXs) of R1,50 an equipped position at automatic exchanges and R1 an equipped position at manual exchanges would also be introduced.

A bonus for social pensioners is that they will in future only have to pay R25 for a telephone installation or transfer.

Dr Munnik said price and cost increases as much as 25 percent on certain imported equipment, high interest payments on loans and the ever-increasing demand for telecommunication services in particular, were making heavy demands on Post Office finances.

"Staff expenses for the current financial year are estimated at R757-million."

He added that additional capital-expansion programmes were essential to meet the demand for services as far as possible, and that capital expenditure for 1982/83 was estimated at R847-million. Although it was expected that a record 280 000 additional telephones would

Begin silent on Sharon axing

JERUSALEM — The government of Mr Menachem Begin has accepted in full the recommendation of the Beirut massacre inquiry commission, the cabinet secretary, Mr Dan Meridor, has announced.

At a special meeting, the cabinet voted 16 to one in favour of accepting all the recommendations. Immediately after the meeting the Minister of Tourism, Mr Avraham Sharir, told journalists "Sharon is out." Mr Begin declined to comment on the cabinet decision.

Mr Sharon, 54, principal architect of Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year, had been fighting for survival since the inquiry's report two days ago severely criticized him for his indirect role in the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian civilians by Lebanese Christian Falangists.

While the cabinet was meeting, a hand-grenade exploded in a car outside the building where a demonstration was being held, wounding nine people.

As he left the meeting, Mr Begin called the grenade attack "a terrible, shocking tragedy."

Among the injured was the son of the Minister of the Interior, Mr Yosef Burg, a leading member of an anti-Lebanon war campaign. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

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CAPL TIMES
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Dr Lapa Munnik

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"Staff expenses for the current financial year are estimated at R757-million."

He added that additional capital-expansion programmes were essential to meet the demand for services as far as possible, and that capital expenditure for 1982/83 was estimated at R847-million. Although it was expected that a record 280 000 additional telephones would be installed during the current financial year, indications were that the waiting list for telephones would reach 220 000 by the end of March, he added — Sapa

• 'Shock' at postal rise, page 4

Begin silent on Sharon axing

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Among the injured was the son of the Minister of the Interior, Mr Yosef Burg, a leading member of an anti-Lebanon war campaign — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Assocom, FCI slate planned PO rises

Staff Reporter 11/2/83

The commercial sector has attacked the Post Office's April 1 tariff increases.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) announced today that it would seek talks with the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr. Lapa Munnik, in the hope that the increases would be modified.

"Although Assocom accepts that the Post Office adjusts its tariffs from time to time, it regards the proposed increases of nearly 15 percent as too high under the economic circumstances," a statement said.

Assocom pointed out these were the second increases in the past 12 months, and were higher than the current rate of inflation.

"The impact of the tariff increases will add significantly to business costs and will have a pervasive effect on inflation."

The president of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI), Mr. Rod Ironside, said the chamber was deeply disturbed at the increases. The FCI felt the Minister had taken inflationary measures to balance his budget by raising tariffs during a recession, rather than borrowing more on the capital market.

In the light of the current economic climate, borrowing would be a more sound economic policy, Mr. Ironside said.

Spokesmen from some of the largest business corporations said they would have to examine how proposed increases would affect their operations.

Post Office services lose R110-m

By Sheryl Rame,
Pretoria Bureau

The Post Office showed a loss of nearly R110 million during the past financial year on some of its unprofitable services

The Postmaster-General, Mr Henry Bester, says in his report for 1981/82, tabled in Parliament yesterday, that the largest loss of nearly R86 million was on Postal services. Those on the telegram service were almost R22 million, and more than R2 million on money transfers.

"Despite tariff increases on April 1, the total loss on these three services will still amount to R75 million in the present financial year," said Mr Bester.

Other facts in the report included:

- Last year the Post Office added 276 000 telephones to its network — the highest in one year — bringing the total telephones in the country to more than 3,3 million.

- There were still 194 000 applications for telephones outstanding on March 31 1982, and Mr Bester predicted that the waiting list would get longer this year.

- Post Office revenue increased by more than 19 percent to

R1 343,5 million, but operating expenditure rose by about 25 percent.

- Capital expenditure rose by nearly 40 percent to R565 million, compared with an average increase of just over 14 percent over the past four years.

- The Post Office now handles about 7 million articles of mail daily — about 2 000 million annually. Mr Bester said the operating loss on the postal service had increased by 67 percent.

- Telephone subscribers dialled more than 10 000 million call units last year, almost 20 percent more than in the previous year. International calls rose by 15 percent.

- About 800 Post Office employees were granted housing loans, and about R30 million budgeted for such loans.

- Fulltime Post Office staff increased by about 6 percent, bringing the number to just more than 80 000 — 45 200 whites and 34 800 people of other races.

- Firm recruitment offers were made to more than 500 overseas candidates to fill engineering, technological and other posts because of a shortage of trained personnel.

Star
15/2/83

267

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Star
15/2/83

Tariff rises stay

FM 18/2/83

The increases in tariffs just announced by the Post Office are here to stay. The department's budget has been approved by government. It now needs only the approval of Parliament.

When the Electricity Supply Commission raised its charges last year, the Prime Minister was prompted to ask for a reduction as a gesture towards the fight against inflation. This will not happen in the case of the Post Office.

The overall average increase of 14,6% might look quite large. Indeed, the percentage increases for some items look colossal. For instance, the cost of an ordinary letter is going up on April 1 to 10c from 8c, a rise of 25%. (This time last year it was 5c). The



Post Office . . . budgeting for exploding demand

charge for the installation of a telephone jumps 50% from R50 to R75.

But the impact on the consumer price index is put as low as 0,2% on an annual basis, according to the calculations of the Post Office. And it argues that the tariff rises partly represent a catching-up process, for some time charges have been artificially depressed relative to cost increases.

Despite the increases, the postal side will still sustain a loss of some R74m in the financial year ending March 1984. It would have been substantially worse but for the rises.

The problems that have hit the Post Office are well known: high interest rates, increased transport costs and sharply rising charges for equipment. It might be only towards the end of the decade that the cost of this equipment, which is quite crucial to the expansion of the system, should start to fall significantly because of the improvement in technology and increase in volume.

The Post Office has a major capital expenditure programme under way. In the year to end-March it will spend R847m and probably more in the following 12 months.

According to its operating guidelines, it should finance half of that expenditure from revenue from tariffs, depreciation charges and provision for the replacement of assets, and the other half from loans, which include its own savings schemes for the public and domestic and foreign borrowings. In the current year to the end of next month, the self-financing proportion of the expenditure is as low as 27,5% of the total. The increased tariffs should lift that to 41,5%, which seems inordinately high.

The bulk of the expenditure programme (96%) is on telecommunications and the remainder on the postal services. Much of the spending is on automatic telephone exchange and transmission equipment and

cables.

Even though the spending has been of a considerable size, the waiting list for telephone services is still very large — an estimated 220 000 at the end of March 1983. Of that figure, 71% reflects demand from the black, Asian and coloured sectors of the population. To the Post Office it looks as if this is just the start of an explosion of demand for services from these sectors.

The programme is regarded by the Post Office as all part of the revolution currently under way with its emphasis on computers, telecommunications and electronic systems. It impinges on military matters, the use of information, education, health and banking.

ZWELITSHA — South Africa and Ciskei have signed a R10,1 million loan agreement for the financing of a telecommunications project

The agreement was signed here yesterday by South Africa's ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Johann Engelbrecht, and the Ciskei Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Chief M Malefane

The agreement — which will provide for the construction of automatic telephone exchanges at Mdantsane and Dimbaza — was administered by the Committee for Economic Development in National States (Keossa)

In his address at the function, President Lennox Sebe asked for appraisals for numerous other loans to be expedited and not delayed, as had occurred with this project

He said "high hopes and aspirations" were formed when the Ciskei Government was told while negotiating for independence that Keossa would play a major role in providing financial aid for Ciskei capital projects

"Some 14 months have elapsed since independence on December 4 1981, and it is only today that the first Keossa project is to be concluded

"In making this observation, I do not wish you to think my government is ungrateful or in any way detracting from the spirit of co-operation and helpfulness displayed by South Africa in making this generous aid available

"On the contrary we are most appreciative of the assistance given to us to help finance our telecommunications network, and we are indeed hopeful that through this development our lines of

Ciskei, SA sign R10m loan deal

communication with the South African government will be greatly improved"

He said the delay of 10 months since the date of application for the project was of "serious concern" It had meant that there were now only two months of the financial year remaining in which to implement it

"Such circumstances do not facilitate efficient processes of development or implementation and I firmly believe as I have previously recommended that attempts should be made to streamline the procedures relating to project aid"

President Sebe said there were numerous other projects — "More than 19" — which had been forwarded to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs

"On this showing, we have reserved our judgment on Keossa and will eagerly look forward to see what progress is made on the remaining projects"

He said Keossa was not yet well known or understood in Ciskei, and called on South Africa "to give personality and identity" to it so that its performance and works could be "identified, measured, and judged"

"If Keossa is the agent through which development aid is to be channelled to my country and

my people, we would like to know in whose hands we lie and to whom our fate is entrusted," the President said

He said it was appropriate that this first evidence of financial aid to Ciskei was to improve communications

"It is symbolic and I sincerely hope that from now on our lines of communication to Keossa will be improved

President Sebe concluded by asking the ambassador to convey thanks to the South African government "and also my plea for faster action in processing all those projects not yet appraised" — DDR

Post Office (267) increases misleading

RDM
2/2/83

TOTALLY misleading is how the Transvaal Chamber of Industries describes a statement made by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr L A P A Munnik, that there will be a 14,6% increase in tariffs from April 1.

The chamber says the 14,6% referred to by Dr Munnik is based on total estimated revenue for 1983-84

A breakdown of the increases shows

- Telecommunication service up by 16%
- Postage up by between 25% and 33%
- Installation of telephones and teleprinters up by 50%

The chamber says it is difficult to accept Dr Munnik's statement

The chamber is not impressed by the comparative figures of telephone-call and postage charges quoted by Dr Munnik in his attempt to prove that South African tariffs will still be the lowest in the world

"Industrialists can only compare what they were paying with what they will now have to pay and cannot concern themselves with what charges are levied in other parts of the world"

The chamber says it has for many years, through its representation on the National Consultative Committee of Postal Affairs, brought pressure to bear on the department on the self-financing of capital expenditure

"While the 27,5% self-financing for 1982-83 is commendable, the Minister's announcement that this figure will increase to 41,5% in the 1983-84 financial year is viewed with considerable concern, especially in view of the current recession and the urgent need to fight inflation"

The capital market is favourable and Dr Munnik should have resorted to borrowing to finance capital expenditure, thereby drawing off some of the excess liquidity. But more important, large tariff increases would have been avoided

Dr Munnik said capital expenditure for 1983-84 was estimated at R847-million, which "he is apparently going to finance out of revenue"

"Based on the Franszen Commission's recommendations the maximum that the Minister should finance out

of revenue is R424-million"

The chamber is puzzled at Dr Munnik's statement that "considerable numbers of staff are returning to the department while staff losses are decreasing. This requires considerable additional expenditure"

It says "If sound business principles were adopted by the department this additional expenditure could be recovered from revenue without resorting to tariff increases" — Sapa

No stamps but tracts were delivered

(267) 25/2/83

By SANDRA SMITH

POST OFFICE officials are baffled by the fact that pamphlets, purported to have been printed by the Black Sash, were sent through the post to two of the organisation's members mentioned in them - despite the fact that they did not have stamps on them and were not in envelopes

The pamphlets, widely distributed, offered free books, food, clothes, legal advice, contraceptives, money and lobola to anyone who asked

They also listed the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two Black Sash members

The Black Sash and a professional man also mentioned in the pamphlet laid complaints with the police that a publication was be-

ing distributed in the name of the Black Sash

Shortly after the pamphlet appeared the two Black Sash members mentioned in them received copies in the post

These were folded and addressed and had Post Office date stamps on them

"You are nuts and I write as a Prog Anything these people get for free is worthless," was written on them

A Post Office spokesman said today the pamphlets should never have been delivered without envelopes or stamps

He said the person who had sorted them should have referred the matter to the superintendent in charge for standard non-delivery action

Only postal staff had access to date stamps, which were kept locked up

PO tariff boost slated by Transvaal chamber

By Vera Beljakova

POSTAL-charge increases and the (Ministerial) comment that this rise represents only 14,6% have been slated if not derided by the Transvaal Chamber of Industry

It points out that the figure is totally misleading when the following breakdown is analysed: telecommunication up by 16%, postages up by 25%-33% and installation of telephones and teleprinters up by 50%

While the Post Office's desire for self-financing is a healthy omen, the chamber

disapproves of the figure foreseen for 1983-84

"The 27,5% self-financing for the 1982-83 financial year is commendable, but that this amount is to be raised to 41,5% in the 1983-84 financial year is viewed with considerable concern, especially in view of the current recession and the urgent need to fight inflation

"The capital market is at present extremely favourable, and the Minister should resort to borrowing at a favourable rate to finance capital expenditure, thereby drawing some of the excess

liquidity, but, more importantly, to avoid large tariff increases"

The 1983-84 capital expenditure is to be R847-million, but the Franszen Commission report recommends that only R424-million should come out of revenue

The chamber also looks askance at the following (Ministerial) comment: "Considerable numbers of staff are returning to the Department, while staff losses are decreasing, and this requires considerable additional expenditure"

SA orbiting toward its own satellite era

Dev 1/3/83

267

News

South Africa may be zooming into the satellite age within a few years

A special committee has been appointed by the Government to consider buying a set of satellites with a view to improving the telecommunication system

The chairman of the 10-man committee Mr Rudie Raath Deputy Postmaster General (telecommunications) said today there was no firm decision by the Government to buy a satellite system

We are only examining such a possibility without any firm commitment" he said "For one thing, the cost would be enormous with a set of three satellites costing at least R200 million at today's prices

"We are also looking into how we can improve our present landline microwave system, probably by introducing an optical fibre network"

South Africa would not launch satellites itself This would have to be done by an overseas consortium

It is normal for a country to have a group of three communication satellites One would be working continuously in space the second would be in space on standby in case of problems arising with the operating one and the third would be on the ground ready to be launched if both others had problems

The satellite would have a geo stat orbit meaning it would remain in one spot above the earth

Mr Raath said that apart from the Post Office the SABC, Transport Services SADF and Escom would be interested in using the system, should one be bought

South Africa was already hiring a satellite for two thirds of its present international communications system from the international telecommunications organisation INTELSAT

The satellite was used for the telephone system, for data processing and by the SABC for receiving TV news film and sports such as Wimbledon and the FA Cup



AC 1
Output expanded

MAKING 1983 the Year of the Innovator is an excellent idea coming in these recessionary times, according to Richard Stannard, one of the country's top designers.

"In SA we tend to prefer imported goods, believing that they are superior in quality."

"Some manufacturers don't bother to improve

Planning meetings

TOP people in industry and finance will deliver papers at this year's annual conference of the Long Range Planning Society of SA to be held in Johannesburg on Tuesday, March 15.

Among the subjects to be covered will be planning in a short term environment, planning for a conglomerate and financial planning.

The fee is R80 and bookings can be arranged through Mrs Carruthers at (011) 447 3874.

the design of their products because 'they are selling,'" he said.

Stannard, who recently started a design consultancy concentrating on industrial and technical design and graphic illustrations, believes that there is sufficient talent available locally to develop products that will be competitive in international markets.

"A lot more money will have to be committed to research and development than is being done at the moment."

The excuse is often heard that SA has a small scale economy, but this could be made to count for us, said Stannard.

"Many Japanese companies have earmarked vast sums of money for this very purpose with the stated intent of capturing the international consumer markets."

The excuse is often heard the SA has a small scale economy, but this could be made to count for us, said Stannard.

Manufacturers should be concentrating on the export market, he added.

TCI ²⁰⁷ Coimobems ^{Industrial Week} posted makes

THE Transvaal Chamber of Industries (TCI) has levelled

2/3/83

By Hugh Poulter

strong criticism at the 14.6% postal tariff increases announced by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Lapa Munnik

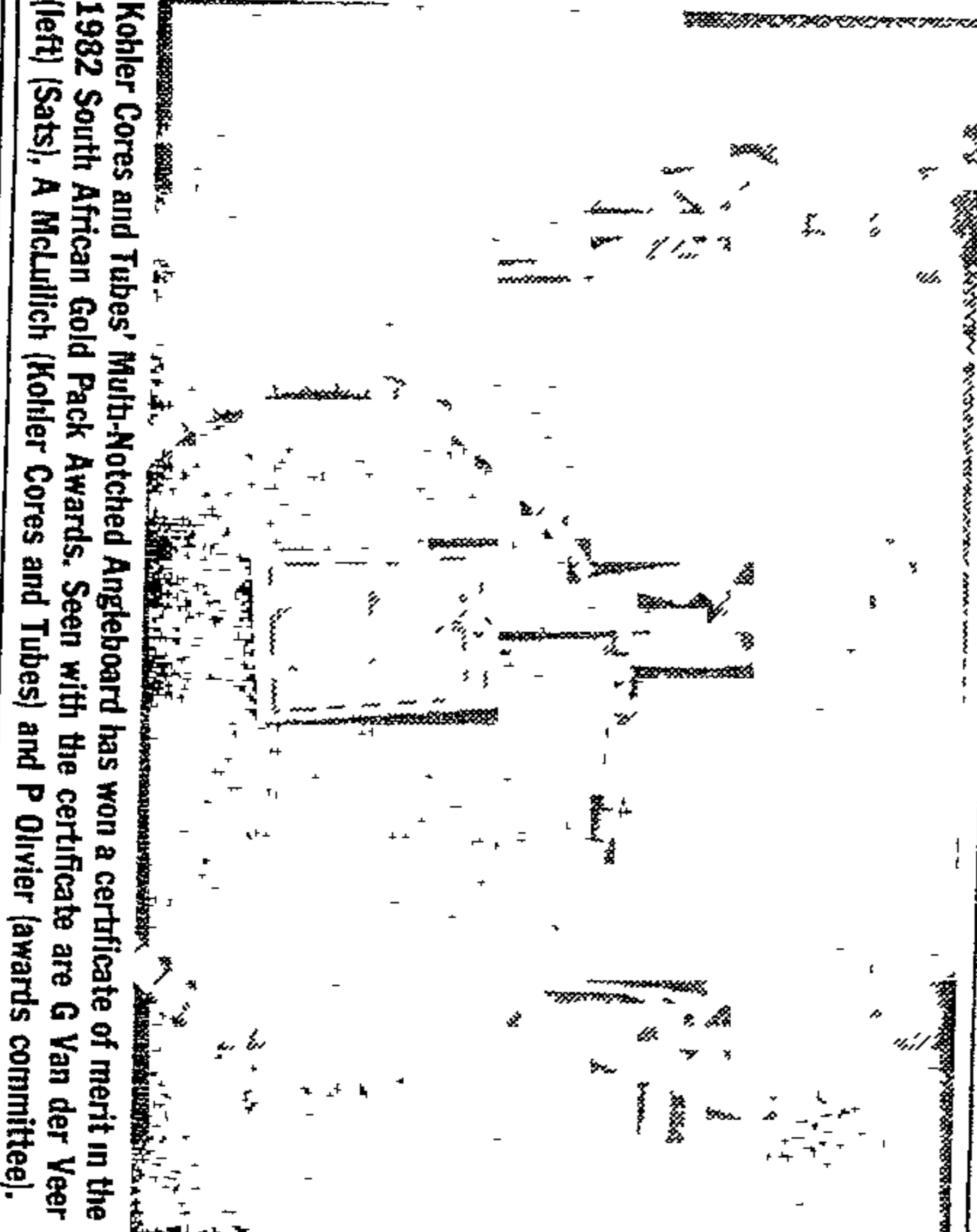
A statement made by Munnik giving reasons for the increases has been described by the Chamber as being "totally misleading," and it said it finds it difficult to accept

It argues that the figure of 14.6% is based on total estimated revenue for 1983-84

A breakdown of the increase reveals that telecommunication service is up by 16%, postage is up by between 25% and 33% while the installation of telephones and teleprinters will rise by 50% in April

The Franszen Commission recommended the maximum that the Minister should finance out of revenue is R424-million

Kohler firm wins praise



The Chamber said it is "extremely concerned" at the Minister's announcement that last year's self financing of 27.5% will be increased to 41.5% for the 1983/84 financial year.

"In light of the current recession, the urgent need to right inflation and the favourable capital market, Munnik should have resorted to borrowing to finance capital expenditure thereby drawing off some of the excess liquidity," said a Chamber spokesman.

The Chamber pointed out that if this course of action was taken it would avoid the large tariff increases.

Munnik said capital ex-

The Chamber said that if sound business principles were adopted by the department, additional expenditure could be recovered from revenue without resorting to tariff increases.

Munnik in his attempt to prove that South African tariffs will still be the lowest in the world.

"Industrialists can only compare what they were paying with what they will now have to pay and can not concern themselves with what charges are levied in other parts of the world," said the spokesman.

The Chamber said that if sound business principles were adopted by the department, additional expenditure could be recovered from revenue without resorting to tariff increases.

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'If SABC's role can improve...'

The SABC's Director-General designate, Mr Riaan Eksteen, talks to **ANDRE MEYEROWITZ**, of The Argus Political Staff, in an exclusive interview.

A MAN whose influence will soon reach into most South African homes has just moved into his new office in Auckland Park, Johannesburg

He is Mr Riaan Eksteen, the SABC's next Director-General

Mr Eksteen, a former Ambassador to the United Nations, says he is "the first to admit" he has not been schooled in broadcasting. Until a few days ago he had never been to Auckland Park

The outgoing SABC boss, Mr Steve de Villiers, will coach him in the coming months

Pik Botha

In an interview, Mr Eksteen (40) spoke of his work overseas, his relations with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, South Africa's position on SWA/Namibia — and the unexpected job move which will change his life and impinge on the lives of millions of others

In the interview, Mr Eksteen was asked

How are your relations with Pik Botha?

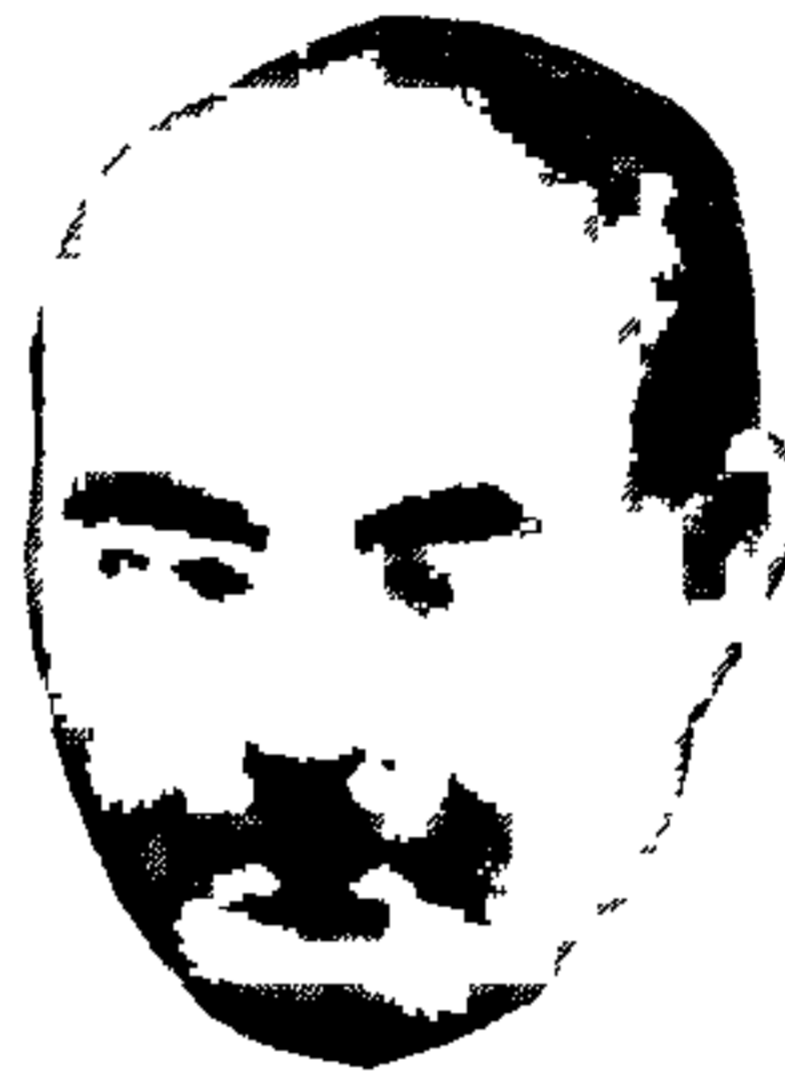
He said: In our early years together we went through a very difficult time in the World Court case. We worked for days and weeks on end, sometimes right through the night

Give your best

I learned a lot from him. One thing he taught me was never to shrink from responsibility, and always to give your best

(Q) Where does South Africa stand now on SWA/Namibia?

(A) Over the years, one thing the South West issue has taught me is that you cannot set any deadlines. You cannot say that if you don't do it by the end of next week, or the end of next month, it's going to collapse in catastrophe.



MR EKSTEEN was born in Volksrust but grew up in Pretoria, where he went to the Villieria and Totiusdal Primary Schools and the Oos-Moot High School

After he graduated from the University of Pretoria in 1964, he worked on the SWA/Namibia case at the World Court as a cadet in the Foreign Affairs Department. His boss and mentor was a young second secretary named Pik Botha

He studied for an honours degree under Dr Denis Worrall, the former President's Council man who is now Ambassador to Australia

Mr Eksteen completed his studies at Unisa with an MA thesis on "The Role of the US Senate in Foreign Policy"

In 1968 he married Jeannette Swanepoel, private secretary to the then Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller

They have three children, 13-year-old Riaan Junior and 11-year-old twins Francois and Louis, all born in the United States

The new SABC chief was intimately involved with the SWA/Namibia issue during his time in the Foreign Affairs Department

He travelled extensively and rubbed shoulders with many world figures including the Reagans, Walter Mondale, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Alexander Haig

(Q) You've seen TV overseas. Do you think the SABC still has a lot to learn?

(A) Well, yes, of course. Radio in South Africa is still relatively young and television started only in 1976. We had to start in a very competitive age — the computer age with high technology. It was not a question of the SABC growing into the computer age like CBS or the BBC. We landed in the deep end.

Good service

But I'm sure that, given understanding, television will pull through and provide a good service to the public. If it is not giving it at the moment then, as they say "bear with us"

(Q) Does the SABC provide enough of a choice? Will English and Afrikaans TV be split into two channels?

(A) I don't want to discuss that yet because I do not yet have all the details. But, given our excellent weather and outdoor opportunities in South Africa, I think it will be difficult to start broadcasting before 5.30 pm

Switch off

In any case, the public must educate themselves. You can not provide programmes that will be liked by everybody. People must know they can switch off their sets. They must not tune in at 5.30 and watch until midnight for the sake of watching just because they have paid the licence fee. They must watch selectively

(Q) Do you watch TV?

(A) Yes

(Q) And radio?

(A) Every morning I also listen to the BBC and the Voice of America

(Q) Why?

(A) Because they have a differ

The timing

It's not that one has to postpone the thing. If you can get the solution, get it. But if the time is not right, don't think you won't get another opportunity.

(Q) Does this mean the SWA/Namibia problem will still exist 20 years from now?

(A) I don't think so. The Government is determined to get a settlement — one that the people in the territory can see is really to their benefit. This is the heart of it.

(Q) Now that you are at the SABC, will the Government still call on your expertise in foreign affairs?

(A) No, I don't expect that I have resigned from the civil service. I've cut my ties with Government completely.

Inappropriate

I even declined to join the delegation to Cape Verde at the end of February because I thought it would not be appropriate for me to go.

(Q) What exactly are your qualifications for the job of Director-General of the SABC?

(A) Well, I cannot say that I've spent hours behind a typewriter or a microphone or a camera. I've perhaps spent some hours in front of the microphones and cameras, facing questions. From that angle I know a little of what is involved.

I will be the first to admit that I'm not schooled in journalism or broadcasting. But I think I can take a different kind of experience to an organisation that has to be run in an effective manner.

Not everybody

Still, you can't satisfy everybody. Anyone who thinks he can run an organisation like the SABC, which has to project something to the public, and can satisfy all the listeners or viewers, even for the few hours that we do broadcast, I think he is living in a fool's paradise.

If I may adapt a famous expression you can satisfy some of the people some of the time but you can't satisfy all the people all the time.

(Q) Pik Botha, Minister responsible for the SABC, told Parliament there was a lack of suitable contenders for the job. What qualifications was the SABC Board looking for?

(A) All I can say is that I was asked about my qualifications and experience. I did not ask what qualifications the Board was looking for. They came to the decision

to appoint me from what they knew about me, whether obtained from me or other sources.

(Q) Are you "Pik Botha's man" at the SABC?

(A) I don't think so. One can't jump to that conclusion. I think it would be unfair to him and, if I may say so, also to me.

Autonomous

What he said in Parliament was that he was approached and he gave my name. The Board, as an autonomous body, made the decision. He didn't make the decision for them.

(Q) There have been calls for you to demonstrate that you are not in fact "Pik's man". Will you?

(A) I will not hide the fact that I've known him and worked with him for 18 years and that I have a close relationship with him. I'm not ashamed to say he is a friend of mine.

Blackout?

What should I now have to demonstrate? Do people want me to have a blackout on television — never to allow pictures of Ministers to appear?

No, I think it's a lot of nonsense. People should give me a fair chance. But as South Africa has found with the outside world, unreasonable people can never be satisfied.

(Q) You've hardly started work yet, but what do you think of the SABC so far?

(A) I regard it as an organisation of thousands of human beings — some of whom you hear or see, most of whom you don't — who, like all human beings, are fallible. We can all improve. If there are things that can be corrected or improved at the SABC, we will have a look and see what we can do.

Gremlins

People tend to forget that the printer's devil with his spelling mistakes and wrong captions in the newspapers is also at work in broadcasting, only in another guise. When you see the wrong graphic on the evening news you

(Q) Doesn't it go deeper than gremlins creeping in on a news broadcast? For example, criticism that the standard of Afrikaans is excellent but that some broadcasters' English is indifferent? Can anything be done about it?

(A) Well that is a technical question one has to look into to see whether there are people who are better qualified to speak a particular language. I agree that one must produce the best

attach more importance to, say, American affairs. The British will obviously give more attention to Europe.

(Q) The fact that you listen to these foreign stations — does that indicate any lack in the SABC?

(A) Absolutely not. It is only to improve my knowledge of what's happening in the outside world, that's all.

(Q) Are there not many people in South Africa who feel the same need?

(A) No, it is only to give me an indication of what is going on elsewhere in the world. If something happens in El Salvador, few people in South Africa would be interested and we in the SABC don't have the air time available to fit it in.

(Q) Then what is the role of the SABC?

(A) It has a dual purpose, to educate and to entertain. You cannot solely entertain or solely educate because all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. It is very difficult to establish the dividing line, because TV is a powerful medium.

(Q) You say it is powerful. Overseas, many networks believe in "equal time" for dissenting views. Would you allow the Opposition air time if they disagree with something a Minister says?

(A) I don't want to say anything on that yet. But it seems to me that the position in South Africa is different. In the United States you have only one opposition party. Here, how are you going to determine "equal time"?

A problem

If a Minister says something for X number of minutes, what are you going to do with the three opposition parties in Parliament? It's X minus something, multiplied by their number of seats in Parliament divided by the number of Government seats? One party could end up with 12 seconds, after you work it out with a computer.

Can you imagine how many more problems there will be than at the moment?

(Q) Is there anything we haven't touched on that you'd like to talk about?

(A) I think perhaps I've said more than enough, if not too much.

(Q) Having switched from Foreign Affairs to the SABC, where do you go next? Any political ambitions?

(A) No. One can never close all doors, but I'm now looking forward to 20 years at the SABC.

Of course, at the moment, I feel like a little boy going to school for the first time.

(b) 453

(2) Yes

(a) Four on one occasion for public violence

(b) Four

Hansard Q.61, 623-625
Telephones

428 Mr K M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

(1) How many applications for private telephones are outstanding in (a) Athlone, (b) Mitchell's Plain, (c) Kraaifontein, (d) Mbekweni, Paarl, (e) Guguletu, (f) Nyanga, (g) Langa and (h) the Cape Town municipal area,

(2) what is the longest period that a private person has been waiting for a telephone in each of these areas?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- (1) (a) 9 733 (includes Hanover Park),
- (b) 3 335 (includes Strandfontein and Swartklip),
- (c) 118,
- (d) 84,
- (e) 2 434,
- (f) 588,

(1)	(a)	(b)	
	(i)	200	18 131 (including Hanover Park),
	(ii)	80	18 819 (including Strandfontein and Swartklip),
	(iii)	43	6 086,
	(iv)	3	108, and
			(v) 2 297 150 232,
			as at 31 December 1982,

- (2) Athlone 3 484,
- Mitchell's Plain 8 562,
- Kraaifontein 2 548,
- Mbekweni, Paarl 93, and
- Cape Town municipal area (excluding Athlone, Mitchell's

Plain and the Black townships) 42 119

Note As the Athlone and Mitchell's Plain areas also fall within the Cape Town municipal area, the figures reflected

(g) 422 and

(h) 3 368 (excluding those areas in the Cape Town municipal area in respect of which figures are furnished against (a), (b), (e) (f) and (g) above),

(2) Athlone—since 1979-09-06, Mitchell's Plain—since 1979-11-29, Kraaifontein—since 1981-10-14, Mbekweni, Paarl—since 1978-09-25, Guguletu—since 1980-07-01, Nyanga—since 1979-03-13, Langa—since 1978-04-07 and Cape Town municipal area (excluding Athlone, Mitchell's Plain, Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa)—since 1979-11-08

Telephones

429 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

(1) How many (a) public and (b) private telephones are there in (i) Athlone, (ii) Mitchell's Plain, (iii) Kraaifontein, (iv) Mbekweni, Paarl and (v) the Cape Town municipal area, excluding the Black townships,

(2) how many private telephones were installed in each of these areas in 1982?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

under items (1)(i) and (ii) have not been included in item (1)(v) X

POST OFFICE (267)
Looking abroad

FM 11/3/83

The Post Office has proved fairly successful in raising funds in the sensitive international capital markets in the past 12 months. It has managed to raise sufficient to meet the immediate needs of its capital expenditure programme.

The terms of the borrowings have varied from 7,25% for a three-year fixed-term loan in Swiss francs to 10,5% for a five-year private placement in Deutschmarks. The borrower, whose formal title is the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, has also raised loans in sterling, US dollars and Belgian francs.

Margins

The margins for those loans arranged against the London interbank offered rate (Libor), the benchmark for most interna-

tional borrowings, have ranged from 0,5% to 0,725%.

The department, like others, is reluctant to publish details of these borrowings for fear of jeopardising possible future loans. Pressure is often brought to bear on international banks not to lend to SA.

Last year the Post Office borrowed a total of roughly R500m both at home and abroad. Though no figure has been fixed for the 1983-84 financial year, it is likely to be lower, given an improvement in the inflow of savings from the public.

ing list for telephone service is expected to reach a staggering 225 000 at the end of the month. Meanwhile, the waiting list for the installation of data and telex services is also growing.

There is nothing unsound in Posts and Telecommunications' (PT) financial policy to strive for a median of 50:50 in the ratio between own funds and loan funds to finance capital expansion. Indeed, there are post and telegraph utilities in a number of Western countries which are self-financed to the extent of 70% and more, with some European utilities going as high as 100%. But with interest rates in Western capital markets at historic lows, and with capital equipment buying opportunities conceivably in abundance, Munnik could at least have told the House of Assembly whether or not he had explored these alternatives. The Private Sector Consultative Committee urged him last month to explore them, but he did not even refer to their request in his budget speech.

Even so, the R1,02 billion capital expenditure programme looks quite exciting. It

will be used to expand the carrying capacity of the telecom system, commission a small business telephone system, electronic call office equipment, optical fibre systems, teletex terminal equipment and pulse code modulation equipment.

Normal operating expenditure in 1983-1984 is estimated at R1,76 billion, an increase of 14,7% on the revised 1982-1983 figure. This, ironically, is partly because of "larger salary expenses due to an increase in staff recruitment and a decrease in staff losses."

Revenue, on the new higher rates effective April 1, is estimated at R2,12 billion or nearly 24% up on the financial year now drawing to a close. This figure includes an operating surplus of R185,3m, which will help finance capital spending. The rest of the capital programme will be financed by a R238,1m provision for depreciation and higher replacement cost of assets, about R50m from investments in PT savings services, and R107,5m in call money and loans of R440m.

Munnik says he may have to levy tariff

increases as and when they become necessary - for example, when the extent of subsidisation of loss-making postal services by more profitable arms of the service exceeds 10%.

accretions and another user boom perhaps no more than a year away, he compromised on his capital expansion programme. He chose, above all, to finance 41% of it from operating surplus.

He could have increased his capital programme financed it with cheap foreign borrowings and installed it with the army of young people reportedly seeking work in his department.

There probably has seldom been a better opportunity to expand the department's earnings base ahead of the next upsurge in demand for postal services. Even in the current recessionary conditions, the wait-

PO BUDGET (267)

Lost chances

FM 18/3/83

Lapa Munnik's Post Office budget looks like a statement of lost opportunities. With international and domestic interest rates on the slide, net staff losses running into net

S.A. 15/3/83

Post Office (26) shows loss of R100-million

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr L A P A Munnik, today dazzled Parliament with a new array of electronic wizardry — but presented a budget showing losses of more than R100 million

Tariff increases already announced will come into effect from April 1, yet the telephone backlog is expected to reach 225 000 by the end of March

Dr Munnik gave grave warning that the Post Office needs to increase tariffs further to remain economic — but said this was not regarded as being in the national interest at this stage

Losses during 1983/94 on the postal service are expected to reach R74 million and on the telegram service R29,7 million. These would have been far higher had the tariff increases been delayed, said Dr Munnik

In his budget speech Dr Munnik said traditional services at post offices were now giving way to electronic transactions, computer technology, optical fibre systems, teletex terminals and pulse code modulation

Likening the electronics transformation to the industrial revolution, he said it was "the rapid transition of an industrial society based on energy into a computer society based on information"

It was cheaper, faster and easier to move information rather than people

Dealing in specifics, he disclosed that:

- Some 250 000 telephone services will be provided

ed in the current year — a growth of 7,8 percent to about 3,5 million by the end of March

- The waiting list will increase by 16,6 percent to 225 000

- Optical fibre cable systems using laser beams will provide an increasing number of junctions

- Pre-pay phones with visual display of available credit, automatic refund and automatic credit use are to be introduced.

- The new Disa telephone will be available from April and will soon have a loudspeaker facility plus on-the-hook dialling

- A system to continuously monitor the quality of the telephone service is being installed and will keep maintenance personnel informed of the average level of service quality

- In May a teletex service will be introduced, with transmission of messages and information 40 times faster than conventional telex

- A videotex data base known as "Beltel" will remain experimental until at least December despite having a waiting list of prospective customers

- Government departments and businesses have been using the video-conference service between Cape Town and Pretoria at an average of two conferences per working day. A tariff is to be introduced shortly

- An extra 9 300 data services will be provided in the current financial year — a growth of 35 percent — with about 28 100 data modems in use by the end of March

On the question of staff and salary increases, the Minister said that "in the light of the present financial climate, Post Office officials cannot unfortunately be granted a general salary increase on April 1"

However salary increases according to scales would not be curtailed and staff would not be retrenched as an economy measure

Dr Munnik said the Post Office had lost nearly 9 000 officials through resignations and had gained 3 275 officials in appointments, bringing the staff to a total of 83 577 during 1982. This was an increase of 9,7 percent on the previous year's total

Dr Munnik said R30 million would be provided for housing loans, while expenditure on official housing would amount to about R10 million

He also announced that a special committee would be appointed to look at problems with the postal service and to make recommendations for improvements

Dr Munnik

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE Post Office expected a demand explosion for new telephone services among blacks over the next three to four years, the Director General of Post and Telecommunications, Mr H O Bester said yesterday.

He told a press conference in Cape Town that about 71 percent of the current 225 000 backlog in applications was from black townships, where there had been an unprecedented growth in demand for telephone services

"We expect that demand to grow in the next three to four years," he said This was going to put the Post Office under severe pressure and would probably mean that the backlog would never really be eliminated

The main reason for this trend was the rapid economic improvement in the position of black people, and improvement that was expected to continue and further increase the demand for telephone services

In a black city such as Soweto alone, a 50 percent density meant an additional 100 000 units

Another factor contributing to the growth in demand had been the

225 000 blacks on waiting list

PHONE BOOM

recession "Strangely the recession has had the world-wide result that there has been a growth in demand for telephone services," Mr Bester said

Telephones had become a cheap substitute for physical movement of personnel and information "People just seem to want to use the telephone a lot more during a recession," he said

Meanwhile the Post Office Budget, introduced in Parliament yesterday, gave no new tariff increases but merely mentions those already announced will be coming into operation as planned on April 1

These increases are telephone unit charge up from 6 cents to seven cents, installation up from R50 to R75 for a main service, and rental up from R4 a month to R6 a month

Postage rates Surface and airmail up from 8 cents to 10 cents on standard items, from 12 cents to 15 cents on non-standard items up to 100GM to 15c and 20c, on parcels up from 80 cents and 125c per kilogram to 95c and 145c, the second rate being airmail

Postcards up from 9c to 10c, airmail letters, aerograms and airmail postcards from 10c to 12c

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Sonoro rap

and found his wife dead

She was a very active member of the community and was secretary of a school committee and member of the Black Housewives' League At the time of her death, she was employed by a leading advertising agency as both scriptwriter and trainee TV producer She was a qualified nursing

She completed her training in 1973 and worked at Baragwanath hospital until 1976 The

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"We expect that demand to grow in the next three to four years," he said. This was going to put the Post Office under severe pressure and would probably mean that the backlog would never really be eliminated.

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Telex charges up from 6c to 7c, telex installation from R55 to R70, data Modem rentals from an old R18 to R150.

Sono rap

and found his wife dead.

She was a very active member of the community and was secretary of a school committee and member of the Black Housewives' League. At the time of her death, she was employed by a leading advertising agency as both scriptwriter and trainee TV producer. She was also a qualified nursing-sister.

She completed her training in 1973 and worked at Baragwanath Hospital until 1976. The following year she nursed at Wenela Hospital and branched into marketing in 1978, when she joined the now silenced Post.

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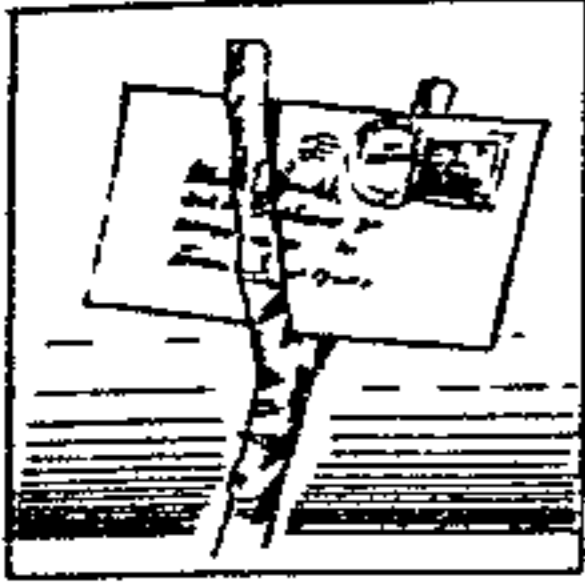
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EDEN

From Mercury to mailbag to . . .



Last year the postal service lost R86m, equivalent to 59% of the Post Office's R147m revenues from this service (see table "Paying the postman") Clearly the policy of keeping our

domestic postal rates cheaper by half than those in other Western countries (see table "The cost of keeping in touch") is misappropriating too much of the nation's scarce resources The money could be better spent elsewhere

These artificially low rates can be maintained only because of a cross-subsidy from the PO's relatively profitable and cheap telecommunications services last year posts' loss consumed 41% of telecommunications' surplus of R212m on the latter's revenues of R1 128m

The subsidy can hardly be defended when the PO has to finance capital development substantially from revenue last year 43% of its R565m capital expenditure came from this source Had its operating surplus been greater, more could have been spent on new telecommunications equipment to meet the growing backlog in demand for these services Capital would have been invested where demand is greater

Capital investment in recent years has been made more or less in proportion to revenues from the various services This gave benefits to posts at the expense of telecommunications, as revenues from telecommunications services are necessarily determined to a large extent by the amount of equipment installed

The result is that the development of new methods of communication is being hindered to support low tariffs and disproportionate capital spending on a service which carries an ever-decreasing share of total communications volumes

Ever more phones

Last year the number of applicants waiting for telephone services rose 37% to 193 394 despite the provision of a record number of 276 000 new telephones The list is expected to grow this year Between 1978 and 1982, local metered telephone call units rose 57% to 10.2m, calls to overseas countries, 135%, metered telex call units, 66% to 24 724, and the number of data modems which allow communications between computers and word processors, 223% to 20 315

Over the same period, the number of internal post pieces handled rose only 23% to 1.6 billion and the number of parcels 14% to 21m In addition, the number of private telegrams, which are transmitted on the

Do you spare a thought now and again for your neighbourhood postman, weighed down by his heavy bag of mail? Well, maybe you sympathise for the wrong reasons His mailbag is not getting much heavier But his job is becoming progressively less relevant as electronic communications and courier services take over.

telecommunications system but delivered by hand, declined 14% to 8.7m

These figures are a clear indication of the decline of the traditional postal services in favour of more up-to-date methods of transmitting information and parcels

Among private individuals the telephone has reduced letter-writing And it makes increasing sense for businesses to move more data on the electronic telecommunications networks rather than the postal service, which still relies on hand delivery

methods essentially unchanged over thousands of years

In future, the rocketing sales growth of personal computers and word-processors will further increase the use of these services from business premises and homes if the PO provides the necessary equipment Another consequence of electronic development is that fewer cheques will be carried through the post as more funds will be transferred electronically And the greater use made of electronic communications, the cheaper the cost

Private couriers are also being increasingly used instead of the postal service to deliver "time-sensitive" physical objects such as contract documents, artwork, computer tapes and spare parts Two of the biggest, Sky Couriers (SC) and Ad Freight (AF), now use chartered aircraft on the "hub system" developed by the pioneering US courier company, Federal Express

In the mid-Seventies, SC sent its parcels as the excess baggage of an employee who flew on scheduled SAA flights Inevitably

PAYING THE POSTMAN 1981/1982

	Tele-communications	Postal services	Other services	Total
	Rm.			
Revenue	1 128	147	69	1 344
Expenditure	916	233	66	1 215
Surplus (Deficit)	212	(86)	3	129



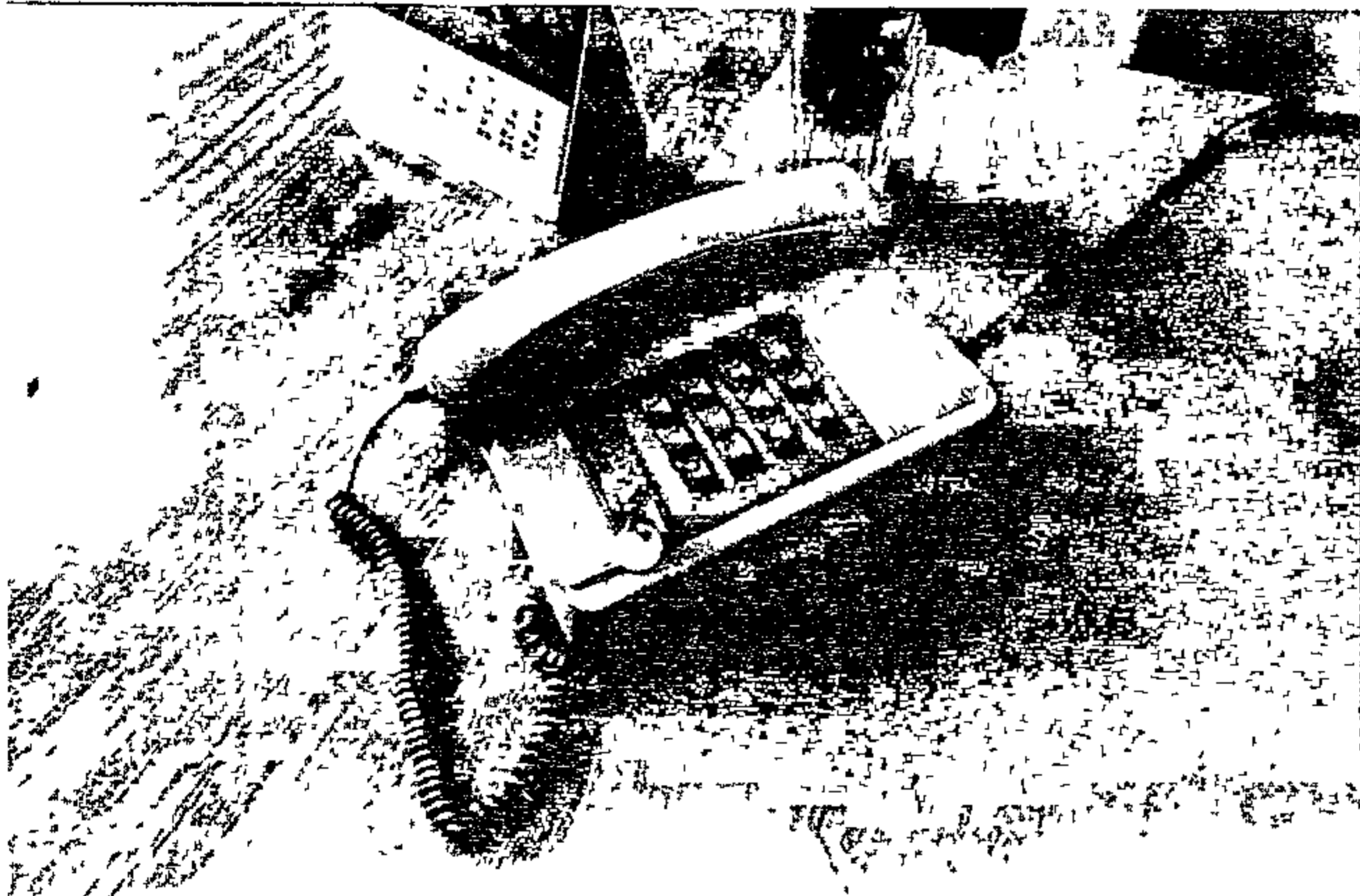
Sorting the mail . . . as in days gone by

THE COST OF KEEPING IN TOUCH

Comparative post and telephone rates

Country	Letter c	1 kg parcel	Telephone Installation fee R	Monthly telephone rental	Local telephone call c
Australia	20	2 00	162,60	8 59	13
Belgium	45	0 84	136 79	15 72	15
France	23	1 49	66 03	7 43	9
Germany	25	1 43	84 28	11 38	10
Japan	26	1 72	343 35	7 73	†4
United Kingdom	28	2 19	127,74	8 09	†8
South Africa	10	*1,45	75,00	6 00	7

*Airmail rate Surface rate is 95c †Rate for 2 minutes
 †Rate for 3 minutes Source SAPO



Spend more on the new ... less on the old

this practice was banned by the authorities, forcing SC to use chartered aircraft. The system now works better as it suits SC to run its flights late at night when SAA does not fly

It collects parcels from consignors in the main centres until early evening and then flies them from all its depots in the country to a "hub" centre in Bloemfontein. The parcels are sorted and then dispatched from the "hub" to their destinations, where they arrive in the early hours of the morning. They are delivered to consignees later that morning.

The minimum charge for such a service is about R14 — nearly 10 times the PO's airmail rate of R1,45/kg. However, to some businessmen the speed of the service more than justifies the premium.

Some courier companies are open for dispatches and receipts on a 24-hour basis and some offer *ad hoc* services to remote centres. In these cases rates depend on distances and urgency of delivery, and are subject to negotiation. An overnight delivery from Rustenburg to Cape Town, for example, would cost in the region of R120.

Flexibility and speed

The PO cannot match this type of flexibility and speed even with its priority mail system, partly because it is ultimately dependent on the State air and rail services for the transportation of the bulk of its mail. However, it began this year to bypass these carriers by conveying mail between Pretoria and Johannesburg in its own vehicles. This service will, in time, cover other parts of the Reef as well, but there is little chance that it will be extended to more distant destinations.

At the same time, SAA's own airfreight services are siphoning off business from the PO's postal services. Parcels can be delivered and picked up at SAA terminals. In many cases, this is hardly less convenient than doing the same at the post office.

Keeping pace with the growth of alternative systems to the postal service are the difficulties and costs of running the postal service. Last year the number of postal articles handled increased by 7,8%. But because mail handling is labour-intensive, staff expenses increased over the same period by 24% to R162m or 69% of total expenditure on postal services.

This trend is not peculiar to this country. Over the past 12 years the cost of sending a letter in Britain has risen by at least 50% above the rate of inflation — thanks largely to rising staff costs, which in the UK now account for about 80% of total costs.

At the same time, the British Post Office admits that its service has deteriorated. Only two-thirds of British domestic first class letters now arrive the day after being posted, compared with 90% of standard letters 15 years ago. Needless to say, private couriers are more widespread there than here.

Maybe some case can be made for

services

Or maybe the PO should withdraw altogether and leave the postal service — and another anomaly, its savings facilities — to private enterprise. These —

subsidising postal services for the poor and for those who live far from the main centres. But there is no reason why subsidies should also flow — as they do now — to — especially those engaged in di-

cross-subsidisation and to charge economic rates for its postal services. This will allow a greater use of the more efficient and probably cheaper telecommunications services and establish a real level of demand

SABC (267) FM 15/4/83
Balancing act?

A surplus of just R2,5m was returned by the SA Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) for the year ended December 1982. This compared to a surplus of over R20,7m in the previous financial year.

The surplus would have been greater had the corporation not made a provision for increased replacement cost of fixed assets. Although such a provision is impossible to quantify accurately, the corporation saw fit to put aside R12,5m. In any event, both the surplus and this special provision are included in the consolidated income fund under SABC's new accounting policy.

The main purpose of the new policy was to merge several funds into the one consolidated fund, and to make a more concise representation of depreciation. In allocating the depreciation fund to specific fixed assets, an excess provision of R16,5m emerged and this was returned to the new consolidated fund.

In future, all fixed assets will appear on the balance sheet at book value, not gross value as previously reported. The depreciation for the current year amounted to R20,9m, or 8,8% of total operational expenditure.

However, two funds — both investment orientated — remain intact: the housing fund and the redemption fund. The former was bolstered by a further R12m during 1982 to provide for matching finance for cheap staff loans.

Operational expenditure, including provision for depreciation, rose 46,5% to R237,4m, while income increased just 20% to R274,2m. Cost increases were attributed to the increase in the number of local productions for TV1 in preference to overseas material, improved pay scales, and the effect of inflation on running costs and new purchases of technical equipment.

On the capital side, expenditure of R46m was incurred, mostly to complete installations and equipment procurement for the TV2/TV3 channels (which were split into two separate services on December 31 1982) and additional facilities. The joint service had been launched exactly a year earlier at a cost of R42m, which amount had been written off in 1981.

There was also an expansion of news activities across most services, while two new radio stations were established.

Radio licences were abolished in May 1982, losing R7m in revenue, after accounting for an increase in the television licence from R36 to R42 per annum. Concessionary television licences were introduced at a cost of R1,5m. Although the actual number of television licences issued increased slightly to almost 1,6m, revenue was down R3m on the previous year, at a total of R64m net.

The corporation is quick to acknowledge a fortunate rise in advertising revenue

against inflationary trends. As its biggest revenue source, advertising brought in R156m, an increase of 30% after all advertising space had been sold. As a percentage of broadcasting, advertising on TV1 was increased from 6,5% to 7% to produce a net income of R87,8m. TV2/TV3 generated R16,3m, and the radio services R51,5m.

Instead of allocating investments against specific liabilities the corporation now reports them separately as long-term and short-term assets. Short-term assets fell from R185m to R95,8m while long-term assets rose from R119,8m to R198,9m. This switch to long-term investment accompanied a net R10m decline in assets. In spite of this, the corporation was fortunate in receiving a 35% increase in investment income rising to R38,7m.

CAP TOWNS 10/4/83

Claim on SABC report 'nonsense'

267

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the SABC board, Professor Wynand Mouton, last night described as "nonsense" an allegation in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport that large chunks of information were left out of the corporation auditors' report on alleged corruption and malpractice in the SABC.

In its chief editorial comment yesterday, Rapport criticized the alleged omission of information and said "it is a pity that the SABC did not see its way clear to release all the findings of the auditors."

The editorial said Professor Mouton had confirmed in an interview with Rapport that certain findings would remain secret.

Professor Mouton said last night that "it is nonsense that anything was left out of that report."

"The auditors submitted interim reports to us containing all the names

of those against whom allegations had been made, but in the final report, which was made public last week, the names of people cleared of any misconduct were omitted to protect them from gossip.

"That was clearly stated in the report," Professor Mouton said.

He added that he would issue a full statement today on the Rapport allegations.

'Dissatisfaction'

In a separate news story yesterday, Rapport said "it was said this week that the report is not complete. Only allegations which were made in press reports and in which individuals are involved, were handled."

"But the SABC, through the pronouncement of Professor Wynand Mouton, the chairman, that 'the largest mass of information which was handed in cannot be made public', has caused widespread dissatisfaction."

Director defends postal tariff hikes

25 APR 1983

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By Lucille McNamara,
Municipal Reporter

An accusation that the Department of Posts and Telecommunications was insensitive to South Africa's climate of economic stringency by increasing tariffs more than 40 per cent at the beginning of this month has been disputed by the department's director of finance, Mr J H de Villiers

He told Assocom's Transvaal regional con-

gress in Rustenburg at the weekend that his department was subject to the same price hikes as the private sector.

"We do not receive any subsidies or rebates from the Government. Over the last four years alone salaries have increased from R375 million to R757 million, while our capital costs have increased from R340 million to R1 020 million."

Mr de Villiers said if postal tariffs had not

been increased at the beginning of this month, his department would have had to budget for an annual loss of R107 million instead of the R47 million deficit which was now expected

"The latest tariff hikes were not lightly introduced because my department always considers the best interests of the country," he said

He addressed delegates after a motion by Benoni Chamber of Commerce which noted that because of the unacceptably high rate of inflation it was regretted that private sector requests to modify increases in tariffs were not acceded to by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

Delegates also agreed that the Minister should consult the private sector on the inflationary impact of proposed future increases

DD. 29/9/83

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Exchange heralds new era — Sebe

ZWELITSHA — The handing over of the new automatic telephone exchange at Dimbaza heralded a new era for Ciskei and its people. President Lennox Sebe said yesterday.

The official opening was performed by the South African Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Dr L Munnik.

Communications was one of the essential pillars supporting the modern age in which Ciskei was privileged to be living, President Sebe said.

The new exchange, by being situated in the main industrial area of Ciskei, would play an invaluable role in the development of Ciskei.

The Ciskei Government and its people considered themselves as singularly fortunate in having the prospect of being provided within a relatively short time with a modern telephone system infrastructure which would enable them to develop and keep pace with the world at large.

"Today's inauguration of this new 1000-line automatic exchange will make it possible to provide the majority of waiting applicants with services and to transfer all those services connected to the King William's Town exchange back to the Dimbaza exchange," he said.

"The opening of this exchange is the first since independence and is also a forerunner to the establishment of larger automatic exchanges which will be inaugurated at regular intervals during the next four years.

"With the opening of this exchange we have taken our first steps to-

wards achieving our ultimate goal of establishing a well-planned communications infrastructure which is of vital importance to a developing country.

President Sebe said the exchange was designed to cater for 680 residential subscribers, 216 business subscribers and 15 call offices.

The cost of its erection amounted to R103 750 for the building and R1 598 943 for the automatic switching equipment.

One of the government's prime responsibilities was to provide telephone services in rural areas and to convert manual exchanges to automatic working.

Some of the major improvements that were planned for completion during the next five years were:

- The establishment of a 6 000-line automatic exchange at Mdantsane early next year and the opening of the second 6 000-line automatic exchange there a year later.
- The opening of Ciskei's gateway-exchange at Bisho and the establishment of a third automatic exchange at Mdantsane.
- The conversion of the manual exchanges at Alice, Whittlesea and Peddie into automatic exchanges and the replacement of the existing Zwelitsha automatic exchange by one of a much larger capacity.
- The establishment of manual exchanges in rural areas.
- The provision of new microwave systems to improve the trunk services and also to augment this network.

— DDR



The South African Minister of Posts and Communications, Dr L Munnik, demonstrates switchboard equipment at the new Dimbaza exchange as President L L Sebe and Mr N R Radley, a control technician, look on.

Co-operation between Ciskei, SA lauded

ZWELITSHA — Despite living in a world fraught with strife, co-operation prevailed between administrations of the world as far as post and communications were concerned, the South African Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr L A P A Munnik, said at the official handover of the Dimbaza automatic exchange to Ciskei.

This co-operation and understanding applied

even more between Ciskei and South Africa because of the part the South African Post Office played in the planning and establishment of the Ciskei Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

Dr Munnik said in the short period since Ciskei had attained independence, much had been achieved by the Ciskei government to improve telecommunication services. The services would play an important role in the future development of the new state. The positive action taken to establish a long-term development plan to suit the needs of the people was commendable.

Until the gateway exchange at Bisho was

the new trunk and local exchange at Bisho as well as transmission networks.

Dr Munnik said 19 postal officials had been seconded to Ciskei to assist with further development of the department. Some of these officials had elected upon completion of their tasks to continue in Ciskei rather than to return to their mother department.

"This is proof they identify with circumstances in your beautiful country and their willingness and desire to lend a helping hand to ensure the orderly growth of a sister department," he said.

The Ciskei Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

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President L. L. Sebe and Mr N. R. Radley, a control technician, look on

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Until the gateway exchange at Bisho was completed, traffic to other countries would be routed through the trunk exchange at King William's Town

Ciskei had taken a wise decision to arrange for all large projects to be carried out by South Africa and liability for all costs incurred on these projects after independence was accepted, he said

The Dimbaza project was a realisation of a part of a five-year development programme which embodied projects to a value of at least R50 million, including

the new trunk and local exchange at Bisho as well as transmission networks

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"This is proof they identify with circumstances in your beautiful country and their willingness and desire to lend a helping hand to ensure the orderly growth of a sister department," he said

The Ciskei Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Chief J. T. Mabandla, said the exchange was a tangible first milestone in the unfolding of the country's policy to provide Ciskei with an automatic telecommunication network

He thanked the technical staff who laboured untiringly to meet the deadline and also for their training of Ciskeian staff during the installation period. His department would now be in a position to take over and maintain the exchange from its own labour resources —
DDR

CAPE Times 7/5/83

City plan cost SABC R1,07m 267

Staff Reporter

THE South African Broadcasting Corporation spent about R28 000 on various consultancy fees before aborting a R1,07-million attempt to establish a radio and television complex on the slopes below Devil's Peak.

The corporation now intends selling the site

The SABC spent R12 176,48 in architectural fees, R14 401,14 in engineering consultancy fees and R1 484,32 in landscaping consultancy fees

The details of the project were outlined yesterday by the chairman of the SABC, Professor WL Mouton, in a letter to Mr Ken Andrew, PFP, MP

Professor Mouton was replying directly to questions asked in Parliament on March 30 by Mr Andrew and referred to him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha

The clinching of the deal by the SABC in 1979 was the culmination of a running battle

involving the SABC, the Provincial Administration, the City Council, conservationists and organizations such as the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce and the South African Institute of Architects

Professor Mouton said the total costs involved in the acquisition of the site was R1 034 467,59

The balance of the purchase price, plus incidental costs, were paid when transfer was registered. The total outlay was financed by that year's income

The total cost included the purchase price of R968 370, the cost of an additional area for a road approach (R31 270), interest on the purchase price (R31 636,09), survey costs (R1 542,50) and transfer costs (R1 649)

He said additional costs included R7 984,08 in rates and taxes from 1980 to June 1983 and a sum of R120 towards fighting last year's fire on Table Mountain.

Mr Mouton said the site had not been put up for sale but the SABC intended selling it

SA satellites could be up in 18 months

267 ROM
28/6/83

By NORMAN CHANDLER

SOUTH AFRICAN television, as well as the sub-continent's telecommunications network, is poised to leap further in to the space age — probably by courtesy of an American launched satellite system which will be owned by this country

It could happen within 18 months at a cost of over R250 million. The system will take over from a leased satellite currently being used for international communication purposes. Several countries share the satellite.

- As far as television is concerned, it could mean that the country's much-discussed Channel 4 will come in to operation earlier than anticipated.

- This may also lead to the establishment of a fifth channel specifically designed for educational purposes — perhaps beginning in the 1986 scholastic year, informed sources said.

- It could also mean that neighbouring states will be able to lease facilities on the satellites to improve their radio, telephone, television and communications networks.

A spokeswoman for the Post Office told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that a 10-man committee, chaired by the Deputy Postmaster-General (Communications), Mr Rudie Raath, was investigating the purchase of a satellite system, but had not yet produced a report.

It is understood that the

committee has been given an urgent brief to find an alternative to maintaining the high cost of a mainly land-based communications network.

Most countries — including many in the Third World such as Indonesia, the Philippines, and India — have moved ahead of South Africa in space-based systems which facilitate communications and eliminate sabotage, to which the South African network is prone.

It is understood that South Africa is looking at the possibility of having three satellites launched at a cost of R250-million. Two of the satellites will provide back-up facilities. They will probably be designed in South Africa, built in the United States and launched from an American space shuttle.

The advantages of using a communications satellite, placed in a stationary position 36 000km above the equator, are manifold for South Africa's neighbours.

At present, South Africa and Botswana are the only two countries on the sub-continent with functioning earth satellite station facilities. The SA station was originally part of the American deep space tracking facility.

Meanwhile, Mr Eric van der Merwe, a spokesman for the SABC, said yesterday that the Corporation had "no comment to make whatsoever" on the possibility of a fourth TV channel.

Beltel response augurs well for 1985 launching

By Duncan Collings

Beltel, the South African telephone and television information service, is experiencing good public response to its trials now being conducted

The service, run by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, is to be launched nationally in 1985, after trial marketing in 1984

Says Mr Adrian Michie, manager of information technology at the Communication Group's Specifile division — intimately involved in the development of Beltel: "Over the next few years Specifile will develop videotext information services to complement its publications, library services and compendia

"This year we at Beltel are putting together a data base at the same time as running the trials"

The trials this year have a twofold purpose to introduce the public to Beltel, and to demonstrate how the information can be used to advantage

"We have found some resistance from people who cannot get away from printed-word thinking. Our job is to demonstrate the advantages"

Beltel will use a link between TV and telephone to display a variety of information and news and provide services, in the home such as banking, shopping and theatre and aircraft bookings

It differs from the British Ceefax and Oracle systems where transmission is by airwaves and the telephone is not used. The Argus group will be inputting news to the system

Specifile has been providing specialised information, primarily to the building trade, for 25 years via libraries and compendia of information

They have now decided to link their services to the 1 850 Beltel subscribers, with all informa-

tion cross-referenced

Specifically, the company has launched Speciview on Beltel — a specialised information service for the building, mining and engineering industries

The Speciview service comprises 150 frames of information provided by manufacturers and contractors. This is co-ordinated into various indices, making the comparison of information easy

The strength of the system lies in its ability to present fast changing information which can be updated daily. It also enables the user to order catalogues or send messages back to product suppliers

Specifile will run South Africa's 1984 Videotext conference and exhibition which is expected to introduce the public to Beltel

Specifile will also launch Mediafocus later this year. It will be an information service on how to use communication aids

COMPUTERS

Edited by DUNCAN COLLINGS

such as video, audiovisuals etc, and will be aimed at schools and the training sectors of commerce and industry

The company is the local agent for the American Information Technical Services, which provides information on microfilm for specialised industries

Completing Specifile's list of services is Specidraft. This is a proposed library of computer aided design (CAD) product patterns for the construction industry, still in the feasibility study stage

Information relating to this service will also be displayed on Beltel, and the diskettes will be available from Specifile

The Beltel system is based on blank frames which can be purchased by subscribers to input their own data

Cape Times 28/10/83 (267)

SABC denies bias

Political Correspondent
THE future head of the SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, has rejected opposition charges of SABC bias during the referendum campaign

He said the SABC had not neglected its duty to present fair, accurate and balanced programmes on radio and television

Replying to allegations by the Opposition media spokesman, Mr David Dalling, Mr Eksteen said the SABC saw its task during the referendum as helping to create an informed public opinion about the proposed constitution

After consultation with political parties, programmes had been presented giving factual explanations of matters dealt with in the constitution. The most important issues had been identified and examined from all political points of view

"What is more, they have been covered fairly, since the SABC has structured its programmes in such a way that arguments for and against any particular issue were set out against one another"

Mr Eksteen said the Broadcasting Act required the SABC to cover events of the day factually, impartially and without misrepresentation. SABC policy on controversial issues like party politics was that balance between opposing viewpoints could be achieved over a period, not necessarily in a single programme

News value was the criterion. No undertaking had or could therefore be given to political parties that parity between "yes" and "no" arguments would be maintained in news bulletins

Where news value was paramount, to throw this principle overboard in an artificial attempt to ensure equal time would imply an unprofessional manipulation of news

Mr Eksteen said the SABC, in the spirit of its requirements, believed it had enabled the electorate to be in a position to express an objective judgment on the constitution



Mr Eksteen



Mr Dalling

"Exercises with stop-watches to try to prove the contrary are cynically misleading"

"Obviously, government spokesmen will receive greater coverage in news bulletins than opposition spokesmen, as was foreseen at meetings with party representatives"

"When that happens, however, it is not to promote one point of view but simply because the government of the day is a greater newsmaker than an opposition party"

Mr Eksteen drew a distinction between referendum programmes, where balance was an overriding concern, and news bulletins, where events or statements were reported on their news value

"The SABC believes that it should report on events as they occur and that it might lead to dangerous manipulation of the news if it were to solicit counter-arguments as a matter of routine in its news coverage"

Replying to specific complaints from Mr Dalling, Mr Eksteen de-

nied the SABC had ignored the PFP's most compelling arguments

"Records of the SABC show that the chief elements of the arguments put forward by the PFP, as presented to the SABC, have been presented repeatedly"

The complaint of unflattering projection of speakers applied to spokesmen of all parties

"Television is a hard medium to please when it comes to faces, noses, beards etc. Some people the medium accepts and portrays in a complimentary manner — others it rejects"

Referring to Mr Dalling's complaint that television cameras concentrated on empty chairs at "no" meetings but not at "yes" meetings, Mr Eksteen said shots of empty seats did not apply to the PFP only. Similar shots had been shown in coverage of meetings addressed by cabinet ministers and deputy ministers

The use of cutaway shots to bridge editing points in speeches was an unavoidable television technique. There was no sinister motive in this, nor did the SABC wish to exploit it for party-political purposes

Mr Eksteen also rejected the allegation that unflattering camera angles were deliberately used at PFP meetings. Camera angles were determined by "practical circumstances" at meetings, while lighting and other factors affected the final product

He denied it was possible, as Mr Dalling claimed to have been told, that a special editing team within the SABC deliberately favoured the National Party through the use of clever editing techniques. The SABC was too large an organization

"I appeal to Mr Dalling to persuade his informer — rather than to encourage him to continue — to bring such evidence to the attention of those within the SABC who can deal with it effectively," Mr Eksteen stated

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

Attenborough row : SABC gives 'full story'

REGUS 13/2/84
267

JOHANNESBURG — Film director Sir Richard Attenborough, who left South Africa after accusing the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting, had asked Mrs Winnie Mandela for secret addresses where documents could be sent to her from London, SABC-TV has reported.

Sir Richard met Mrs Mandela — wife of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela — in Brandfort on Thursday.

At Bloemfontein airport on Wednesday, Sir Richard would not comment on whether he would visit Mrs Mandela.

TV journalist

Mr Freek Swart, the SABC-TV journalist who reported the conversation Sir Richard had with Mrs Mandela, said last night "The full story over the conversation between Sir Richard and Mrs Mandela in Brandfort has not been told.

"While they spoke inside the house, other journalists, photographers and I waited in front of the open door of Mrs Mandela's house in the hope that when she and Sir Richard had finished, we would have interviews

"Sir Richard's wife, Lady Sheila Attenborough, who at a Press conference said she could hear their (Sir Richard's and Mrs Mandela's) voices, but could not make out what they said, was 10 yards from the open door . . . and could see a journalist from the Volksblad, Mike van Rooyen, and I were standing at the open front door with other journalists and openly making notes of the conversation, that was not only audible, but sometimes even rowdy

"Secret addresses"

"He asked Mrs Mandela several times during their conversation for secret addresses where documents could be sent to her from London and also repeatedly referred to Bishop Trevor Huddleston (president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement)

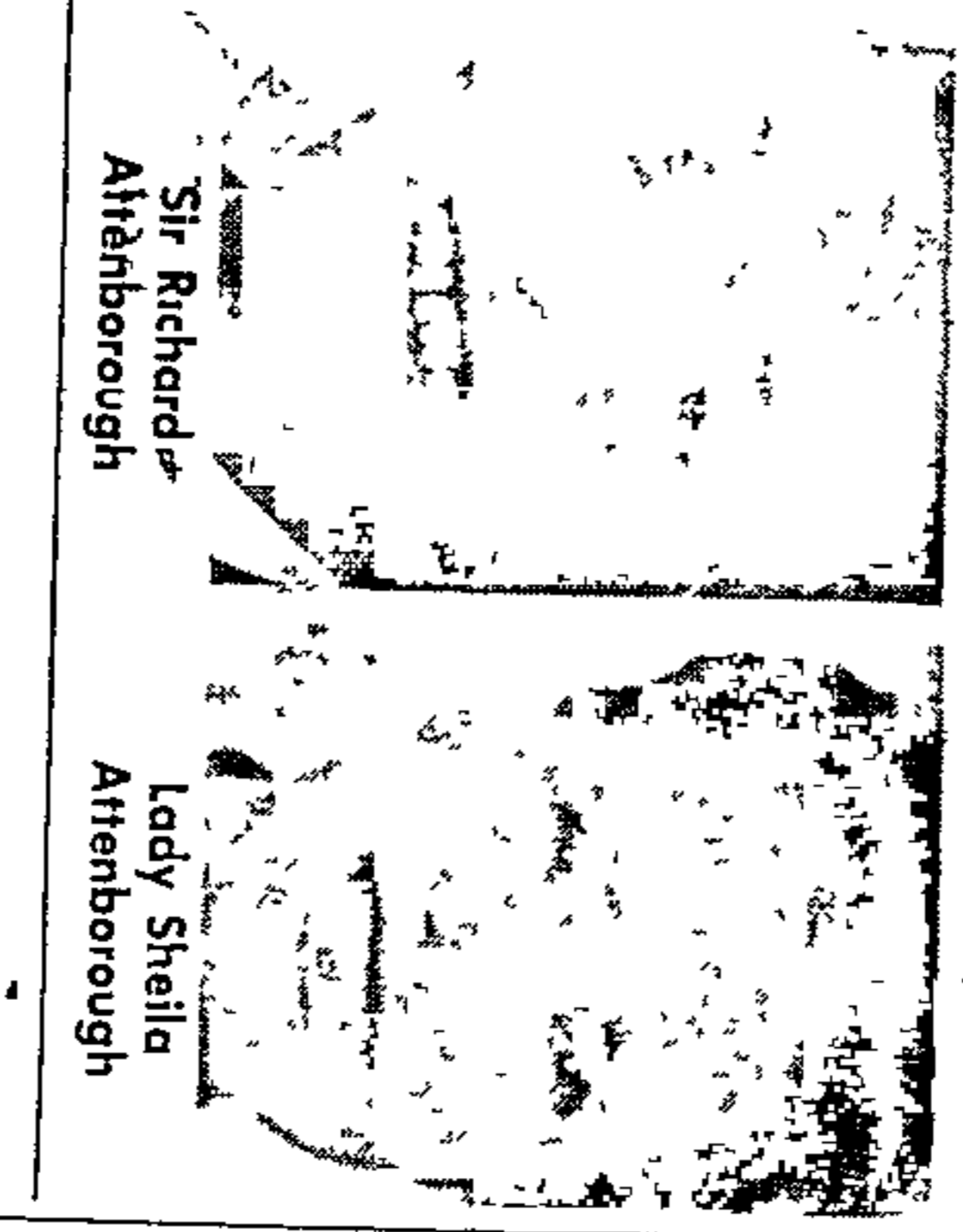
"He said Bishop Huddleston and others wanted to know whether Xhosas would associate (aansluit) themselves with terrorists

"Sir Richard said to her the current political changes in the country were just cosmetic, and that action planned to improve the image of the ANC also included a Press conference at which Sam Khan, Desmond Tutu (Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches), Athol Fugard (playwright), and a Mr van Zyl would be invited to air their views on the South African regime

"Sir Richard said he had already spoken to these people, and they had indicated they would attend

"In this section of the conversation, in which Sir Richard worried about the image of the ANC overseas — the only part of his conversation he admitted at a Press conference yesterday — he said emphatically after a while that he wanted to work with the ANC, but his relationship with the ANC had, for one or other reason regarding Gandhi, not begun well"

The SABC-TV report last night follows a stormy news conference on Saturday, at which Sir Richard accused the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting Sir Richard referred to Mr Swart, a senior SABC political reporter



Sir Richard Attenborough

Lady Sheila Attenborough

According to his original SABC report, Sir Richard allegedly told Mrs Mandela that he planned to make a film to improve the image of the ANC overseas. It would be finished by Christmas and its release would be timed to coincide with protests and strikes in South Africa

At the news conference on Saturday, the irate director of the Oscar-winning film Gandhi said he had never affiliated himself to any anti-South African body — Sapa

MR 13/2/84

Press requests to quote Mrs Mandela refused

Political Correspondent
THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has turned down all requests from newspapers and the SABC to quote the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela on her recent meeting with British film-maker Sir Richard Attenborough

The SABC has alleged that Sir Richard discussed with her the making of a film to bolster the image of the African National Congress

He, in turn, accused the SABC of "unscrupulous" misreporting

"OVERHEARD"

In terms of her banning order, Mrs Mandela is confined to the black township at Brandfort and may not meet more than one person at a time. She may not be quoted by newspapers

The SABC allegations were based on what was said to have been overheard from outside her house

When The Argus approached the Minister today for permission to quote Mrs Mandela, this was refused

'Lies' boy

SATV irk

film man

CINE TRIPS 14/2/84

267

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — Sir Richard Attenborough, who returned to Britain at the weekend after a 10-day visit to South Africa, has written to the South African Government to repudiate SATV's "outrageous lies".

The award-winning television service of "Gandhi" SATV reported that claims he has been the Sir Richard had told victim of a "set-up Mrs Winnie Mandela hatchet job" by the that he was planning, a State-controlled televi- major film on South

Africa that would be completed by Christmas this year to coincide with major uprisings in the Republic

"I am writing to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, to put on record what I actually did say to Mrs Mandela and to counter the outrageous bloody lies broadcast by SATV"

In an exclusive interview, Sir Richard said he also intended to take the matter up with the newly-established South African Media Council, although the SABC falls outside the new body's jurisdiction, as far as binding decisions are concerned

Sir Richard said he intended to contact the council's conciliator, Mr Bob Steyn, to discuss the matter with him

'Outrageous' Sir Richard said his whole trip to South Africa had been soured by the "outrageous" allegations made about his hour-long meeting with Mrs Mandela in Brandfort

SATV also reported that Sir Richard had told Mrs Mandela that he was in favour of the African National Congress accepting aid from Moscow because help was not forthcoming from London, Paris or Washington

In a subsequent broadcast on Sunday night, SATV reported that Sir Richard had told Mrs Mandela he wanted a secret address to which he could send her documents

Sir Richard denied the allegations he said emanated from Mr Freek Swart, who had spoken to him after his meeting with Mrs Mandela

"What was scandalous was that Mr Swart filmed an interview with Mrs Mandela and spoke to me after I had finished talking to her, but never checked with me what he claims to have overheard

"I was the victim of a manipulated hatchet job. The whole thing was a set-up

"In no way would I advocate violence. It would be totally contrary to my whole philosophy and my deep preoccupation with Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of non-violent protest

"What is more, my latest film, which has nothing to do with South Africa, will be announced tomorrow and is to be filmed in New York over the next 18 months

"What Mr Swart probably overheard me say during his eavesdropping was 'I won't finish shooting until Christmas, while I was talking about my new film

14/2/84 267

From page 2

cussed the matter with the South African Government, he said "I really don't know whether the South African Government would allow me to make a film in South Africa

"Of course, I would also want to put the government point of view, and if they were prepared to see me, I would certainly go to see them

'Hero' "But I must add that Steve Biko would tend to be the hero rather than the enemy. His death is a considerable embarrassment to the government," Sir Richard said

He said Biko had become a folklore figure in South Africa over the past 10 years, and a serious film on the situation in South Africa would not be able to portray phenomena such as the black consciousness movement, the ANC and the United Democratic Front without considering Biko's influence



Postal tariffs up 9 percent on April 1

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— An increase of nine percent in all Post Office tariffs on April 1, a possible further increase later in the year and subsequent "more regular" increases, was the message of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Lapa Munnik, when he introduced his Post Office budget yesterday.

Further increases this year would be inevitable if there were no improvement in the PO's revenue and no upswing in the economy, he said.

Dr Munnik said a much higher increase could be justified, but he had kept it low because he expected a rise in earnings from increased telephone connections and a general upswing in the economy.

"However, if this does not have the desired effect, I shall have no alternative but to increase tariffs again later this year."

He added that future increases could also be affected by the loan position of the Post Office. It was the first time since 1968 that the Post Office was budgeting for an operating loss.

Dr Munnik announced the increases in his record R3,8-billion budget for 1984-85.

He said he expected an operating loss of R335-million for the coming year but a tariff adjustment to eliminate this loss entirely was regarded as too drastic.

The increase would realize an estimated R203,7-million.

"The total expected operating expenditure of R2 384,4-million is R473,5-million or 24,8 percent higher than 1983/84," he said.

The increase provided mainly for normal growth in activities, the effect on a full financial year of the 12 percent salary adjustment for civil servants in January, the further implementation of occupational differentiation, cost escalation and higher interest payments on anticipated increased loan requirements.

"In addition, an appropriation is required for loan redemption, staff housing and the increase in Standard Stock capital that will total R218-million," the minister said.

Total expenditure was therefore estimated at approximately R3 879-million, R745-million or 23,8 percent up on 1983/84.

The operating loss of R335-million meant there would not be a contribution from the oper-

ating surplus towards capital expenditure and loans would have to be concluded for capital expenditure and to defray the high operating costs.

The large operating loss compelled him, as foreseen last year, to increase tariffs.

The most important adjustments included



Dr Lapa Munnik

- Automatically switched local and trunk call units from seven to eight cents

- Automatically switched overseas calls from R3,36 to R3,52 per minute

- Inland postage on standardized mail from 10c to 11c

- Parcel post from 65c to 71c for the first mass

step and from R3,55 to R3,85 for the highest mass step.

The increased tariffs would still compare favourably with tariffs abroad, Dr Munnik said.

Quoting examples, he said a telephone call over 100km in South Africa would cost 48 cents after the increase while it would cost 94 cents in West Germany, 134 cents in France, 137 cents in the United Kingdom and 56 cents in Switzerland.

Likewise the 11 cents for a 50g letter compared well with the countries mentioned, which ranged from 20 cents in France to 35 cents in Germany.

"Even after the adjustment in tariffs, the Postal Service will still operate at an estimated loss of R102-million."

It was accepted that in the national interest, this service would still have to be subsidized to some extent for a considerable time.

The public telegraph service was also being operated at a considerable loss, estimated at some R23,6-million for the coming book year.

"No business can afford to absorb losses of this magnitude indefinitely and I am of the

opinion that we shall gradually have to make the necessary adjustments to bring them within reasonable limits."

The additional revenue from the increased tariffs would bring the estimated total revenue to R2 471-million, reducing the estimated operating loss to R131,3-million, with external loan requirements estimated at R805-million.

- An investigation into more competitive salaries for Post Office workers would be completed soon and employees would benefit from two new housing schemes this year, Dr Munnik announced in his budget speech.

Dr Munnik said R30-million had been provided for housing loans in addition to the department's housing subsidy scheme and the 100 percent housing loans obtainable from building societies and other institutions.

He announced that staff who could not secure 100 percent loans would be granted loans by the department for deposits on houses, while it had been decided to allow senior staff to buy official houses of the department. — Sapa

PO price increases criticized

CATK TONK 14/5/84
(267)

Political Staff

SOUTH African consumers, already reeling from a series of government-initiated price increases, were dealt another blow yesterday when the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Lapa Munnik, announced wide-ranging postal and telephone tariff increases.

The Official Opposition spokesman on postal matters, Mr Alf Widman, attacked the increases and accused Dr Munnik and fellow cabinet ministers responsible for price increases of seriously threatening South Africa's prosperity.

'Cancerous'

Mr Widman said the Prime Minister's concern at the rate of inflation was so great that he called a special conference of businessmen in November last year and warned that "cancerous inflation" was "eating away at South Africa's prosperity".

The New Republic Party's spokesman on Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Brian Page, said the increases would contribute to inflation and when coupled to other recently-announced increases left little hope that the projected decrease in the inflation rate would be achieved.

Dr Munnik announced the increases during the Post Office budget presented in Parliament

yesterday.

Although the overall average tariff increases were 9 percent, some increases were well above that, rising as high as 25 percent.

The increases which will affect the man in the street and commerce and industry most included:

- The unit charge for telephone and telex calls up 14 percent from 7c to 8c

- Overseas call charges up 4,7 percent from R3,36 a minute to R3,52 a minute

- Calls to neighbouring States, including Malawi, up between 3,8 percent and 14,2 percent

- Monthly telephone rentals up 16,6 percent from R6 to R7

- Shared services telephone rentals up 22 percent from R4,50 to R5,50

- Night and weekend telephone service rental up 25 percent from R4 to R5

- Postal tariff for standardized letters up 10 percent from 10c to 11c

- Increases in tariffs for non-standardized letters and parcels averaging around 10 percent

- Increases in the annual charges for post office boxes and private bags averaging 11 percent

- Increases in commission charged on postal orders averaging 23 percent

- More details, page 4

By David Braun and Bill Levitt

Reaction to the average nine percent rise in communications costs ranged from "depressing" and "horrific" to "inflationary" and "necessary"

But most agreed that the increases — up to 69 percent — were signs that the Government intended to ram through a host of tax increases when its Budget was tabled in two weeks' time

Professor Leon Weyers, a member of the President's Council, predicted that these increases would trigger another round of price increases

Describing the latest announcement as "highly inflationary", Professor Weyers said he was worried that inflation "will shoot up higher than last year .. probably to 15 percent"

Professor Weyers, dean of the University of South Africa's economic and management sciences department, also criticised the Post Office for raising prices without apparently demanding similar increases in productivity to offset the costs

Mrs Betty Hirzel, president of South Africa's National Consumer Union, called the Government's latest move "depressing and horrific"

"Tax the rich to feed the poor," she said "We have said

PO's 9 pc 'is sign that stiff Budget looms'

Staw
14/3/84

all along that the Budget should be tough but money must not be raised by taxing those who cannot afford it"

Mr J H Visagie, the Conservative Party spokesman on posts and telecommunications, said he was worried that the Government had lost control over inflation

"The Government must be careful that it does not make the cost of these services so high that the public uses them less and Post Office income falls as a result," he warned

Mr Louis Geldenhuys, senior economist at Senbank, agreed with the Government that the increases would have little impact on inflation. It was clear that the authorities were trying

to contain price increases as far as possible, he said

A major private sector group said it viewed with disquiet the Minister's statement that tariff increases might not be limited to the nine percent increase budgeted and that there might be a further increase during the year

"This is particularly worrying as certain tariffs have been increased by up to 69 percent and any increase will have an inflationary impact," it said

The group, the National Consultative Committee on Post Office Affairs, represents the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Assocom, the Federated Chamber of Industries, Seifsa and other private sector bodies.

In view of its effect on tariffs the Post Office's capital budget required careful scrutiny, the group added, because expenditures had risen by 50 percent a year over the last two years

Professor A I van der Westhuizen, of the Rand Afrikaans University's department of economics, called the increases "realistic" at a time when the Government had to glean increased revenue wherever it could

He said the increases were not extraordinary "and I believe we can cope"

Professor van der Westhuizen said he felt the average householder — who spent only a small percentage of his budget on post and telephones — would not be much worse off than before

However, he expressed concern about businessmen, saying the increases could hit their pockets fairly hard

In Parliament opposition parties have slammed the increases in postal tariffs which, they said, would add to inflation

New price increases bound to fuel inflation

By David Braun and Bill Levitt
Increases since January have been numerous and are bound to fuel inflation

The latest inflation figure, 10,3 percent for the 12 months to the end of January, was the lowest in more than five years

Increases include

- Brown bread up by 16,6 percent, white loaves by 11 percent
- General Sales Tax raised to seven percent, pushing up the price of milk and other basic foodstuffs
- Beer up by between 5,3 percent and 9,2 percent and spirits and wine by about 10 percent
- Canned goods up by an average of nine percent
- Rail, air travel and freight rates will rise by 9,4 percent on April 1

Maize is heading for an increase of at least 25 percent,

which will affect a large number of other commodities. They include

- Poultry prices could rise by 10 to 15 percent.
 - Snacks, such as crisps, could cost about 10 percent more
 - Corn flakes breakfast cereals could rise by 10 percent
 - Eggs are likely to rise another five percent
 - Meat and dairy prices could be affected although industry officials said it was still too early to tell
- Other commodities to be hit by increases include
- Detergents by about five percent and toiletries by about 10 percent
 - Sugar another three percent
 - Tea shortages will force up the price by as much as 25 percent
 - Coffee will rise 7,5 percent

Postal costs could go up again later this year

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

revenue

"If this does not have the desired effect I will"

Subjects

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Mr A F Fouche

amendment declining to pass and calling for a commission, coloureds and Indians to in-

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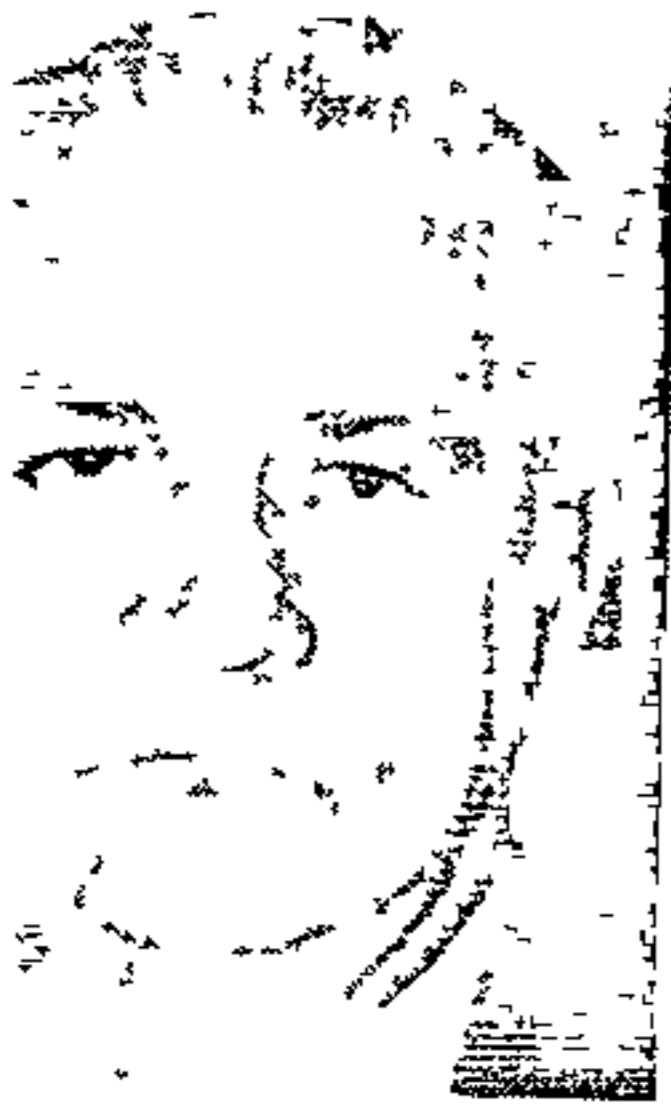
Mr van der Merwe's proposal drew immediate accusations from the Government side that he PFP was using "boycott tactics" and was trying to prevent the coloureds and Indians from taking part in the new dispensation

Mr A F Fouche (NP, Witbank) said the PFP had fought the new constitution "tooth and nail" and now it wanted to deprive the coloureds and Indians from participating in the plan

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP, Tlisk) rejected Mr Fouche's accusation as "absurd"

Mr Daan van der Mewe said the PFP's argument, with which the CP disagreed, could not be

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Mr A F Fouche

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"Tax the rich to feed the poor," she said. "We have said

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Mr J H Visagie, the Conservative Party spokesman on posts and telecommunications, said he was worried that the Government had lost control over inflation.
"The Government must be careful that it does not make the cost of these services so high that the public uses them less and Post Office income falls as a result," he warned
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Postal costs could go up again later this year

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — From April 1 postage on letters will go up by one cent — from 10c to 11c
Telephone calls will also increase, by one cent a unit — 8c instead of 7c for a basic unit
This was the main burden of an overall nine percent tariff increase introduced in the Post Office budget yesterday
Financial experts from the Department of Posts and Telecommunications said the tariff increases would raise the inflation rate by only 0,09 percent and added that talks with organised commerce had shown that businessmen were willing to accept the new rates
The increases will provide the Post Office with additional revenue of R203,7 million. But despite this the Post Office has budgeted for a deficit for the first time since 1968 and estimates an operating loss of R131,3 million
Dr Lapa Munnik, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, told Parliament that a much higher increase than the proposed nine percent was justified, but the Post Office was relying on an expected upswing in the economy to improve

revenue
"If this does not have the desired effect, I will have no alternative but to increase tariffs again later this year," Dr Munnik said.
The increases — which follow an increase of nearly 10 percent in the Transport budget — are
● Standard letters up from 10 c to 11 c
● Local calls up from 7 c to 8 c a unit
● Telephone rentals up from R6 to R7 a month
● Motor telephone services up from R75 to R100 a month
● Telex calls up from 7 c to 8 c a unit
● Airmail parcels up from 65 c to 70 c for 100 g
● Express delivery up from R1 to R1,10.
● Priority mail up from 80 c to 90 c
● Private post box rental up from R7,50 to R8 a month
● Postal order commission up from 16 c to 20 c on R10.
Installation of new telephone services remains unchanged at R75
The Minister said the financial year had been characterised by the sustained expansion of telecommunication infrastructure, by commissioning six new electronic telephone exchanges and by a growth rate of 32 percent in data services

Post tariffs: poor worst off

IN the latest body blow to consumers, the Post Office on Tuesday announced drastic increases in postal and telephone increases.

Although the overall average increases were nine percent, some are as high as 25 percent.

And the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Lapa Munnik, has said that further increases later in the year are not ruled out.

The increases follow several others on basic

commodities, the general sales tax and transport. The post office increases will have a ripple effect on the prices of many other goods and will push up the consumer price index, in terms of which the inflation rate is measured.

REDUCE

The rise in the cost of living appears to run contrary to stated Government policy of trying to reduce the inflation rate which is

currently around 11 percent. Government spokesmen and several economists had earlier predicted that the inflation rate will drop to single digits in 1984.

The main post office increases, which take effect on April 1, are:

● The unit charge for telephone and telex calls up 14 percent from 7c to 8c.

● Monthly telephone rentals up 16,6 percent from R6 to R7.

● Shared services telephone rentals up 22

percent from R4,50 to R5,50.

● Postal tariff for standardised letters up 10 percent from 10c to 11c.

● Postal tariff for non-standardised letters and parcels averaging 10 percent more.

● An average of 23 percent more on the commission charged for postal orders.

● Annual charges for post office boxes and private bags up an average of 11 percent.

● Night and weekend

telephone service rental up 25 percent from R4 to R5.

● Overseas call charges up 4,7 percent from R3,36 a minute to R3,52.

● Calls to neighbouring states, including Malawi, up between 3,8 percent and 14,2 percent.

SHOCK

The post office increases were met with shock and anger in trade union and community circles. Indicative of the sen-

iments was this reaction from Mr John Erntzen, general secretary of the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association:

"What, not another increase? Already workers and the community at large are suffering the heavy blows of recently announced increases in basic food, stuffs and others."

"Once again we find that those who can least afford it are going to be made to pay up more."

The latest increases are bound to strengthen the demands from trade unions for even bigger wage and salary increases in 1985.

Said Mr Erntzen: "These latest increases emphasise the need for us to press for substantial wage and salary increases."

"We will do so, not merely to offset the price increases, but to enable our members to more effectively provide for their families."

Telephone tapping — Munnik answers critics

Agnes 16/5/84 267

Parliamentary Staff

NO SPECIAL list of people whose telephones were tapped was kept by his department, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr L A P A Munnik, has told the Assembly.

In a clash with the official Opposition he said he was not interested in seeing whose telephones were being tapped.

The issue of telephone tapping was raised by opposition speakers during the second-reading debate on the post office budget.

At one stage the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, asked the Minister "Have you ever listened in to me, yes or no?"

Dr Munnik did not give a direct answer. He said Dr Slabbert could not "get away with that kind of thing" and accused the official Opposition of blaming the Government for telephone tapping while it (the Opposition) did not have the courage to call for the scrapping of legislation authorising phone tapping under certain circumstances.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFPP Houghton) accused the Government by way of interjections of abusing the system.

Earlier, Dr Munnik said telephone communications to and from particular persons were intercepted when this was "essential in the interests of State security".

This was also done in all other countries in the Western world, Dr Munnik said.

In terms of legislation which had the support of the Opposition, telephones could be tapped under certain conditions for state security, intelligence services and military services.

Referring to an election challenge from Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht that the Minister should say his telephone was not tapped, Dr Munnik said "We have better things to do than to tape the telephone of the honorable Leader of the Conservative Party."

"I cannot see that he falls into the particular category of being a problem to state security."

Explaining what happened when a person's telephone was tapped, Dr Munnik said an opposition impression appeared to be that the department had a person in "a dark little office" who adds names to a list of people whose phones were tapped, or deleted names after a period.

"When we receive a request for a telephone to be

tapped, if you want to call it that, it is dealt with by a particular official and he puts it through to the particular area where it needs to be done. He does not keep a list of everybody," Dr Munnik said.

A person's telephone could be tapped for six months and it then stopped automatically.

"There is therefore no problem with telephone tapping. It is done all over the world where necessary in the state interest."

When the Minister gave an emphatic assurance that no special list was kept of people whose telephones were tapped, Mr Alf Widman (PFPP Hillbrow) interjected: "In answer to my question you said there was a list."

Dr Munnik then said Mr Widman did not seem to read his answers properly.

"If the honorable member has proof that I said that, he can show it to me after my speech," the Minister added.



Dr L A P A Munnik

Over-spending charge 'untrue'

Parliamentary Staff

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr L A P A Munnik, has told the Assembly that opposition charges of "gross overspending" by his department were untrue.

Replying to the second-reading debate on the post office budget, he said it had been necessary to spend money on the change-over to the electronic telephone system throughout the country.

In doing this the post office was following world trends in telecommunications and was not just spending money for the sake of spending.

The whole infrastructure of the country had changed and the department was keeping pace with developments.

The new electronic system would cut down telephone maintenance costs as there were no moving parts to replace as in the case of the old electro-mechanical equipment.

Dr Munnik said the department was planning to put in another 300 000 telephones this year. This would generate more revenue and capital.

Rejecting criticism from Mr Alf Widman (PFPP Hillbrow), the Minister said the Opposition's spokesman had expressed shock and disappointment at the post office budget.

tion only applies to loans and if there is no obligation on the to repay the funds advanced there is and the exception is accordingly not e.g. where the director proceeds at his own expense on company business; at his own expense on company business; obligation to pay for the expenses is by's obligation, there is no loan in place - see letter by Prof. B.J.S. A.C.A., August 1977.

granted bona fide in the ordinary any's business, which includes early carrying on the business of the S226(2)(c).

1 641 people declared bankrupt

A TOTAL of 1 880 companies were placed under compulsory liquidation during 1983, says the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

He was answering a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFPP Yeoville).

In reply to a further question from Mr Schwarz, Mr Coetsee said 1 641 people had been declared bankrupt in the country's six divisions of the Supreme Court during the same period — Sapa.

'Archaic' rule to be dropped

Parliamentary Staff
THE Government has agreed to scrap an "archaic" provision in the Post Office Service Act which forces women employees into "voluntary retirement" when they marry

Calling for the abolition of the provision, Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) said it was "quite wrong" that women employees had this "Sword of Damocles hanging over their heads".

"It is high time that this archaic provision is scrapped from the statute book. Why should a women face automatic dismissal just because she gets married?"

VOLUNTARILY

"It does not happen to a man, so why should it happen to a woman?"

The section states that "a female officer who marries shall be deemed to have voluntarily retired in contemplation of the marriage with effect from the date of her marriage".

It also provides for a board which can decide — with the approval of the Minister — that a married woman can be retained in the service of the the department

Mr Hulley said it was "not enough" to say that

the Board was lenient in its application of the section

"This is commendable, but the point is that marriage as such should not be seen to be a penalty, or in any way a reason for changing the work status of an officer of the post office who happens to be female

"It does not matter how lenient the Board might be in exercising its discretion, no person should face such potential penalties

"It is the principle of discrimination on the basis of sex that is objectionable," he said

Statistics quoted by Mr Hulley showed that 37 of the 646 women who had had their employment terminated in terms of the section in 1982/1983 had not been retained

AGREED

Replying, Dr L A P A Munnik, Minister of Post and Telecommunications said he "completely agreed" with Mr Hulley

"I don't think the clause should be retained"

Dr Munnik said the Act was being revised and the clause would be removed

He added that about half of the post office staff were women

POST OFFICE BUDGET

First round

267

Lapa Munnik's posts and telecommunications budget could have been far more severe

For a few months, from April 1, users will be charged an average of 9% more for P & T services. This would match the rate of inflation. But there is almost certain to be another general tariff increase later in the financial year to close the planned deficit of R131m.

This week's budget would have been more severe if the minister had not, temporarily perhaps, departed from P & T's monopolist rule to finance at least 50% of capital expenditure from revenue. In the 1983-84 financial year, now drawing to a close, an anticipated operating surplus of R185m (calculated on top of a massive depreciation allowance and equally large provisions to replace capital assets) looks like falling away to R35m.

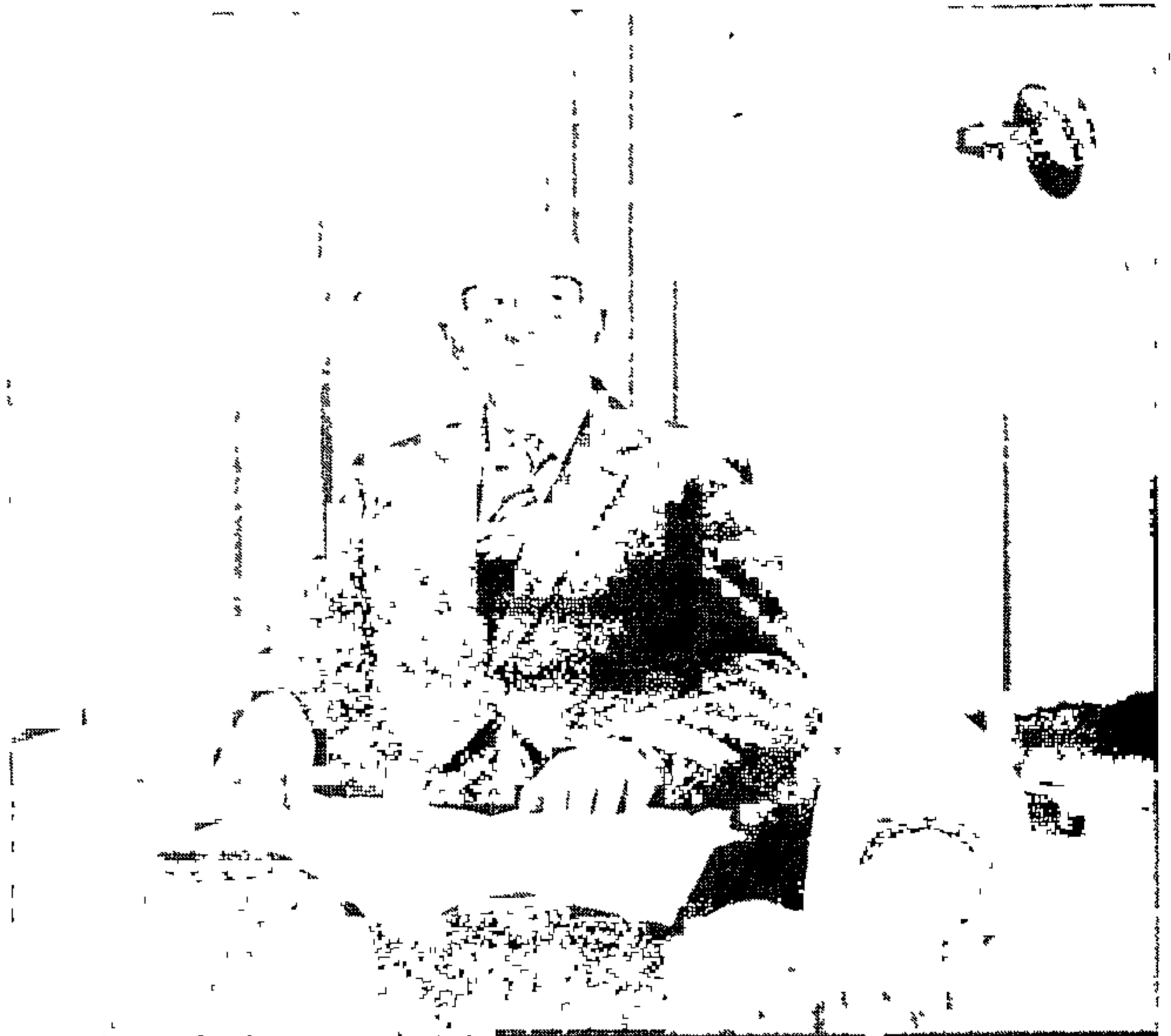
Thus the self-financing element of the capex programme fell to 27,2%, nearly 50% off target. According to the minister, this is due to (unplanned) staff pay increases of 12%, inflation and adverse exchange rate movements. It was doubtless also due to loss of patronage on high-rated services. Fortunately, P & T had a favourable year in the savings market, where it experienced net growth of R320m. This saved the department further trips to the domestic loan market.

The slower trend will probably continue. It may even accelerate and stretch the deficit even wider. Yet, in a soft market,

P & T has elected to increase capex 25,7% to R1,3 billion. Of this requirement, R805m will be borrowed "externally". The contribution of own funds (revenue) to capex financing will be a "mere" 23,8% of the planned R1,3 billion. It consists "only" of the depreciation charge and the provision for asset replacement. This gives a fair indication of the massive gap between P & T's earnings and its cash flow.

At the same time, current spending will rise 24,8% to R2,4 billion. Revenue at exist-

ing tariffs nearly matches operating expenditure at R2,3 billion. But a R218m provision for loan redemption, the staff housing scheme and an increase in standard stock capital stretches the deficit on current account to R335m. The tariff increases will raise an additional R203m. The remaining deficit of R131m (including a R102m loss on postal services) will probably be covered later in the year with another increase, if revenue does not pick up on an upswing in the business cycle.



Minister Munnik ... leading with a soft left

267) Hansard Q.61-765
 Brakpan general post office: partitions
 28/3/84

*2 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications †

- (1) Whether partitions between counter spaces for different population groups at the Brakpan general post office have been removed, if so, when,
- (2) whether any complaints in this regard have since been lodged with his Department, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what was the nature thereof,
- (3) whether these complaints have been investigated, if so, with what result,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- (1) No,
- (2) and (3) fall away; and
- (4) a number of years ago the notice boards that formerly existed at the entrances to the two public counter spaces for different population groups were removed. Since a door existed in the dividing wall between the counter spaces through which the public could pass between the spaces, it was later found that the queues in front of the counters were being disturbed as a result of the freer movement between the spaces that arose after the removal of the notice boards. On 23 April 1980 this door was permanently locked. The space previously used mainly by Black cus-

tomers later fell into disuse and was utilized as storage space, separate counter spaces for the different population groups therefore no longer exist. No complaints about friction between members of the public or any other aspects of the arrangements were received after the door between the spaces was locked and the counter facilities were later amalgamated.

Just to get the record quite straight, a letter was received from the NP-MP for Brakpan by the Area Manager for the East Rand on 10 April 1980, which reads as follows.

Na aanleiding van die gesprek wat ek en mnr Van Eeden, LPR, met u gehad het op 31 laaslede in verband met die skeidingsmuur tussen die rasse by die bovermelde poskantoor, bevestig ek dat besware ontvang is omdat die deur wat in die skeidingsmuur aangebring is, oop is.

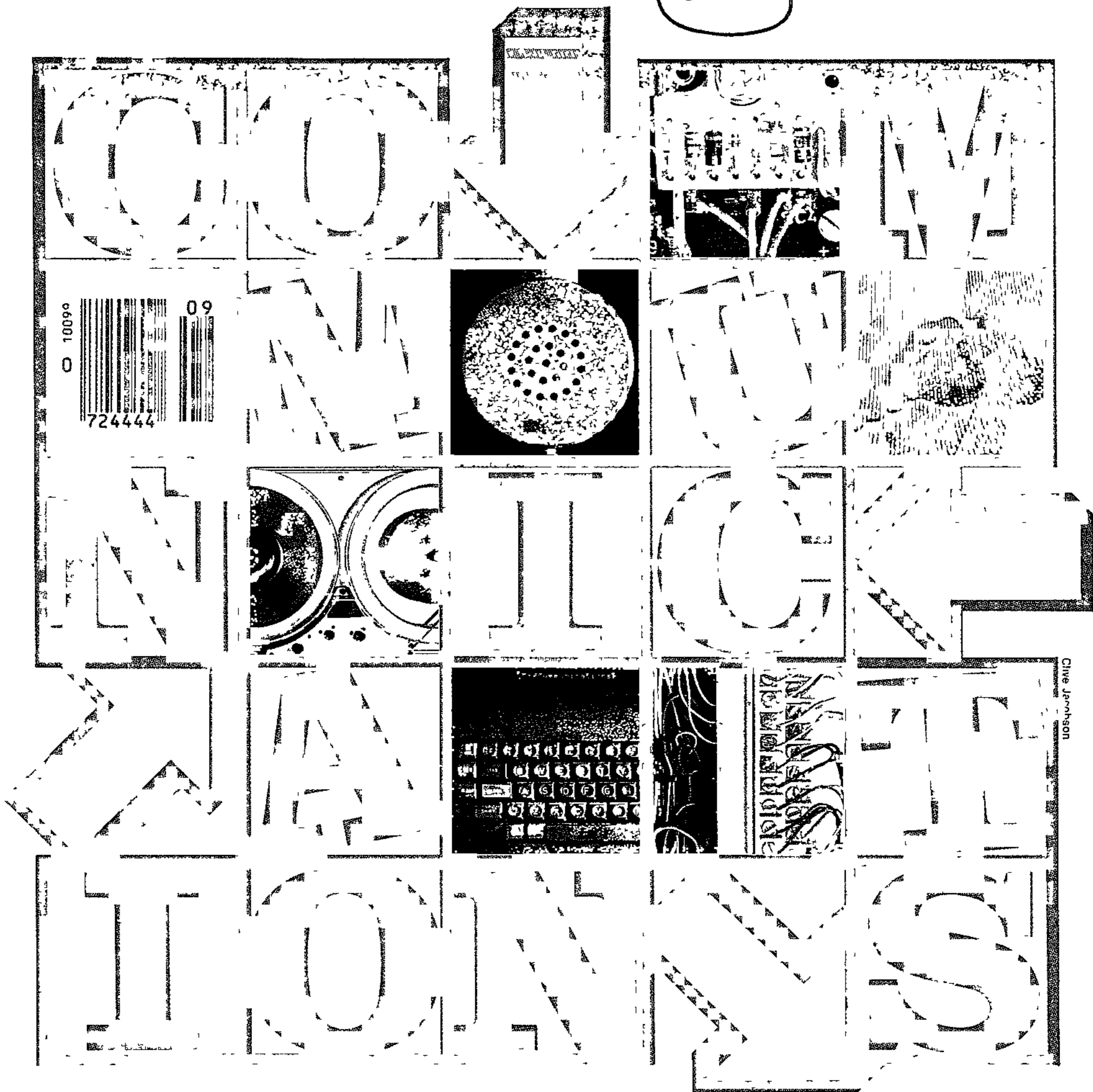
Hon members should listen carefully now I quote further

Die Blanke publiek maak nie beswaar daarteen dat Swart persone by die openbare ingang van die poskantoor ingaan en by die algemene toonbanke wag om bedien te word nie, maar die beswaar bestaan daarin dat Swart persone vanaf dié gedeelte wat vantevore vir hulle gereserveer is, beweeg na die gebied wat vantevore vir Blankes gereserveer is en dan toue wat reeds gevorm is by die toonbanke, versteur. Hierdie toedrag van sake mag tot wrywing aanleiding gee. Onder dié omstandighede verneem ek graag of dit nie moontlik is om die gesegde deur gesluit te hou nie terwyl die openbare ingang nie meer aandui dat sodanige ingang slegs vir Blankes gereserveer is nie. Ek verneem graag van u in hierdie verband te geleener tyd.

As I said in my Second Reading speech during the post Office Budget, I confirm that the hon member for Brakpan did not write to me, to my hon predecessor as Minister, to the Postmaster-General or to

the Deputy Postmaster-General, prior to or since 10 April 1980 in order to bring any friction to our attention.

267

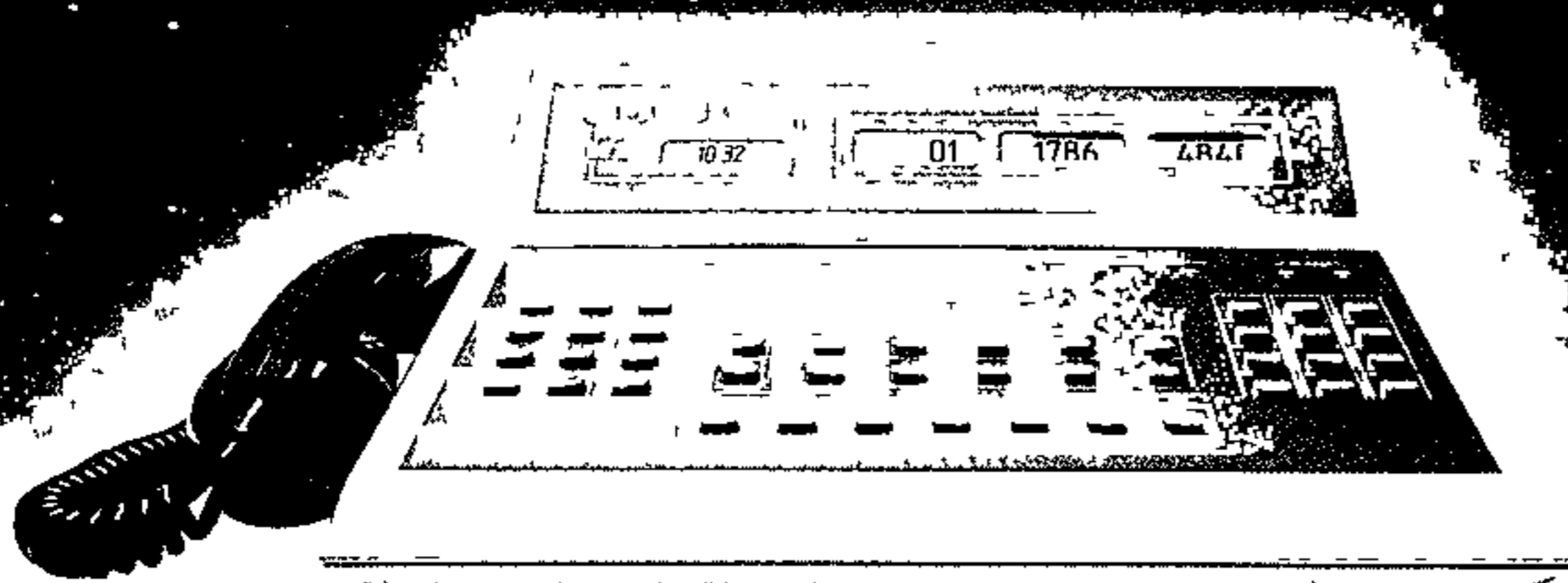


Clive Jeppson

Communications'83

A survey. Supplement to Financial Mail. April 29 1983

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Communications A Survey. Supplement to Financial Mail April 29 1983
BARKER McCORMAC 7708



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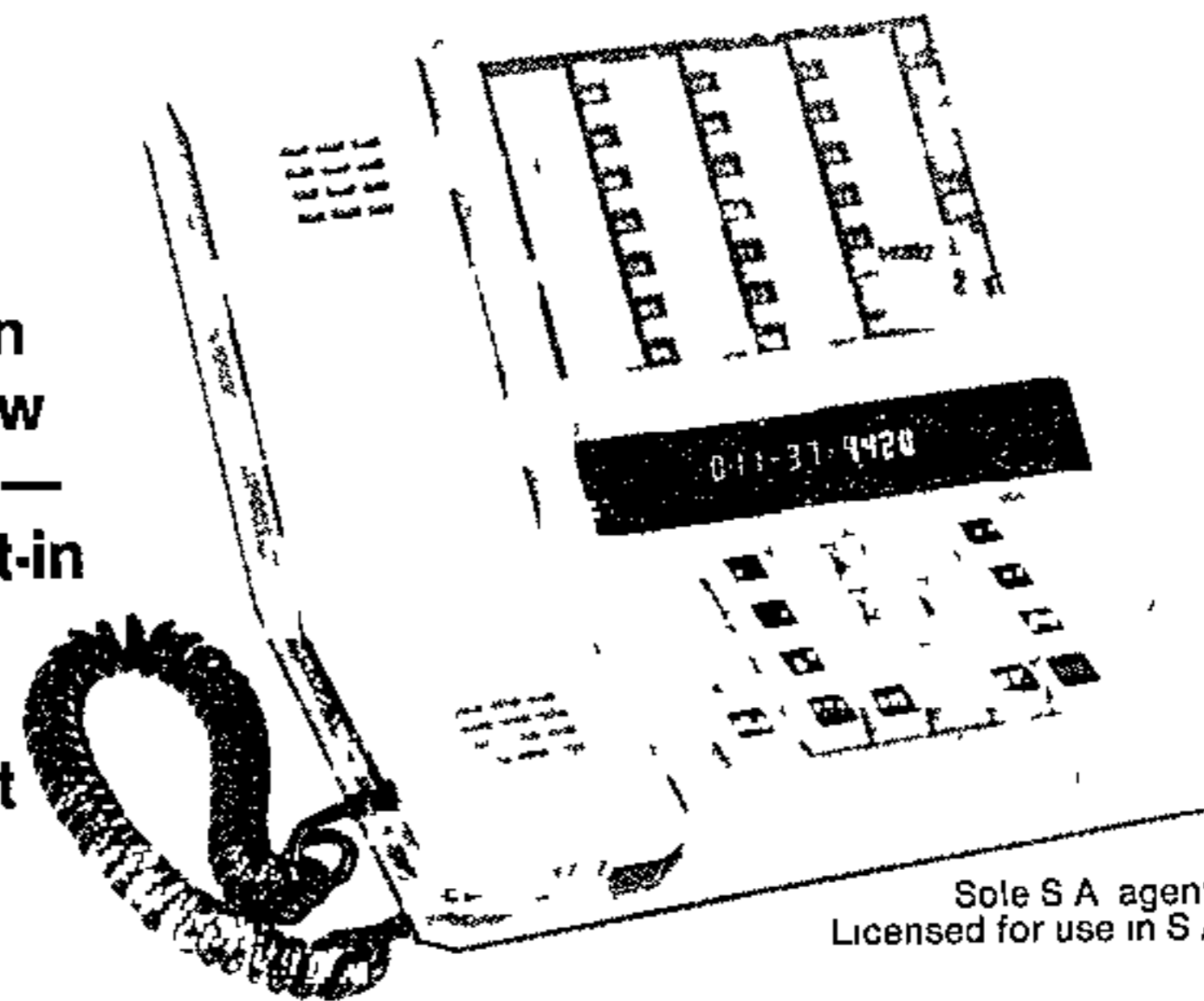
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Phones still in top spot



Electronic exchanges promise to help Post Office out of a hole ...

"Her Majesty's Government sees a need for six of these devices in the long run" — Statement made at Westminster following Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone!

Telephone lines make up by far the world's biggest voice and data communications system. And, with more than 500m phones (or "terminals") installed — 3,5m in SA — it's a network that looks like holding top spot for a long time.

How fortuitous that such an elaborate network should already be established when the computer began to outgrow its in-house functions. Without a global web of telephone lines, the computer's foray out of the building, so to speak, would have been limited, difficult and enormously expensive. As it was, major obstacles had to be overcome

before one computer could "talk" to another 1 000 km away. The telephone system was designed to transmit voice (or analogue) signals, the computer for sending binary (or digital) signals. The two methods seemed hopelessly incompatible.

The ingenious way in which inventors' talents have been combined to solve the problem represents one of the most significant achievements in the history of science. Turning the telephone network into an extension of the computer, this communications revolution has made possible developments that no computer could calculate — digital electronic exchanges, for instance. And long-distance data transmission. And digital fibre-optics.

Top of the list, says Rudie Raath, Deputy Postmaster-General, Telecommunications, are digital electronic exchanges. They're

much smaller, more reliable, more versatile — and a lot easier to maintain — than the electro-mechanical type.

"In the past, our forecasts on exchanges have been far too conservative," he admits.

"The great value of digital electronic exchanges," says Raath, "is that they are far more flexible than the conventional type. And they're quicker to bring into commission."

"An electronic exchange can be installed in a strategic place and concentrators can be situated 10, 20, 30 km from it — so you can provide service just where it's needed. At the moment, we're sitting with a lot of spare capacity where we don't need it."

Two electronic exchanges are already at work — one at Sunninghill Park, Sandton, and another in Pretoria. Two more should be operational in Soweto in a month or two. Another two are being installed in Cape Town.

Within the next year about 40 electronic exchanges will have gone into service — "but we will at the same time be installing a



lot of electro-mechanical exchanges," says Raath. He expects that these will be phased-out from 1985 and that by the end of the century the switch to digital electronic exchanges will be complete.

The age of digital switching and transmission was a long time coming. Before 1934 there was no way of converting analogue (or sound) signals into digital signals, or vice-versa. Then Englishman Alec Reeves found a way. But his method was tied to the cumbersome valve-based apparatus of his day. Eventually, in the Sixties, the transistor made the Reeves discovery — and digital exchanges — an economic proposition.

A parallel innovation, the modem (for modulator-demodulator), made possible the long-distance transmission of data over voice-grade telephone lines. Without a modem, signals from a data terminal will not travel very far on a telephone channel because their frequency is too low. A modem at the sending-point changes the nature of the signal and boosts its frequency. A modem at the receiving-end converts it back again.

Now data can be switched and transmitted over long distances on the SA telephone network at blinding speeds of 1 200 characters, or 9 600 "bits," a second. (In the US, 54 000 bits a second is already fairly common.) Short for "binary digits," bits are the two basic digits — nought and one, on and off, positive and negative — of computer

language. Explains Eric Wood, Post Office consultant: "Typically, we assign a group of eight bits per character. For example, to send the words 'I love you' in binary form, you'd transmit 10 different combinations of 0's and 1's, one group each for the eight letters and one group each for the two spaces. By offering 256 possible combinations, groups of eight bits cover all normal requirements. And we're now looking at 14 000 bits/second, compared with a top transmission speed of 200 bits/second in 1967."

Digital exchanges convert a telephone caller's speechwaves into a stream of binary 1's and 0's (as envisaged by Alec Reeves), then back again. "An important reason for switching to the binary mode for exchanges," explains Wood, "is to allow us to use computer techniques to carry out the number selection. A digital exchange has no moving parts, so there's a big improvement in efficiency. And if it develops any trouble, it will immediately tell you what the trouble is — and where to find it!"

Another reason is size. For instance, a few new digital exchanges would do the job of the 45 electro-mechanical exchanges of varying sizes that now serve Pretoria.

When the switch to digital exchanges is projected countrywide, the promise of the revolution becomes clearer. Yet, says Richie Eggers, senior director, telephone switching, the change will have to be fairly

gradual. "There's a vast amount of money invested in electro-mechanical equipment that will have to serve its economic life." Costs of conventional and digital electronic exchanges were on a par in 1981-1982, he says. But, whereas improving technology, higher demand and lower unit costs are making electronic hardware cheaper, the opposite applies to older-type equipment.

Line transmission into and out of the exchanges has also benefited from the Reeves technology. An early spin-off was the US development of pulse code modulation (PCM), which brought about a 15-fold increase in the traffic that existing cable networks could carry. "We are still spending R70m a year on PCM systems for junctions between urban exchanges," says Dawie Malan, senior director, transmission. "If you already have a cable in the ground and want to increase the route capacity, you now usually don't have to dig, you simply install PCM. On two pairs of wires, PCM will give 30 conversations instead of two."

"Without going into technicalities," he adds, "if you want to connect digital exchanges on a digital basis, you must have transmission by either PCM or optical fibre."

Optical fibre transmission lines, such as the one already in use between Roodepoort and Witpoortje, will transform cable-laying between exchanges. When extra capacity is needed, an optical fibre cable thin as

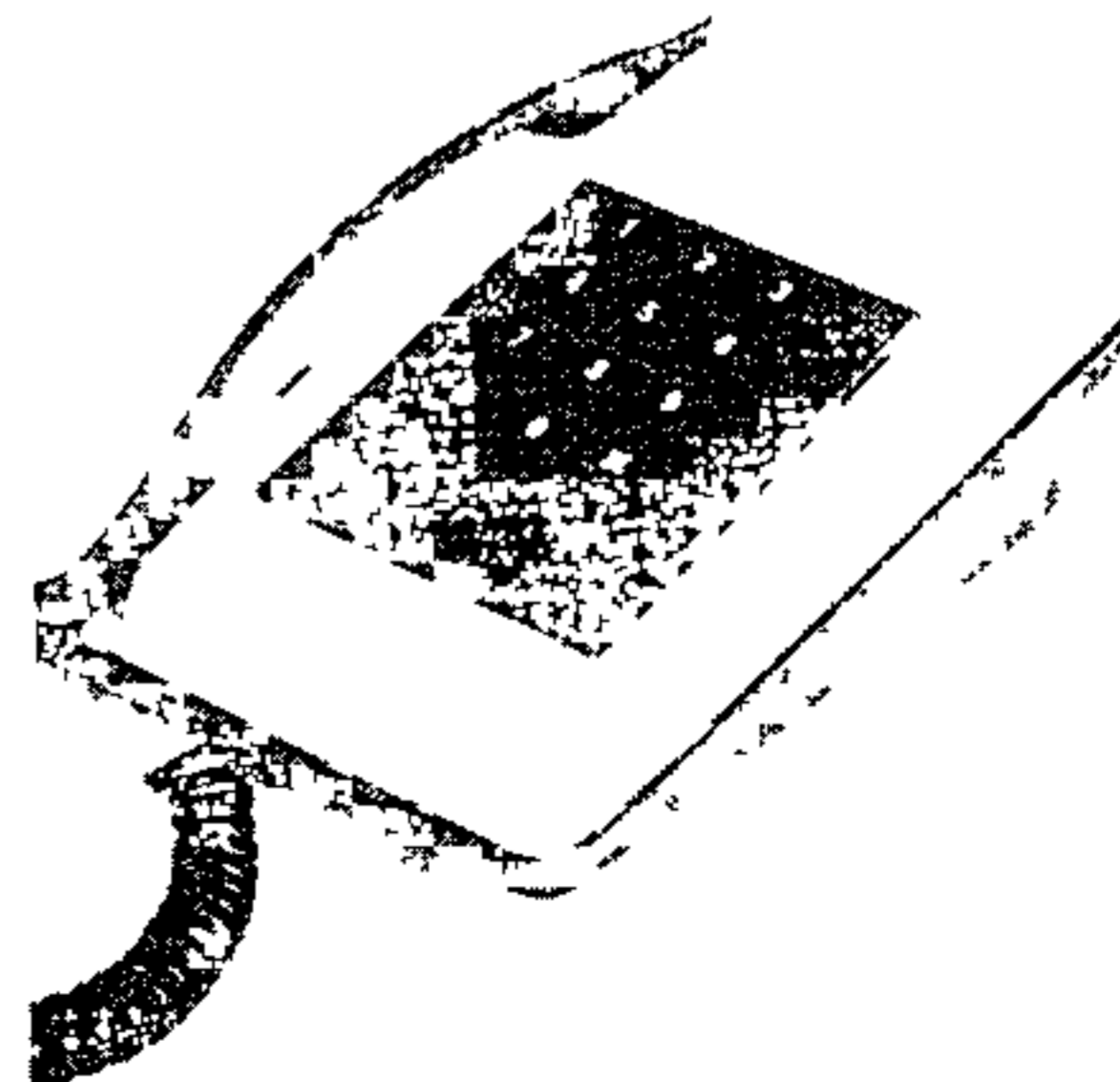
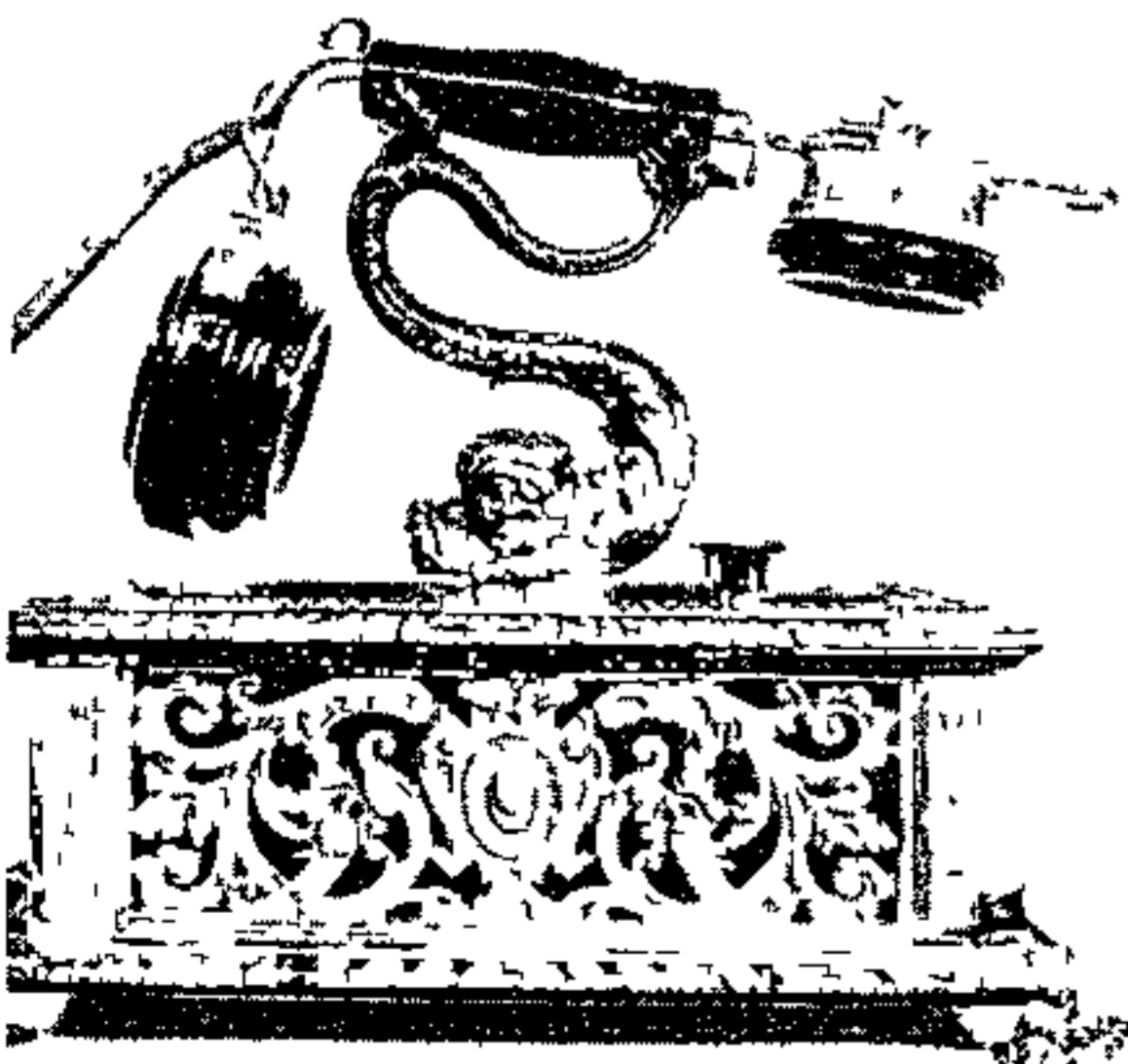
TALKING TELEPHONES

For most people, the front end of the national communications network is the telephone handset. The instrument isn't as extravagant in looks as it was at the turn of the century, but it gets increasingly more versatile.

The newest model for SA users will be

the Disa, a Design Institute/Shell award winner manufactured by Telephone Manufacturers (TM) of Springs. TM, a GEC-Plessey joint venture, is the sole supplier of telephone instruments to Sapo, producing 10 000 and more each week.

The Disa (shown below on the right) is the successor to the pushbutton Protea telephone and the basic model can be coded for three-way conferences and automatic dialing. It can also incorporate a loudspeaker and facilities for headsets.





a finger, but carrying far more signals than a copper cable, can simply be pulled through the conduit already in place, says Raath. Because of its immunity to electrical interference, optical fibre will also be a secure carrier of high-speed data — even over long distances.

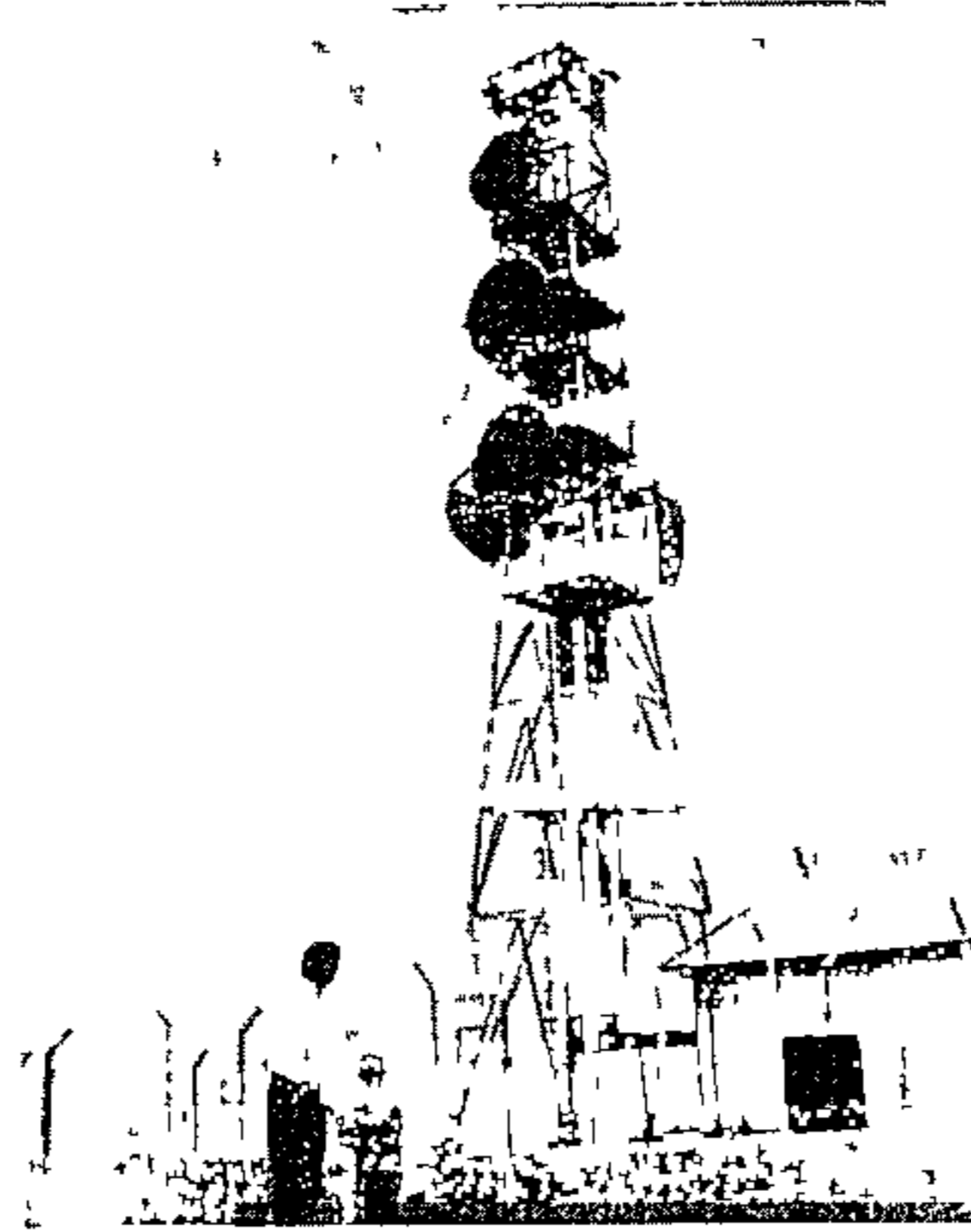
He has soothing words for those harassed by faults. "We can now test from a point remote from the local exchange. And through a computerised system code-named Pronto, we will be able to keep tabs on what happens to a fault once it's reported."

Raath notes with obvious pride that Saponet puts SA in the forefront of datacoms internationally. A Saponet packet switched service has already gone international — but few countries are ready to link with it.

He concedes that SA has "far, far too few" public telephones — and that too few of the few work properly. Vandals, he maintains, have been at the root of the problem. A new breed of public phones that will permit international calls will also "blow the whistle" on vandals.

The trained people shortage is Sapo's abiding headache. Noting that recent overseas recruiting missions haven't met with

much success, Raath says "Locally, things have been slack and we've attracted more technicians and learner electricians than



Microwave ... outperforming open wire and coaxial cable

ever before. But the long-term answer is to train more of our own people, particularly non-whites. Seventy percent of the phone backlog is in non-white areas." A major effort is being made to enlist and train Indian, coloured and black technical staff, particularly to work in their own areas.

Held back mainly by staff shortages, Sapo gives the impression of running up a down escalator as it struggles to reduce a huge backlog of telephone installations. At latest count, there was a waiting list of more than 225 000.

Says a rueful Raath "I'm afraid it looks as if for the next two years it's going to increase. Getting rid of the backlog is going to take some time, because there's a tremendous demand from non-white areas. Every bit of money available for cable construction we've used, and where we couldn't provide the labour ourselves, we've brought in contractors."

For security reasons, he draws the line at subcontracted maintenance. "You can't have every Tom, Dick and Harry fiddling with your network."

Microwave may not be ideal for sending data, but it nevertheless outperforms open-

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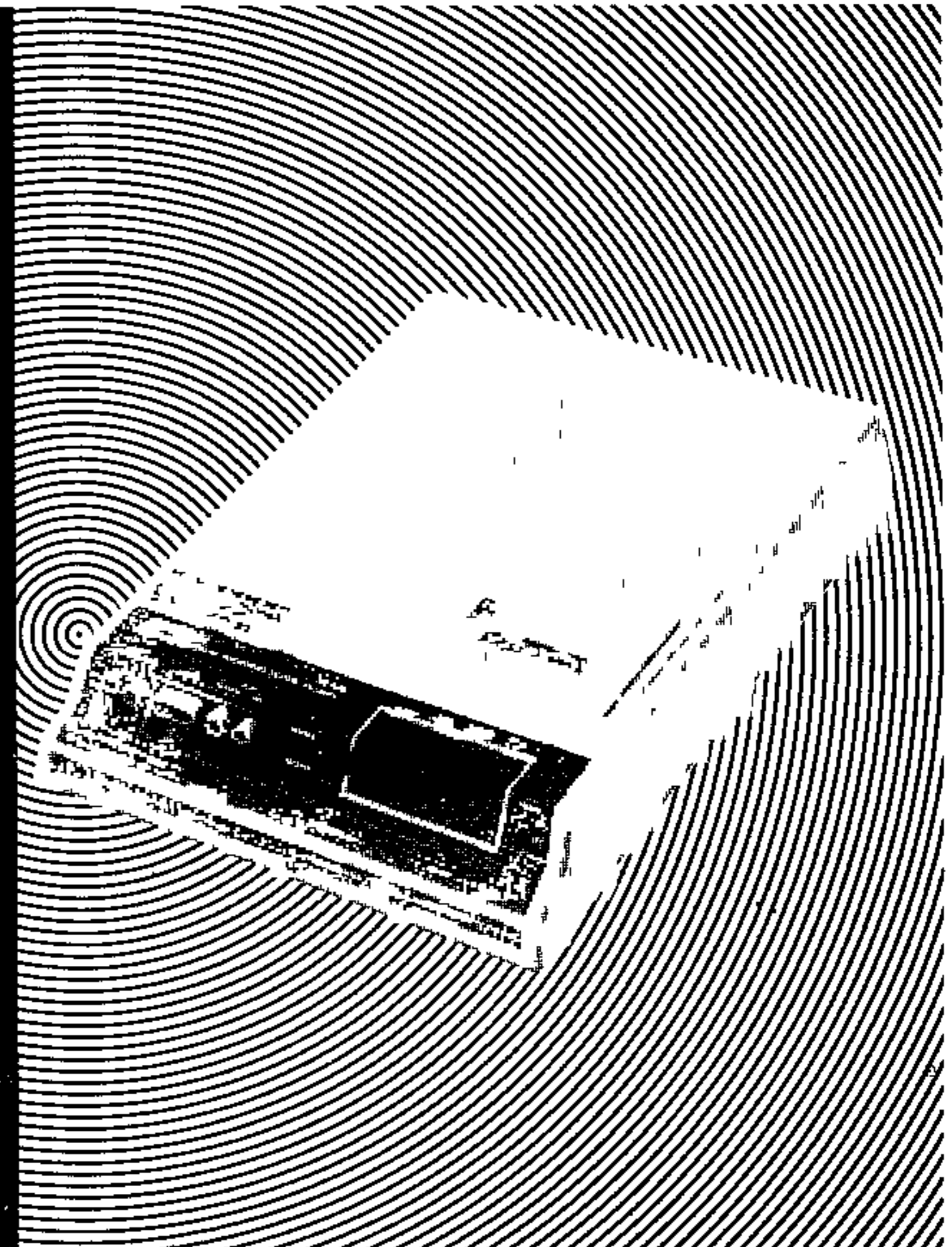
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wire (long-distance) and coaxial cable (used mainly in congested areas like Johannesburg/Pretoria and Durban/Pietermaritzburg) The most a 16-pair open-wire loop can deliver is 448 simultaneous calls — 28 per pair Two coaxial cables — one in each direction — carry 10 800 conversations One MW set-up can handle up to 2 700 calls And it's possible to have as many as eight systems using a pair of communicating dish antennae

There's a common misconception that, because antennae use clear line-of-sight, they can transmit over vast distances In fact, the further you go, the less light you're going to get into the receiving dish The same applies to the radiated power — it falls off in inverse proportion to the square of the distance In other words, to get three times the distance, you'd need nine times the power! So repeater dishes have to be put up every 50 km or so, often on a remote *koppie* Of course, repeater spacing is a considerable factor in route cost Every repeater has to have an access road — and Escom power Once the route has been es-

tablished, it's relatively cheap to expand capacity by putting in more dishes

The microwave network now covers virtually all of southern Africa, even extending to centres such as Maputo

Malan is particularly pleased about one thing microwave has proved reasonably reliable. All main routes are triangulated Traffic between Johannesburg and Cape Town goes either via Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth or via Kimberley and Beaufort West A major mishap in one direction would leave half the circuit open in the other Furthermore, all repeater stations have auxiliary power

The microwave itself always has a spare radio channel "If one channel fails, the system will automatically switch to the other in a fraction of a second The caller will not even know it's happened"

But even a microwave system can go off-target An MW transmission can overshoot its target dish and strike a dish on another route, giving an unwanted signal This is a serious problem in congested urban sprawls like Los Angeles So, in such areas, there's

been a move towards OF

Curiously, it's down the home stretch — from exchange to subscriber — that communications technology has not kept pace Admits Malan "We have problems on the underground cables with faults caused by rain and lightning and people digging holes" Finally, each circuit between exchange and subscriber can normally carry just one conversation An expensive 1 + 1 carrier method that can double the traffic between the exchange and a terminal near the subscriber has been used for the past five years, but only in a limited way, to prevent serious bottlenecks

The antiquated rural system where a call can be heard by all five parties on the "party line" is being gradually phased out In its place will be a system, developed locally by STC, whereby 18 subscribers can use the line simultaneously, and even make overseas calls — with no eavesdropping The system, introduced over the past 18 months, is unique, says STC's Don Snedden "We've already exported a number to the rest of Africa and some to South America"

'Go for optical fibre!'

Fine as a human hair, OF takes shocks out of lightning

The Post Office is ordering increasing quantities of optical fibre (OF) to give it trouble-free links between exchanges It is also looking to OF to help overcome a shortage of reliable, high speed long distance data links

Says Rudie Raath, Deputy Postmaster-General, Telecommunications "Because optical fibre is so thin, you can simply haul it into a pipe alongside a cable already there You don't have to go to the trouble and expense of laying extra pipes"

Adds senior director, Transmission, Dawie Malan "It's also more economical where you need a lot of circuits or a completely new facility"

An optical fibre sheath, slim as a pencil, can carry 1 920 simultaneous conversations on each pair of silica glass fibres as thin as a human hair Digital in mode, most OF systems now use lasers to send streams of binary coded light pulses down the tube at the rate of 140 m/second A typical sheath contains four, six or eight fibres

A major advantage of OF, apart from its small size and ease of handling, is its immunity to lightning and to interference from high voltage power lines "As the light that provides the information must be contained within the sheath, an optical fibre line is also virtually bugproof," notes Malan

Sapo's 7 km pioneer OF line between Roodepoort and Witpoortjie, laid in October 1981, replaced a pulse code modulation copper cable system that had given a lot of trouble because of interference from a near-



Optical fibre (lower left) . . . no need for extra pipes

by high voltage power line Containing no metal, the OF link has functioned faultlessly

Sapo consultant Eric Wood illustrates OF's winning ways "Our cables under the city streets are carried in pipes with an internal diameter of 83 mm The biggest multi-core cable we can get into a pipe like that has 4 800 wires That is, it can carry 2 400 conversations If we replaced that cable with a number of fibreoptics cables, we'd be able to carry in that pipe, at a very conservative estimate, 294 000 conversations!

"We see this as a means of meeting continued expansion in urban areas without digging up the streets — a very overrated pastime" Surprisingly, optical fibre is extraordinarily tough, he says "You can tie knots in it — once it's in its plastic sheath, that is"

Another surprise is that though an accidentally severed OF line would cause total disruption of service, it would be much easier to put together again than copper cable "We've got this taped now Using a special connector developed by the Swiss watch industry, we can rejoin the fibres in double quick time with the loss of not more than half of a decibel in each joint Our biggest cable would generally take two to three days to re-connect" (Handy machines that join and insulate conventional wires in one movement have eased workload somewhat, but locating the correct wires for joining



remains a time-consuming manual task — despite elaborate colour coding)

Typically, says Wood, two electronic ex-

BRIGHT AS SUNRISE

If the Japanese are reading things right, fibre-optics has a future as bright as its pulsed light

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) in Tokyo has suggested that Japan's fibre-optics market will grow 120 times in value over the next 17 years. Drawing its conclusion from the forecasts of think tanks and industrial researchers, the formidable MITI says fibre-optics is undoubtedly the pick of the "sunrise" industries. The ministry has put its money where its mouth is: it has joined Japan's telecoms giant, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, in investing heavily in fibre-optics.

Admittedly Japan, with Pacific coast cities strung as close as a pearl choker, might have been made for the present capabilities of optical fibre transmission (where 10 km-15 km can be covered without intermediate amplification). But much of Europe is the same, as is the populous north-eastern US. In fact, an American company, MCI Communications, has come up with a fibre-optic installation from Fujitsu that rivals AT & T's optic fibre system in the US. The 450 km MCI route, along an Amtrack railway line, links New York and Washington — via five other cities. The system will be what is known as "single mode" and will be able to transmit voice, data and facsimiles.

Significantly, the MCI link offers 40 000 circuits, compared with only 10 000 it has on microwave between the two centres. The company says upgrading to 120 000 could be achieved relatively quickly and inexpensively.

British Telecom recently demonstrated a single-mode optical fibre system covering 100 km without booster points. A single-mode optical fibre differs from the earlier shorter distance types in that the all-important core is so narrow that only one propagating ray is possible (Previously the pulses tended to be more quickly dispersed). The conductivity of OF is thus now many times that of copper wire.

Muses Sapo's Dawie Malan "In this field there are continual advances in technology, and it's conceivable we will one day use optical fibre to connect even cities that are fairly far apart. A single-mode optical fibre system is already being contemplated for the latest Trans-Atlantic telephone cable. Who knows, it could be in use in five years."

changes eventually doing the work of more than 40 electro-mechanical exchanges would be about 6 km apart. One OF cable 6 km long would do the job of many hundreds of kilometres of heavy duty conventional cable linking dozens of bulky, conventional exchanges — "while providing at least 100 times the number of circuits."

Malan makes another point "With present technology, you can cover 10 km-15 km with an OF system without intermediate amplification, whereas PCMs need amplifiers every 1 800 m. These have to go into manholes and other inaccessible places. There are thousands of these regenerators all over the country."

Cost of PCM and OF are difficult to equate. Putting in PCMs simply means installing terminal equipment, cables invariably were laid years earlier. But with OF a new line has to be laid. Optical fibre ex-factory is also relatively expensive, though as production builds up costs are expected to come down quite sharply.

Looking at all the angles, Malan says

"Wherever the economics are more or less the same, I'm saying 'go for optical fibre!'"

Several new OF lines on order from Altech telecoms subsidiary, STC, are due to be installed in the near future. Three Transvaal routes are Johannesburg Central-Alberton (13,25 km), Vereeniging-Residensia (25,2 km) and Johannesburg Central-Power Park (21,2 km). Another will link Durban and Pinetown.

Raath sees great promise in OF for eventual long-distance data lines that will not have inherent weaknesses of the microwave radio routes. "We're going to need more and more high speed data lines. Microwave is open to problems of interference, short breaks, noise. With high speed data transmission, just one short break can be disastrous. You don't get that with optical fibre."

He points to plans to use single-mode OF for the new Transatlantic cable as indicative of progress in long-distance techniques — and sees a time "in the not too distant future" when SA will be looking at an optical fibre submarine cable.

Insurance by satellite

Managers favour interference-free data stream via 'space station'

Cogent arguments have been advanced for SA to invest in its own domestic communication satellite — even though this would involve greater initial outlay than terrestrial routing with a similar capacity.

The first argument hinges on flexibility. A satellite system would not be bound to national roads or microwave routes.

Suppose the SA Post Office (Sapo) finds it needs more trunk lines to Standerton. Erect a satellite dish antenna on the Standerton post office and, presto, the problem's solved without having to scratch around putting in another trunk system.

Or let's say a mining company strikes it rich in the north-west Cape. Put up quite a small dish and Phelps Dodge-in-the-Vlakte can be in touch with head office in the US in a matter of hours.

The alternative could be months of toil setting up a microwave or open wire link.

Nobody is suggesting that a satellite should hang around wasting capacity while it awaits a call for help. But a certain amount of capacity, say satellite supporters, could surely be built into the system to take advantage of its inherent flexibility.

Secondly, a satellite — being free of the interference that plagues conventional land routes — would offer a service of "insurance" to data managers concerned about

down-time and other costs involving mainframe computers. Big groups hope to reduce the risks by dispersing mainframes in, say, Johannesburg and Durban. If one is down the other can carry the national load. For two such computers to keep each other fully informed would require data transfer in megabits.

A satellite working through small earth stations close to the computer centres would add to both flexibility and systems integrity.

The SABC would also benefit considerably from a domestic satellite. For one thing, it would help solve the long-standing problem of getting programme material back in a hurry from the remotest parts of the country. An outside broadcast unit could feed to a small mobile earth station for transmission to Auckland Park via the satellite. Conversely, it could act as a TV broadcasting system, pushing programmes out to the most isolated communities with the help of a scattering of small earth stations. Or, perhaps more likely, it could be used as a TV distribution system — running at much lower power from the satellite — to supplement Sapo's ground network.

At the time this survey was being prepared, the SABC had not relayed its requirements to the high-level interdepartmental



committee investigating the question of a domestic satellite. The committee, headed by Rudie Raath, Deputy Postmaster-General, Telecoms, was formed last October. Raath hopes it will be in a position to report to government before the year-end.

Sapo would need three satellites — one working in space, one on standby in space, and one ready to go aloft. Launching could be done by either the US or France, says Pieter van Tonder, Sapo's Director, innes. The French would presumably use their Ariana launching vehicle.

The two satellites launched would be put into geo-stationary orbit (meaning they'd travel at the rotational speed of the earth). Typically they would have a working life of seven years, though some suppliers are now talking of 10 years.

The committee is expected to take a close look at why countries like Britain, France and West Germany have opted for their own satellites.

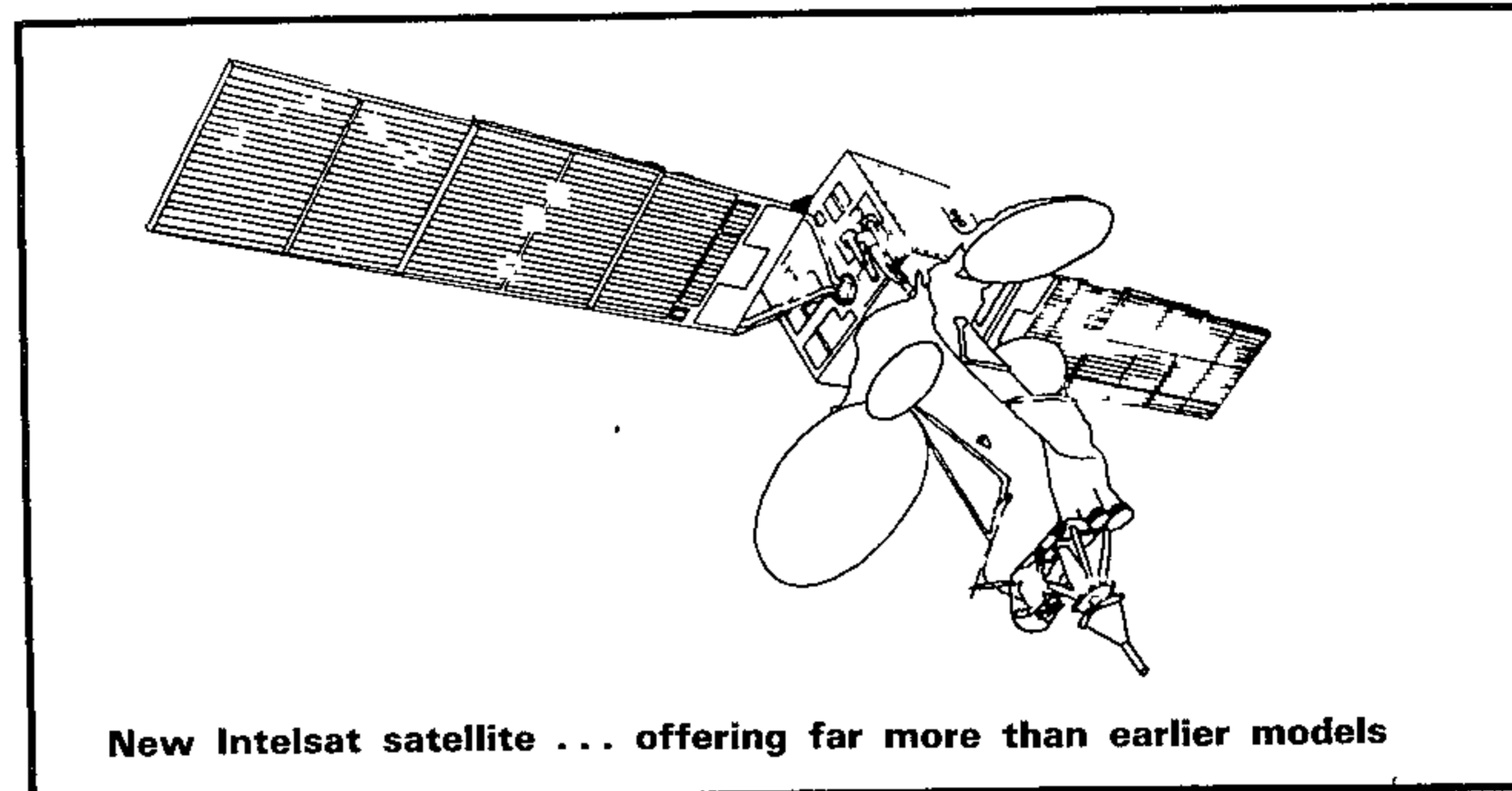
The counter-argument that will doubtless weigh heavily with the committee is expense. Buying three satellites "off the shelf" would cost at least R200m at today's prices. A tailor-made system with the necessary ground station and other support facilities could cost far more. Before the end of a satellite system's lifespan, the capital would have to be generated for a new one. A lot could be done on the ground with that kind of money.

Another imponderable is whether optical fibre routes could provide a data transmission service as fast and secure as a satellite. If they could, how soon could enough such

lines be provided?

Apparently no decision has been taken as to who would be directly responsible for funding a domestic satellite programme. If it's to be Sapo, should not other participants, such as the military, Escom and the SABC chip in? It's not out of the question for private enterprise to be allocated a share. Did not the undersea cable have shareholders initially?

Even in the event of an immediate decision to buy, it would be five years or so before launch. That's how long it would take to define the requirements, get the project through all the international co-ordination procedures and have the satellite designed, built and put to work in the pre-determined orbit.



New Intelsat satellite ... offering far more than earlier models

Van Tonder offers little hope of local manufacture in such a project. Most, if not all the electronics for earth stations may have to come from abroad, he reckons. Only the dish antennas, perhaps, could be made in SA. An absolute minimum of two big dishes would be needed for earth stations at either end of a Johannesburg-Cape Town link. A third would be needed if Durban were brought into the act. He notes that, with the exception of a few critical components, the three 32m microwave dishes at Hartbeeshoek are SA-made.

Hartbeeshoek dishes tie in with Intelsat, the international satellite communications organisation to which SA and 100 other countries belong. Satellites are launched for Intelsat by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa), and the smooth running of the system is the responsibility of the Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat).

In 1961, just one Intelsat satellite hovered on point duty. Today there are probably scores of communications satellites — international, national and private — strung out along the Equator. The exact number is virtually impossible to establish, some are so strategic they simply soar out of sight — and out of the public mind.

Technology is advancing so fast that a satellite is often out of date well before its projected seven-year service. The Intelsat IV offered a 4 000 one-way voice/data circuits and two TV channels. The IV A offered 6 000 and two channels, and the current Intelsat V has 12 000 and two channels. One TV channel takes as much of the spectrum as 1 200 voice circuits. A 15-minute TV transmission slot is allocated to SA each day (as a signatory to the Intelsat agreement, SA would not be able to put up a domestic satellite and use it for international transmission).

Communications satellites that have become technologically outdated have not been destroyed, says Van Tonder. They've



Hartbeeshoek dishes... soaring demand for overseas calls.

SIEMENS

Keeping in touch with 50 000 students



Mr Chris Herbst, Chief Telephonist of UNISA (University of South Africa) reports on his new Siemens digital PABX

'Because of expansion programme the University had to have a new PABX installed and the University wanted the latest technology. It had to be compatible with national public exchanges, provide all necessary sophisticated services for management and control of about 2 500 telephone calls a day. Above all it had to be computer controlled in order to minimise maintenance and allow short-term remote access to change the software features.

After careful consideration of solutions, and systems available, the University decided on the Siemens system.

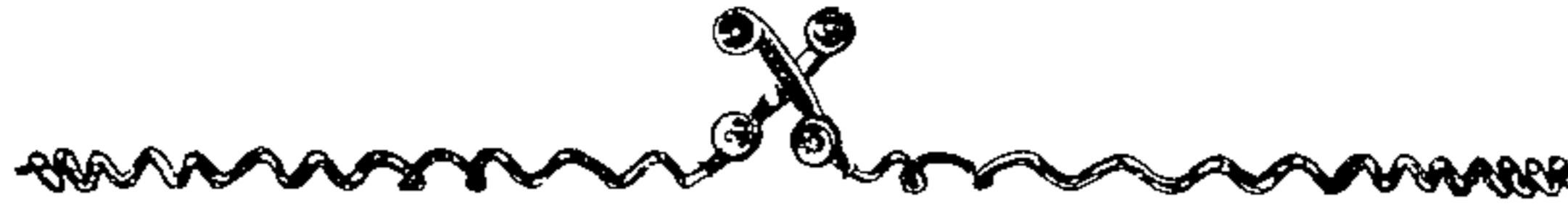
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Siemens. Worth looking into.

Communications. A Survey. Supplement to Financial Mail April 29 1983





simply been shunted to another space station and given a less demanding assignment

Five years ago SA had an allocation of some 200 Intelsat channels. The figure is now more than 700. By 1988 the number needed is likely to exceed 2 000, at the pre-

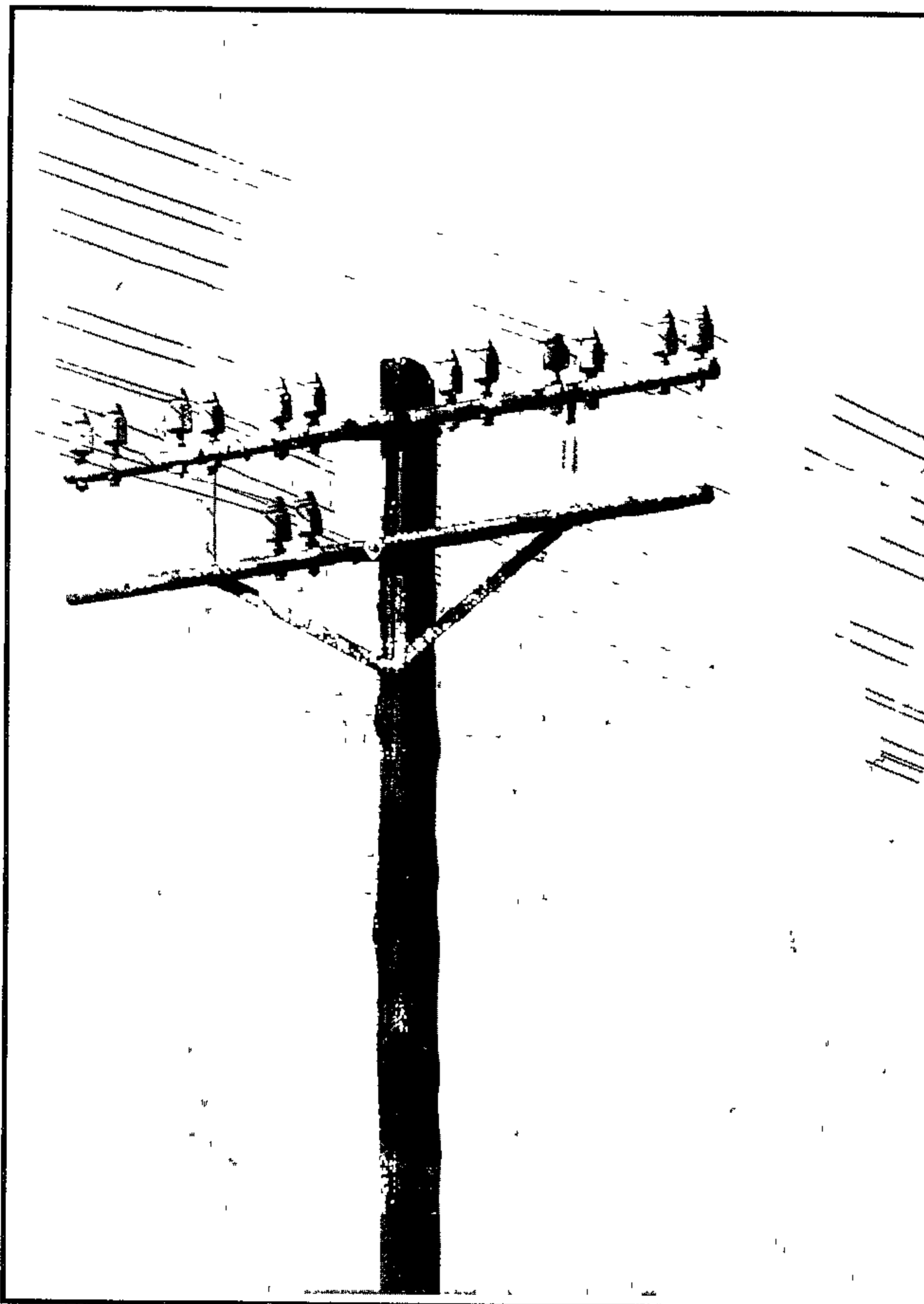
sent rate of increase

Look at this growth another way. Ten years ago fewer than 300 000 overseas telephone calls were made from SA. By 1978 the figure was nearer 3,5m — and last year it had rocketed to almost 7,5m.

While the number of satellites, channels and calls has climbed steeply, the cost per channel has come down. At \$390/month for each circuit, Sapo's annual bill for the 703 available in March was \$3,29m. Five years ago the 200 circuits cost \$1,37m.

Phone backlog 225 000

Murmurs from Sapo that more money is needed for expansion of infrastructure



The telephone backlog in SA is a formidable 255 000 — and growing at 5 000 to 6 000 a month!

This is happening despite a 150% increase in Post Office capital expenditure over the past three years — from R340m in 1979-1980 to R875m in 1983/4. Some 96% of this expenditure is devoted to telecommunications, only 4% to postal services.

The problem is not in telephone supplies; it lies in an infrastructure that events have shown to be on occasion woefully inadequate. Without the ability to switch and carry the heavier traffic, a network with a million new phones hooked onto it would produce just one thing — chaos!

So the big money is being pumped into new exchanges and transmission systems. (Happily, modern technology is producing advanced switching and carrier systems that are already beginning to ease Sapo's lot.)

Says a rueful Rudie Raath, deputy postmaster general, Telecommunications, "I'm afraid it looks as if for the next two years the backlog is going to increase. This thing is going to take some time because there's tremendous demand from non-white areas."

Every bit of money available for cable construction we've used, and where we couldn't provide the labour ourselves we've brought in contractors."

For security reasons he draws the line at maintenance. "You can't have every Tom, Dick and Harry fiddling with your network."

Of the 3,5m telephones currently in use in SA, only a small percentage are in the hands of non-whites. Yet the demand from this sector is now around 140 000. Anxious not to get caught short again, Sapo planners are warning that this is only the beginning of a "demand explosion" by black people.

Sapo is already giving the impression of running up a down escalator as it tries to get on top of the huge backlog. Murmurs from the Post Office are that even more money is going to have to be injected into the system — and quicker — if it is to succeed within the next few years. That 150% over the past three years may have to grow by 150% over the next few years.

One move that has predictably run into flak has been Sapo's decision to enter the market with what is basically a small



PABX called the Business Telephone System (BTS), it initially offers from two to 14 exchange lines and eight to 30 extensions. But this electronic system from Plessey is designed for upgrading to as many as 18 lines and 64 extensions. Each system can be tailored to the subscriber's needs.

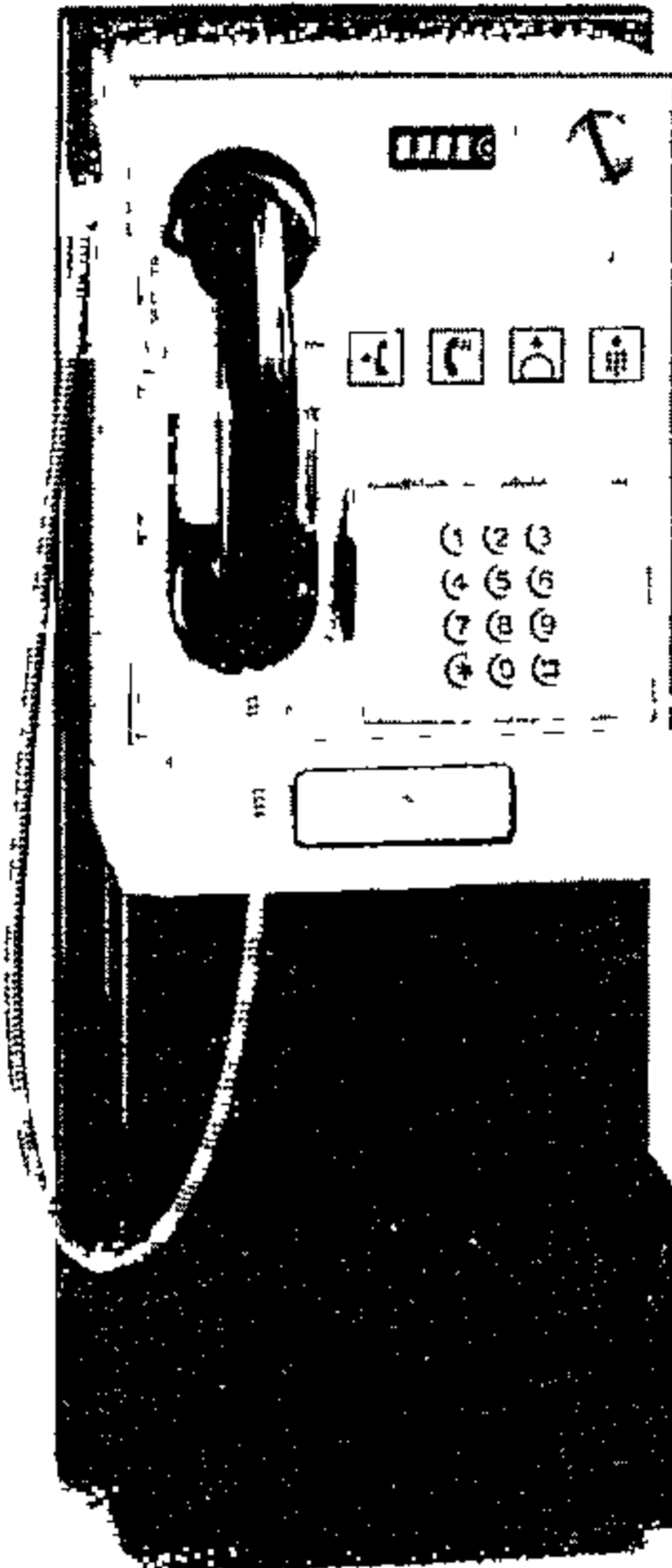
John Raath, deputy director, Customer Services, defends Sapo's participation in this field. "It's not as though we've entered a new segment of the market," he maintains. "Traditionally we have done so with our manual exchanges." "Plessey has supplied Sapo with some 30 000 "manuals" in the past 20 years.

An executive of a rival PABX supplier, calling the BTS "that Bloody Telephone System" acknowledges that Sapo has taken a step in the right direction by allowing others in the private sector to offer competing equipment. And at least some of the other Big Four — Siemens, STC, Philips and AEI Henley — are certain to take up the challenge.

Virtually coinciding with the arrival of the BTS is the launch of the Disa, Sapo's Shell Design Award telephone from Telephone Manufacturers (TM) of Springs. Production in the first year will be 80 000 to 100 000. Incorporating all the facilities of the latest push-button Lorea phone, the Disa adds a few dimensions of its own. Notably three-way conference phones and loud-speaker phones, repeat-dialling and headset facilities. These are to be phased in over two to three years.

Over the next 12 months Disa will appear in table and wall models and in six colours — white, stone (light grey), camel (beige), olive green, dark brown and red.

The PABX people are pressing Sapo to let them provide extension phones with even more intelligence than Disa. They say this is essential if the gee-whizz capabilities of new-generation digital PABX are to be realised.



New public phone ... vandals beware!

Counters Fred Williams, MD of Telephone Manufacturers. "Looking at the new PABX with all their facilities, I doubt if most businesses use more than 10% of them."

Siemens' Etienne Geysler shoots back. "On these digital PABXs you have over 100 facilities. Now it stands to reason you may not want 100, you may want only four. "Follow me" and "Ring when free," and things

BYE-BYE, PHONE

"The basic telephone as we know it will be replaced in the next 10 years by a variety of terminals — either visual display unit-type terminals or simple printer terminals — with a handset attached."
— Don Sneddon, executive director, Altech

like that. Instead of you having to dial a whole lot of codes, for which you'd need a special directory, you'd have four buttons. And your four might differ from my four."

One novel facility would be a display that would tell the called party — through a digital display a-la the pocket calculator — from what number the incoming call was coming! "So if you don't want to talk to me you needn't answer the call!"

Williams again. "The Disa has been designed for use without modification in all SA conditions, rural as well as urban. And it has lightning protection arrangements you will find in few other phones."

Another important point, he believes, is Disa's domestic manufacture and high local content.

Looking beyond Disa, Williams says, "It's obvious that more and more of what's in the main exchange will be transferred to the subscriber's equipment."

Sapo's new generation of coin telephones will be able to hit back at vandals, so to speak. When someone begins abusing them, the phones will automatically report the ill-treatment by calling a special number. At which, officials hope, immediate action can be taken to catch the culprit red-handed.

Sapo has placed an order for 20 000 of these microprocessor-based new-look phones with Telkor. After a sample trial this year on the streets and in places like airports and hotels, full-scale installation will begin from mid-1984.

These wall-mounted phones will have push-button dialling. They will take R1, 50c, 20c and 10c coins and will make international calls possible from street corners. A digital display will show the amount deposited and change to be given. The new phones will replace 18 000 well used and often abused public phones over the next four or five years.

Another initial order for 10 000 table-mounted pre-payment coin phones has been placed. At present there are only 4 000 counter-top coin phones in the country.

The new counter-top phones are meant for premises where they can be kept under observation. For instance, in cafés and boarding houses. The owner or manager will be able to use the phones without coins. But if he's not going to be around, he simply locks the phone in "coin telephone" position.

POST OFFICE Budgeted Capital Expenditure

	Year to	
	31 March 82/83	(Rm) 83/84
Telephone subscribers' equipment	102	108
Exchange cables	106	120
Telephone switching equipment	289	317
Trunk cables and overhead lines	8	9
Transmission equipment	84	173,2
Foreign services	0,5	0,4
Telegraph equipment	44	55
Data equipment	52	51
Test apparatus and aids	5	5,5
Power plant	10	17
Transport costs	17	18,6
TOTAL	717,5	874,7



It's digital all the way

Communications industry predicts more of the good times



Feeding a hungry customer a home-grown diet

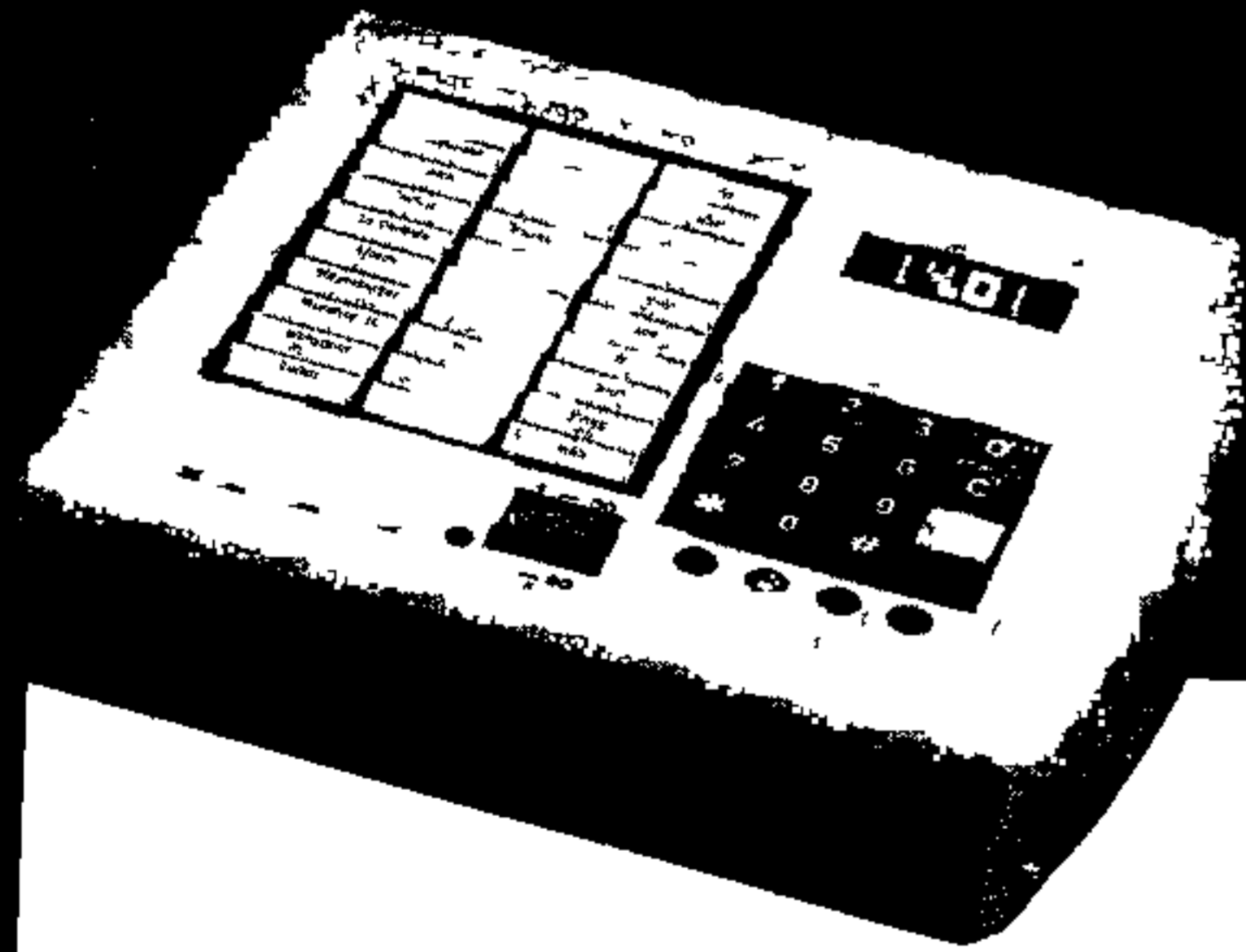
The dynamic communications industry is riding a digital boom

Digital public exchanges, digital optical fibre and microwave transmission lines, digital PABX and push-button telephones, digital office equipment — the flow of new products is seemingly endless. So is the multiplicity of ways of linking them all into office work stations, local area networks (LAN's), national and international networks

The Post Office, with a capital expenditure budget approaching R875m in 1983-1984 — and perhaps R2 billion in a few years — is by far the single biggest customer as it presses on with an expansion programme of breathtaking scope

Next biggest is SA Transport Services, which is busy developing its own ambitious network that will eventually be capable of "hanging" 25 000 intelligent terminals

The military communications equipment market is well camouflaged. But the feeling of some industries seems to be that, after a period of heavy investment in systems, a



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plateau may have been reached At least for a while

The size of the industrial/commercial coms sector is impossible to measure with any accuracy For one thing, definitions of "communications" vary widely Even excluding coms-related computers, it's a market slice running into hundreds of millions

Bill Venter, chief executive of the Altech group — whose STC is a particularly big supplier to Sapo — predicts that over the next few years industry turnover will grow at 20% to 25% annually Other industry leaders are hardly less optimistic While expansion may not quite match the 30% or so of the recent past, they say, it should still stay a length or two ahead of industry in general Looking beyond "a difficult 1983," most put growth at 15%-20%

Venter pays the Post Office a tribute "They foresaw that a data explosion was

coming, that more and more people were planning to put in computers and terminals And they've been quite innovative in a lot of things For instance, we're the first country in the southern hemisphere to have digital telephone exchanges — and the first to have a working optical fibre line" Spin-offs from these bold digital moves, he feels, will be manifold for both Sapo and subscribers — notably in fewer faults and reduced maintenance But also eventually in lower costs per line

He and Plessey's Richard Barnes pointed to the benefits that will accrue from Sapo's attempts to make up a backlog of 225 000 telephones Electrification of Soweto and other black areas has been largely responsible for a clamour for 140 000 new telephones in such areas "Who could have predicted five years ago that somebody would be prepared to pump R500m into electrification of



Altech's Venter ... a tribute

Soweto?" asks Venter "Who would have predicted black wages would have gone up by a factor of three to six? Certainly business didn't"

Barnes believes that the first 20% of lines in Soweto — where two Siemens digital exchanges are now being installed — will be snapped up almost immediately Telephone Manufacturers (TM), in which Plessey has a half share, will provide the phones Plessey itself is supplying Sapo with its new Business Telephone System

Five companies — Siemens, Philips, STC, AEI Henley and Plessey — compete in a R60m to R100m/year PABX free-for-all that is seeing around 600 installations a year They're disturbed by rumours of yet more firms being permitted to supply digital PABXs, now sometimes called PEBXs — Private Electronic Branch Exchanges "One wonders," says Venter, "whether this country can afford the duplication of capital needed to meet the local content requirements of the Post Office, and the demand on manpower"

Adds Ted Day of Philips "Local content of up to 70% for PABXs guarantees that any newcomers will not simply jump in, then jump out again The Post Office has strict specifications on PABXs, and these must be met The CB radio story was a mess — because there are no proper regulations"

He supports "a measure of liberalisation — but it must be controlled"

Unlike STC, Siemens and TM, who are

TERMINALS TAKE OFF

Interesting developments are occurring in the embryo computer "bits and pieces" industry

Says BarlowData MD Doug Eyre "Datacoms hold great promise for giving a base of consumption for a worthwhile computer-type industry It deals with reasonably sophisticated products that are nonetheless not beyond our technological grasp"

He mentions specifically data switches and a variety of terminals and derivatives

"I can see that type of product expanding in its versatility, maybe through attaching to public networks like teletex and Beltel Such devices could even act as super-telephones of the future"

He predicts that the telephone will gradually look more and more like a little personal computer

Eyre reckons that the market for locally designed and produced datacoms products could be as high as R50m in three years "We're already building complete terminals"

Computer Sciences' executive director and "Mr Hardware," Peter Kemp, agrees on the scope for local design and manufacture — particularly of intelligent terminals — those with microprocessors and memory "The trick here is to produce a modular terminal which uses the same hardware over and over again, with different casings around it so that it can address a specific requirement" Three fertile fields are financial institutions, retail outlets and the access control/security sector

Kemp doubts that SA could achieve more than 80% local content in such

terminals, because the chips would still have to be brought in "There just isn't the volume for those," he says Curiously the major problem is the casing "If you want a superb-looking injection moulded plastic case, you're probably going to have to pay R100 000 to R150 000 for the mould and that's going to need high volumes"

Kemp regards the local production of intelligent terminals as strategically important "We can emulate imported terminals — such as IBM's 3270 — merely by adding software to our standard terminal, because of its microprocessor plus memory"

Both BarlowData and Computer Sciences are working on microcomputers to compete in the small business/personal computer sphere Price range may be R4 000 to R15 000 "There certainly is within the country the design capability to produce better specs than the IBM and Apple personal computers," reckons Kemp "The benefit that we have is that when we get the chips, we don't have to go through committee after committee We can take very quick decisions A lot of educational establishments are using these things Companies are buying them to interface with their mainframes and other people's mainframes and time-sharing equipment," he says "Small businesses are using them for debtors and creditors Then, of course, there's the hobbies market"

"When we announce ours, it will be supported by automatic test equipment (ATE) You plug it in and it's likely to find a problem in 15 minutes An engineer could work three weeks and not find it"

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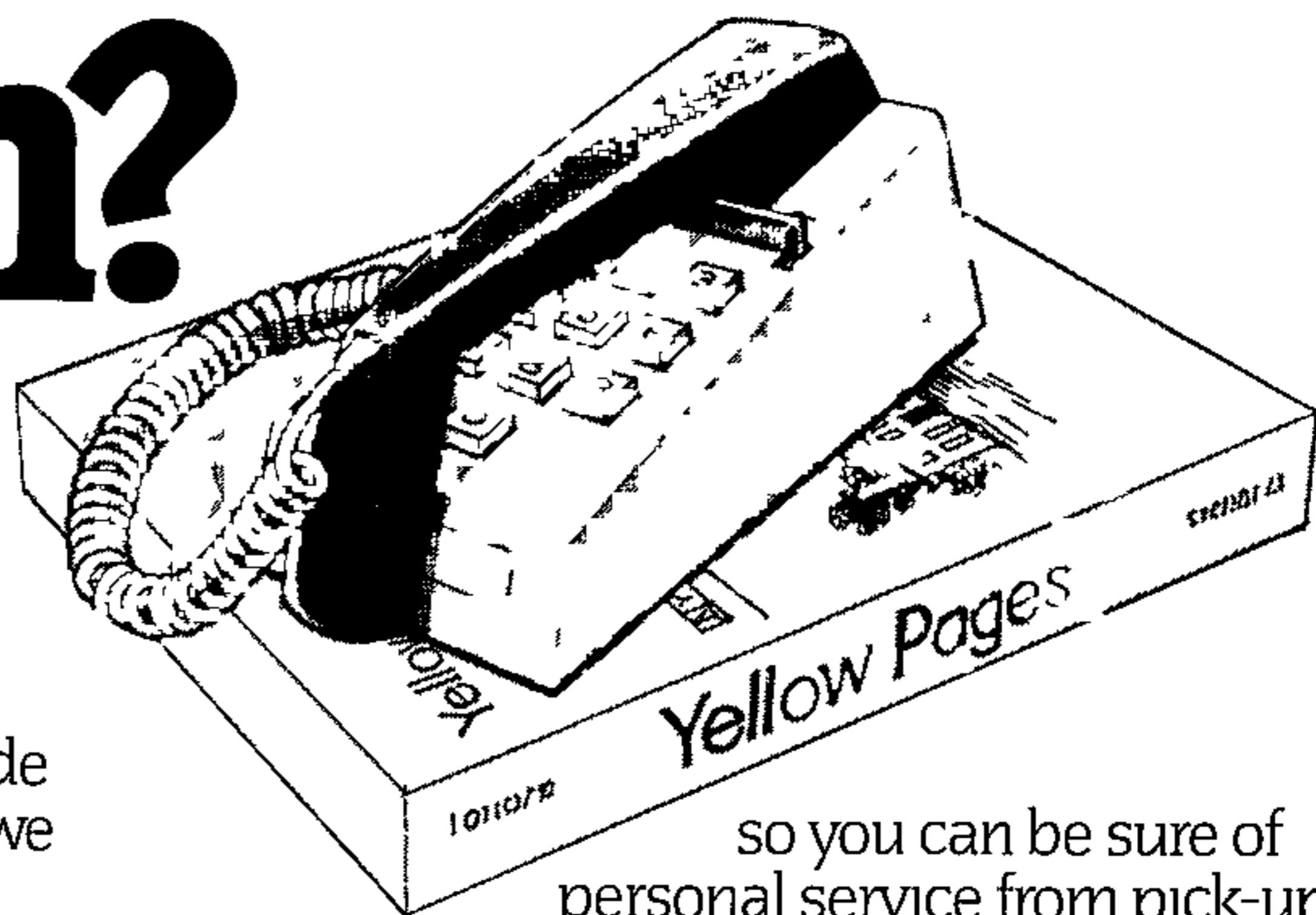
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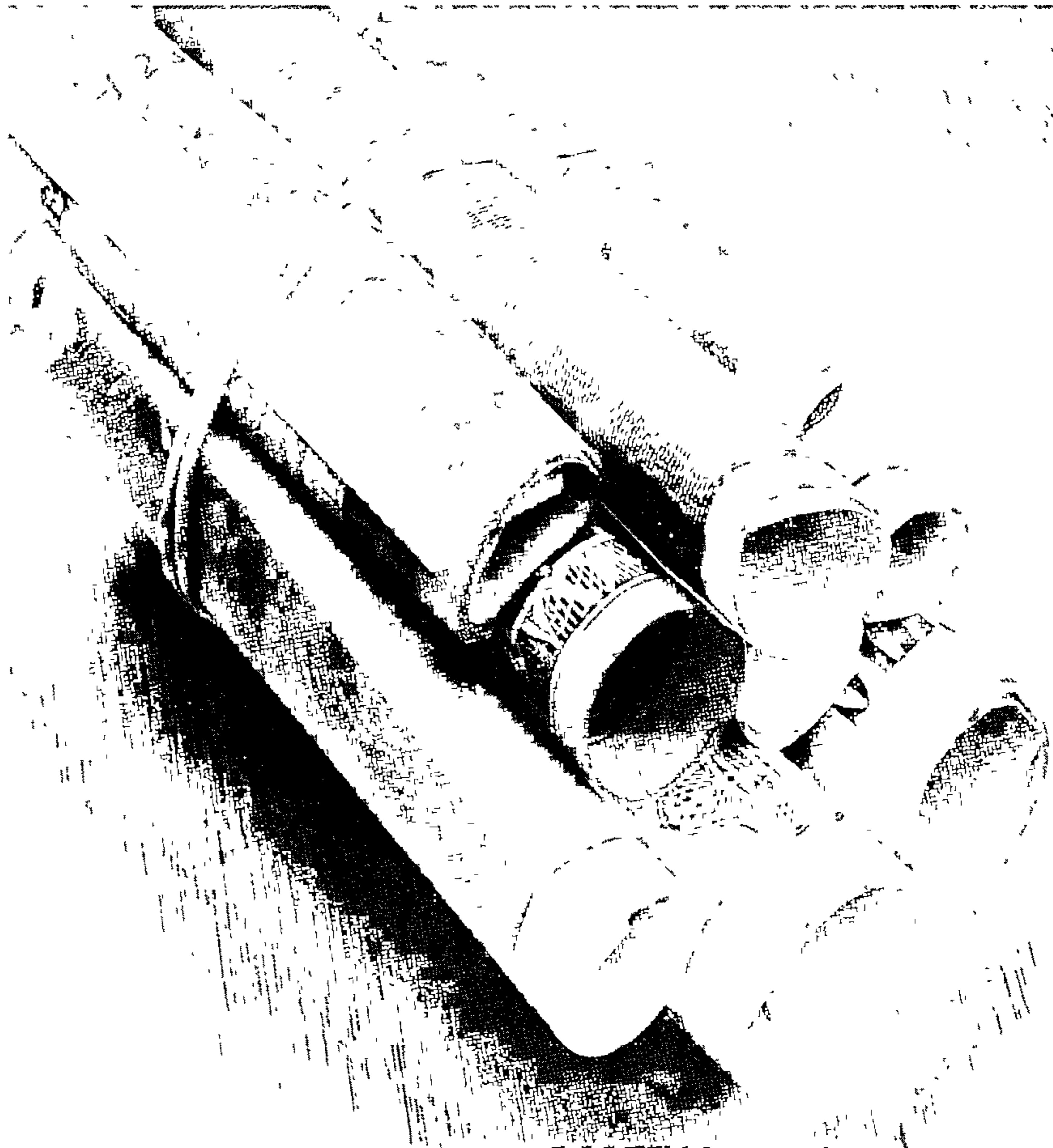
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Telephone Manufacturers ... part of a maturing process

heavily involved with Sapo, Phillips is "essentially in the cut and thrust of business," says Day. The company is deeply committed to integrated office systems, but, he fears, a lot of top people are wary of the electronic office. "We need to preach the gospel for a year or two."

This is necessary to win a commitment from managements, he believes.

The SA telecoms industry has become fairly mature since the beginning of in-depth local manufacture in the late Sixties. Providing public telephone exchanges is worth R317m this year. The big three are Siemens, STC's Teltech and Telephone Manufacturers. Though Sapo apportions business on a roughly one-third each basis, Siemens has the best of both worlds. It provides not only its own conventional electro-mechanical and electronic exchange,

but now licenses TM to produce its digital version as well. TM recently ploughed R12m into this gradual shift away from electro-mechanical equipment, notes MD Fred Williams. Teltech makes the French CIT-Alcatel electronic exchange.

The next 12 months will see installation of no fewer than 40 digital exchanges. From 1985, says Sapo, it is due to start the long process of phasing out electro-mechanical equipment. It says the complete switch to digital will be drawn out over the next 17 years.

The other major Sapo business is distributed roughly like this: telephones to TM, telex and now teletex to Siemens, fibroptic and transmission equipment to STC, and cables to four major suppliers (ATC, Asea, Aberdare and Siemens).

Altech, under licence from STC in Britain

and SEL in West Germany, is investing R4m to start advanced production within 18 months of the actual glass fibre for what Venter sees as a coming optical fibre boom. His group aims to be able to supply all SA's fibre needs. At the moment optical fibre is more expensive than conventional means of transmission, he concedes. But cost is being reduced by 20% a year and in two to three years it should be more than competitive, bearing in mind its performance advantages.

On SATS's impressive shopping list, futuristic signalling equipment rates a special mention. "There are digital means of performing signalling now, using optical fibre," notes Venter.

Top suppliers of signalling equipment to SATS are GEC, Telkor, Siemens and Westinghouse-Bellambié.

Right PAD reduces costs

Saponet packet switching links up with overseas data bases

The problems of setting up a PAD (packet assembler/disassembler) for the glamorous kid sister of Sapo's telephone and telex services seem to be easing

A PAD allows a company to get acquainted with the newer packet switching version of Saponet, the public switched data network

Saponet is the fastest expanding Post Office service. Born four years ago, it is growing at 70% a year, though from a modest base. Around 800 exchange lines or "ports" are now in use. Ultimately Saponet is expected to carry most of the data being transferred around SA.

An international Saponet service was initiated in January, first to the US and Britain, then to West Germany and Belgium. In the past couple of months tests have been in progress to extend the service to Japan, Canada, France, Sweden, Spain and Singapore, among others.

Like telephone and telex/teletex, Saponet has its own complement of exchanges. But they will all use a common line network made up essentially of underground cables, open-wire carrier systems and microwave links.

Saponet exchanges in Cape Town, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Durban and Port Elizabeth are rather like telephone

exchanges. The big difference is that, whereas a subscriber uses a pair of physical wires to get between telephone exchanges, he uses a circuit or path — and a collection of time slots — to get from one Saponet exchange to another. From there he's switched via a minicomputer to his destination virtually anywhere in the country. For instance, a firm in Pietersburg would tie in via leased line to Saponet in Pretoria to "talk" to a computer in Pinetown, which would be linked with Durban's Saponet exchange by leased line.

Saponet is much more versatile than a direct line or dial-up on a telephone route, says Sapo consultant Eric Wood. "If a company on the Rand wants data communications with Cape Town we can give him a line. Stick a modem at each end and he's in business. But we can transmit only between those two points. On Saponet, if he wants to talk to any other user, he simply bangs in the other chap's 10-digit number on his keyboard. Then, provided the two terminals — or his terminal and a computer port at the other end — are compatible, they can exchange information."

This can be done as a printout, a screened image or a facsimile.

The big advantage in Saponet, says Wood, is in costs. Although there are many varia-

bles, he reckons that the cost of circuit-switched Saponet-C could at best be 40% of the equivalent leased line service. "Packet switched Saponet-P costs only 46% of that again."

But packet switching was not available in 1979 when Saponet was launched. Besides, says Wood, it doesn't suit everybody at this stage. Most companies still use one of three types of Saponet circuit switching. "A permanent virtual circuit (PVC) is to all intents and purposes the same as if the guy had a dedicated line to use 24 hours a day. No matter how much he used it, the same rental would be debited month after month."

The second type, switched virtual circuit (SVC), permits "talking" to any other compatible user. And transmission charges are calculated on time, speed and distance (Saponet allows transmission speeds from 200 bits/second to 9 600 bits/second. Companies can communicate only if their equipment works at the same speed).

A variation called fixed destination SVC has the same charging formula but restricts transmission to only one other Saponet user. Wood, who headed the Post Office team that introduced the R15m Saponet project, finds it understandable that a lot of subscribers have stuck with circuit switching. But he's confident that the economics of the packet service will eventually win the day. "In most cases a circuit user can quite readily move to packet switching," he says, conceding that Saponet-P is a lot more complex and so needs more effort and preparation. "The trouble is that people often get blinded by a galaxy of buzzwords."

In packet switching, explains Barlow Rand's Cees Roon, Saponet typically transmits a message of, say, 1 000 characters as a succession of "packets" of 120 characters (or bytes). Several packets making up the complete message are slotted between other users' packets going to other destinations on the same transmission path. If the message is transmitted all at once, and an error occurs, the line will be tied up while the entire 1 000 characters are re-transmitted. An error in a smaller packet necessitates re-sending only that packet, making for much more economical use of the line.

Saponet-P functions in much the same way as switched circuit SVC. Its main service is known as virtual call. One variation is identical to fixed destination SVC, another called fast select offers a feature that is popular with financial institutions in particular, notes Wood. This enables brief inquiry type messages — for example, "Can Mr X draw R200 from his account?" — to be included in the first packet, which normally



Sapo consultant Wood... 'People often blinded by buzzwords'



contains only call routing cues

Users of packet switching come in two main types — those who have PADs on their premises (mainly bigger organisations) and those who log onto a communal PAD provided by Saponet in Pretoria. A PAD is a box of tricks, costing upwards of R3 000, which takes "native data" from terminal or computer port, assigns it to a logical channel, divides it into packets, puts on a prefix or identifying leader, performs the error-control arithmetic and sends the packet to the exchange. It handles incoming data in a roughly converse way.

One of the main reasons for the somewhat slow drift to packet switching has been the lack of standards on the computer side of the transmission — the Sapo end is regulated by the X25 protocol of the Consultative

A SURE-FIRE HIT

A revolutionary datacoms system that could prove a boon to both computer users and Sapo is firing information at high speed across the busy Jan Smuts Airport highway

Called LightLink, it is pulsing data in a stream of infra-red light at 2,5m bits/second between Gundle Plastics' head office and factory straddling the highway

Gundle has been using the Datapoint device for almost a year and a half, and it's said to be working like a charm. The company was having serious problems with data transmission and the alternative to LightLink was apparently to install 2,8 km of coaxial cable at a cost of more than R1m!

The big disadvantage of using modulated non-coherent infra-red light for datacoms is that, being optical, it has to have direct line of sight — and is limited to about a mile (or about 1,6 km)

Computer Sciences, whose Datapoint division supplied the device, lists several advantages. It can be erected relatively quickly where there is no suitable alternative. It delivers an exceptionally fast and stable digital data link. And, in many cases, users will not need modems.

Says Computer Society president Tom Boucher "I'd like to see the Post Office say something like, 'If we cannot provide the service and you can convince us it's necessary, you can go ahead on a case-by-case basis. But it's subject to the equipment meeting our minimum standard and subject to our eventually providing the service'."

"In the right place and at the right time, infra-red optical transmission can be tremendous — until somebody puts up a building in its path."

TALK IS CHEAPER



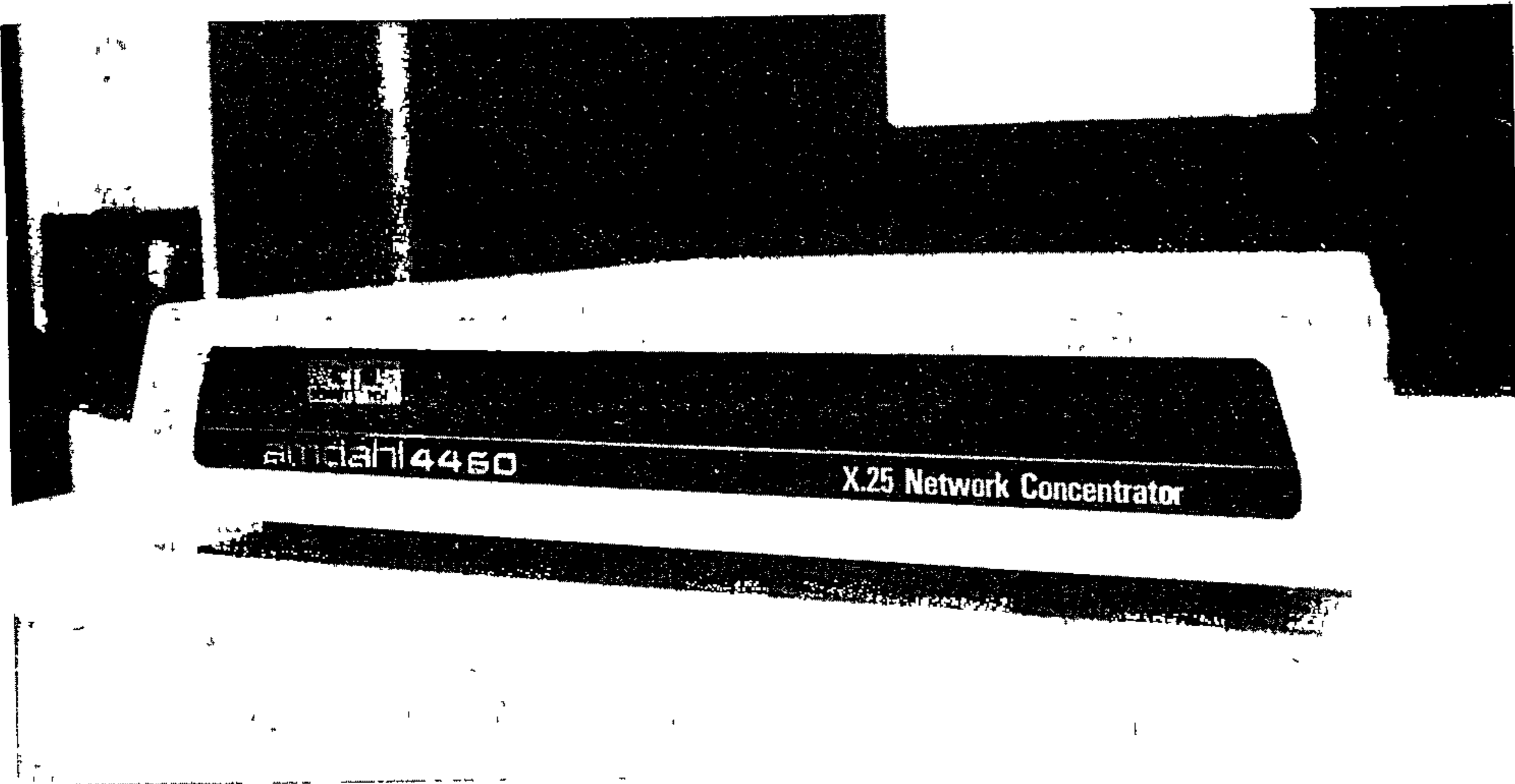
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A PAD — or packet assembler/disassembler — allows companies to get acquainted with Saponet packet switching

Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) Each computer maker has had its own methods of latching onto a PAD "So people shopping for a PAD have had to watch their step," says Wood "They've had to make sure it was compatible with their computer, or that it could be made compatible by re-programming"

He sees a change for the better now "More and more manufacturers are coming up with PADs that can suit this, that or the other computer Some are even building PADs into the front end of the computer" He says Sapo will readily test a PAD for suitability with its equipment

Having a PAD on corporate premises has two important advantages Firstly, it allows use of a large number of logical channels working over just one access circuit The subscriber need hire only one circuit and one Saponet port and run a number of terminals and computer ports over it simultaneously Secondly, it provides door-to-door transmission integrity through Saponet-P's built-in error control

The complexities and expense of setting up a suitable PAD have frightened off a number of smaller firms, says Wood "For the small user the communal PAD is a very cheap way to get a good datacoms service He pays only R25 a month for his network user ID number, plus packet transmission charges" Since you get what you pay for, there are clearly constraints Operation must be *asynchronous* and speed is only up to 1 200 bits/second Furthermore, the li-

cence holder can have only one terminal, one circuit, one port And the access line between Saponet and the subscriber is unprotected as far as errors are concerned

A big advantage is that you don't need a leased line to get to Saponet You can dial direct to the communal PAD on a special telephone number The PAD, called a Triple-X because it is based on three CCITT recommendations (X3, X28 and X29), is already carrying plenty of traffic Users are accessing mainly overseas data bases "We

expect to have Triple-X PADs in place at all other Saponet exchanges by the end of May"

Neville Spicer at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) heads the South African On-Line User Group — 125 potential participants in the Saponet X75 overseas "gateway" service Apart from companies wanting to go into data bases like Lockheed Information Services' DIALOG and Systems Development Corporation's ORBIT (with more than 170 and 80 data bases respectively), there are multinationals straining at the leash to link up economically with their computers in major centres around the world

Spicer and colleague Jan Meeske have been looking into the cost and other advantages of Saponet-P over the dial-up methods used hitherto by the 18 members of the group who are active seekers of data abroad They feel it's too early to give a complete assessment As to operation, Saponet-P works well when it's working, they say But there have been some teething problems, says Spicer — notably a power failure that damaged a PAD controller

Compatibility can become a real problem where a data user wants to access a computer abroad through a more sophisticated *synchronous* terminal, which offers greater throughput and a host of extra features Where such machines are of different makes, they have "vendor" protocols that try to outdo one another Because they don't speak the same language, when someone

GOING UP

New tariffs show overall increases of more than 20% in data transmission costs via Saponet

SAPONET-C Port Charges	
PVC	— up 20%
SVC	— up 25%
FDSVC	— up 25%
Trunk Charges	
PVC	— up 21%
Call Charges	
SVC and FDSVC	— up 22,74%
SAPONET-P Port Charges	— up 20%
Packet Count	— up 20%
Call Duration	— up 50%

The Saponet-P call charge increase is minimal in real terms The charge for a typical call from Johannesburg to Cape Town transmitting 200 megabits at 2 400 bits/sec would be — Packet Count, R35 61 and Call Duration, R00,07

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RSA Savings Service

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<p>6,5%</p> <p>Up to R10 000 per person at 6,5% on daily balance TELEBANK</p>	<p>6,5%</p> <p>Up to R10 000 per person at 6,5% on daily balance P.O. SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS</p>

PT

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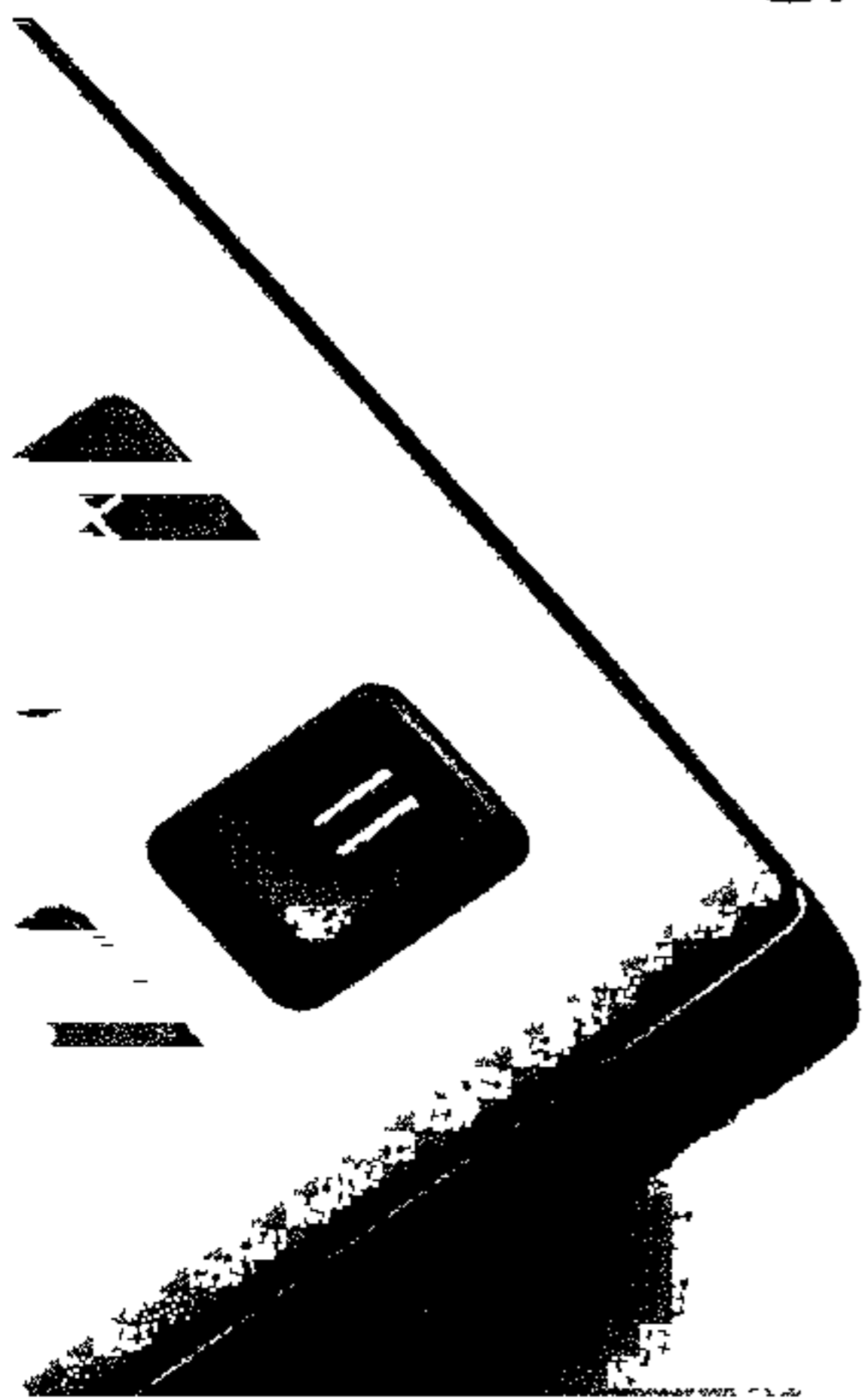
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XI

SIEMENS

What is the fastest, least way to manage office

A traditional letter, typed by a typist, possibly corrected and re-typed, then placed in an envelope and sent, is simply too slow, too inefficient, too costly for today's busy business world. There is a new service to electronic correspondence – the Siemens Teletex Terminal T4200 provides four concepts in one:

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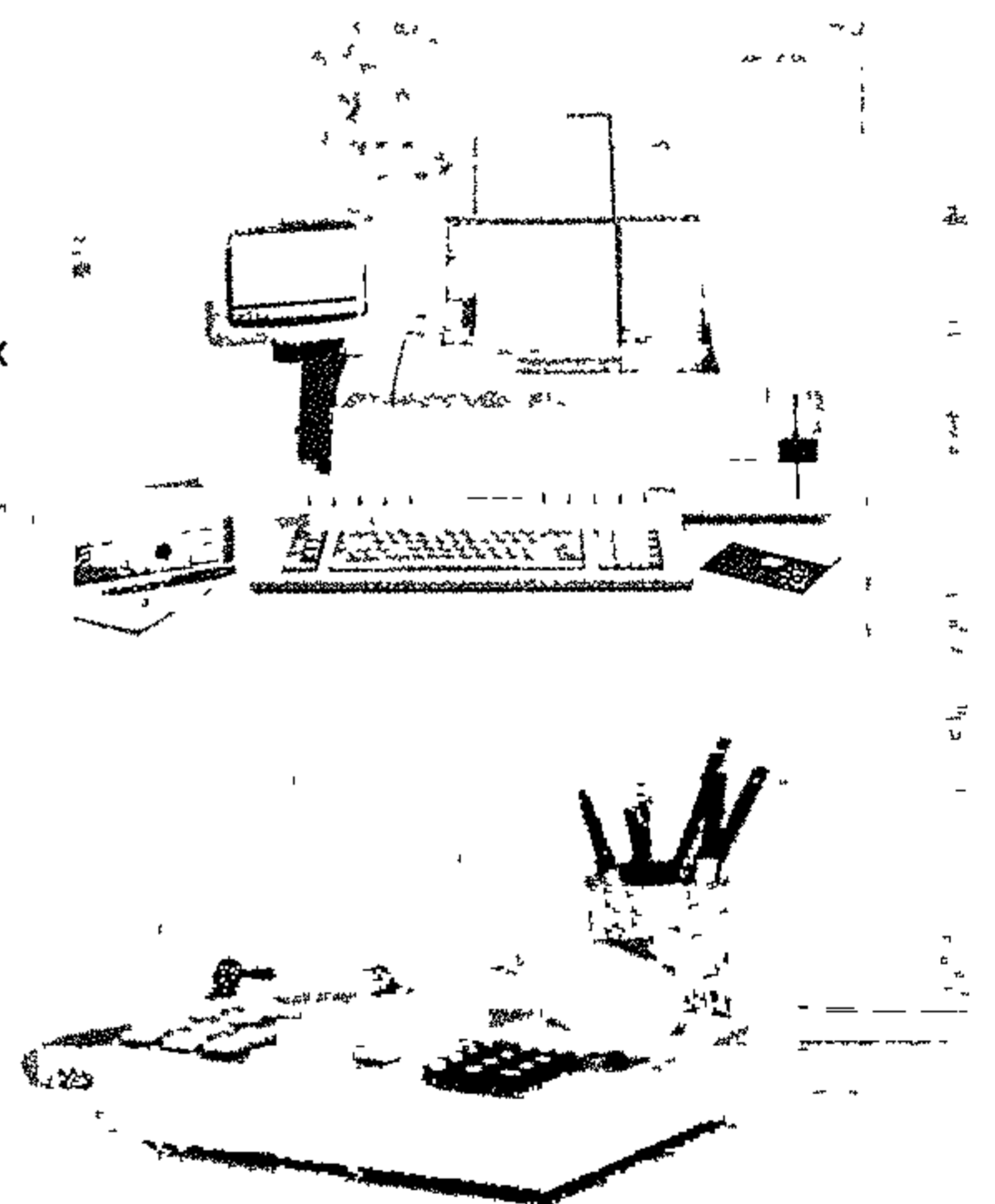
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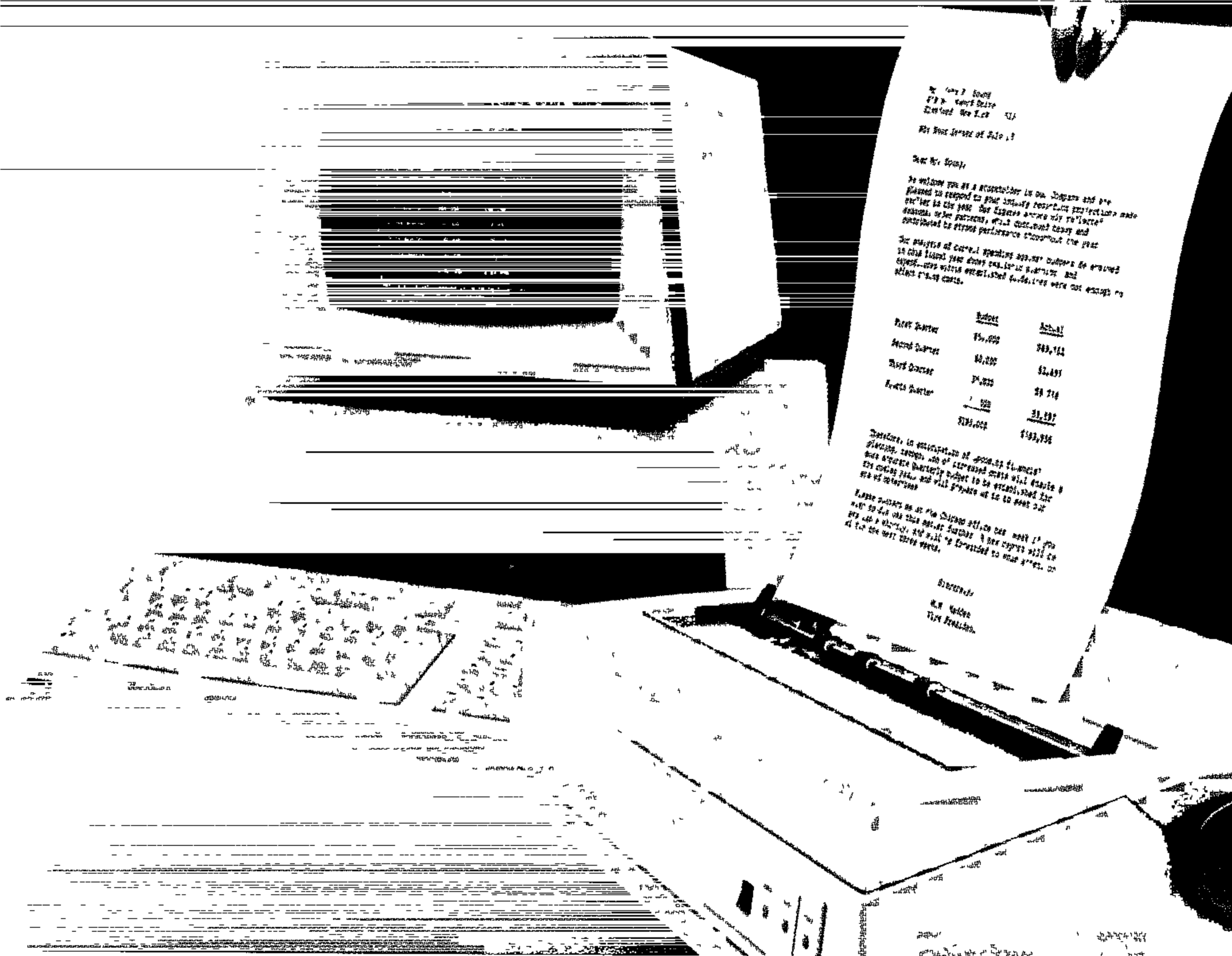
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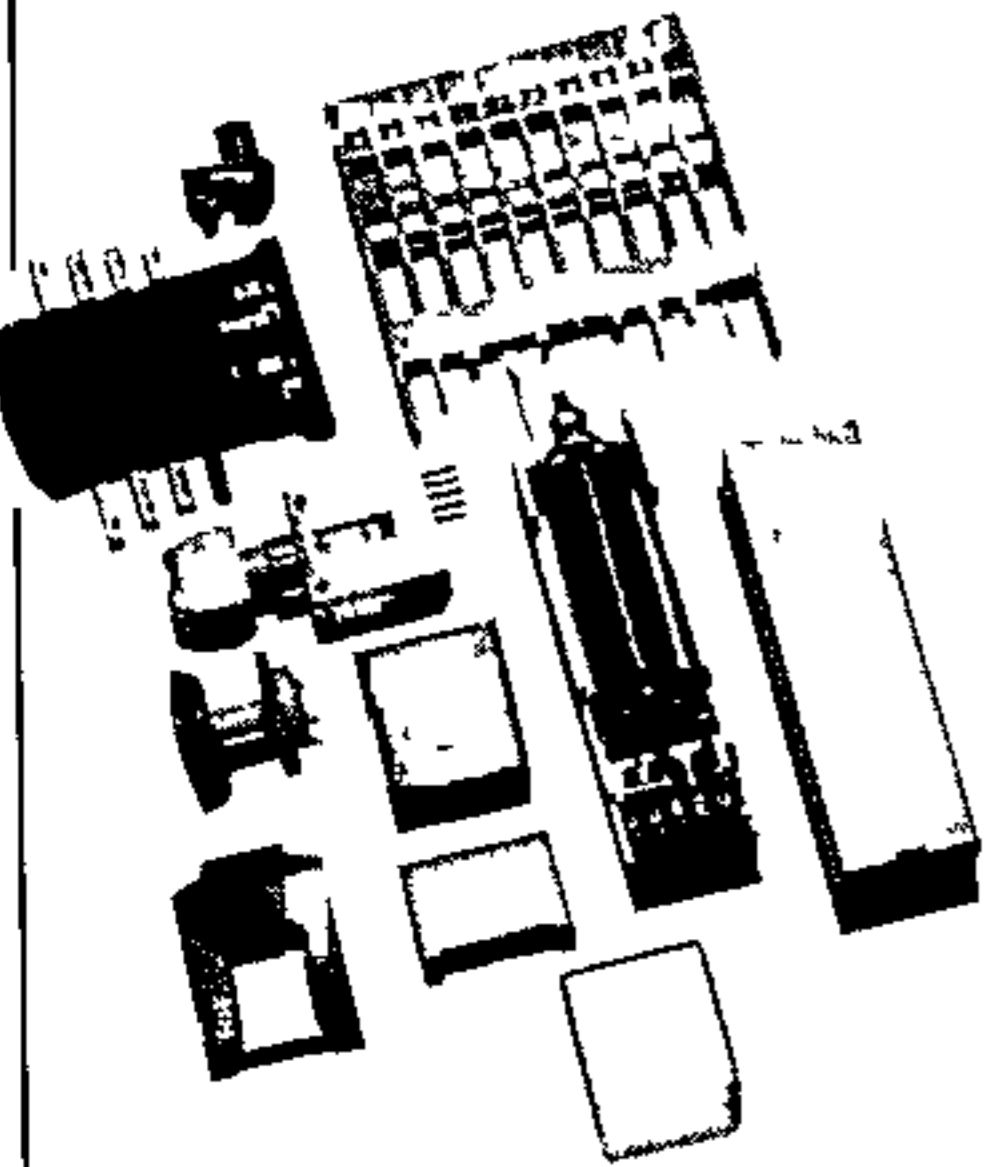
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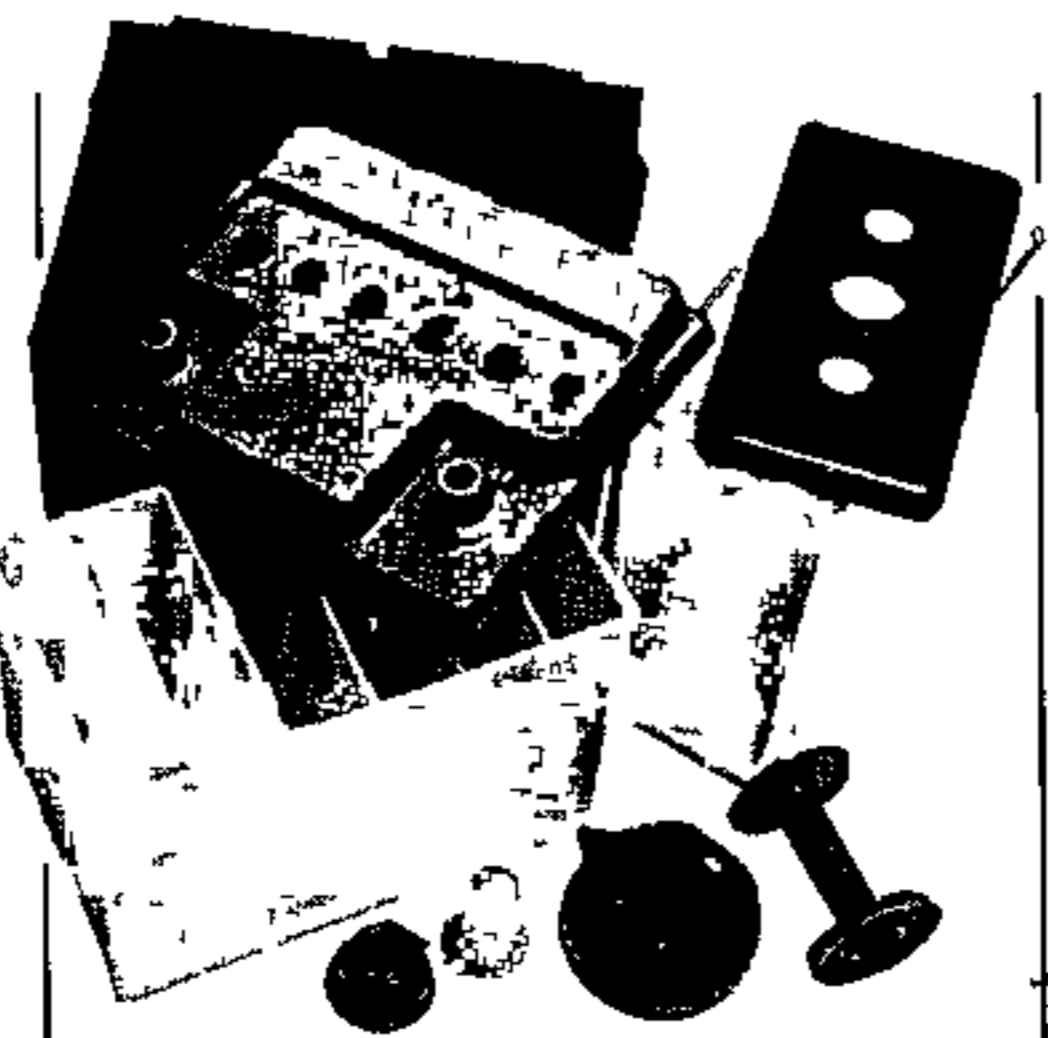
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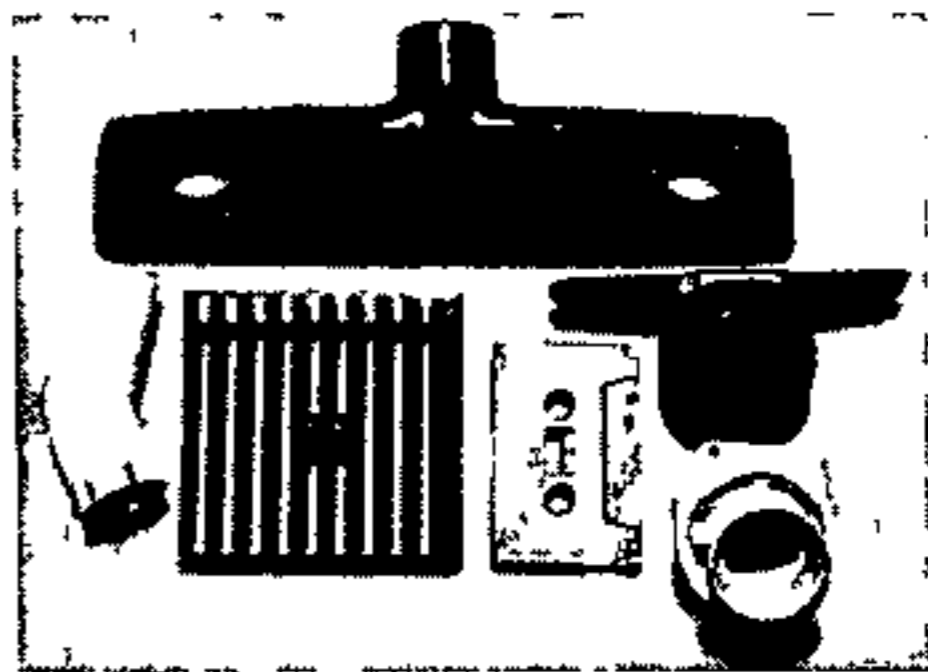
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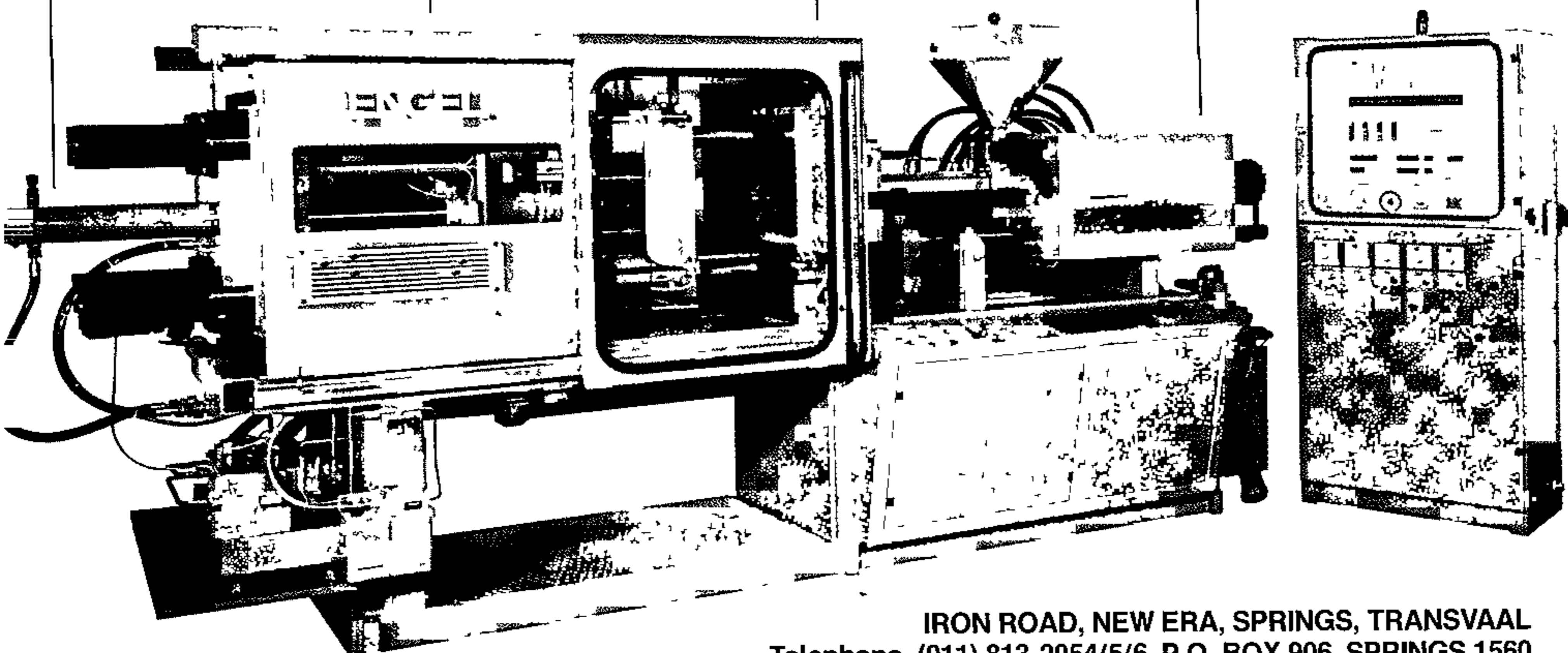
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says "talk," they sulk

There are two main ways of handling such a situation — either you must revert to asynchronous equipment for that specific communications or get an expert to sort it out

"It's quite a problem," says consultant Koos Koen of Informatica, "but it can be overcome. You can put in protocol converters, or you can use terminals that emulate whatever kind of computer they have the other side."

AECI is waiting for the Johannesburg node to be brought on line before going international on Saponet-P. "We must have data integrity," says AECI systems project engineer Steve Collier. Domestically the group plans to use Saponet extensively between major centres — "and as fast as we can go, which means 9 600 bits/second. We'd like to use 54 000 bits/second, which is now pretty common in the US." At present AECI has only a 1 200 bits/second Saponet data feed between its Umbogintwini plant and

the Edelbond computer centre in Johannesburg. Collier finds no serious fault with Saponet, "but our transmission is far too slow."

Philips has been using Saponet-PVC and multi-drop lines and, up to January, had some down-time. "Saponet itself is functioning well," says DP manager Fred Nel. "The problems have come from the local leads between Martindale and Braamfontein. Now we're going to look at packet switching — especially with the recent rise in conventional switching tariffs."

Sending 'mail' by Beltel

Information Providers queue to go on-line during test phase

You will one day be able to send John Smith a letter without knowing his address. And he will be able to receive it even though he's not at home.

That's only one of the many things you will be able to do with a public videotex terminal (PV) linked to Sapo's versatile Beltel system.

What you will need to do is to key in Smith's Beltel number, insert money and transmit your message to him on the keyboard of a PV — one of the thousands that will ultimately be as common as public telephones.

Your letter will go into the Beltel computer and Smith — wherever he is — will be able to go to the nearest PV, identify him-

self and get his mail. Not on paper but on a screen.

The Post Office envisages that in this way PV will ultimately ease the burden of telegram deliveries.

What is Beltel? It's the trade name of Sapo's version of a much discussed yet poorly understood communications system that goes under the generic name of videotex or viewdata. The system allows information stored in a large computer to be transferred to the user's specially adapted TV set or terminal monitor.

The Sapo's videotex system consists of the Beltel computer, the national telephone network on which the data will be transmitted, and the business and private terminals of

users. The Beltel computer at Sapo headquarters in Pretoria will furnish data from numerous corporate information providers. Users will also be able to go, through Beltel "gateways," to various other big computers. Overseas data bases will also become accessible.

"Just as the telephone transmits voice, so videotex transmits information," says Sapo's Fanie Viljoen, who is shepherding Beltel through its experimental phase. On the phone you talk to a person, whether he is in Roodepoort or Rangoon. Through a videotex terminal you will "talk" to a computer, whether in Pretoria or Portland, Oregon. And it will answer back, showing on your TV screen the latest world news or weather report, share prices or business indicators, entertainment fare or shopping bargains. The permutations are practically unlimited.

Going beyond the role of data provider, Beltel will allow you to conclude transactions, make not-too-complex calculations and — as already noted — exchange electronic mail. You'll be able to book for the ballet or for a trip to Thailand. Move money from one account to another (primarily to pay bills). Offer and order goods and services. Send instructions to your stockbroker.

Beltel's function is not to be a mathematical whizz. Yet a private computer linked to the system might, for instance, come in handy to figure out monthly home loan repayments.

Beltel has been undergoing tests since March last year. Because of software limitations, companies participating as information providers have been limited to 80. There's a waiting list of 21 others. Sapo has undertaken to link the computers of 12 major information providers (IPs) to Beltel via 'gateways'. They include Info, Standard Bank, United Building Society, SA Airways, Nasionale Pers, Checkers.

The trial phase, during which Beltel tells all for free, is likely to continue until this time next year, when a marketing phase (no more freebies) will begin in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban. All going



Test phase shepherd Viljoen with Beltel terminal



well, a full public service will be launched in the bigger centres in 1985, says Viljoen

It's already possible for someone in a distant small town to dial into Beltel to Johannesburg or Pretoria. But, although Beltel carries no charge for the time being, the trunk calls must be paid for in the usual way. The idea is to extend the Beltel network to more remote areas, and thus reduce call-up costs, by installing multiplexers in local access points in bigger country towns.

During the marketing phase next year,

Sapo will try to find out how many people would like to be on the system, what they want to use it for, and what they are prepared to pay for it.

Information providers will rent space on the Beltel computer by the "page" or screen — at, say, R20 a year per page. They will "write in" their entries, and up-date them whenever necessary, using a Beltel terminal with a special editing keyboard. The IPs will set their page-viewing rates, and the Beltel computer will tot up fees payable by

Sapo to each IP.

Unlike many forms of business, it should be relatively easy for an IP to determine whether pages of data are earning their keep. Says consultant Mike Skinner of Logica: "If Sapo says it will cost R20 a year to store a page of information in their computer book, and you decide you're going to sell each page for 5c a time, you'd better have more than 400 people looking at each page during the year to cover costs."

At the moment the computer is loaded to 10% of its 100 000-page capacity. During trials the system comprises about 6 000 user pages and 4 000 guidance/instruction pages. Sapo is prepared to say only that, after the trial, capacity will be increased to well over a million pages. The number of users is unlimited but the computer can handle only 64 calls simultaneously (114 later this year).

Apart from the purchase price and installation cost of an acceptable terminal, a subscriber will pay for telephone calls, for use of the computer and for data that he requests from the system. Data will be charged for by the provider — say one or two cents for a screen "page" of sports news (including the latest cricket score). Specialised business information — the latest zinc price, for example — might cost a company 10 or 20c.

Users in Pretoria make only a local phone call to contact the Beltel computer at Sapo HQ. So do users in Johannesburg, thanks to the device called a concentrator. Later this year subscribers in Cape Town and Durban — again thanks to concentrators — will need only a local call to access the computer.

A local call will allow a user to browse at leisure through Beltel's index. Before he keys in to a desired page, he will be advised of any access cost. Once through to Beltel or a "gateway" computer, he will also clock up computer time, at a yet-to-be-decided tariff.

A user's fees will be totted up by the system and he will receive a monthly account, as he does for his telephone.

Sapo does not sell or hire out Beltel terminals. Five companies are licensed to do so — AEI Henly, Advantech, Brite Electronics, SA Philips and Tedelex Sound and Vision. Once you've decided you want to key in to Beltel, you must register with the Post Office as a user — and you'll get your own terminal identification number (TIN). Without these ID numbers, Beltel's pages will be a closed book.

User terminal costs vary widely. An adapter unit that fits between your TV set and telephone — it will call up Beltel and convert the incoming signals for screening on your TV set — retails at R600 to R1 000. A dedicated terminal with built-in memory and its own colour monitor can cost R1 400 to R2 500. But prices are expected to be cut sharply, and features improved, as the



Public videotex ... sending letters without pen and paper



scramble for a burgeoning market gets under way

Viljoen warns against over-investment in terminals during the trial. Some may become unsuitable after Beltel goes public. When a new European videotex protocol known as the CEPT standard is finalised, perhaps by year-end, Beltel will adhere to its criteria. However, the Prestel standard terminals now in use will be allowed to serve in parallel with CEPT terminals until the start of Beltel's public service in 1985. "So they've got at least two years," says Viljoen.

Skinner draws a distinction between

EVEN AN OLD FOOL ...

A Beltel terminal is a clear and patient teacher — the professional expression is "user friendly." It does not cajole, it coaxes. Any fool — even an old fool raised in a pre-electronic environment — can follow it.

Gently, step by step, it takes the beginner at its electronic keyboard through the procedures for talking to the Beltel "gateway" computers ...

Step one — dialling the computer. Usually all you do is press a button.

Step two — establishing your credentials. The computer asks you to identify yourself by entering first your terminal identification number (TIN) and personal identification number (PIN). It will then greet you by name, let you know if you have any "mail," tell you how to call up the main index.

Step three — searching for information. Since you can view only one page at a time, it's important not to get lost in an electronic maze as you try to call it up on your screen. There are three main ways, for example, of finding out the interest rate of a savings account at Bank A (assuming you don't already know the relevant page number). One, of course, is to go from the main index to the list of Information Providers. Aha! Bank A is an IP. Dial its Beltel number and the bank will show you how to get to the interest rates on its pages. Another is by looking up "banks" under the alphabetical list of keywords. A third is the "branching" method. From the general index, branch to the financial index, then the bank index.

A terminal keyboard is made up of the numbers "0" to "9," and by a star and a hash. Five simple instructions will get a user into the system with nary a hitch —

- * (page number) hash go direct to a page
- *# repeat the previous page
- *00 repeat the present page
- *0# return to the main index
- ** erase incorrect instructions

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ELECTRONIC INVITES

Putting their money on the medium, organisers of a conference on videotex last month sent out invitations by electronic mail

The invitations went into a Post Office computer in Pretoria, to be stored in the "mail boxes" of parties participating in Sapo's Beltel trial. Finding the invitations via their keyboards and terminal screens, scores of organisations throughout SA said "Yes, we'll come!" They did so through the computer's "response pages," where the organisers found their replies.

A feature of the two-day conference, which explored a broad range of videotex problems and possibilities, was a demonstration of dialling into overseas data bases

American and European professional data bases. The professional data banks are libraries of staggering input and complexity. "They're useful mainly to big groups looking for technical data. You log onto one in one way or the other, onto the next in another way. You have to be a technical librarian to find your way around some intricate indexing."

If experience overseas is a yardstick, Beltel will have a predominantly business appeal — initially, at least. The first commercial videotex service was Britain's Prestel, which offered no gateways and no mail box facilities. Sapo's system is modelled more closely on the West German service, Bildschirmtex, which goes commercial in September. Beltel's electronic mail box has storage space for 23 "letters." Scrap one and you make room for another, to be either sent or received.

How does a Beltel subscriber know if he has any "mail?" "At the moment it will

show when you log on whether there is anything in your mail box," says Viljoen. "In future the software could perhaps initiate a dialling sequence through your telephone when a message for you is received. The technology is already available."

New technology could also make videotex more appealing to home users. Says Skinner: "You can buy packages now that turn personal computers into videotex terminals. And, given new developments in tele-software for transmitting programs, a guy with a personal computer-cum-Beltel terminal doesn't have to go off and buy a disk, be it a game or a home economics package. He can browse through an index of offerings and say, "I'd like that, please." By pressing a button he can have that program sent over the telephone wire or over the TV signal, direct to him and perhaps — at that moment — only to him.

"You can buy a very good personal computer now for just a few hundred rands."

Sign on with teletex

New technology sends letter quality documents 48 times as fast as telex

Imagine sending an impeccably typed letter — under the corporate logo and carrying your signature — on the telex network.

It's not yet possible. But the sophisticated teletex service that Sapo is busy launching is a big step in that direction.

Teletex, for one thing, transmits letter quality text, not merely the crude capitals of telex. It will send the body copy of your letter 48 times as fast as telex. An A4 page of 2 000 characters can be transmitted in just over eight seconds and rattled out by a printer in 45 seconds.

Now technology is being developed — with Japan apparently in the lead — for adding the letterhead and a facsimile of your signature. Little wonder that Sapo confidently expects that teletex will ultimately replace telex entirely.

Sapo is looking to teletex not merely to speed up business communications tremendously, but to take over a big share of the letter delivery burden now carried by the postal services. Such help could be considerable, bearing in mind the high percentage of business letters in overall letter mail. (One West German estimate suggests that teletex could convey as much as 22% of all letters now delivered in that country.)

The fact that teletex is designed to be compatible with telex has smoothed its introduction to SA. This country was one of the first to install electronic telex exchanges.

These specialised computers can be adapted to convert teletex speed (2 400 binary digits or bits a second) and alpha-numerical language to the suddenly pedestrian 50-bit/second levels of telex — and *vice versa*. The speed conversion is done in the exchange and the character conversion in the teletex machine.

Telex employs five binary digits of coded information to transmit one character, giving a bare minimum of 32 typographical options. By contrast, teletex uses eight bits, providing 256 printable characters. This has made possible transmission of letter quality text, with all the punctuation inserted.

What's more, teletex transmission is virtually foolproof, enthuses Sapo consultant Eric Wood. Simply expressed, the system's built-in error correction is based on a complex mathematical procedure (known as HDLC transmission protocol) for checking each block of binary information as it is transmitted. If the block sent and the block received don't match up, that part of the message is instantly re-transmitted. Says Wood: "If you'd started sending at the start of the Christian era at 9 600 bits/second, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, you'd theoretically have got one transmission error by now — and that might have occurred about the time of William the Conqueror!" So teletex passes the buck to managers, secretaries and operators to get things straight.

Garbage in, garbage out!

More than 100 companies have already applied to Sapo for teletex terminals. Wherever possible these will be supplied on a first come, first served basis. But in practice the western Cape will get the service first. Cape Town has one of the three electronic telex exchanges in the country and Sapo has already installed the necessary teletex-telex conversion equipment there. As soon as Cape Town gets teletex — and this could be in a matter of days from now — the rest of the western Cape will tie in. So will the eastern Cape and Border, through concentrators in Port Elizabeth and East London. (A concentrator extends distant areas at high speed to an exchange, which does the switching.)

Johannesburg and Durban also have electronic telex exchanges, and Johannesburg will almost immediately follow Cape Town into the teletex era. Durban's turn will come some months later. Johannesburg will for the time being serve the entire Transvaal and northern Free State, and Durban will look after Natal and perhaps the eastern Free State. Pretoria will come on line a little later — certainly well before mid-1984, pledges Sapo. Until then Pretoria subscribers will link with Johannesburg.

No problem is foreseen in connecting the national teletex system to the international telex network, with its 1,3m or more subscribers, as long as everybody observes the standards of the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT). This could happen "very shortly," according to one Sapo source. "We've had

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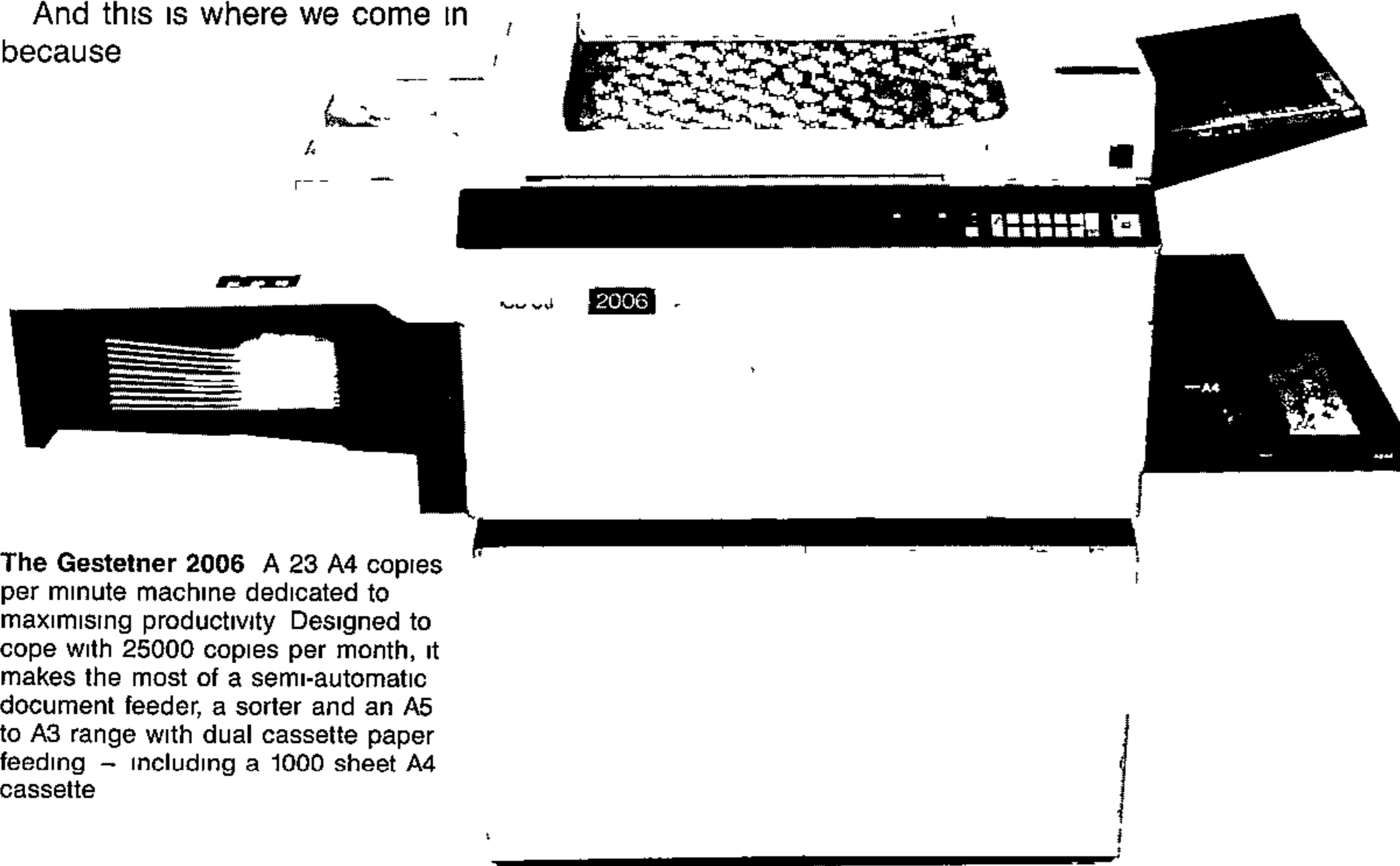
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says: Terry Oram, Production Administration Director.

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Teletex ... how long before it becomes 'telex'?

applications from West Germany and the Republic of China," says Gus Greve, Sapó's director, Digital Services

One advanced piece of business equipment that will tie in to teletex on a fairly big scale is the communicating word processor (CWP). In most advanced countries, CWPs are beginning to pop up all over the place. Logica's Mike Skinner notes that more and more manufacturers will probably incorporate teletex functions into their CWPs, and their micros and minis.

Where would that leave Sapó? "We have no qualms about this," avers Wood. "We are not all that anxious to be sole suppliers of teletex equipment, particularly where such a high capital cost is involved."

The machines at present cost upward of R7 000. But Sapó is insisting on two things: the equipment must comply with the relevant CCITT protocols and there must be a certain amount of local content.

The time scale of the phase that should see teletex really take off — its integration with digital facsimile to form a much-vaunted "telex" system — is more difficult to predict. But it may happen within the next few years. Certainly a lot of people are doing their best to make it work.

"What may happen," says Wood, "is that on a command from the transmitting side both machines would switch to facsimile mode and a stylus would take over from the daisy wheel to produce a logo, for example

On another command they'd go back to character mode for transmission of text. Then back to fax again for the signature of the letter writer."

A research team from Japan's Kokusai Denshin Denwa (International Telegraph and Telephone Company) has developed an integrated terminal which it claims conforms to CCITT standards and processes telex, teletex and facsimile interchangeably. Transmission is at 9 600 bits/second and output is from a small laser printer. The documents received are said to be of a high standard but the researchers hint that economical operation is among problems still to be solved.

"At that speed it sounds like a telex machine with printing capability rather than a teletex machine — unless given optional 2 400 bits/second speed, which is the information transfer rate for teletex," says Greve.

Teletex tariffs had been formalised but not gazetted when this survey was being prepared. The *FM* understands from one communications consultant that rentals will be in the vicinity of R220 or R230/month, compared with R70/month for telex. On the other hand, transmission by teletex will be cheaper — by anything from 25% to 40% an A4 page.

The higher call rate would fall a long way short of West Germany's achievement — teletex at a mere 10% of telex transmission costs — and would pose two questions. Firstly, how were Sapó's rates arrived at? And, secondly, wouldn't an unduly high call rate persuade subscribers to use the terminals not so much as teletex machines but as off-line word processors for preparing their letters? Which would effectively defeat the object of the exercise?

Video talks cut travel

Savings are in time more than money, says Sanlam

Businesses worldwide have become increasingly fretful at the way air travel costs have taken off. And the recent price-cutting by oil producers is unlikely to do much to allay fears of still more fare hikes.

Return air tickets between Johannesburg and Cape Town for a party of six now cost R1 860, compared with R1 086 three years ago.

Add the costs of accommodation and the prolonged absence of key people from home base, and business travel for some can be a pricey, dicey business.

Could video conferences cut down sub-

stantially on the need for people to travel great distances to thrash out business problems around a table? In the SA context, certainly they could, maintains Sapó's Dawie Malan. It was Malan who headed developmental work at the Post Office Telectronic Institute (Potelin) when an experimental video conferencing facility called Vikon came into being. Every week-day at various times Sapó makes available two special studios — one at headquarters in Pretoria, the other in the Golden Acre complex in Cape Town — for conferences involving up to 12 participants. Each studio

takes a maximum of six, and they can all hear and see one another. The six in Pretoria are seen in Cape Town as groups of three on two colour TV monitors, and vice versa.

Transmissions are made during TV off-periods using the microwave channels Sapó allocates to the SABC. Numerous technical problems have had to be overcome, says Malan. "For instance, we couldn't have people sitting for hours under hot arc lights. We had to find a way to get good images using ordinary office lighting."

That a realistic, informal atmosphere can be achieved is illustrated by one participant. "On one occasion I was on the point of passing a plate of biscuits to one of the chaps when I had to hold back. He was in Cape Town."

Malan feels that Vikon has progressed



Sapo's Dawie Malan ... standing up for video conferences

rather well. But, with Sapo trying to tighten its belt, the project will stay in the experimental phase a while yet. One of the items shelved is a R140 000 studio in Johannesburg.

Project leader Eddie van den Berg says that, despite a high RC (resistance to change) factor in SA, Vikon has built up a loyal band of followers. However, the services — free for much of the trial phase — has been charged for since April. As this survey was being finalised, Sapo was trying to fix a tariff that would apply in the immediate future. Other studio equipment, such as telephone and facsimile, would be extra.

In the US, \$730 is charged for a 30-minute Washington-New York video conference. "And yet use of the service is doubling every year."

Vikon could run into a serious problem should the SABC opt to extend regular telecasts deep into 9 to 5 business hours. That's because Sapo would have to establish microwave links equal to 1 800 telephone circuits to make up for the lost TV bandwidth. Whether it would find this viable is open to question.

When optical fibre is eventually brought in for long distance transmission, notes Malan, video conferences could be carried comfortably on multi-channel optical fibre routes.

International video conferencing is unlikely to be a practical proposition "at least until the end of the century". That's the assessment of consultant Mike Skinner of Logica. The bugbear again is the exorbitant bandwidth required. "Costs would be horrific," he says. (At R3 000 a minute each way, a one-hour video conference would cost

R360 000)

"What's more, conferences like that would not be on a direct-dial basis, they'd have to be set up between PTTs."

Less pessimistic, Malan pins his hopes on sophisticated overseas research now underway that would allow video images to be sent in digital rather than analogue form. The work has the full support of the Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT). "By combining digital picture transmission and very advanced signal processing techniques, it's thought possible to give up the equivalent of only 30 telephone conversations (by using one 30-channel Pulse Code Modulation system) for each video conference. This would apply to domestic and international transmission."

Many, like Gert van der Veer at SATS, remain sceptical about video conferences. Van der Veer is qualified to comment, he was for years Railways' Data Processing manager and represented SA in the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP). Gesturing at a black telephone in his office, he says "Every morning at 8 15 regional and operating managers in Transport Services hold a national conference. We do it by phone because it's a quick and perfectly satisfactory way of reviewing yesterday's events and of discussing the prospects for today."

Van der Veer, now assistant GM, operations, acknowledges that there are times when it's useful to have a graph thrown on a screen. "But I do not see that as part of a video conference, I see the graph being produced by the computer on a terminal monitor."

He is not impressed by the argument that video conferences would save travel costs. "I'd like to visit my regional managers more often, but I can't do it — not because of costs, but because I don't have the time." Besides, given the time, he would prefer a personal visit to a look at other SATS managers in the confines of a video box. "Personal contact is not just the voice, it's not just seeing someone. You want to get the feel of a place."

Sanlam, a regular user of Vikon, takes a different view. Says Christie van Heerden, Sanlam's marketing manager, optional group insurance. "It saves time more than money. Every hour on video probably saves me one working day. With our head office in Cape Town and most of our business in the Transvaal, the alternative for me would be a lot of getting to and fro." He concedes that much of what he and others discuss with head office management on Vikon could be done on the phone.

"But much of the time Vikon simplifies the job of discussing columns of figures — and there are times when it's useful for us to be able to see as well as hear one another's responses."

"Every time I've left that studio I've felt that I'd had personal contact with the person on the screen."

Van Heerden believes Sapo will be able to sell video conferencing "like hot cakes" if tariffs are reasonable — "and provided they do their marketing. A lot of people flying all over the country are still not aware of it."

Teleconferences up to six participants are running at about 15 a week. These calls are linked through a special switchboard in Pretoria. They can be set up by calling 0020 and asking for dial-a-conference.

Sapo charges a teleconference fee of R5 and "personal service" fees equivalent to a three-minute call from each participant's phone to Pretoria (with a minimum 30c per conferee). Thereafter standard charges for a call to Pretoria apply to each person in the conference. Sapo debits the caller who asks for the facility.

Klaus Daams, MD of Karl Schmidt (SA) in Alrode says he and three managers of distribution centres for his company's pistons hold regular teleconferences on replacement tactics, pricing and other matters. The centres are in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. "There can be no misunderstanding if we get together on the phone like that. Previously we needed four face-to-face meetings a year, now I think we can get by with two."

Another user, Richard Wostenholm, runs an investment and financial planning business. He found teleconferencing particularly useful when he had to get a group of busy doctors together in the evenings. "It was a situation where we had to have agreement all at one sitting," he says.

SABC looks to teletext

But the corporation takes its time over 'stills' on the box

The SABC has started looking into the broadcasting of teletext via its television channels

Teletext, like Sapo's Beltel-type videotex or viewdata, comes in the form of script or graphic stills rather than the noise and moving images of television. It bears no resemblance to teletex (page 20)

If SA follows the course of overseas television systems, teletext will be on call on your TV set 24 hours a day

But, warns Douglas Mills, deputy director general, Technical "There's very little chance of anything happening in the next two years. A teletext system will only work when a lot of television receivers are equipped for it. In the case of the BBC's Ceefax it took several years before it became significant"

Beltel, says Mills, has opened the market for this type of communication. Beltel is an

interactive system that provides data stored in a computer by information providers (IPs). This data is available to subscribers via the telephone line at a fee per page accessed from a terminal. Teletext info is similarly on call, but is in the form of "pages" that are continuously broadcast. You ask for the "menu" and choose what you want to see. As the request page comes round in a cycle of probably less than 20 seconds you get the picture. Whether it's what's showing in town, the arrival times of planes, the stock exchange prices

Teletext can be broadcast at the same time as standard TV fare. It's "buried" in the normal TV signal

Mills says Sapo's initiation of Beltel re-awakened SABC interest in teletext. "To a certain extent, the two can work with each other, particularly as far as telesoftware is concerned." That's the transmission of soft-

ware to programme a microcomputer in the receiver or a personal computer linked to it. This enables the personal computer to play games or inter-act in other ways with the receiver

A TV receiver needs a built-in decoder to extract the teletext signal. "Once we start transmitting teletext the receiver industry will start building decoders into the receivers"

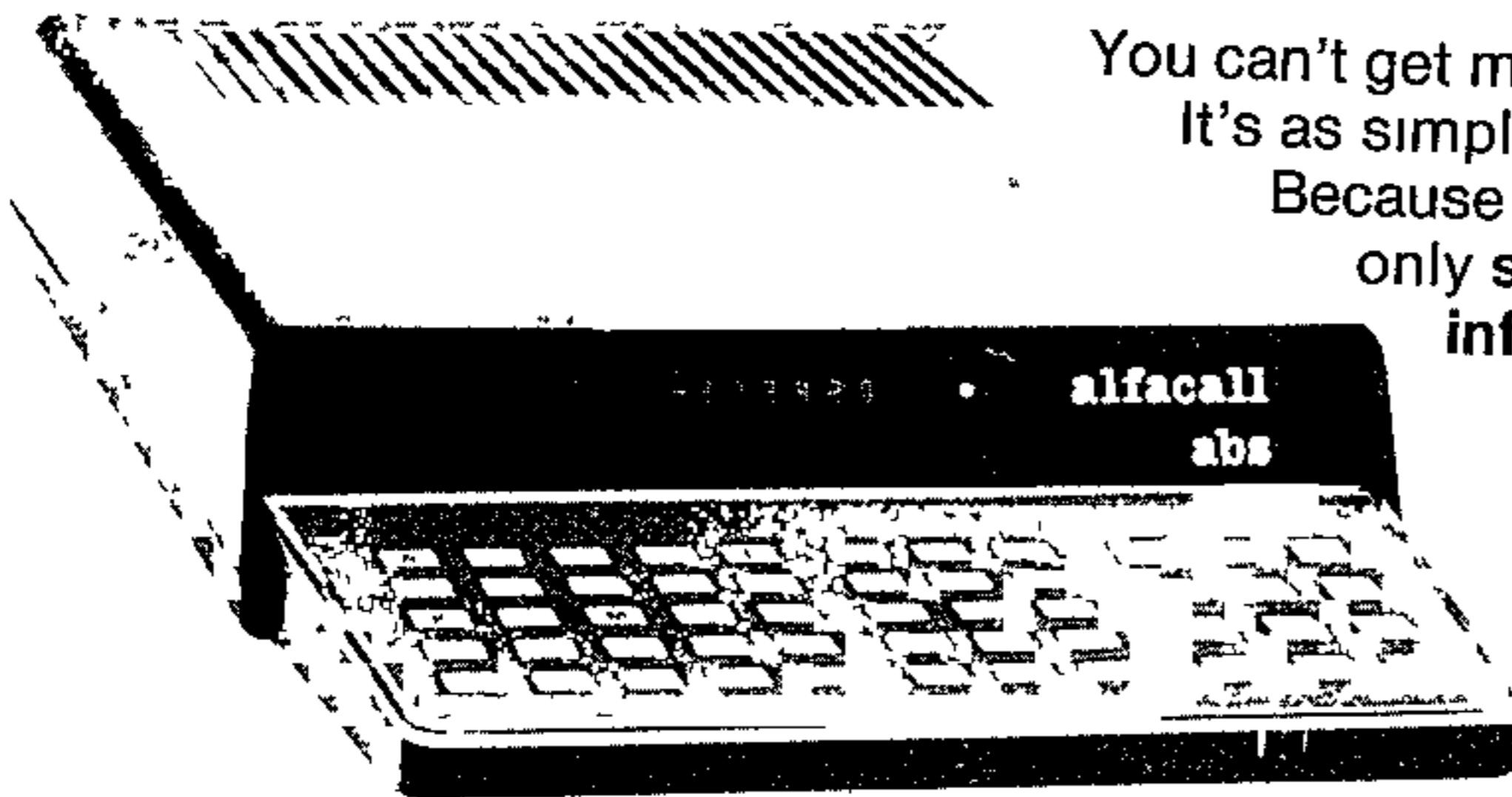
That, says Mills, would be the only cost to the teletext viewer

On the cost of developing teletext, Mills says "It would appear at this stage unwise to go for an all-singing, all-dancing system without any customers. So we'll go for a modest system that we'll expand as the customers develop"

No decision has been taken on ways of financing teletext, he says. (In the case of Beltel, information providers charge to look at their pages. This smallish fee is debited to phone bills. TV, of course, has no such facility)

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ties for education Teletext material would be available wherever a TV signal was available, it would not be limited by the telephone network, as in Beltel During the day, when TV programmes are not broadcast, the full channel would be available to teletext, increasing its capacity "phenomenally" It could thus be a valuable link between classroom and data base

Just what the SABC is going to put on teletext menus is far down the line, say corporation top brass If it's to include pre-school and adult education material, there should not be too many problems But the in-between bit would involve clearing material with education departments And that could take a long time

The SABC has just set up a formal educational TV structure Dr Pieter Erasmus, newly appointed to head educational programmes for TV2 and TV3 and for radio beamed at blacks, promises to look closely at teletext

From next January, TV2 and TV3 will present a 10-minute pre-school programme before scheduled broadcasts, Mondays to Thursdays A 20-minute programme for adults will be screened after normal programming

While the business world cries out for more skills in mathematics and natural sciences, SABC TV seems to be thinking of other priorities Erasmus first mentions adult topics like manpower, vocational guidance, community services, the free market system

Literacy? "Probably"

Then, maths? "We will look into the matter Most definitely"

What of TV1? Chris Swanepoel, senior director, Afrikaans and English radio and TV programmes, says immediate plans do not include a major educational thrust aimed at white viewers But hopefully in the second half of the year suitable pro-



Mills . . . signals for teachers

grammes will be "adapted" to include pre-school and adult-type educational material

A top educationist believes the situation is critical "I can't see how we are going to solve the crisis of insufficient teachers and schools without the mass media" It's a stop-gap observation that would have been pertinent decades ago That it should be necessary for a professor to make such a comment in desperate earnestness in 1983 puts SA's educational planners down the ages squarely in the dock.

The comment comes from Professor P J van Zyl, director of the Bureau for Continuing Education at Rand Afrikaans University His views take on fresh vigour now that

he's been appointed to chair a Human Sciences Research Council working committee on learning needs and the use of the media in education The committee, which went to work last month, was born of a recommendation of the De Lange Report The report urged closer co-operation between education authorities, the private sector and others concerned so that the media might be more effectively used in education and training

To build all the necessary schools and train all the necessary teachers — apart from costing billions — is going to take time And in a fast-flowing technological environment time is the costliest commodity of all So Van Zyl perceives his committee's task as urgent Clearly, he concedes, there are going to be problems formulating an effective, co-ordinated plan for educational communications

Over at the HSRC's Institute for Educational Research, Dr Daan van Vuuren puts a finger on one problem area The developing countries, he says, have not achieved the expected success because educational models they've taken from the West have not been properly adapted He cites programmes that teach using images completely unknown in heart-of-Africa villages — images like ships and even apples

Radio, because it is much cheaper, more readily portable and easier to distribute, is a far more effective educational tool in the African context than television

Ivan Gregory, senior lecturer in the education department at the University of the Witwatersrand, puts the role of modern technology in perspective "People say this is a rich country, it's actually a poor country There's so much that people have to do that machines can't do And we're trying to replace the trained people we don't have with machines that can't do the job completely"

Consortium gets in a mesh

Thirteen financial institutions say common 'plastic' is on the cards

A consortium of at least 13 SA financial institutions has big plans for an integrated auto-banking service

A multimillion-rand electronic mesh that would allow a customer of one bank or building society to use his plastic card in an auto-teller machine (ATM) of any other participating institution is on the cards before year-end or by early 1984. That's the word from SA Perm's Brian Kemmey, chairman of the Committee for Sharing Client-operat-

ed Devices (CSD)

Taking part in the project as this survey went to press were the Allied Building Society, EPBS, NBS, Perm, Saambou, Barclays Bank, Boland Bank, Nedank, Trust Bank and the Post Office

Noticeably absent, though understood to be dickered, were the two pioneers in auto-banking — United Building Society and Standard Bank, as well as Volkskas (UBS installed the first two ATMs at their Johan-

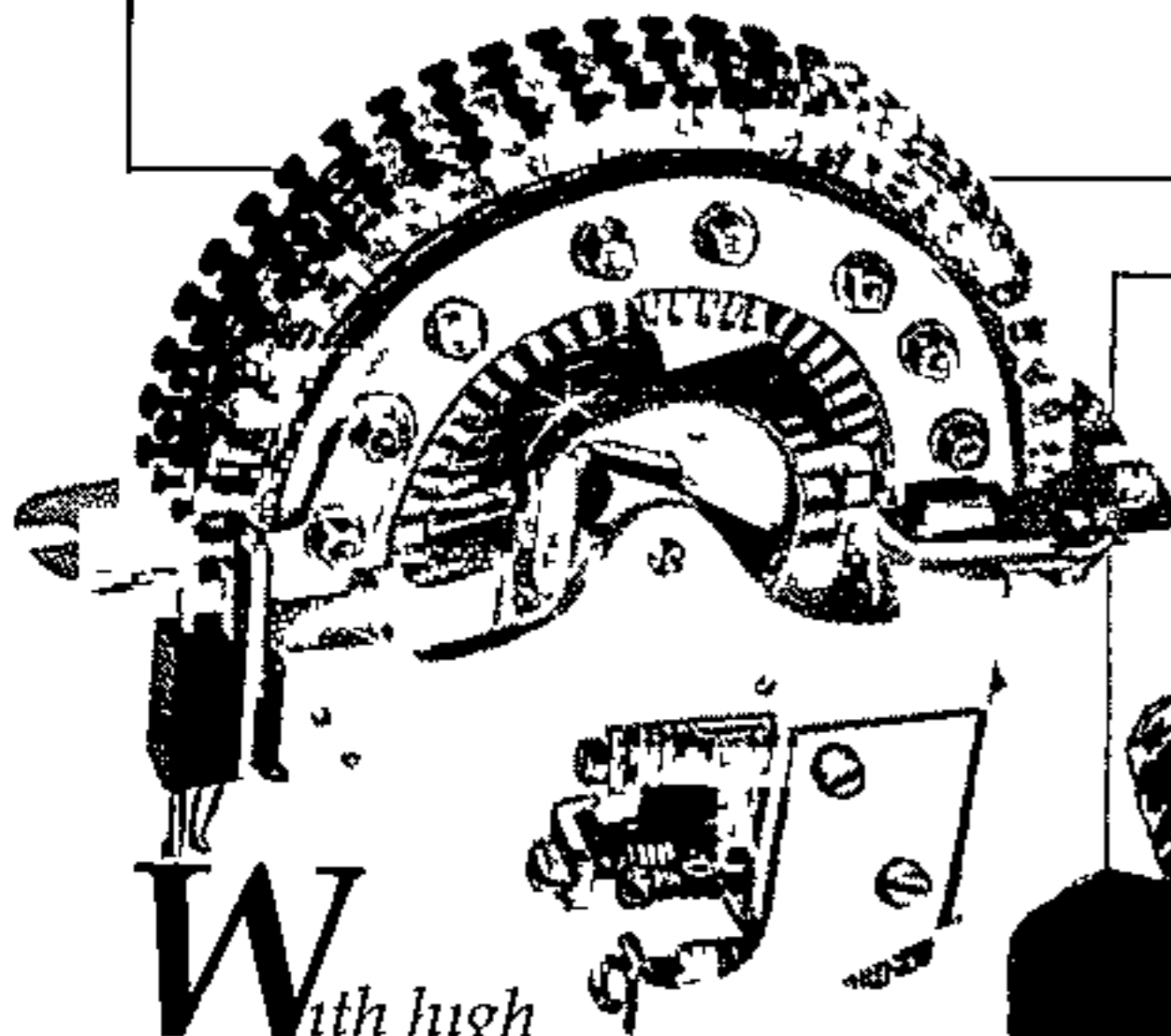
nesburg branch six years ago)

"It's a very exciting concept," enthuses Kemmey, "and we've had tremendous encouragement from the Registrar of Financial Institutions and the Reserve Bank It's the beginning of electronic funds transfer in its fullest form in the country"

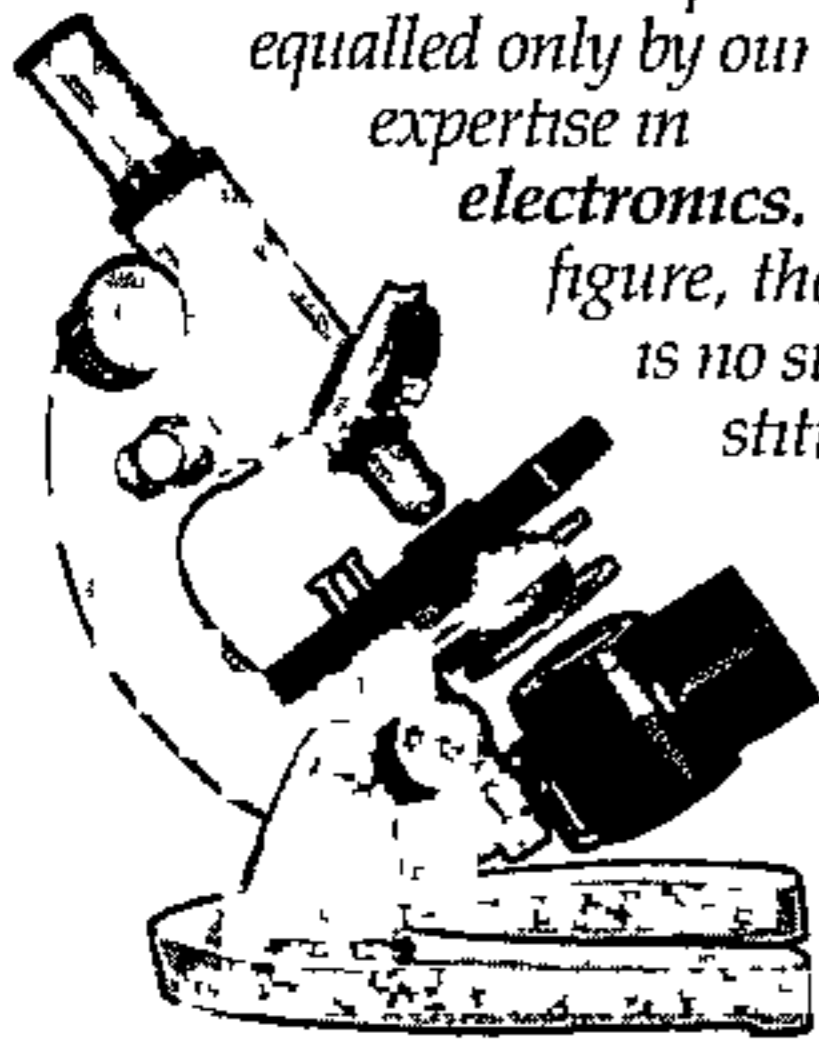
Then, in a gesture of conciliation to the hold-outs, he says "We are very hopeful that the people who are standing aloof will see their way clear to joining us" Understandably, though, UBS and Standard have been reluctant They've invested more heavily than any of the rest in ATMs at around R46 000 per machine installed At last count Standard had 220 and UBS 360 on duty

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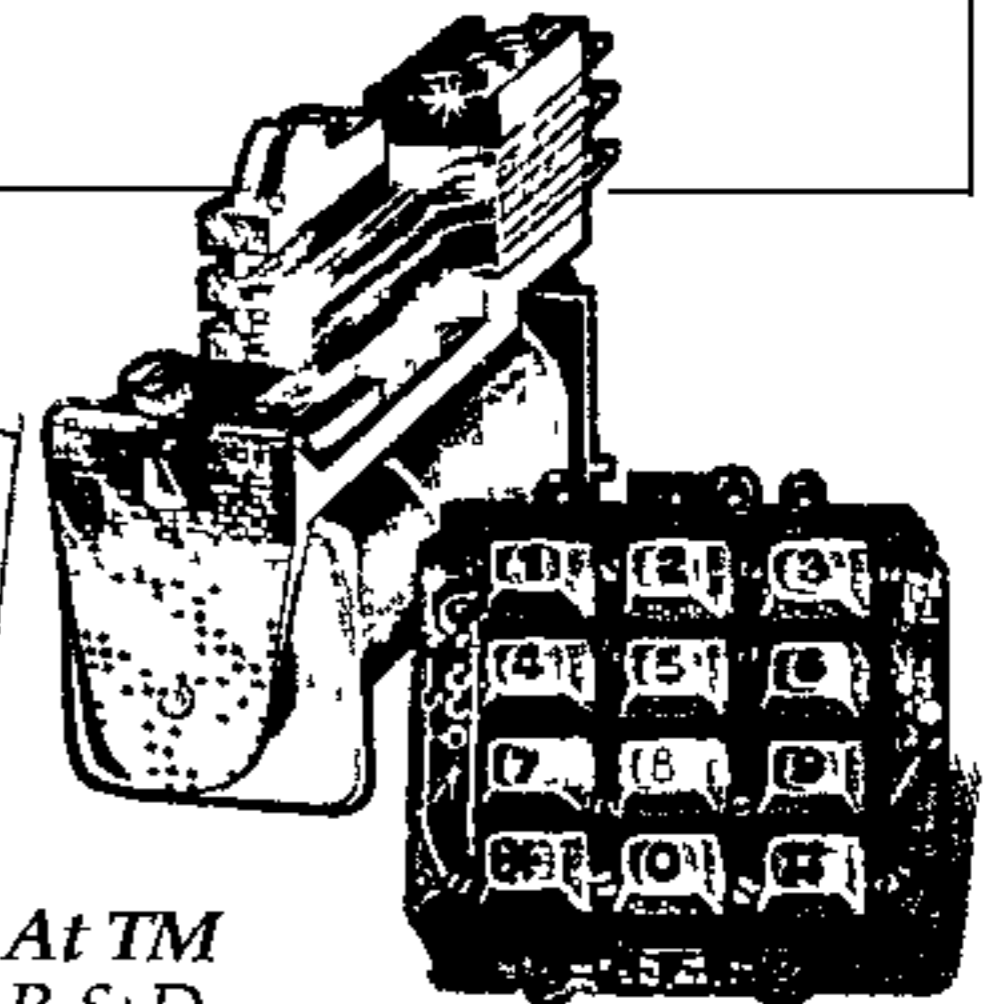
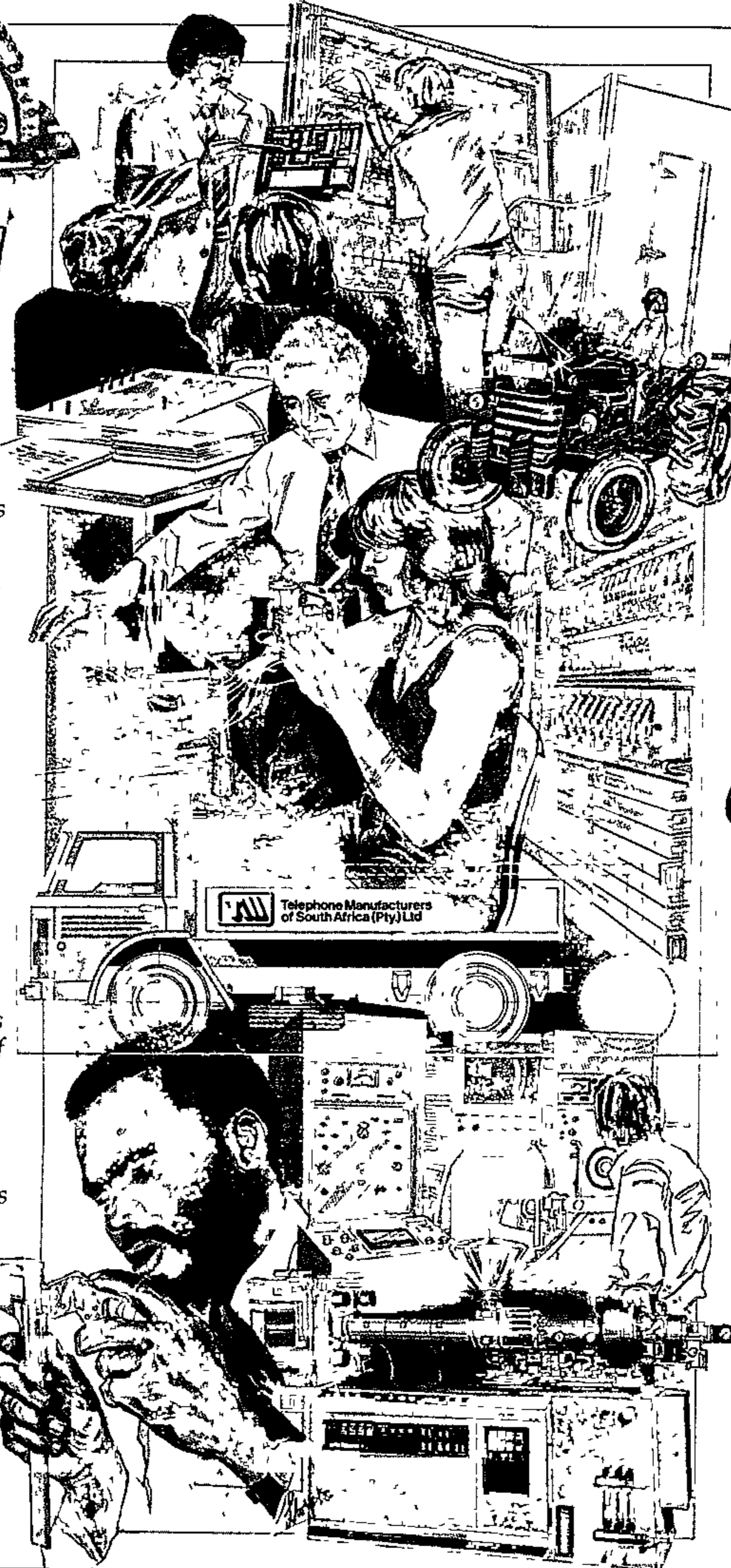
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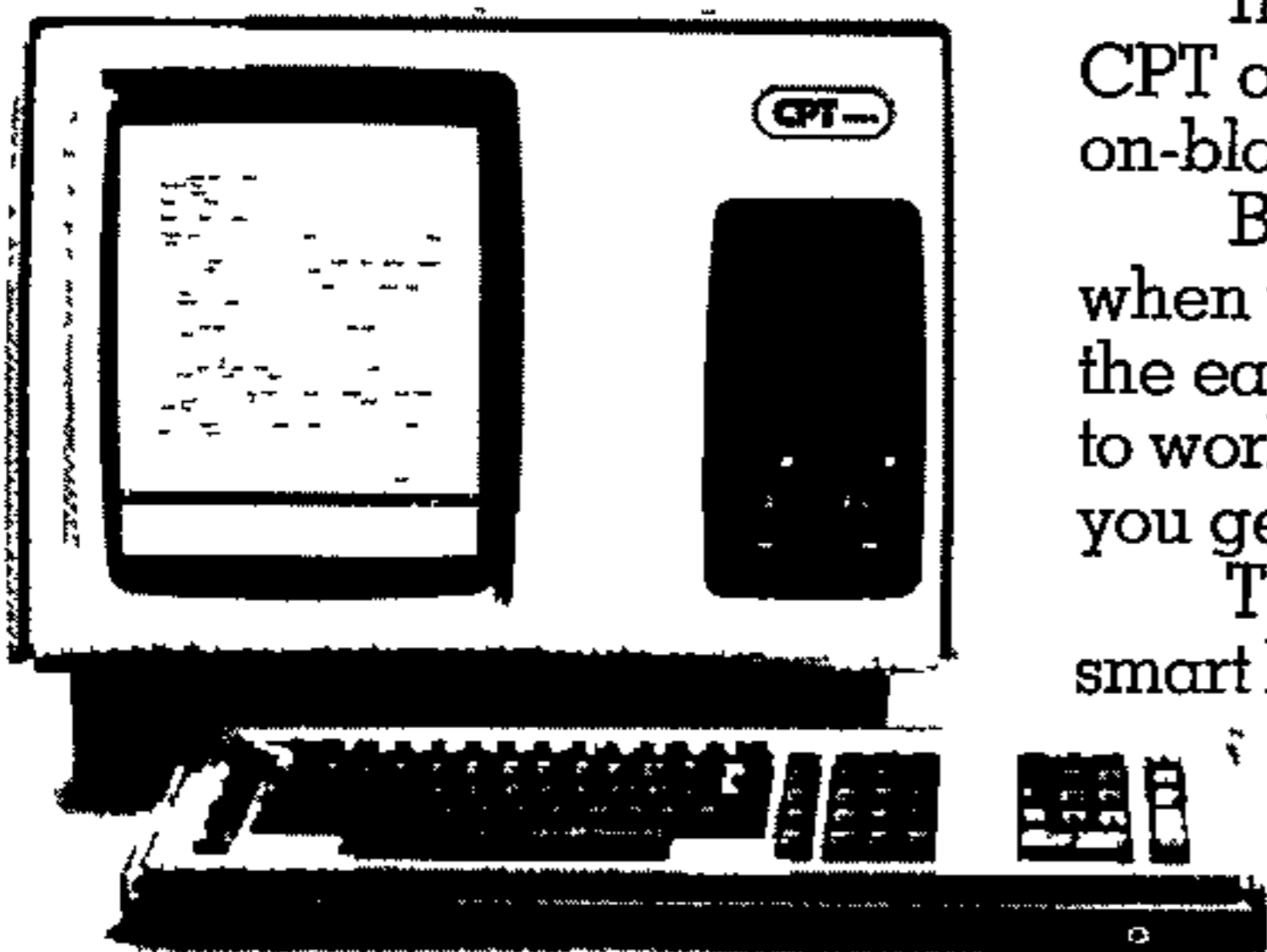
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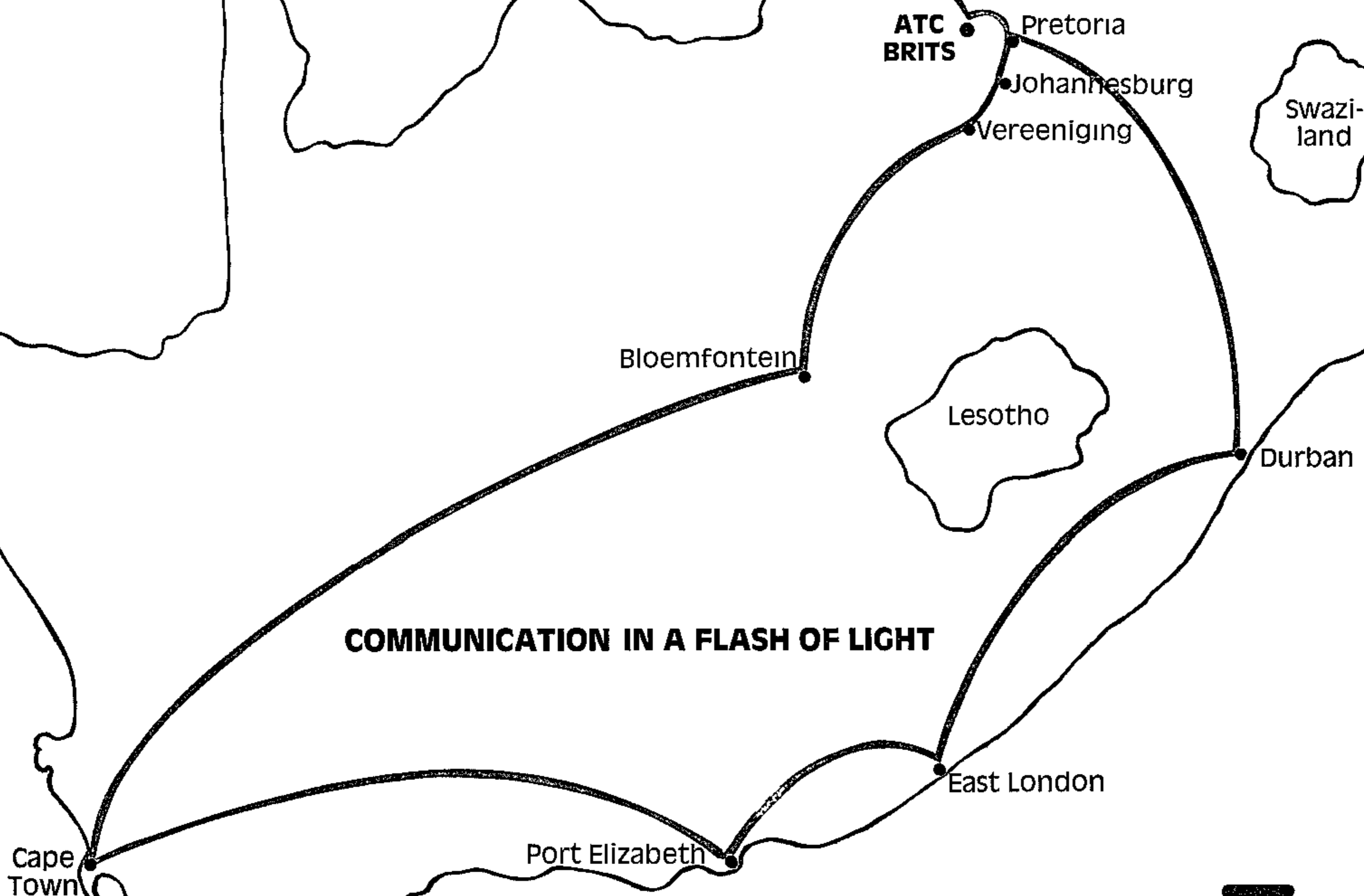
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nationwide Why should they make these costly networks available to any Johnny-come-lately?

Standard Bank, though inclined to be sceptical that the integration plan would work out as envisaged, did not rule out participation in one form or another Nor did Mike Terblanche of UBS, who said his organisation was still examining its strategy

Volkscas is understood to be looking at a three-way tie-up with Standard and the Post Office that would be particularly cost effective in rural areas

The CSCD's objective, says Kemmey, is to give a widespread service to the customers of all participants, while spreading the burden of machine installation "Step One We're keeping very simple, cash withdrawal from all the avenues, 24 hours a day Deposits are the next step Until then clients will deposit in their own ATMs

"The idea is that eventually you will go to any of these machines and deposit, withdraw, get your balance, transfer from one account to another, from one institution to another If someone has a savings account with a building society and wants to use plastic to pay their phone account, they can use a terminal belonging to any of the participants to do it Or if they wanted to pay a bond account at a building society with Nedbank plastic, they can do it

"Way down the track there will be point of sales terminals "

The shared ATMs, says Kemmey, will identify two types of transaction The first is a straight, through-the-wall transaction by a customer with his own institution The other will be requested by the client of another participating institution This will

be diverted through a central computer switch to that second institution's processor That processor will say to the ATM, even though it belongs to another institution "Okay, the funds are here Pay "

Kemmey sees no reason why municipal rates, electricity and water bills should not be paid in this way "We've also had interest from insurance companies "

An extension of the scheme will be banking from home using a viewdata system like Sapo's Beltel Sitting at a keyboard in front of his TV set, a man who wants to draw some cheques might transfer money from building society A to bank B

The giant step towards a cashless society, the point of sale terminal, looks like being at least three or four years away A point of sale terminal will allow a purchase to be keyed in, the amount to be debited instantly to your bank account and credited at the same moment to the account of the store

A timetable for just such an instant cash transfer system has been drawn up by a project team representing the Committee of London Clearing Bankers The team recommends an immediate go-ahead so the scheme can start early in 1986 and reach most big British retailers over the ensuing four years The move could result in the eventual disappearance of cheques and credit cards as they function today

An interim device, the credit card verification terminal, could be much closer It will allow cashiers to run the mag stripe on your card through a slot, whereupon the terminal phone will automatically dial your bank and get a rundown on your account from the bank's computer Back flashes the credit validation — hopefully — to the terminal screen, and in a jiffy your purchase can be completed

The consortium has gone international for the hardware and software At bidders' conferences due to have been held in the US earlier this month, the required technology was to have been set out for firms from all over the world, including SA Next step will be the submission of quotes, which will clearly take time to evaluate

On the crucial question — how is the shared network to be funded — Kemmey says "That's a matter we are presently addressing Some formulas have been suggested " Beyond that he would not be drawn

Barclays' Errol Davies suggests that the sharing concept need not be extended to all ATMs Where a consortium member has a prime site, it may decide to withhold that ATM from the network

Network ATMs would have to be readily identifiable as such "In the States they've got what are known as Green Machines These have got big stickers on them and they're painted green Through these you can go into any of the co-operating financial institutions "

Davies believes the expertise will be available to make the shared system work, despite the formidable challenge of getting ICL, Burroughs, IBM, Univac, NCR and other computers to talk intelligibly to one another "You name them, we've got them working for the 13 members of the consortium " Two consultants who helped develop shared networks in the US have been assigned to do the spadework, he says

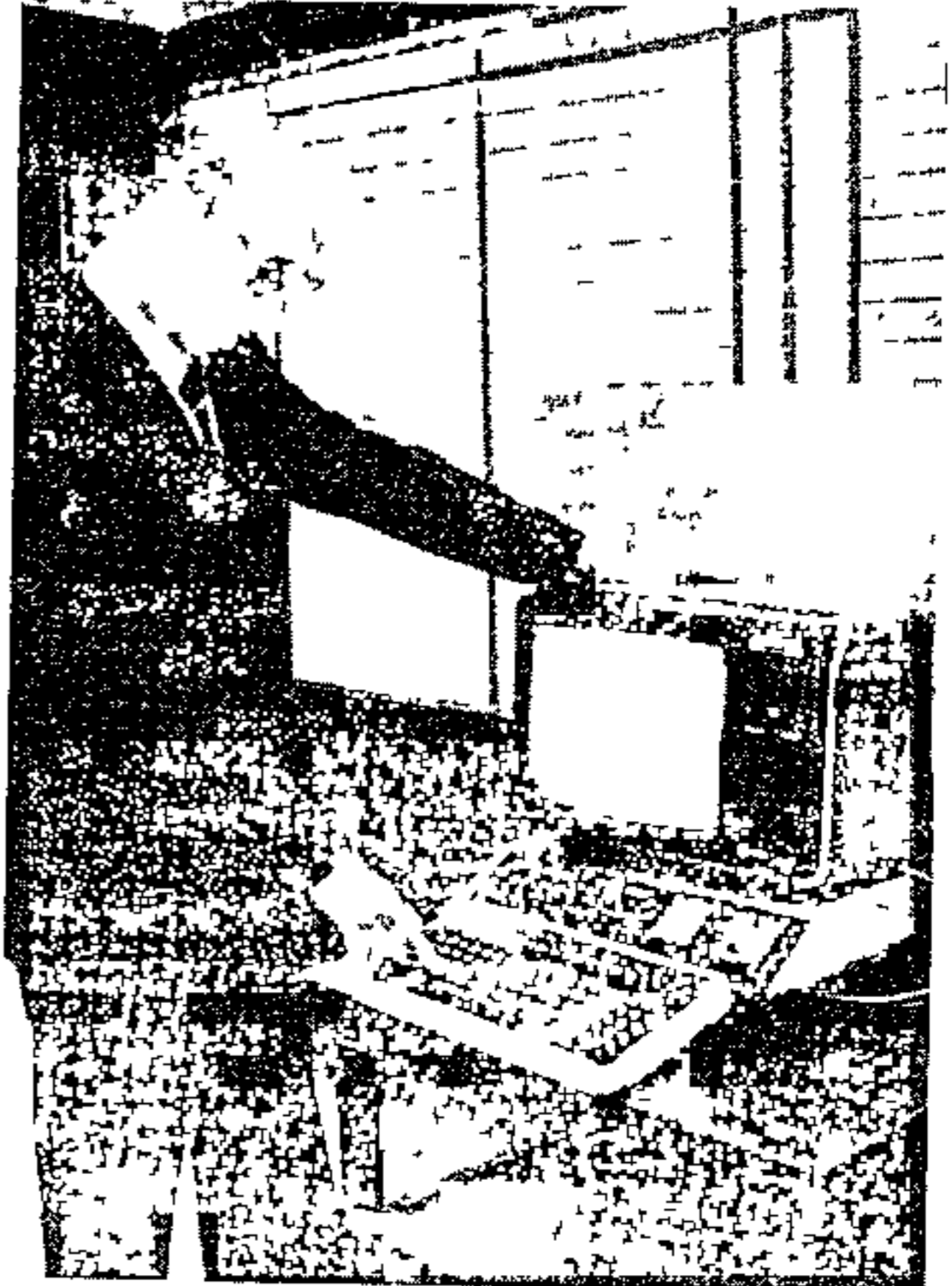
With millions at stake over the long term, Barclays and Standard are following different paths in establishing their communications networks Barclays uses IBM and ICL mainframes and a host of peripheral equipment "If we went to one vendor, we'd limit our options," says Davies "And if we ever wanted to change supplier we'd have a hell of a time "

Standard has gone all the way with IBM "Our strategy," says Jones, "is based on three powerful computer centres on the Rand in Cape Town and Durban All three will eventually be mirror images of one another Any two would be capable of supporting the demise of the third without undue impact on our network "

Jones and his team have developed a no-staff, 24-hour electronic banking facility at Standard's "Superblock" in Simmonds Street, Johannesburg, that is setting a challenging pace Standard sees it as a pilot project whereby a customer from any branch will be able to communicate with the mainframe computer via ATMs and other terminals "These terminals," says Jones, "not only allow him to transfer money between accounts, obtain statements and pay monthly bills, but provide all kinds of information — financial and otherwise "



Electronic banking ... it's here



Kemmey ... going international



Standard is the only bank with a "gateway" to Sapo's experimental Beltel information system. So customers, via terminal screens at the electronica branch, will be able to call up data from any Beltel information provider. "For example," says Jones, "they will be able to get the latest

information from SA Airways on international flights."

Another novel system that is "live and running" offers clients full banking from their offices via IBM Personal Computers which they will buy or hire from the bank. The PCs will work either as 3270 terminals

accessing a mainframe or as microprocessors using a variety of pre-written packages.

The system, says Jones, puts a broad range of financial information and management functions at the disposal of corporate clients.

On the right track

Transnet will be able to support 25 000 intelligent terminals

It's the country's biggest business organisation. So nobody should be surprised that South African Transport Services (SATS) — with 270 000 employees and 24 000 route km of railway track and 2 800 km of trucks — claims to have one of SA's biggest data communications networks.

Its, comparable, they say, to the Post Office network in terms of the amount of traffic it can carry and the number of terminals that can be hung on it.

Over the past couple of decades SATS has been a pioneer in data communications, not only nationally but in some respects internationally as well.

How were these trails blazed? Where will they lead in the next 10 years? The broad answers make a case study that mirrors both the evolution and the future direction of networking in SA.

In the late Sixties the Railways embarked on what was then an ambitious on-line truck control system. Telex machines sent all updates and inquiries on truck movements and availability to an early version of a data switching network, the torn-tape centres. There the information was transferred to magnetic tape for processing by the computerised truck control system.

Encouraged by generally favourable results, Railways management signed a contract with GTE in the early Seventies for a real-time data and message switching network. They called it Sarnet. It was based on seven mini-computers, all interconnected, plus stand-by equipment. Despite the fact that all its software had to be written from scratch, Sarnet went into operation as early as 1975 and functioned day and night, seven days a week, supporting some 900 terminals until the end of 1979.

Gert van der Veer, now Assistant GM, Operations, headed Railways' DP department when Sarnet went into use. "Because we're a large organisation, we'd found ourselves with several data networks — dedicated networks. We'd felt for many years that what we needed was a common network, but the technology of the time pre-

vented us from achieving this directly. So when we made a move 12 years ago we went for an intermediate goal — a common network that could handle some specific applications in a combined way. This was Sarnet."

Although its applications and network management facilities made Sarnet one of the most advanced of its kind anywhere, it still had serious inherent weaknesses. For one thing, it was a star network with radiating arms, any one of which could be "chopped off" in the event of a transmission problem. For another, it presented debugging and interface difficulties that led to numerous arguments involving at least six equipment vendors. Documenting this network story, consultant Peter Saunders and Martin Otto of SATS report: "Without line monitors, tracers, users' commitment and our own technical expertise, we would never have made it all hang together and work successfully."

Nevertheless, asserts Van der Veer, Sarnet broke new ground in SA. For a start, it got away from the vulnerability of dependence on a single mainframe supplier. It also stimulated wide local interest in



Van der Veer . . . SATS blazing trails

networking, showed what could be done in unfamiliar terrain, and built up invaluable expertise.

In 1980 SATS embarked on an ambitious new integrated network project called Transnet, which is now being phased in. Says DP manager Barry Grisdale: "Transnet is a multi-nodal packet-switching network that seeks to achieve ready access to any of our computers from any nodal point with greater than 99,9% reliability. We've finished the first phase, in the western Transvaal, the rest will be completed by 1985."

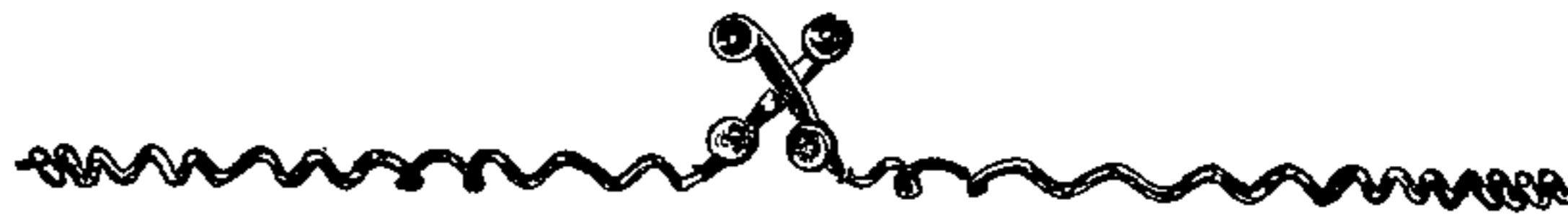
Though Transnet will be capable of hanging an impressive 25 000 intelligent terminals, the 1986 target is just over 8 000.

It will provide on-line systems to monitor trucks, locomotives, containers, freight accounting, rail and air reservations, aircraft maintenance, production, personnel and other activities.

Transnet has also been designed for easy adding-on of word processing, electronic mail and other new systems by means of internationally approved network access protocols.

The network is to have seven nodes, one at each of seven centres — Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Kimberley. Multiple routes to each node will not only form a partially connected network, they will eliminate the transmission cut-off danger inherent in the single-line approach of star networks. Communicating computer systems have already been installed in Johannesburg, Durban and Bloemfontein, and terminals are now being connected to them. A somewhat ambitious target is 1 000 terminals by year-end. Systems at the other four centres will be installed from the beginning of next year.

Grisdale, who places a lot of emphasis on track records for equipment and, to a certain extent, for software, says that SATS is still in some respects at the leading edge of technology. Here he speaks specifically of computer applications and network con-



figurations "We're hoping to sell a lot of the designs locally and overseas," he says

A key requirement of Transnet is to get various makes of computer terminals, via the network, to communicate with different makes of mainframe computers This SATS seeks to do largely through advanced software applications It is relying on a R10m contract with Sperry, about half of which is in software supply and development Sperry

has brought in a Canadian networking expert, Steve Roessingh, to shepherd the project Roessingh's credentials include work on a coms network for Air Canada and on SITA, the international airlines reservation system

The logic of a common network is outlined by Van der Veer — it gives economies of scale, equipment and skills and, because of its "professionalism," it makes for greater

reliability A common network is also easier to manage and maintain

Transnet, he believes, will have a life of 10 years, perhaps less Technology and demands will have changed "The terminals we're putting on now won't be around in 10 years The computers will be better and cheaper and physically smaller although some of the architecture, I think, will remain"

Barlows after safety 'net'

Big savings predicted from 'ring' systems linking group companies

Barlow Rand is looking to an advanced circuit and packet switching telecoms network to give group companies considerable communications flexibility

The network design offers various ways of linking micro, mini and mainframe computers with word processors, telex and teletex machines, facsimile equipment, videotex (Beltel) terminals and personal

computers — both in SA and abroad

Dubbed Barnet, the network will link approximately 300 companies by 1986 Overall cost of establishing and running Barnet is estimated at close on R90 000 a month But substantial net savings will readily justify the exercise, says Cees Roon, group information and communications manager

Barnet will use IBM Systems Network

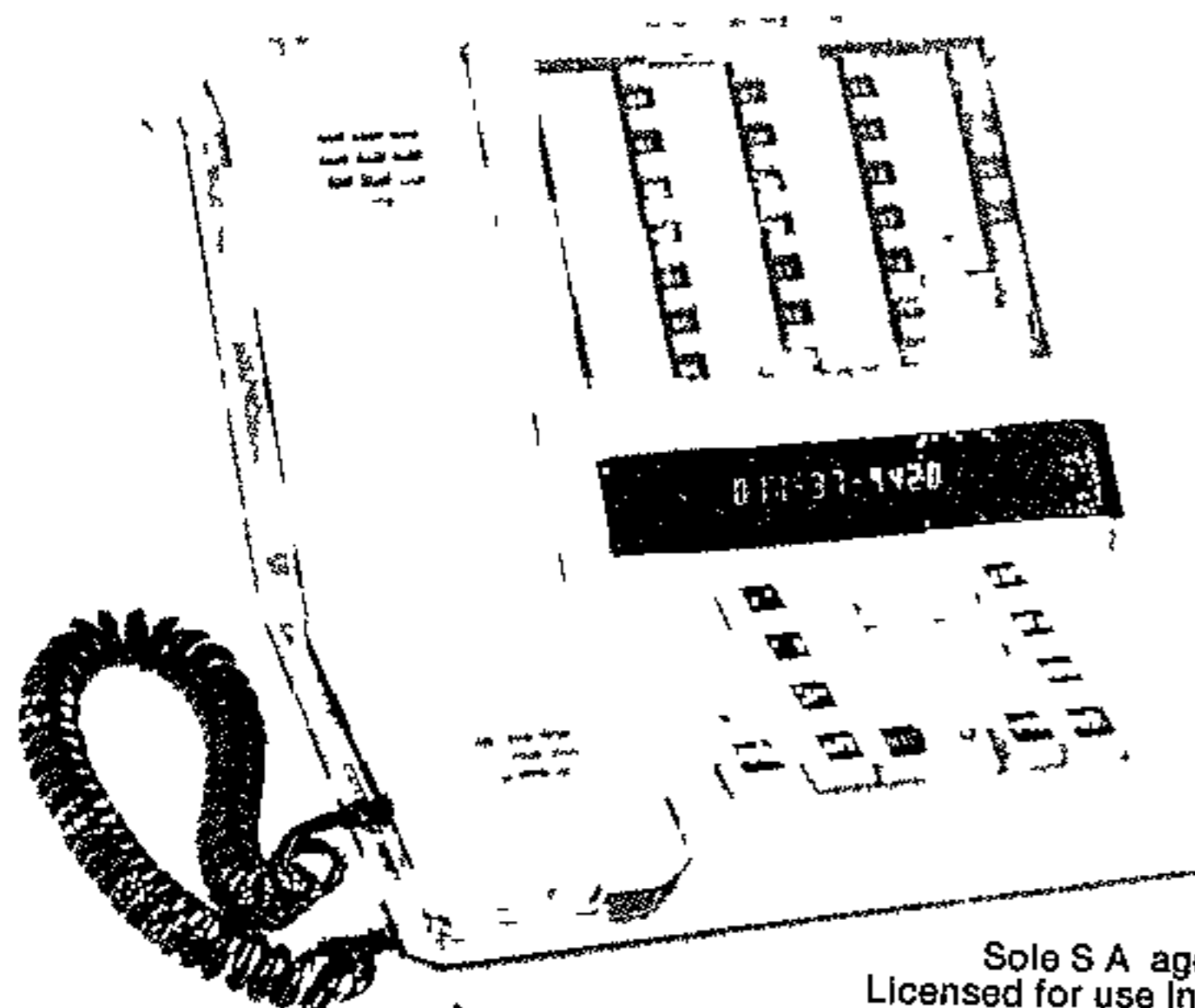
Architecture (SNA) and the Post Office's cost-effective Saponet packet switching service Through Saponet and Intelsat satellite, any group company will be able to go into international networks

At the moment only computers and associated terminals are inter-connected But over the next three years, a host of new applications will come on-line to allow simultaneous transmission of data, telex/teletex, facsimile and computer messages (See diagram)

Roon is a firm believer in hedging his bets So Barnet guards against devastating

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down-time in several important ways Like SA Transport Service's Transnet, Barnet will have node switching at strategic centres so that information can reach its destination via *alternative* routes And sophisticated network monitoring and error-correction facilities will keep tabs on both equipment functions and message transfers Just as well, since the system will be running 24 hours a day, seven days a week

Looking ahead, Roon has built into Barnet a modular framework that permits new applications to be added with no adverse impact on existing systems And it allows new equipment conforming to the necessary protocols merely to be plugged in

The main cost element in keeping such a network running smoothly is people A Barlows investigation breaks the annual outlay down 57% for skills, 9% for lines and modems, 28% for hardware and 6% for software

Barnet will function primarily as two inter-connected "ring" networks A big ring unites Johannesburg, Kimberley, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban A smaller ring, to serve Rand Mines, will link Virginia and Witbank to Johannesburg later this year These seven centres form the network nodes and smaller "star" networks radiate from them to other centres — for instance, from Port Elizabeth to East London, Kimberley to Bloemfontein

In a group as big, diverse and acquisitive as Barlow Rand, it would be impractical to restrict access to one or two suppliers, even if desirable "But we will try to standardise on IBM and other equipment compatible with IBM," says Roon This includes Hitachi mainframe computers and the Data General product range from BarlowData

A third hardware arm is the group's own Barlow Data, which provides Data General micros and minis Other products, local and imported, will also come from BarlowData

Software costs and hassles, believes Roon, can be kept down by sticking to well-trodden paths "We're not masterminding anything, for a diversified group geared to profits that wouldn't be wise So we'll go essentially with Saponet and its X 25 protocol and with SNA Most of the applications software will come from IBM and will generally be well established and rather mundane"

One not-so-mundane application will allow participating companies to share, through the network computers, in a countrywide electronic mail service as soon as Sapo permits it This will embody priority calls, immediate person-to-person messages, delayed delivery, multi-address calls and confidential communications

A feature of Barnet, reckons Roon, is that communicating word processing equipment and office computers with filing and re-



Cees Roon ... hedging bets

trieval systems — to be brought together in the next phase of development — will dramatically speed up intra-group data exchanges and improve productivity

Access by any Barlow Rand company to group computer files will be virtually immediate And group members can rest assured, says Roon, that documents leaving their offices will get to the other end pre-

cisely as transmitted

Two-thirds of the investment in Barnet has already been made, the balance has yet to be sanctioned Roon reels off a string of ways in which a communications system like Barnet can cut costs through advanced communications techniques and through rationalisation Savings on leased lines, transmission equipment, hardware and application software, network staff, telephone bills, mailing charges all can be considerable

"For example, six companies using leased lines between Johannesburg and Durban might use these to only 10% of line capacity Combine their requirements into one line and you save five times R550/month, which is what they pay the Post Office If you multiply that over the whole country, it becomes a major saving Much the same reasoning can be applied to pooling of network staff, or to sharing of application software — inventory or financial control systems, for instance"

A study he has made — "and the figures are conservative" — suggests that net savings to the group could amount to around R80 000 a month

That figure does not take into account the most valuable potential saving of all — managers' time "But it's intangible, and so impossible to measure with any accuracy For that reason I wouldn't take it into consideration in assessing the merits of a network One overseas report has stated that up-to-date coms systems can save managements 25% of their time That may be too high, but putting it even at 5%, the saving to a group like ours could still run into hundreds of thousands annually"

Future office shapes up

But restrictions on new technology irk makers and users alike

Now you see it, now you don't The Office of the Future is an often misty vision that hordes of manufacturers are busy trying to paint into the contemporary scene

"It's already here," says Ted Day of Philips "But it's on a somewhat limited basis"

The real task of industry now, he believes, is to sell the concept to managements For that reason Philips and others have set up demo units to show that, yes, it can and does work

Consultant Mike Skinner of Logica dis-agrees Writing for Computing SA, he says "Almost without exception proprietary sys-

tems are solutions chasing their tails in search of a requirement"

STC's Mike Holleran believes that within five years most senior managers, and well on down the line, will not be able to operate without a terminal arrangement on their desks "In fact, I'll bet money on it"

Apart from doing things like storing and retrieving electronic files, it will give quick access to data bases A terminal could also serve as an electronic diary "You can put your wife's birthday on it and two or three days before the day it will flash a reminder — 'Buy flowers' It will do this

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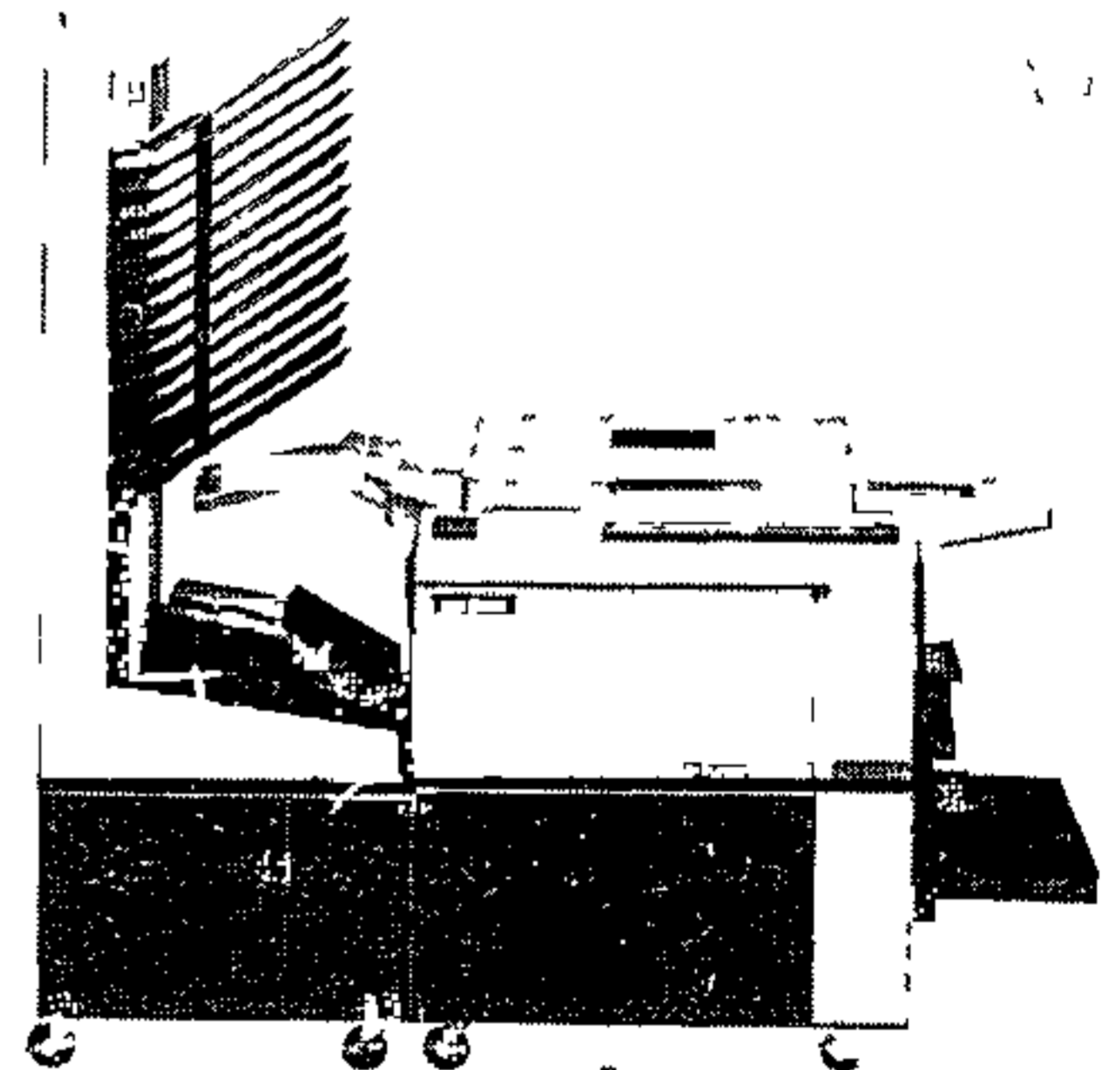
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Siemens' Etienne Geysler and Canon's Jan Scholtz both note an upwelling of interest in fast facsimile machines. Geysler says this relates particularly to super-fast (A 4 page in under 60 sec) machines.

He and other vendors of PABXs see the electronic office being built around private digital exchanges. AEI Henley from the Barlow Rand stable, for one, believes that since companies have got to invest in digital exchanges anyway, they'd get a head start establishing not only speech-data-facsimile integrated offices, but something akin to the local area network (LAN).

This notion, of course, is scoffed at by the likes of Xerox and GBS Wang, whose Ethernet and Wangnet have set the stage for a battle royal with IBM, eventually in the field of integrated LANs. IBM is expected to reveal its LAN strategy, having leaked hints of a "token passing" system, within the next 12 months.

The rapid and far-reaching evolution of the office has caused innovative equipment suppliers to seek relief from restrictive Sapo regulations as to what may go onto its lines. They report that a fresh willingness to reach an accommodation on some aspects of "deregulation" appears to have pervaded the Post Office.

Some progress has been made in lengthy discussions between senior Sapo staff and members of the 20-strong Data Communications Co-ordinating Committee — known simply as the D Triple-C. One major supplier, STC, has been assisting Sapo to install and repair modems.

The D Triple-C incorporates all the major data line users in government, industry and commerce. "We believe we represent 80%-90% of all users," says chairman Etienne Theart of the Department of Water Affairs.

The D Triple-C wants "unrealistic" regulations that curb the exchange of data amended or dropped. It is particularly anxious to secure more freedom for its members in the way data lines and switching techniques are used. By delegating some of its burden to private enterprise, say members, Sapo would take some of the pressure off its own manpower — and thus improve the quality of service. This would lead to quicker installation and better maintenance of lines, a sore point with some data line users. (The D Triple-C has estimated that a line down a week costs the user anything from R1 530 to R25 000.)

Data is the fastest growing of the Post Office's services — yet it is the area where Sapo is shortest of technicians. "A lot of people look on us as a good milking cow when it comes to pinching our staff," says one official.

Early in the negotiations it was suggested to Sapo that the private sector could help by freely supplying and installing modems



Rudie Raath . . . an accommodation?

The fly in the ointment was Sapo's 15-year exclusive modem supply agreement with Altech subsidiary STC. The Post Office relented to a degree by permitting STC to install and repair modems. (In terms of the agreement, notes Rudie Raath, Deputy PMG, Telecommunications, Sapo can insist that STC install the modems.) One school of thought in Sapo believes that liberalisation of modem supply would have minimal impact on STC. Experience overseas has been that users overwhelmingly still come to the Post Office or its equivalent for modems — because that way they're likely to get not only a cheaper modem but cheaper maintenance. Only for exceptional applications have users been prepared to pay "an arm and a leg" for the privilege of a private supplier.

STC boss Bill Venter defends the type of long-term contracts awarded by Sapo. "You have to have a starting point where somebody will be prepared to invest the capital and resources to build up a grassroots domestic industry. To cater for Sapo's needs we've invested something like R38m — we would not have done that without a commitment to us." What's more, he says, the business is carefully monitored by cost-investigation teams, and profit-sharing applies.

"If it wasn't for the Post Office and to a lesser extent Armscor this country would have no strategic electronics industry."

Like its counterparts in many countries, Sapo until now has insisted that it provide

the terminal wherever a message comes out the same way it went in. A classic example is the teleprinter. But the way technology has developed, this attitude has been more and more difficult to maintain. Various suppliers of communicating word processors, for example, feel strongly that their equipment should be used to the best of its extraordinary capabilities. And that would include unrestricted transmission of text.

The problem is that Sapo regulations allow text to be transmitted only on its telex/teletex network and data only through Saponet or via the telephone network. But, choruses the private sector, with so much information now being transferred in digital form, there's no way anybody can distinguish between text and data.

What it boils down to, says one DP manager, is this: "We would like to have a data line on our private network that would allow us to link up a word processor and perhaps a data screen. We would put our letters onto the word processor and onto disk, and our data onto disk. Then we could transmit our data and text on the same data lines to some other point on our private network — which would be built on lines and facilities leased from the Post Office. The important thing is that the whole transaction would stay within our company."

A compromise in Sapo's position may not be long in coming.

Another issue involves switching. Sapo does not permit switching of third party traffic, says one D Triple-C member. "Yet switches linking IBM mainframes working on IBM's own SNA network are switches in the true sense of the word. Those networks are being used around the world, it has become unrealistic to bar them."

The private automatic branch exchange (PABX) is another area, says Raath, where there has been "a tremendous outcry." At the moment Sapo insists on supplying the telephones, but manufacturers argue that these don't do justice to modern PABXs or PEBXs (the "E" is for electronic). They'd like to supply special phones that have memories and other intelligence built in.

"Are we going to insist for ever after that we supply phones?" asks Raath. "Or are we going to say 'Right! Go ahead! But you install and maintain the extensions as well?' Because if that happens people will pay heavily for maintenance."

It's understood that Sapo has already advised suppliers that PABXs newly installed after April 1 1984 must be maintained by the manufacturers or suppliers. "They've put the proposed maintenance tariff at about half the level it should be," complains one supplier.

Raath is firm on one point. Sapo is not about to hand over its profitable lines, "If we did that we would have to increase tariffs enormously just to keep going. We're



responsible for the entire network, including areas that run at a loss. No private industry would ever be pleased to take over the rural areas."

Potentially the most significant develop-

ment yet between Sapo and data lines users occurred at a recent meeting between top telecoms people and the D Triple-C. At that time it was proposed that a joint committee drawn from the two sides should thrash out

differences and work towards a common set of guidelines for the future. Such a committee could be the breakthrough needed to clear an atmosphere heavy with ifs and buts.

Say that again

Community repeater radio, launched by Sapo this year, is already in overwhelming demand

Department of Fisheries sleuths are putting it to work to trap crayfish poachers.

Breakdown crews are relying on it to get to accidents quickly.

Sales reps are using it to streamline their travel.

Community repeater (CR) radio, operating in the professional VHF band around 150 MHz, is going places fast since it was introduced by the Post Office in January.

Until the beginning of this year a user had to buy the backbone of the system, the repeater station, as well as the mobile transmitter/receiver. Since each repeater alone costs upwards of R5 000, this could be a costly gamble for a small business. Now Sapo has installed 40 repeater stations around the country — including 12 in Johannesburg and four each in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. The aim is to give two-way

radio users a better, cheaper and easier-to-operate mobile service. This it undoubtedly has achieved, because officials have been deluged with applications — particularly from small businesses which now find two-way radio an affordable and useful way to trim communications costs in a close economic climate.

As is often the case, though, the Post Office has not been able to cope with demand. Now it is going full tilt to put up another 20 repeater stations in the next six to eight months. It is also planning to expand capacity on each station from 16 users to 20 — 1 200 companies and professional people in all.

The repeaters are installed at strategic high points, to give a range of 30-50 km. Each CR user can operate one or more mobile radios in his vehicles. In practice

each channel is limited to 80 mobiles, and few users run more than 10.

At present it's possible for another user to butt in on a conversation and — if he's closer to the repeater station — to "capture" the transmission. Sapo is said to be considering ways of preventing interruption of a call — and insisting on a red "engaged" light to show when a circuit is busy.

Cost of equipment and Post Office dues are less than the outlay required under the Multi-User System used before now, where subscribers had to foot the bill for a more complicated mobile. Some 15 main suppliers, among them a Big Four of Motorola, Philips, Emcom and Multisource, offer CR mobiles ranging from R700 to around R1 000. Prices vary depending on whether units are to be used as straight two-ways (such as in a shipyard) or as more sophisticated two-ways for toting around in vehicles.

Operators pay R20 a year to license each mobile, and R8/radio unit/month rental of the repeater station facility. Once allocated his call sign, a user is free to operate his two-way between office and vehicle, or vehicle and vehicle, as much as he likes. A good CR system with a base station and four mobile radios should cost not much more than R120/month to rent.

Describing the CR system as akin to the old farm telephone system, but on the move, Motorola's spokesman John Dunbar argues that CR radio allows companies either to rationalise on use of vehicles or sales and delivery staff. Or both. He and Brian Appleton of Philips warn against fly-by-night suppliers. Appleton likens the situation to the advent of now-waning CB radio. "We're getting a proliferation of low-cost imported units without proper service and engineering back-up," he complains.

Appleton sees a rosy future for the R40m a year industry — "provided the Post Office controls the frequency spectrum correctly. If we have no frequencies we can't sell radios." He predicts that the next big move in SA will be to what is known as "trunking," which is developing favourably overseas. "In community repeater radio, when one person is using a channel the other 15 can't get on it. In trunking you can accommodate more users because, instead of having a dedicated channel, you scan and find one that's free."



Economising on calls the CR way ..

It's for you

Cellular radio will make mobile phones available to many more users

An executive gets into his car and travels across London. As he goes, he talks to his secretary on the telephone.

Until now, that scenario has been limited to a privileged 3 000 or 4 000. In the PWV area, only 140 mobile phones are in use — though the number is to be increased to 512 by mid-year, says Sapo. The restricting factor has been a shortage of applicable radio channels.

Now an ingenious development called cellular radio promises to turn this into a mass market.

By one estimate the capacity of AT & T's mobile phone service in New York will soar from a paltry 700 to close on 100 000! Within five years, cellular business in the US could well be worth more than \$7 billion.

British Telecom believes the new technology will make possible at least 200 000 travelling phones in the UK in seven years.

Mobile phones now in use work off a single transmitter with a limited number of channels. When these are all occupied, subscribers have to wait for a free line before they can make or receive a call. Not so with cellular radio. As the name implies, it divides a city into a honeycomb of cells. Each cell is watched over by a transmitter linked by telephone line to a computerised exchange. Because the transmitter covers such a small area, it can operate at low power. And because it works at such low power, the identical radio frequencies can be used in nearby cells.

As a car travels through the city, the

computer tracks it. And as signals from one transmitter become weak, it switches the call — without perceptible interruption — to a closer one. And so on, all along the route.

AT & T has been monitoring a cellular experiment in Chicago since 1978 and last year the Federal Communications Commission opened the way for commercial cellular radio in 30 US cities. It was swamped by more than 200 applications for licences to operate systems.

In Japan, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) already has cellular radio serving some 15 000 in four cities.

The Nordic nations — Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland — started a limited cellular service last year. In the race to go cellular, other European countries have run into a snag: they haven't been able to iron out differences on technical and operating standards. What they finally decide will determine the freedom with which subscribers can wander across Europe phoning hither and thither.

Major manufacturers are clambering onto the bandwagon. Plessey is looking to AT & T, whose Bell Labs developed cellular technology. Philips and CIT Alcatel of France are getting together. And GEC-Marconi has a licensing agreement with NTT.

What of SA? A spokesman for Sapo's radio services says cellular radio is "certainly coming." But he was guarded as to just when this would be. In the industry the talk is of three years.

Two factors could be causing Sapo to hesitate. One is the lack of clarity as to which system will emerge as the best for our conditions. The other is the present high cost of setting up cells — as much as \$1m a cell in some parts of the US.

Two rather tricky problems have to be solved in setting up a cellular radio system. One is to ensure that radio-phones used on hills or in tall buildings do not have access to several cells at once. Another involves structuring the cells in such a way that they serve high-density, built-up areas and outlying areas equally well.

While Sapo ponders these and other snags, Motorola is taking the next logical step — to portable radio-phones. It is preparing to mass-produce phones small enough to fit into a coat pocket and allowing the user to call anywhere in the world while he stands at a street corner.

Further down the road — within 10 years, perhaps — is public second generation cellular radio. This will permit portable phones to be used as mobile terminals able to "talk" to computers and delve into data bases. Police in some areas already use such terminals.



New technology divides cities into radio phone cells

Communication. By its nature the transfer of information – intelligent only when transmitted and received by mechanisms of great sophistication. The means by which man imparts knowledge and awareness for the progress of his society

Information – images, sounds and words – converted into electrical impulses or light signals beamed through optical fibre cables – and conveyed across cities and continents and seas. By Aberdare Aycliffe Cables. The accumulated knowledge of the species

distributed to millions of recipients. By cables that must maintain accuracy. Preserve clarity. And provide for the immediate interchange of data. Aberdare Aycliffe-cables for communicating across distances great and small. Safely. Reliably. Efficiently.

THE NATURE OF COMMUNICATION.

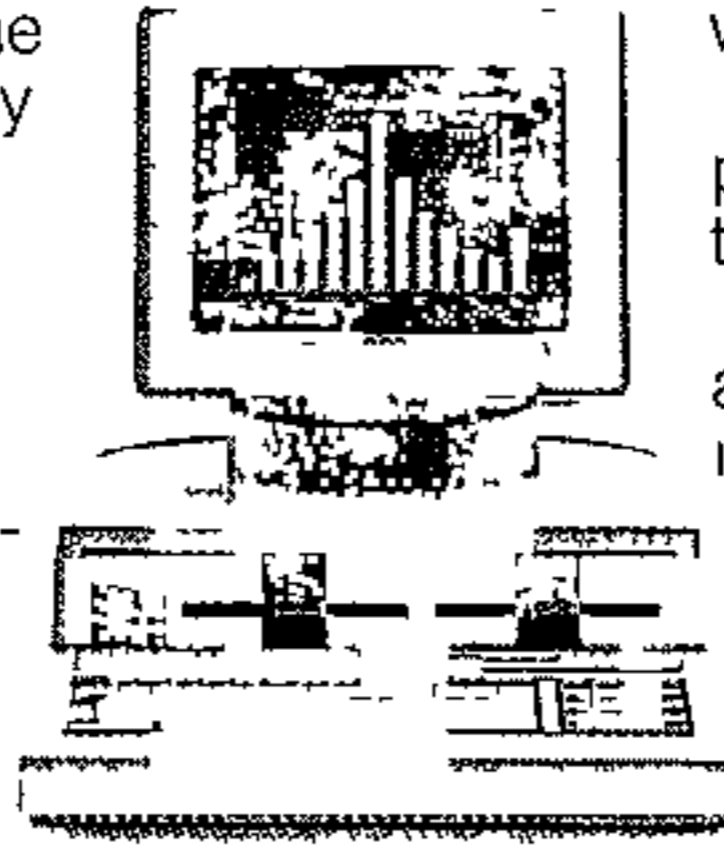


OLIVETTI M 20. BRAINS & BEAUTY.

The M20 is the simplest, the newest and the most powerful product in its class. Designed by Olivetti, it's also beautiful to look at.

It gives you processing speed and power (16-bit), a large memory (128 K RAM), a wide range of integrated magnetic media (including fixed disks) for storing data, and outstanding communication capabilities, while its ergonomic design makes it a pleasure to work with.

The M20 is programmable in various languages (BASIC, ASSEMBLER, PASCAL) through its own operating system (PCOS),

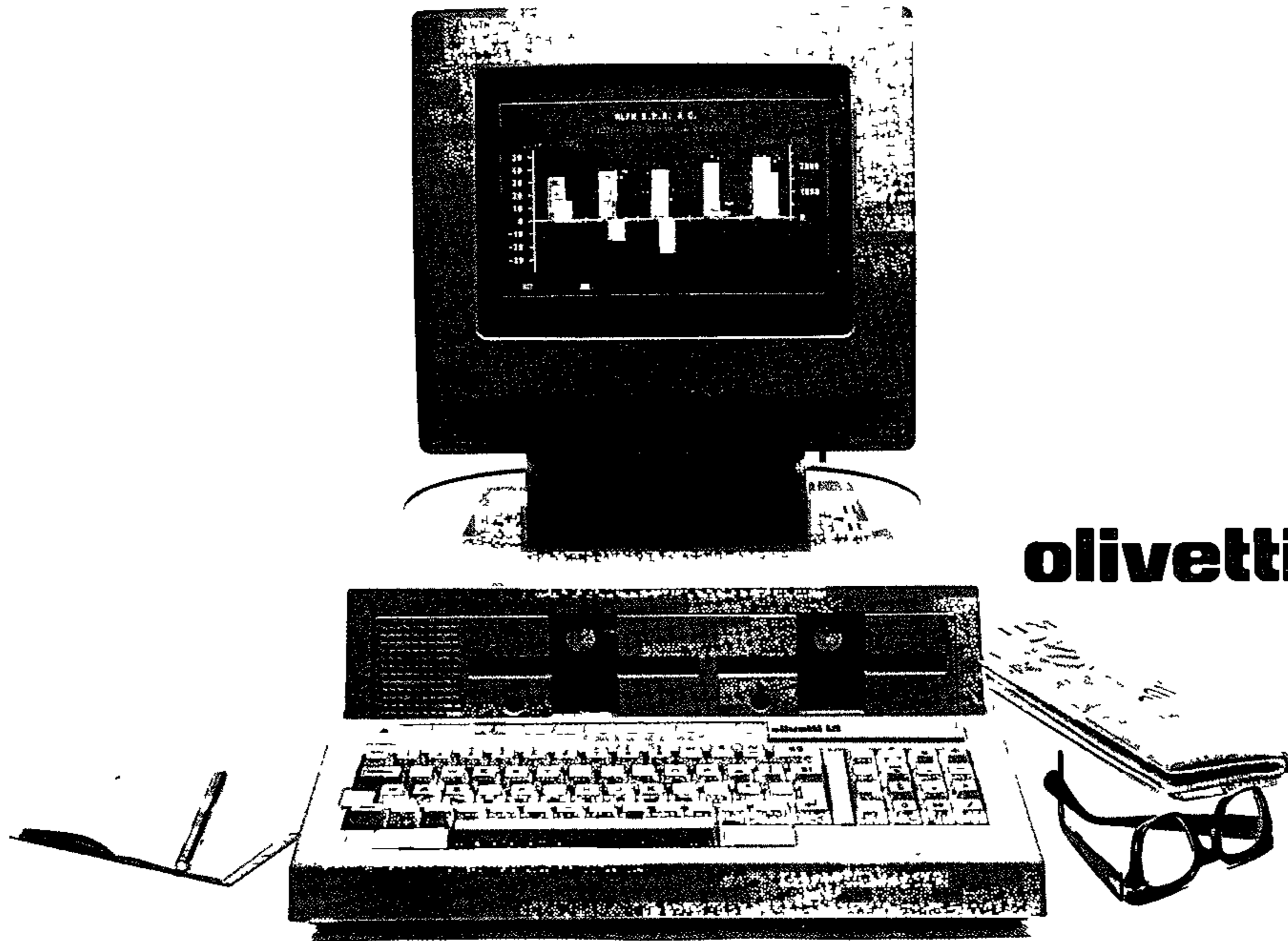


which fully exploits the system's potential.

Additionally, a host of ready-to-use application packages can be accessed through the availability of the most widely used operating systems.

Since the M20 has its own extensive application library plus colour graphics for immediate clarification of even the most complex relationships, it can be easily used by anyone to solve individual business, accounting, scientific and technical problems. The M20 keeps you up-to-date with the information you need - when you need it.

NAME A PERSONAL AT THIS PRICE THAT PRODUCES AND COMMUNICATES DATA, DISPLAYS IT, PRINTS IT, STORES IT AS A HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTER



olivetti

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PHONE Johannesburg 39-4211, Pretoria 323 2291, Cape Town 21-6130, Durban 37 7421, Bloemfontein 78-631, Benoni 849 6811, Port Elizabeth 54 1519, Pietermaritzburg 20 142, Klerksdorp 22 778, George 3952, Paarl 21-881, Port Shepstone 21 915, Worcester 22-505, East London 26-013, Windhoek 38 320, Upington 5434, Ladysmith 6985, Rustenburg 29 221, Germiston 51 4621, Gaborone 2421, Mbabane 43-780, Ermelo 2290, Vredendal 364, Witbank 4867, Kroonstad 31 133, Krugersdorp 665 1010, Pietersburg 4739, Nelspruit 28 374

Communications A Survey. Supplement to Financial Mail April 29 1983

Evidence shows Government bias

SABC in elections campaign

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ROM 16/5/84

ver SWA film

contested a surprise South African Embassy that a BBC TV team, by made a document last year, was recalled "top management" be- e deported

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al recovers

American Coal Corpora- ed well in the second year to end-March and for the year at 446,8c a only 3,7% down on the year's 464,2c

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ALS to create a new envi- for the bond (capital) mar- outlined by Mr Piet Lie- chairman of Finansbank,

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ING REFRACTORIES earnings by 35% to 173,7c in the year to March.

-Gallo's R283m

ALLO reports sales of and trading income of

ng for people

care should be taken to keep working as effectively as the they operate, says Pro- Wynand Mouton, SABC

ascist' action

British printers' refusal to a photograph of miners' president, Mr Arthur Scar- ter salute in The Sun news- was described as "pure fas- vesterday

Mail Reporter

THE SABC has mounted a major campaign to use television news and other programmes to advertise the Government's elections for Coloureds and Indians in August.

The Rand Daily Mail's Special TV Correspondent, Greg Garden, has evidence that a working group was set up at the SABC last week to promote the elections and has already formulated a "plan of action" for television's role in persuading Coloureds and Indians of the importance of registration

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on the media, Mr David Dalling, reacted with shock last night when informed of the part the SABC is playing in promoting the elections

An SABC spokesman said last night the allegation that a working group had been set up to formulate a campaign was "utter nonsense"

He said the SABC had announced in the past its intention of giving coverage to the elections "in the same way newspapers do"

The Mail has exclusive evidence that the working group decided at meetings last Tuesday and Wednesday that "news reports about the registration (of voters) will also be initiated"

The "Special News Programmes" Division has also planned a "Nuusfokus" programme for tonight on "The Importance of Registration — The Views of Coloured Leaders" and a "News Focus" programme on "What the Indian Leaders say" for broadcast tomorrow

The working group — according to a document leaked to the Mail — also decided that Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, "will be approached on May 16 for a television news interview about registration, in order to make the Nuusfokus and News Focus programmes relevant"

A "Verslag" programme has also been planned in the light of these objectives — to

persuade Coloureds and Indians to register as voters for the elections — and to elect members for the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates

According to evidence furnished to the Mail, the group



At Jan Smuts Airport last night on their way to try their luck on t Wyk, 18, (left) and Michelle Whitnall, 19 Both girls have ach titles and was runner-up in the South African Open Champion on many occasions

Good wine, soft music

MAKE it an evening of good wine and soft music at the Rand Daily Mail Wine Festi- at 33-35 Park

Demos chant England rugb

Caring for people

MORE care should be taken to keep people working as effectively as the machines they operate, says Professor Wynand Mouton, SABC chairman
— PAGE 5

A 'fascist' action

THE British printers' refusal to publish a photograph of miners' union president, Mr Arthur Scargill's Hitler salute in The Sun newspaper was described as "pure fascism" yesterday.
— PAGE 5

Dispute is resolved

FAMILY, Radio and TV has submitted to the jurisdiction of the Media Council following a protracted dispute over an article it published.
— PAGE 7

'Plague' in the north

RESIDENTS in northern Johannesburg have come to believe that a 'plague', similar to those of ancient Egypt, has settled over the area
— PAGE 7

Show Mail

Student Petrouchka

THE Fokine ballet, "Petrouchka", seldom seen in South Africa, gets a performance of promise from students of the Pretoria Technikon.
— PAGE 8

SLIM down with Princess Di's delicious diet in EVE'S Health and Beauty supplement tomorrow. Also in this issue: Hire a status symbol and travel, how to make money despite mountains of inflation; saving lives with safety belts and hayfever's failing vice.

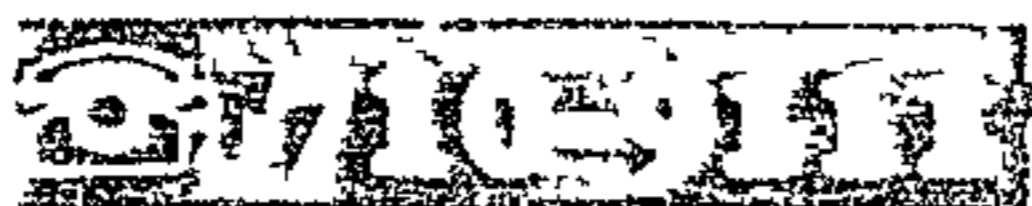


Sports Mail

Big fight in trouble

THE Larry Holmes-Gerrie Coetzee promotion is running into serious cash problems. A lack of American interest in the June 8 heavyweight boxing encounter at Las Vegas has sent the promoters scurrying across the country looking for backers.
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A "Verslag" programme has also been planned in the light of these objectives — to

persuade Coloureds and Indians to register as voters for the elections — and to elect members for the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

According to evidence furnished to the Mail, the group decided that, the producer of the "Verslag" programme should include the following themes:

- "The referendum was an overwhelming indication of goodwill by whites towards, amongst others, the Coloured community. To now not register — in other words, to reject participation, could damage this goodwill".
- "Is NOT registering a vote for revolution instead of evolution?", and
- "We believe that many more brown people will register than are prepared to admit it".

It was proposed that two voices in favour of registration — those of Mr Craven Collis, a teacher, and Mr Pieter Swatz, a businessman — would be presented.

It was hoped that Mr Conrad Sudego, a newspaper editor, would argue the "yes-but" option, and that academic, Mr Jakes Gerwill, would argue against registration.

Alternatives to these prospective participants were also suggested.

In addition, a profile on the Rev Allan Hendrikse has been scheduled for tonight, and a "studio programme aimed at the Indian community" is planned for "Mid-week".

A series of 30-second "programflitse (promos)" — the first of which was screened on Monday night — were planned.

These will be broadcast twice nightly between May 14 and 20, intensifying as May 30, closing date for registrations, draws nearer.

The SABC committee decided that these should "communicate with their audience, and not patronise or force people".

The extent to which the whole campaign has been carefully planned are apparent in phrases such as "Mr Leon van Nierop will arrange the messages into a grammatically acceptable and 'message' style".

Mr Dalling said that the Mail information directly contradicted every assurance given in Parliament by the Minister responsible for the SABC, Mr Pik Botha, and the statements made by the SABC management to various political parties.



At Jan Smuts Airport Wyk, 18, (left) and titles and was runner on many occasions.

Good wine, soft music

MAKE it an evening of good wine and soft music at the Rand Daily Mail Wine Festival at Milner Park.

You can taste both local and imported wines, discuss them with vintners and others in the industry, listen to a lecture on white wines by Mr Vaughan Johnson — and then relax over a meal.

The gates are open from 5.30 to 8.30 with the last tasting at 8.45. The festival ends on Saturday.

Entrance fee is R6 and includes a festival glass and eight tasting coupons. Sheets of eight tasting coupons can be bought for R2.

● See Pages 3 and 9

Breakfast Quip



"I have an idea we constitute some of the wrinkles!"

Dei Eng side

By I...
LONDON — rugby team... land last night... ance of the... tional protests... the Springboks... The team... about 70... testers but we... guard as the... London's Heat... The 26 play... run the gauntlet... ing demons... National Union... Police... the players... door leading to... they were... extremists... After... cret address to... held protests... relaxed and... manager said... terest us, the... Jacobs, who... Rugby Union... in the light of... turmoil and Mr... London next... vinned their...

Off to the gr

By DEBBIE REYNOLDS
BORED with routine Saturday afternoon drives to Zoo Lake? Then how about a pleasure trip in the sky!

In less than two weeks it will be reality with the introduction of a South African Airways 30 minute pleasure flight which will operate on the last Saturday of every month.

SAA announced yesterday that flight enthusiasts and excitement-seekers can be airborne on a Boeing 737 joyride at a cost of only R40 starting on Saturday May 26. And if youngsters under four years of age tag along and do not occupy a seat, they can experience flight for only R4.

SAA Public Relations Manager, Mr Nico Venter, said yesterday that the trips had been introduced to give people who could never otherwise afford to fly the chance to experience the ecstasy of flight.

The... but will... available... which... day you... Orange F... other you... Durban... The... Jan S... return... after... altitude... be able... marks... With... to date... tending... major... Town and... No... set aside... will rely... about 117... able on... out of... Re...

THE fact that the SABC has embarked on a concerted campaign to persuade coloured and Indian voters to register for the forthcoming elections for the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates does not come as much of a surprise.

Neither does the fact that they are prepared to manipulate events to further this end.

No doubt the information published elsewhere in this newspaper will fuel the fires of those who subscribe to conspiracy theory.

What is surprising is the depth and breadth of the conspiracy.

The fact that the SABC decides more than a week in advance of a broadcast date that it is to screen an interview with the Minister of Internal Affairs shows up the corporations oft used excuse that Cabinet Ministers are the newsmakers of the day and that it is thus inevitable that they will receive a good measure of air time.

What is more disconcerting, however, is the fact that the SABC seems prepared to manipulate the definition of what is news to suit their political ends.

I believe that the existence of special working groups to ensure that "special circumstances" are communicated with the desired emphasis is not an unusual working method at the SABC.

When, however, the PFP media spokesman, Mr David Dalling, made an allegation at the time of the November referendum, that the SABC had appointed special editing teams to deal with political party material, the Director General of the SABC — Mr Riaan Eksteen — replied in the Rand Daily Mail:

"The insinuation that special editing teams work within the SABC to favour one particular side is rejected.

"Mr Dalling should know that no such 'team' could exist in an organisation as large as the SABC."

Would it be unreasonable in the light of the present evidence to assert that Mr Eksteen may have been mistaken?

The existence of the special working groups' "plan of action" and the fact that they will "initiate" news events to give context to special programmes they have planned should be seen in the context of the numerous instances of SABC bias which have been reported on in recent times.



MR PETER SWARTZ ... whom the SABC hopes to use as a voice against Indians and coloured participation in the coming elections.



MR JAKES GERWEL ... whom the SABC hopes to use as a voice against Indians and coloured participation in the coming elections.

SABC spins an intricate web of election intrigue

GREG GARDEN

From 16/5/84

- The more important of these are.
- The Political Representation survey at the time of the May 1983 Parliamentary by-elections which revealed that National Party representation on 26 news bulletins measured 80% of the total, against 8% for the Conservative Party and a paltry 5,2% for the Official Opposition.
- The five weeks of monitoring SABC television coverage of the referendum campaign, which revealed that coverage given to persons advocating a "yes" vote amounted to 67% of the total, against 32,5% for those rejecting the proposed Constitution.
- The same survey revealed that no coverage whatsoever was given to coloured or Indian spokesmen who rejected the new deal, and that coloured and Indian voices in favour of the new deal totalled 1,1% and 0,2% of the total time respectively.
- The cynical manipulation of information which led to a series of reports by reporter Freek Swart on the visit to South Africa by Sir Richard Attenborough.
- At the time I illustrated — in my "Behind the Box" column — how the SABC willfully misinterpreted Sir Richard's statements in order to discredit him.
- The Media Council finding which ruled that a Midweek programme on the horseracing industry in South Africa was prejudicial to the Jockey Club. The SABC ignored the Council's recommendation that it make a public apology.
- The accidental leak to the Press a month ago of an internal SABC memorandum detailing guidelines for promoting the Government's new constitutional dispensation amongst black listeners to the SABC's black radio stations.
- The latest disclosure of SABC actions which fall dangerously close to contravening the provisions of their licence — which dictates that they "report news-worth current events in the Republic and abroad, clearly, unambiguously, factually, impartially and without distortion" — must surely be strong enough information to validate calls for an in-depth and impartial inquiry into the workings of the SABC.

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16/5/84

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Putting the voter on the 'promo' spot

THE following are some of the texts formulated by the "Election 1984 TV Working Group" for the "Promo's" — or advertisements — urging voter registration, which the SABC will be screening nightly until May 30.

They are taken from the minutes of the group's meetings on May 9 and May 10, as shown in the example on the right.

The minutes state that "dependent on the nature of a specific promo, the spots will be directed at either the coloured or Indian community".

- "Where do you" as a Coloured or Indian voter obtain an application form to register before 30 May? You obtain it at any of the

8. Maar kry u as kleurling- of Indierb... te registreer voor 30 MEI? U kry dit by enige van die volgende plekke

Die STEEKANTOOR VAN LANDROSKANTOOR (FLITS DAN OP DOEK) DIE DEPT VAN BINNELANDE AANGELENTHED.

following places: (THEN FLASH ON SCREEN) THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTER-NATIONAL AFFAIRS AND MAGISTRATES COURTS

- "Do you have an Indian or Coloured worker in your service? He might not know that 30 May is the last day

on which he can register as a voter for the Parliamentary elections in August... 30 May is nearer than you think!

- Are you an SA citizen? Are you older than 18 years? Do you know that 30 May is one of the most important days on the calendar?

● This is what the law says: Every person who has SA citizenship and is 18 or older must register as a voter. 30 May is an important date for you, because that is when applications for voter registration as an Indian or Coloured voter close. Such a person may then vote when members of the House of Representatives and House of Delegates are elected in August. But you must do it before May 30. Do not wait until the last moment.

Referring to these texts, the minutes state "We have tried to write in conversational, colloquial Afrikaans where the announcer must

COMMUNICATE with his audience and not patronise or URGE them"

"The Afrikaans and English promo's shall be identical in content. Ten spots will be of a general nature, two shall appeal to younger people, and two to workers"

"Mr Alwyn Kloppers will be responsible for the content of the promo's."

"Mr Leon van Nierop will arrange the messages into a grammatically acceptable and 'message' style"

"Mr Sam Marais — a Coloured actor, or Mrs Brenda Welers — a brown actress, or Mr Kurt Engelhof — actor, will narrate the Afrikaans spots, and Mr Fakir Hassan will narrate the English editions."

Teachers work on
TEACHERS at the six black schools in the Pretoria area closed by the schools boycott will not lose their jobs, but will be busy with related work on full salary
 — PAGE 6

Jail for poisoner
INGRID AFRICA, 22, had half of her four-year sentence for killing her baby by feeding it drain cleaner, suspended by Mr Justice J C Kirk-Cohen yesterday
 — PAGE 6

Cool-look 'Dallas'
THE director of English TV1, Mr Robin Knox-Grant, yesterday acknowledged that public interest in "Dallas" was cooling
 — PAGE 6

PUT ON a bold face with **EVE'S** Health and Beauty supplement today! Also in this issue
 How to wheel your way up the corporate ladder; wheezing and sneezing to failure, buckling up for safety, and investments to fight inflation with



Show Mail
Failure of escapism
SABC-TV fails generally in its attempts to provide viewers what it most requires — escapism
 — PAGE 8

Homefront
Taking the blame
SOME construction firms can blame only themselves for delays in the allocation of stands in black urban areas, a spokesman for one company claims
 — PAGE 4

Sports Mail
Scott's 'dwarfs' land
THE first thing that struck those present when John Scott's England rugby team landed in South Africa yesterday was the relative deficiency in average size of their players. The English, however, are "determined and eager" to get to grips with the mighty Springboks
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now 1715
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SABC denies 'sinister' plans for elections

By **ANTON HARBER**
 Political Reporter

ALLEGATIONS that the SABC was planning to actively boost the coloured and Indian Parliamentary elections heated up yesterday when it was revealed that organisations campaigning for a boycott of the elections may be denied a chance to put their views on SABC

Mr Riaan Eksteen, director general of the SABC, yesterday said that all legal parties that nominated candidates and were participating in the elections would be given a chance to state their views on SABC television and radio

Asked if this excluded the United Democratic Front, which is campaigning for a boycott of the elections, Mr Eksteen said "I can't say now if a party will get a chance (to have their say on SABC) I can't say prematurely that a party will get a chance if it places no importance on participating in the election

"It is not my task to get parties to go and register and go to the nomination court.

"We will work with a fait accompli, with parties that are registered and are not participating in the elections, it is not my business or the SABC's business

However, Mr Eksteen also said the SABC had not yet planned coverage of the election and would "cross that bridge when we come to it"

Mr Eksteen was addressing a special Press confer-

ence called in response to a report in the Rand Daily Mail that the SABC had launched a major campaign to advertise the election

He dismissed any suggestion that the SABC was "launching a secret campaign with sinister political motives for the coloured and Indian elections"

There was nothing secret or sinister in the SABC plan to promote voter registration. The SABC was doing it because it was in the national interest, he said

The relevant documents, revealed by the Mail yesterday, had been marked "confidential" because they were working documents and were not yet finalised, he said.

He accused the Mail of acquiring the documents "by improper and unauthorised means" and said the SABC would investigate the source of the leak

Asked why an investigation was necessary if the matter was not secret or sinister, Mr Eksteen said that the person who leaked the document had done so "to hammer the SABC"

They had misinterpreted the document and leaked it "to give joy to the RDM"

Asked why the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, was the only prominent coloured leader to be part of the planned pro-registration campaign, Mr Eksteen said profiles of other leaders were being planned. He declined to

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SABC plans 'normal'

From Page 1

give details of the other profiles

He said SABC initiation of news reports — such as an interview with the Minister of Internal Affairs designed to make the special reports on registration "relevant" — was normal journalistic practice

Mr Dave Dalling, the Opposition spokesman on media, said that certain questions needed answering despite Mr Eksteen's assurances

"When all the points Mr Ecksteen has made have been considered, it is obvious that the SABC has adopted for itself a role in the coloured elections that will be actively political rather than that of an observer

"While there is no harm in giving publicity to the views of political parties who are participating in the election, it is the clear duty of the SABC to allow those who wish to opt out of the election the right to state their viewpoint," he said

Mr Eksteen said there was nothing secret about what the SABC did in respect of registration for the elections

"There is no politics whatsoever in the whole issue. The document which the Mail refers to is the product of a normal planning action as is organised in every newspaper in the country

Asked why an SABC spokesman had previously dismissed as "utter nonsense" the suggestion that working groups had been set up to formulate a campaign, he said the spokesman involved had been asked a different question

The spokesman, Mr Hein Jordaan, said he had denied there had been special committees set up to plan propaganda. Working committees to co-ordinate coverage of election campaigns were routine and generally known about in the SABC

See picture, page 5 and editorial comment, page 10.

aged to go to anchor on Dassen Island

● More reports and pictures — Page 2

By **GREG STRL**
 Mail Man on

BAN — Rugby en says South A in a R100-million d improve sports arily for blacks

e South African ident, speaking ort, Johannesburg, e English rugby scheme would im building of six to tlying areas.

e stadiums would e rugby-cum-sports tracks.

he programme .. nced by local ma Government," Dr

Ve eventually hope gramme to include areas"

r Craven revealed

Prison f abu

By **CHRIS FR**
 Political Corres

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IT to improve your... ? Each night at... Wine Festival... on the fruit of the... ict... night Anna-Marie... n "Fortified Wine... more informal... sorbing both wine and... it, you can wander... and talk to experts on... them

A weekend's fun for you

LOOKING for a weekend movie you'll enjoy? Check the critics' selections in **WEEKEND FUNFINDER** tomorrow.

You'll also find descriptions of recommended shows, full television programmes, video movie reviews, details of weekend music and a guide to the art galleries — plus Maurice Lorenz on dining out and John Platter on wine.

Breakfast Quip



"Ruled my long weekend"

to erect some sort of sh... squatters were strugg... CAPE TOWN — Hundreds... Mail Correspondent

REBUILD HOMES AS WIND AND RAIN WRECK CAMP

Room 19/5/84 (267)

SABC election effort a 'duty to democracy'

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE controversy over the SABC's role in the Indian and coloured Parliamentary election continued yesterday with a statement by the SABC saying it believed it was its duty to encourage people to vote

In its Current Affairs programme yesterday, the SABC outlined how it saw its role in the elections

"Responsible news media in democratic societies generally accept that it is their function at election time to encourage the people to vote," it said

This came after claims that the SABC was organising a campaign to advertise the elections and might exclude parties campaigning for a boycott from airing their views

Mr Dave Dalling, the PFP spokesman on the media, said yesterday that although he believed coloureds and Indians should register and participate in the democratic process, "I am not sure that this is a viewpoint the SABC

should adopt as a policy"

A number of major organisations, such as the Transvaal Indian Congress, are campaigning for a boycott of the elections

This means that a key question in the election campaigns is likely to be whether people vote or whether they boycott the elections

The decision to encourage voting is therefore seen by many people as favouring those who have chosen to participate over those who are calling for a boycott.

The SABC said a "minor newspaper controversy" had broken out over their coverage

The rationale behind broadcasts designed to raise consciousness of the need to register was straightforward and unexceptionable

It was "plainly illogical" to espouse the right to vote while denying the duty of people to vote, it argued

Those who abstained had "voluntarily disenfranchised themselves"

It was a feature of democracies to encourage people to vote

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RATS in the system

267

If SA fails to create an enlarged, modernised and efficiently maintained national communications network, huge investments by government and SA's private sector will be negated, Postmaster-General Henry Bester says

Posts & Telecommunications (P & T) capital investment over the past three years totalled R2,5 billion. A further R5 billion will be spent during the next three years.

"Besides the problem of financing such a vast problem," says Bester, "I doubt whether a system so complex as ours has ever before been faced with the problem of modernising and expanding its services in so short a time.

An industry much less sophisticated than P & T's "would regard such a rate of increase as almost unobtainable," says Bester. P & T is attempting to do this — and at the same time make the critical and huge conversion from electromagnetic to fully electronic switching systems.

SA's long-distance trunk-line infrastructure will be doubled and converted to digital working (*Business*, July 6). This will involve the use of optical fibre, digital microwave systems and the use of spare capacity in existing cable/electronic exchanges.

Johannesburg's Doornfontein electronic exchange was the first of its type in the world to be put into service in a telecommunications network.

P & T is also installing a remote access and testing system (RATS). Under the present system, all data lines pass through centralised data test centres which monitor the quality of transmission, faults and so

on. If the data test centre is put out of commission, all the data lines which are linked to that centre are killed.

Even though P & T has made great strides in providing alternate routes, it feels it is preferable to install localised test centres connected to selected telephone exchanges and under the control of a central data test centre. This means the remote test centres can take over testing if the central centre is disabled. RATS also incorporates a measure of automatic testing.

Because of demand for data services, especially from smaller urban areas, P & T is expanding its existing data network. At present there are two basic services, circuit switching and packet switching (Sapnet C and Sapnet P), respectively. User costs can be cut here by reducing the length of access circuit. This can be done more readily by providing packet switching facilities in country towns and by circuit switching.

Since charges are based on distance, this means a cheaper service overall. P & T clearly hopes to recover the lost revenue through increased usage, and has changed its packet-switching tariffs to a basis of usage rather than distance. The increasing digitisation of the network means that at some point users will be able to negotiate for the service/services they want either at the plug in the wall or where the access line enters the building.

There is talk about leaving the responsibility of wiring the building to the premises' owners or to the suppliers of the PABX which is fast becoming digital. Digital switchboards often are the communications concentrator for a company and can

also act as the gateway to public networks such as Teletex and Beltel. P & T now allows PABXs to be installed by suppliers and requires only that they get the work signed off by the post office. Some industry observers feel that extending this dispensation to cabling would be a small, but wise one.

The growth of proprietary digital local area networks based on coaxial cable, fibre optics and traditional copper cables has been considerable. Many suppliers and customers are reluctant to let post office technicians be responsible for installing such local networks and argue they may as well install whatever cabling is needed for the telephones (assuming that the customer wants to keep telephony separate from other communications).

But there remains a degree of confusion about the short-term practical effects P & T's plans will have, especially on data communications users. A spokesman for the Data Communications Co-ordinating Committee (DCCC), which is the users' negotiating body with P & T, says it is still not clear (to users) what Dignet — P & T's network of digital 'highways' — means yet.

"It looks as if we will have many different types of modems in the system, but will they all be able to talk to one another?" Also in question is the support for modems if P & T deregulates supply and transmission charges.

In the past, P & T has insisted that all devices which link it to the networks meet certain international specifications. In the interest of overall compatibility it is unlikely to drop that requirement even if it does deregulate supply.



Hello, hello ... digital Jack battles to reach analogue Jill

Public Sector - Telecom. - General.

1985 - 1986

7/2/85
Identify documents/influx control/curfew regulations Q. 601.31
Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra Township were charged in 1984 with offences relating to (i) identity documents, (ii) influx control and (iii) curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER	
(a)	(b)
(i) 1 263	170
(ii) 961	347
(iii) None	None

30 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many serviceable patrol vehicles (a) with and (b) without radio equipment installed are stationed on a daily basis at the (i) Sandton, (ii) Bramley, (iii) Wynberg/Alexandra and (iv) Lombardy East police stations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER	
(a)	(b)
(i) 3	—
(ii) 2	—
(iii) 2	2
(iv) 3	1

The crime prevention unit is still being used daily on crime prevention and patrol duties

Sandton: special crime prevention unit

31 Mr D J DALLING asked the Ministers of Law and Order

With reference to his reply to Question No 42 on 8 February 1984, how many arrests in respect of each specified type of suspected offence were effected in 1984 by the special crime prevention unit stationed in Sandton?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

Murder and attempted murder	15
Robbery	4
Rape	8
Housebreaking and theft	31
Illegal possession of fire-arms and ammunition	6
Theft of motor vehicles	37
Theft from motor vehicles	9
Theft	37
Possession of stolen property	15
Serious assault	9
Possession of pornographic material	1
Fraud	4
Possession of and dealing in dagga	71
Possession of dangerous weapons	16
Possession of and dealing in prohibited concoctions	136
Bribery	1
Trespassing	283
Registration and production of documents/Foreign Blacks entering urban areas	4 507
Contravention of the Road Traffic Ordinance	41
Pointing a fire-arm	1
Crimen injuria	2
Stock theft	7
Escaping from custody	2

Sandton, pollution of rivers/streams

36 Mr D J Dalling asked the Minister of Water Affairs

Whether his Department took any action in 1984 in regard to the pollution of rivers and streams which flow through Sandton, if so, (a) what action, (b) in respect of which rivers and streams and (c) with what result?

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS

Yes

- (a) and (b) The hon member is referred to the reply by the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries to his question 35 (for written reply) in 1984. The action in respect of the rivers and streams mentioned in that reply is being continued
- (c) The results of the monitoring and sampling in 1984 again revealed no

significant deviation from normal water quality

270
37. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

(a) How many applications to train as air hostesses were received in 1984 from (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds persons, (iii) Asians and (iv) Blacks and (b) how many of these applications were successful in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) 2 601
(ii) 123
(iii) 90
(iv) 1 138
(b) (i) 322
(ii) 1
(iii) 3
(iv) 0

General Howard
Land and Agricultural Bank: loans Q. 601.33
50 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Finance.

(a) What was the total amount of loans granted to farmers by the Land and Agricultural Bank as at 31 December 1984 and (b) to how many farmers had these loans been granted?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE,

- (a) On 31 December 1984 farmers were indebted to the Land Bank for the total amount of R1 884 405 506 under long-, intermediate- and short-term loans
- (b) The foregoing total debt is in respect of 42 675 loans granted by the Land Bank to farmers joint loans, which were granted to two or more farmers,

make up a large percentage of these loans.

Howard Q. 601.34
53 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many persons are detained at present under section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982;
- (2) whether any such persons have been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 135 Persons as on 31 January 1985.
(2) Yes.
(a) 59.
(b) 1 for 225 days
1 for 170 days
2 for 163 days
3 for 133 days
1 for 130 days
1 for 129 days
4 for 128 days
2 for 121 days
10 for 120 days
1 for 119 days
10 for 112 days
1 for 111 days
1 for 100 days
7 for 102 days
1 for 99 days
3 for 97 days

Note: Five cases in which 56 persons are involved are already in the possession of the attorney-general for a stop of the investigation of two cases in which three persons are involved, has not yet been concluded

Internal Security Act

56. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many visits to detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act were made by (a) inspectors and (b) magistrates in 1984;

Ephraim Khumalo 25 November
Joseph Moshewa 16 March
Moleza Mokoena 16 March

Boeing 747 Combi

Tafelberg
Drakensberg
Waterberg
Helderberg

Boeing 747 SP

Matroosberg
Outeniqua
Maluti
Maguba
Hantam
Soutpansberg

- (c) Except in the case of Rochester Mlanga, who attempted to flee after he had stopped, the other persons and their passengers named in (i) and (ii) all raced through the road blocks.

Aircraft: names

60. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What are the names given to the aircraft operated by the South African Airways on (a) internal and (b) external flights?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) Airbus A300

Blesbok
Gemsbok
Waterbok
Rooibok
Springbok
Eland
Kudu
Tugela
Limpopo
Vaal
Orange
Letaba
Komati
Marico
Kei
Berg
Caledon
Olifants
Wilde
Umgeni
Molobo
Gourits
Nosop
Umkomaas
Pongola

(b) Boeing 747-300 (SUD) Johannesburg
Cape Town
Boeing 747 Super B Leombo
Swarberg
Magaliesberg

61. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force undertook in January 1985 a training exercise in Ovambo, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) which towns or villages fell within the exercise zone, (b) what is the estimated total number of persons living in this zone, (c) how many members of the South African Defence Force were involved, (d) what is the total estimated cost involved and (e) what was the code name of the exercise,

*Ovambo training exercise
Q. 61.96 12/2/85
Howard*

(2) whether residents of the battle area in Ovambo were forewarned of the exercise, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) how many days prior to the exercise,

(3) whether any residents were evacuated by the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) where were they evacuated to, (b) in what manner and (c) how many residents were involved,

(4) whether any compensation was payable, if not, why not, if so,

(5) whether any compensation was paid to any persons, if so, (a) to whom, and (b) what was the total amount paid out,

(6) whether any (a) civilians and (b)

members of the South African Defence Force were injured, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what was the nature of the injuries in each case and (iii) what action was taken as a result,

Operational Area in Ovambo the reply is yes

(7) whether the South African Defence Force received any reports of damage to property as a result of the exercise, if so, what (a) was the nature of the damage and (b) is the total estimated cost involved?

(a) By means of
—Sky shout apparatus
—Warning signs on roads to the exercise terrain and in the exercise terrain itself
—An announcement by the General Officer Commanding SWA Territorial Force over the SWA Radio

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) None the participating troops did, however, move through towns to reach the exercise zone

(b) None The exercise zone was totally uninhabited.

(c) About 1 000

(d) It should be pointed out that this was the annual rounding off exercise of training of troops deployed in the SWA Operational Area. The only difference between this exercise and that of previous years was that this year's exercise was not held in the training area itself but about 600 km from there which resulted in an additional expenditure of R25 898 for transport of the troops to and from the exercise terrain. The other costs relating to the exercise such as salaries and rations would in any event have had to be paid even if the exercise did not take place. Likewise the expenditure of ammunition and fuel during the exercise would have been the same had the exercise been held at the training area

(e) "Vuiswys"

(2) If by battle area is meant the so-called

(b) Two days

(3) No (a), (b) and (c) fall away

(4) No There were no claims

(5) Falls away.

(6) (a) No (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away

(b) Yes.

(i) One

(ii) The first joint of the index finger of a member was amputated due to a scrapnel wound

(iii) The member was evacuated for medical attention and steps have been taken to avoid the type of accident in which he as injured

(7) No

(a) and (b) fall away

*270 Howard Q. 61 98
Always: staff complement 12/2/85*

80 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) What is the staff complement of the South African Airways and (b) how many posts were (i) vacant and (ii) filled as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

- (a) 12 701
- (b) (i) 847
- (ii) 11 854

111 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Heinrad Q. C. 99
Prospecting for oil
13/2/85

- (1) What was the total amount spent in 1984 on prospecting for oil (a) on land and (b) at sea;
- (2) whether any (a) oil and (b) gas was discovered in that year, if so, where in each case;
- (3) whether prospecting was restricted to South African (a) territory and (b) territorial waters, if not, in what other areas did prospecting take place?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS.

- (1) (a) R50 000.
- (b) R97,1 million.

- (2) Gas was encountered in 4 of the 17 boreholes drilled by SOEKOR in 1984. These further discoveries were made in the F-A and E-M gas fields.

- (3) (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes

119. Dr A L BORRAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Heinrad Q. C. 61.99
Unemployment Insurance Fund
13/2/85

- (1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1984,
- (2) (a) what was the amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many (i)

- White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black applicants were benefits paid?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

- (1) R243 331 820
- (2) (a) (i) R205 520 434
- (ii) R196 286 366.

- (b) (i) to (iv) Figures in respect of different population groups are not readily available. Benefits were paid to 305 197 unemployed contributors

WEDNESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1985

Indicates translated version
Heinrad
For written reply
General Affairs
Q. C. 61.100
13/2/85

14. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether any disturbances took place in the Vaal Triangle area in 1984, if so,

- (2) whether any Black school buildings were damaged during these disturbances; if so, (a) what was the nature of the damage, (b) how many schools were involved and (c) what was the cost of the damage;

- (3) whether his Department gave approval to certain building contractors to do repair work at such damaged schools during the recent builders' holiday; if so, (a) why, (b) at which schools and (c) what was the cost of the repair work;

- (4) whether any of the school buildings so repaired, have again been damaged

- aged since, if so (a) what was the nature of the damage, (b) which schools were involved and (c) what was the cost of the damage?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes

- (a) Damage caused by fire and broken window-panes as result of stone-throwing.
- (b) 9.
- (c) The estimated cost of R540 000,00

- (3) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (4) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

Kirkpatrick, Marais and Associates: contract

24 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1113 on 11 July 1984, the contract awarded to Kirkpatrick, Marais and Associates for R240 000 was (a) extended and (b) renewed, if so, (i) why and (ii) what was the (aa) contract price and (bb) duration of the contract;

- (2) whether the contract was awarded on

- a tender basis, if not, why not, if so which companies submitted tenders
- (3) whether any sums have been paid in respect of the contract, if so, (a) what total amount and (b) on what specified items?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes

- (i) To continue outstanding public relations work connected with approved toll projects in the Republic of South Africa
- (ii) (aa) and (bb)(i) R98 224,44 in respect of the extended period commencing 1 February 1984 and terminating on 31 July 1984, and.

- (ii) R107 699,39 in respect of the renewed contract commencing 1 August 1984 for an agreed period of two years but terminated on 30 September 1984 by mutual consent

- (2) No, as the extension and renewal was negotiated to allow Kirkpatrick, Marais and Associates to complete projects arising out of the original contract.

- (3) Yes.
- (a) R205 923,83

<i>Professional fees</i>	R 80 000 00
<i>Authorised expenditure</i>	
Media advertising	R38 739,25
Photocopying	R 441,75
Travelling and accommodation	R 7 187,54
Telephone and telex	R 353,42
Courier delivery	R 267,61
Postage	R 58,15
Printing and stationery	R 5 758,65
Functions	R13 075,40
Miscellaneous	R 42,06
<i>Winding-up fees</i>	R 60 000,00
Total	<u>R205 923,83</u>

ish officer spied for Russia for a total of fifteen years. He was arrested on 20 June 1963.

—Brig Gen Janneare—to whom I have already referred.

In addition we have to remember that with the present technological development in the world, identification of well trained spies is becoming all the more difficult.

I also wish to draw attention to the fact that the SA Defence Force had practically no military and counter intelligence infrastructure when South Africa left the Commonwealth 25 years ago. This is not something that is created overnight with all the expertise and modern apparatus, etc. required by an efficient intelligence service.

Commodore D Gerhardt: activities

*24 Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Defence +

Whether the activities of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt were investigated during the decade 1970 to 1980, if so, (a) when, (b) by which agency, (c) who (1) was the leader and (ii) were the other members of the investigation team and (d) what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

- (a) At the beginning of 1975
- (b) The Military Intelligence Division
- (c) It was an investigation concerning information about certain aspects of ex Commodore Gerhardt's conduct that could have possibly constituted a security risk
- (d) The investigation produced nothing

New Questions

Exercise Thunder Charlot

*1 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence.

What was the total cost of pre-planning, including reconnaissance, for Exercise Thunder Charlot?

+The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

R90 529

Commodore D Gerhardt: studies

*2 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether Commodore Dieter Gerhardt attended a course at a university in the United States of America at the beginning of 1983, if so, (a) at what university and (b) on what dates,

(2) whether the South African Government or the South African Defence Force requested permission from the American Government for Commodore Gerhardt to attend the course, if not, who initiated the visit, if so, (a) why, (b) what was the response of the American Government to the request and (c) what was the cost to the State of the visit?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No. Ex Commodore Gerhardt did, however, depart for the United States of America under the pretext of attending a short course in his private capacity and at his own expense at the University of Syracuse
- (2) No. Ex Commodore Gerhardt himself (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

South African Council of Sport

*3. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

Whether any officials of the South African Council of Sport applied for passports in 1984, if so, which applications were (a) granted and (b) refused?

+The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Particulars of passports granted or refused are not kept on the basis of the names of organizations or bodies

Crown Mines site: sports centre

*4 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Education

(a) What progress was made in 1984 in developing a national sports centre and stadium at the Crown Mines site and (b) what further progress is it anticipated will be made in 1985?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(a) During the past year emphasis was placed on the continuation of the planning of the multi-purpose stadium project. In this regard discussions were held with the NASREC Steering Committee and with prominent persons in the sporting world. Presently suggestions are being awaited from the Steering Committee

(b) (i) The suggestions in (a) will be considered on receipt thereof and the negotiations referred to, will be continued

(ii) As regards the establishment of a science and technological centre, it is anticipated that the first stage, viz the construction of an exploratorium, will be undertaken in the foreseeable future. There are indications

that funds from the private sector will be made available for this purpose during 1985

(iii) As part of the infrastructure, Barragwanath Road will be broadened. Some of the grass areas for parking have been completed. Entrance roads will be completed during this year

(iv) Tenders for the construction of a theme park will probably be adjudicated during March.

(v) An investigation will be launched for a suitable site for the erection of a hotel

(vi) It is expected that legislation will be introduced during the year regarding a railway and a railway station on the site

(vii) As far as the exhibition centre is concerned the first stage has been completed and the 1985 Rand Show will be presented at the site

*5 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

267 Howard
Alexandra Township
0.61.50 12/2/85

Whether any postal facilities are available to residents in Alexandra Township; if not, why not, if so, (a) what facilities and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Yes,

- (a) door to door mail delivery is undertaken and a posting box is available on the corner of Twelfth Avenue and Selbourne Street. The provision of an additional posting box in Fifteenth Avenue is being considered and the Department is negotiating with the local authorities in this regard, and
- (b) 30 January 1985

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(v) An investigation will be launched for a suitable site for the erection of a hotel.

(vi) It is expected that legislation will be introduced during the year regarding a railway and a railway station on the site.

(vii) As far as the exhibition centre is concerned, the first stage has been completed and the 1985 Rand Show will be presented at the site.

267 Hansard

Alexandra Township

Q. 61.50

12/2/85

5. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications.

Whether any postal facilities are available to residents in Alexandra Township; if not, why not, if so, (a) what facilities and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Yes;

(a) door to door mail delivery is undertaken and a posting box is available on the corner of Twelfth Avenue and Selbourne Street. The provision of an additional posting box in Fifteenth Avenue is being considered and the Department is negotiating with the local authorities in this regard, and

(b) 30 January 1985.

Howard O. 18/2/85
 Pretoria police district: offences
 13 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery,

(h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pretoria police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Brooklyn	13	20	78	223	36	—	77	849	211	1 346	68
Sunnyside	16	15	49	342	12	—	57	642	339	639	49
Pretoria Central	16	33	204	581	37	—	379	731	285	645	170
Pretoria West	6	31	100	454	21	—	89	253	153	424	64
Erasmia	8	18	165	249	31	—	75	75	183	354	0
Wierda Bridge	17	24	105	143	10	—	56	200	96	410	0
Lytelton	7	24	46	136	18	—	44	241	79	570	30
Atteridgeville	44	15	750	1 000	143	—	219	69	439	125	0

Note For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code. The figures under (b) culpable homicide relates to motor accidents

Airways: refreshment trolley service

23 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the refreshment trolley service on Boeing 737 aircraft on the internal services of the South African Airways has been curtailed in respect of the economy class; if so, why,

(2) whether consideration has been given to starting the service from the front and the rear of the aircraft on alternative flights; if not, why not,

(3) what was the number of (i) business-class and (ii) economy class passengers on each flight on the coastal route over the latest specified week during which the new system was in operation?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) No
- (2) Yes, the feasibility of such an ar-

(3) A business class on the internal services of SA Airways, was introduced on 1 November 1984. For the week 21 to 27 January 1985 the occupancy of the respective classes on the coastal route was as follows:

	Cape Town to Durban	Business Class	Economy Class
SA 600	42	566	
SA 602	43	499	
SA 604	57	554	
SA 606	69	765	
SA 609	42	375	
SA 612	1	86	
SA 614	12	69	
SA 616	10	95	
SA 622	28	367	
SA 624	4	178	
SA 626	24	205	
SA 630	28	408	
SA 632	9	125	
SA 634	6	117	
SA 642	9	76	
SA 648	9	247	
SA 640	13	59	

	Durban to Cape Town	Business Class	Economy Class
SA 611	16	353	
SA 613	14	111	
SA 605	43	747	
SA 607	47	505	
SA 631	11	237	
SA 609	99	596	
SA 623	55	572	
SA 601	13	129	
SA 603	20	253	
SA 637	12	86	
SA 641	1	82	
SA 621	1	59	
SA 619	15	241	
SA 645	8	326	
SA 635	12	253	
SA 617	—	61	
SA 615	4	64	
SA 625	3	110	
SA 643	2	68	

270 Howard O. 18/2/85
 Air/ground hostesses

62 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Asian persons were employed by the South African Airways as (i) air and (ii) ground hostesses as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether such (a) air and (b) ground hostesses are members of the permanent staff; if not, why not,

(3) whether any steps are being taken to employ these persons on a permanent basis; if not, why not; if so, what steps,

(4) what is the longest period for which any (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Asian air or ground hostess has been employed by the South African Airways?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

1 February 1985

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) None, (b) (i) 7, (ii) 11, (c) (i) 7, (ii) 3

(2) (a) and (b) No Coloured and Asian air and ground hostesses are classified as regular employees with security of tenure.

(3) Yes, a programme has been embarked upon which is designed on parity of service conditions for all Transport Services' employees. As soon as parity has been reached the employees in question will be considered for appointment to permanent staff. The time schedule of the programme is coupled to the availability of sufficient funds

(4) (a) (i) and (ii) Fall away

(b) (i) 5 years 11 months

(ii) 7 years 3 months

(c) (i) 2 years 7 months

(ii) 7 years 3 months.

Howard O. 18/2/85
 Khayelitsha: schools

63. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education.

(1) Whether there are any (a) pre-primary, (b) primary and (c) secondary schools in Khayelitsha, if not, (i) why not and (ii) where are the nearest schools situated in each case, if so, how many (aa) teachers, (bb) pupils and (cc) classrooms were there at each such school as at the latest specified date in 1985 for which figures are available,

(2) whether all the children from Khayelitsha who applied for accom-

- (1) Whether his Department intends establishing a single registering authority for teachers; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether the structure of such a single registering authority has been devised; if not, why not, if so, when is this registering authority due to come into existence;
- (3) whether all recognized teacher organizations have been consulted on the proposed establishment of this registering authority, if not, (a) why not and (b) which organizations (i) have and (ii) have not been consulted, if so,
- (4) whether these teacher organizations have agreed to the proposed structure of the registering authority, if not, what were their objections,
- (5) whether this registering authority will be a statutory body?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) The Government supported the establishment of a central registration body for all categories of teaching staff up to the secondary level in paragraph 4.5.2 of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the RSA. In the light thereof my predecessor appointed a working party to investigate the formulation of legislation for the establishment, constitution and functions of such a registration body.
- (2) No The working group has not yet completed its task
- (3) Yes,
(a) and (b) Fall away
- (4) The teacher organizations have not yet taken a final viewpoint on this matter
- (5) As the working party is still busy with

its investigation, finally has not been reached in this respect.

Howard 26/2/85
*27 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications.

Whether a telephone service has been provided in Khayelitsha; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that such a service will be provided, if so, how many public telephones (i) had been installed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) are to be installed in 1985?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Yes,
(a) and (b) fall away;

(i) 3 as at 1985-02-15, and

(ii) 10

Kyamandi Town Council

*28. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether any members of the Kyamandi Town Council receive financial assistance from any official source to purchase or rent their homes, if so, (a) why, (b) how many councillors receive such assistance, (c) what form does the assistance take and (d) what are the financial terms of the assistance,
- (2) whether a limit has been imposed in respect of such financial assistance, if not, why not, if so, what is the limit?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) No (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away
- (2) Falls away

DDT

*29. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

Whether his Department monitors the level of environmental contamination by DDT, if not, why not, if so, what procedure is followed in this regard?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM.

No. No statutory responsibility in this regard has been allocated to the Department of Environment Affairs

For the information of the honourable member Various monitoring actions of DDT and other pesticides are conducted by or in collaboration with the Department of Health and Welfare.

DDT

*30 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether his Department was involved in the importation of DDT into the Republic for use by health authorities in 1984, if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what quantities were imported and (c) (i) where and (ii) for what purpose was the DDT used;
- (2) whether his Department has received any reports of human beings suffering from DDT contamination, if so, what was the purport of these reports?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) Yes
(a) Coordination of quality, packaging and price
(b) 128,25 ton
(c) (1) malaria endemic areas
(2) malaria mosquito control
- (2) No

Natalia Development Board

*31 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What is the anticipated additional cost involved in providing office accommodation for the Natalia Development Board as a result of the amalgamation of the Port Natal and Drakensberg Administration Boards?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

None If the market value of the buildings in Durban and Pietermaritzburg realized by way of sale it should result in a surplus after a new head office building has been purchased or erected in Pietermaritzburg Staff who will have to remain in Durban can be accommodated in other offices of the Development Board in Durban

Cordless telephones

*32 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether telephone subscribers are entitled to use cordless telephones for (a) private and (b) business purposes, if so, (i) subject to what conditions and (ii) since when has this been permitted, if not, why not;
- (2) whether the possibility of permitting the use of cordless telephones is being considered; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) (a) and (b) No, because in terms of the Telephone Regulations it is not permissible to connect private apparatus of any nature in whatever manner to telecommunications lines with out the authority of the Postal General and such authority has not now not been granted in respect of the use of any cordless telephones.

All sectors unite to concern Munnik for rise in Post Office

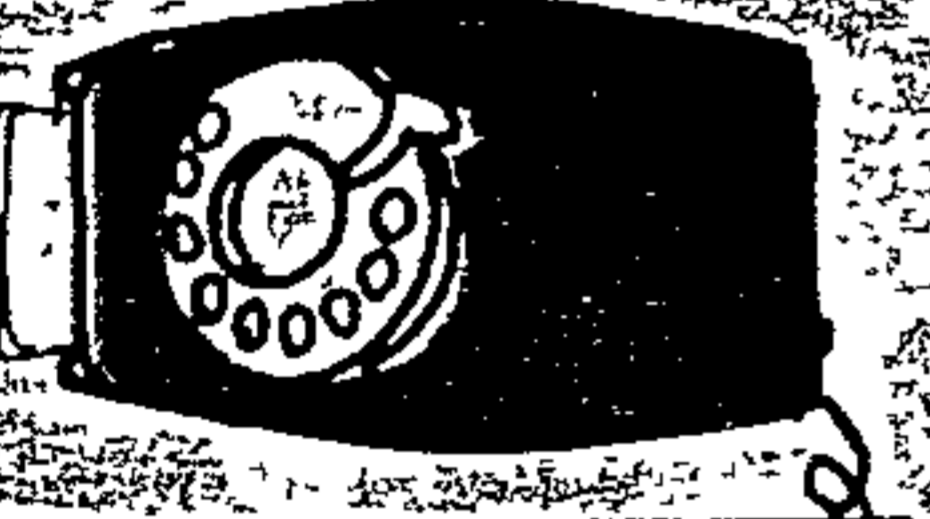


Phone increases

LOCAL & TRUNK CALLS
UP 25%
85-100 PER UNIT
AUTOMATIC DIALING

OVERSEAS CALLS
UP 13.6%
100-120 PER MINUTE

PHONE RENTAL
UP R2 PER MONTH



TELEX
UP 2.5%
85-100 PER UNIT

STANDARDIZED LETTERS
UP 9.0%

PARCELS SURFACE MAIL
UP 20%
85-100 UP TO 100
AIRMAIL
UP 19.5%
75-90c UP TO 100



SHOCK, OUTRAGE, Overbudget

Political Staff
SHOCK AND OUTRAGE greeted yesterday's announcement that Post Office charges are to go up by between 9% and 28.5% on April 1.

The increases were condemned by organised trade and industry, economists, financial experts, white opposition spokesman in Parliament, trade unions and major consumer organisations.

The latest increases mean that Post Office charges have risen by 50% in three years — and South Africans were warned to expect further increases next year.

The increases in telephone, telegram, parcel and postage rates will boost Post Office revenue by R400-million (14.8%)

They were announced in Parliament by the Minister of Communication and Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik in his Post Office budget.

Dr Munnik said: "This matter was considered very carefully and I can assure members that this increase is the minimum that is reasonably required."

The increases were necessary "in the national interest". The Post Office had cut costs extensively. Further cuts

would have seriously impaired the creation of infrastructure essential to progress.

He also dashed hopes of general wage increases for postal workers this year.

He added later: "I now give notice that it has been found that tariffs will probably have to be adjusted during 1986/87 as well, to an extent that will yield additional revenue of about 10%."

- A 9% rise (from 11c to 12c) for local post.
- A 20.9% rise for surface mail parcels.
- A 19.8% rise for airmail parcels.
- A 20% rise in telegram charges, and a 15% rise in telegram handling charges.

In addition, the Minister announced a further wide range of increases which will affect virtually every facet of his department's activities

- A 28.5% rise (from R7 to R9 a month) in private telephone rentals.

Dr Munnik said the increases would push Post Office revenue up to R3 100 million for an operating surplus of R68-million.

Mr Alf Widman of the Progressive Federal Party was "shocked and disappointed", and said Dr Munnik could have avoided the increases by budgeting for a deficit instead of a R68-million surplus.

He pointed out that Dr Munnik had expected a deficit of R131-million this year but instead finished with a surplus of R29-million, which meant the Post Office was R160-million better off than it had expected to be.

"Mr Widman said the Government should be setting an example by tightening its own belt.

The PFP's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said "The Government is setting the worst possible example by failing to exercise control over administered prices".

It could not expect the private sector to curb price rises if it continued to demonstrate its own inability or un-

□ To Page 2

~~20/24/77~~
Munnik

budget slammed

From Page 1

willingness to curb the prices of vital services and commodities

"The whole fight against inflation is being prejudiced," he said

The chief economist of Barclays Bank, Dr Johan Cloete, said there seemed to be no coordinated approach to administered price increases "This is essential if we are to get control of inflation The Railways commendably kept increases below the inflation rate, but now the Post Office has raised tariffs by 14,8% "

"Every single cost increase in a recession is going to have an adverse effect on businesses, and the tariffs will lead to the financial deterioration of companies," he said

Higher Post Office tariffs meant higher costs throughout commerce and industry, and these would be passed on to consumers

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr Leon Bartel, said the PO increases would make the struggle against inflation even more difficult

Although Dr Munnik claimed the tariff increases would add only 0,2% to the consumer price index, the extent of the increases was deplored

Volkskas economist Mr Adam Jacobs said although the increases in themselves would not make a dramatic impact on the inflation rate, as one of a whole series of recent administered price increases so far this year they would add a further twist to the price spiral

By failing to keep the increases below the inflation rate, the Post Office had made a negative contribution to the fight against inflation A 17% rate was likely by midyear An even higher rate threatened if GST was raised in the main Budget, he warned

The Housewives League condemned the increases as highly inflationary, and said they would be passed on to the consumer

"The latest administered price increases show clearly that the man in the street has to bear the burden of the recession," said national president Mrs Joy Hurwitz

Increases so far had included electricity, fuel and rail tariffs, with more to come, including many from the private sector

Wages and salaries had not kept up with inflation, she said

The austerity measures introduced in August last year had resulted in unprecedented financial problems for the consumer

"We see no light at the end of the tunnel," Mrs Hurwitz said

"Does no-one listen to the voice of consumers? The time has come for immediate positive action to stop excessive administered price increases "

The Trade Union Council of SA described the increases as yet another blow to workers, and warned that they would adversely affect the already devastated economy as well as fuel inflation

The Consumer Council also expressed its disapproval, and said the 28,5% increase in telephone rentals was irresponsible

It called on Post Office employees to work longer hours At present, post office staff work a 39-hour week with a one-hour lunch break on weekdays

It was ultimately the consumer and the poor person who would be hit hardest by the shock Post Office budget, said Conservative Party spokesman Mr Jan Visagie

It showed up the sorry financial and economic position in which South Africa found itself, and the Government's general inability to save the country from bankruptcy

South Africa could no longer afford such a Government, he said

acy 1121

(267) (280) D-Dispatch
1/3/83

Post offices refuse to handle SA mail

GENEVA — Post offices in some parts of the world now no longer automatically handle mail to and from South Africa

South Africa was expelled from the Universal Postal Union (UPU) last year. Delegates at the UPU congress in Hamburg then made sure that it would not be re-admitted through membership of the United Nations, as it had in 1979, when it was expelled for the first time

A spokesman for the UPU in Berne, Switzerland, confirmed yesterday that the door had been closed and the key to re-admission removed

"We are a secretariat representing 168 members, many of them from the Third World. The congress in 1979 voted to expel South Africa, but it had to be readmitted because of a clause which allowed mem-

bership to all members of the United Nations. When South Africa was expelled last year, delegates made sure it would not get back in again"

What lack of membership of the UPU means to South Africa is that it is excluded from participating in affairs of the organisation, from either receiving or distributing information or from other benefits of belonging to the worldwide body

The spokesman said the UPU would not take further action against South Africa. However, it was up to the individual nations, should they wish to do so

Sources here last night suggested that postal services between countries such as Libya and Saudi Arabia and South Africa might not be "very proficient"

It was suggested that South Africa was trying

to negotiate a deal with Britain to forward mail to such hostile countries. However, if this is the case, it is being conducted on a very hush level and no confirmation could be obtained

South African diplomats accredited to international organisations in Geneva would not comment on any negotiations

The UPU spokesman said the matter was now out of their hands. The expulsion had been on a point of principle by countries opposed to South Africa's "system of apartheid"

"The UPU's aim is to improve postal services throughout the world, but the feelings of some of our member countries run very strongly against South Africa. What they are choosing to do is their own concern" — DDC

Dismay at PO tariff increases

CAPE TOWN

5/3/85

267

183

OPPOSITION politicians, economists and consumer organizations have condemned the Post Office tariff increases announced yesterday as inflationary and unacceptable.

Opposition spokesman Mr. Alf Widman, said he was "shocked and disappointed". He said Dr. Lapa Munnik, Minister of Communications, could have avoided the increases by budgeting for a deficit instead of a R68-million surplus.

He said Dr Munnik had expected a deficit of R131-million this year but had finished instead with a surplus of R29.4-million. This meant the Post Office was R160-million better off than it had expected to be.

New Republic Party spokesman Mr. Brian Page described the Post Office budget as a "bad news budget", but said it was gratifying that Dr Munnik had kept increases on everyday items, such as letters, down to a minimum.

'Inability'

The PFP spokesman on finance, Mr. Harry Schwarz, said "The government is setting the worst possible example by failing to exercise control over administered prices".

The government could not expect the private sector to curb price rises if it continuously demonstrated its own inability or unwillingness to curb the prices of vital services and commodities, he said.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr. Leon Bartel, deplored the extent of the increases, while Volkskas economist Mr. Adam Jacobs said the increases would add a further twist to the price spiral.

By failing to keep the increases below the inflation rate the Post Office had made a negative contribution to the fight against inflation. A 17 percent rate was likely by mid-year and an even higher rate threatened if general sales tax was raised in the main budget, he warned.

The director of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Brian McLeod, warned that the increases would have a ripple effect through the entire economy.

"They are totally unacceptable with the economy in its present predicament," he said.

The increases would provide another boost to the inflationary spiral and this was to be viewed with great alarm, he said.

The Consumer Council said in a statement that they viewed the tremendous rise in Post Office tariffs with extreme disapproval — especially considering the quality of service consumers had to put up with.

The council said it was clear that the Post Office tariff structure needed to be reviewed at a high level.

The government's concern about greater productivity should be applied to Post Office personnel as well by changing their current working hours.

System

Service hours in particular, needed to be carefully looked at because, according to the present system, personnel worked a 39-hour week with an hour for

lunch on weekdays.

The council felt that service should be available between 13h00 and 14h00 when townspeople needed to do business at the Post Office.

Other aspects which constituted a cause for concern were the scope of certain tariff increases and the constantly growing telephone installation back-log.

It was particularly unwarranted to increase telephone rentals by 28.5 percent at a time when the country was suffering from the effects of a recession, the council said. According to economists the increases could be the last straw for some companies teetering on the verge of bankruptcy.

Increases set for April 1

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — April Fool's day will bring a 25 percent increase in some telephone tariffs, an increase in postal costs and a new 12c stamp to replace the current 11c one.

The Minister of Communications, Dr. Lapa Munnik, announced extensive increases yesterday during the reading of the Postal Budget in Parliament, which is expected to come into force on April 1.

The extra one cent on the 11 cent stamp represents an increase of nine percent for standard postal items.

Dr Munnik announced increases of 25 percent in the telephone unit price for local and trunk calls from eight to 10 cents, about 14 percent for automatically dialled overseas calls — R3.52 a minute to R4 a minute; 29 percent in telephone rentals — from R7 to R9 a month, nine percent in standard postage — from 11c to 12c, about 20 percent in parcel tariffs, and 20 percent in telegrams.

116643 13/3/85 (263)

Official grant blow to 'racialist' bodies

Municipal Reporter

ORGANISATIONS which restrict membership racially may soon find it tougher getting cash grants from Cape Town City Council

The executive committee is recommending that organisations seeking grants-in-aid should say on their application forms whether they are open to all races or whether they assist all race groups

This practice is applied by the Durban City Council and was suggested by Mr Gordon Oliver "in the spirit of the council's policy of non-racialism"

He said "If an applicant were to answer 'no' to either of the questions we would have the prerogative of deciding whether such racial exclusivity justifies our paying public funds to such an organisation"

The executive committee's recommendation that the two questions be included in application forms for grants-in-aid must be approved by the full council

116643

767

Transport minister hints at traffic grant

Staff Reporter

MR Hendrik Schoeman, the Minister of Transport Services, said yesterday that legislative changes were being looked into to enable "a few hundred million rands" from the National Roads Fund to go to city councils.

He spoke soon after taking a bird's-eye-view of Cape Town's early-morning traffic congestion from a helicopter with 10 other high-ranking transport officials Mr A B Eksteen, Director-General of Transport, Mr Gene Louw, Administrator of the Cape, and Mr J A Pienaar, MEC for roads in the Provincial Council, were among those on the flight

A spokesman for the City Engineer's Department said: "Our allocation of R23-million for this year has been cut down to R11,6-million, which is a tremendous blow."

"We hoped we could get some help from the Province, although revenue from the new two-cents-a-litre fuel tax can at present only be used on national roads. We made this point to the minister, and we are very pleased he came."

Mr Schoeman, who said he had a great deal of sympathy for the problems, suggested funds could also be raised by charging tolls on some City

roads

Mr Frank van der Velde, PFP spokesman on roads in the Provincial Council, said last night that enough money was already taken from the motoring public and not all of it was ploughed back into roads.

"To look for more money from the already overburdened motorist is not the answer."

He said that in 1981-82 a total of R1 278-million had been spent on roads in South Africa — while the AA estimated that R2 600-million had been collected from the motoring public in taxes and levies on fuel.

Mr Van der Velde said he was pleased that Mr Louw had responded to the plea he made in the Provincial Council on March 4 in which he quoted from the Provincial Road Engineer's report that some R2,3-million had been approved for the Cape Town metropolitan transport area by the National Transport Commission.

"Yet they only made available R375 000 to us.

"It would appear that the Administrator has responded to the shortfall by taking Mr Schoeman to see what is involved," he said. "We need to see

some action."

Mr Schoeman suggested that larger freeways should be built, but that more people should be encouraged to use public transport too. He also suggested that eventually new rail routes to the City would be needed.

The City Engineer's Department spokesman said: "We would like to improve the bus interchanges — a thousand buses a day enter and leave the Mowbray terminus alone. We want to widen Klipfontein Road and provide a bus lane to enable many more buses to run on time.

"Overall, we lose R11-million a year due to congestion," he said

Talks bring end to EL bus boycott

Argus 18/3/85 Argus Bureau 267

PORT ELIZABETH — The two-year-old bus boycott in Mdantsane near East London has ended

This was decided at a meeting last night called by the Committee of 10, an organisation representing boycotting workers

The meeting was told that the boycott had lasted too long and caused dissension among bodies representing workers, pupils and sportsmen

Meanwhile the bus company, the Ciskei Transport Corporation, has met many of the demands put to it by commuters

The corporation's managing director, Mr Hans Kaiser, had discussions with members of the Committee of 10 last week and told them that a proposed fare increase on April 1 could be postponed

Committee chairman Mr Mzwandile Mapunye said the postponement would depend on the commuters ending the boycott

If the boycott did not end the price increases would be imposed to meet increased fuel costs

Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word "Danger" in Afrikaans, English and the Venda language appear all along the barrier fence on both sides. The warning signs are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres

(4) (a) and (b) Yes The Government of Zimbabwe was informed of the fence through the Trade Mission of the RSA That government confirmed on 27 February 1985 that they had taken cognizance thereof

(5) No It is not practical I want to point out that the problem here is that the Defence Force has not as yet succeeded in obtaining a volunteer to test the effect of the voltage carried, on a human being [Interjections] In view of the fact that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition displays such a lively interest in the project, I should like to ask him whether he would consider presenting himself for such an experiment, and if not, whether he would care to nominate one of his party, perhaps one of his problem children, for such a test

(6) No
Howard Q. 61743
 Telephone tapping 19/3/85
 *32 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the telephone of a certain police officer, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was tapped, if so,
- (2) whether such tapping occurred in terms of (a) the provisions of (i) section 118A and/or (ii) section 118 of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, and/or (b) any other statutory provision, if so, (aa) what other specified provision and (bb) by whom was the tapping authorized,

(3) whether, in obtaining authority under

the Post Office Act, the reasons advanced for such tapping related to its being in the interests of State security, if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were advanced,

(4) whether the police officer concerned has been charged with any offences, if so, with what offences,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(2) (a) (i) Yes

(ii) No

(b) (aa) No

(bb) The functionary as referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958

(3) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

(4) Yes, 31 charges of alleged bribery and fraud concerning the issuing of fire-arm licences, alleged fraud concerning the ownership of vehicles reported stolen, defeating the ends of justice and conspiracy to commit a crime

(5) No, but in my reply to the hon Leader of the Official Opposition's question No 34 I will make a statement on the matter

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he considers that any of those offences with which the police officers have been charged can possibly be construed as having anything to do with State security?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I ask the hon member to table that question

Uitenhage: telephone exchange equipment

*33 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any South African Transport Services telephone exchange equipment was replaced in Uitenhage in the 1983-84 financial year, if so, (a) why and (b) at what total cost?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) In order to cope with the increasing demand for new telephones as a result of the development of the new mechanical workshop complex at Cuyler Manor, the obsolete telephone exchange was replaced with a modern one

(b) R559 000

*34 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether he or any member of the South African Police authorized the tapping of any telephones during the latest specified three years for which figures are available, if so, (a) who gave the authorization and (b) in respect of how many telephones was authorization given,

(2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security, if not, (a) how many cases were not considered to be such, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the other cases and (c) on what grounds was the telephone tapping authorized in each case,

(3) what is the procedure followed by the South African Police in deciding which telephones should be tapped

and (b) who is authorized to give permission to tap telephones

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(2) Falls away

(3) (a) The person designate in terms of section 118A(2)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 64 of 1972, that is the Commissioner, the Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner or the Chief Deputy Commissioner, submits a written request to the functionary wherein it is certified that the interception is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic

(b) The functionary intends in section 118A of Act No 64 of 1972

(4) If authority has been granted in terms of section 118A, and the police became aware that a serious crime was committed, they are compelled to act in this regard

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply I want to ask whether he is aware of the fact that there is uncertainty as to whether all telephone tapping is related to matters concerning state security The reply of the hon Deputy Minister seems to create the impression that there is no telephone tapping after all in cases not related to state security

†The DEPUTY MINISTER I am not aware of any uncertainty, but I will investigate the matter, and we can debate it thoroughly in our Vote

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Speaker arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, will he give us an indication whether or not it is the practice of the Police also deliberately to make use of telephone tapping in

ordinary criminal cases? That is according to the statement by the Commissioner of Police reported on 11 March

†The DEPUTY MINISTER The hon member cannot expect me to give an indication here now about something which the Commissioner of Police would have said on occasion I would appreciate it if the hon member will please Table his question. Then we can investigate the matter properly and then I can give him a proper answer

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to point out to him that the question had delib-erately been asked as a result of the report which appeared in the newspaper, according to which the Commissioner of Police said that telephone tapping does occur in matters not related to state security. That is why we asked the question. Can the hon Deputy Minister clear up the matter for us?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER The tapping of telephone conversations is a matter which has often been discussed in this House, also in previous sessions. I should like to give the hon member a proper reply. Therefore I ask the hon member to Table the question I shall then attend to it

Mr A B WIDMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please tell us whether the hon the Minister of Communications, the Postmas-ter-General or his deputy was consulted about telephone tapping?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER That is real-ly a question which the hon member should also Table so that we can look into it in or-der to give him a proper reply

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Speaker fur-ther arising out of the hon the Deputy Minis-ter's reply, can he, as Deputy Minister of Law and Order who, I assume at least to some extent knows what goes on in his de-partment, tell us whether the Police also make use of the provisions of section 118 in order to tap telephones? Again, this is according to a statement by the Commission-er of Police

An HON MEMBER Tell him what sec-tion 118 deals with

Mr P H P GASTROW It relates to postal items and telegrams

†The DEPUTY MINISTER The hon member must Table that question too

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Speaker, can the hon the Deputy Minister tell us whether the public can have any assurance that their telephones are not being tapped for any pathetic minor common-law crime, if he is not able to tell the House what criteria are being applied? [Interjections]

The DEPUTY MINISTER The tapping of telephone conversations is properly regu-lated by legislation of this Parliament, and the actions of the departments concerned are in accordance with legislation which had been approved in this Parliament. That is my reply to that

At 14h47, Questions on General Affairs interrupted in accordance with Joint Rule No 57

Telephone tapping

***35 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION** asked the Minister of Com-munications

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department keeps a register of the telephones that are tapped in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, if not, why not, if so, (a) who keeps this register and (b) what total number of telephones have been tapped as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

- (2) what procedure is followed by his Department in tapping telephones in terms of the said Act once it has been authorized by him,

- (3) whether he requires any evidence or information justifying the tapping of a telephone before he authorizes such

tapping, if not, why not, if so, what justification is required.

- (4) whether he has authorized the tap-ping of any telephones on grounds other than the maintenance of State security, if so, (a) why did he author-ize such tapping and (b) for what rea-sons were these telephones tapped,

- (5) whether the monitoring period in re-spect of any telephones, has been ex-tended beyond the period of 6 months referred to in section 118A(3)(b) of the said Act, if so, (a) how many are involved and (b) on whose authority was this done in each case,

- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-TIONS

- (1) Yes but it was not kept from the out-set,

- (a) the functionary and where tech-nical reasons dictate a register is also kept by the technical officer who must provide the facilities for the interception and

- (b) it is not my policy to furnish de-tails of this nature

- (2) the functionary instructs the desig-nated technical officer to provide the required facilities to the person who requested the interception in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act,

- (3) yes, the person requesting the inter-ception in terms of section 118A of the Act is required to furnish the grounds on which he believes that the interception is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic. The functionary exercises discretion in deciding whether these grounds are acceptable,

- (4) no.

- (a) and (b) fall away

(5) yes.

(a) it is not my policy to furnish de-tails of this nature

(b) the functionary,

- (6) no, except to say that all that is of im-portance here is whether the provi-sions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act are being strictly complied with. In this connection I give the un-qualified assurance that it is being done and that no application for a telephone interception is being grant-ed for any other reason than for the maintenance of the security of the Republic

Hout Bay/Llandudno* telephones

***36 Mr C W EGLIN** asked the Minister of Communications

- (a) What was the estimated shortage of telephones in the Hout Bay/Llandudno area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) by what date is it anticipated that this short-age will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-TIONS

- (a) 313 as at 28 February 1985, and

- (b) by the end of 1985

Transfer of functions

***37 Mr R M BURROWS** asked the Min-ister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether a work-team of his Depart-ment and the Commission for Ad-ministration is investigating the trans-fer of functions from one tier of government to another, if so, (a) what (i) functions and (ii) tiers of government are being considered and (b) when is it anticipated that a final report on this matter will be avail-able.

Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word "Danger" in Afrikaans, English and the Venda language appear all along the barrier fence on both sides. The warning signs are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres

- (4) (a) and (b) Yes The Government of Zimbabwe was informed of the fence through the Trade Mission of the RSA. That government confirmed on 27 February 1985 that they had taken cognizance thereof

- (5) No It is not practical I want to point out that the problem here is that the Defence Force has not as yet succeeded in obtaining a volunteer to test the effect of the voltage carried, on a human being [Interjections] In view of the fact that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition displays such a lively interest in the project, I should like to ask him whether he would consider presenting himself for such an experiment, and if not, whether he would care to nominate one of his party, perhaps one of his problem children, for such a test

Howard Q. 61.743
 Telephone tapping 19/3/85
 *32 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the telephone of a certain police officer, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was tapped, if so,

- (2) whether such tapping occurred in terms of (a) the provisions of (i) section 118A and/or (ii) section 118 of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, and/or (b) any other statutory provision, if so, (2a) what other specified provision and (2b) by whom was the tapping authorized,

- (3) whether, in obtaining authority under

the Post Office Act, the reasons advanced for such tapping related to its being in the interests of State security, if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were advanced,

- (4) whether the police officer concerned has been charged with any offences, if so, with what offences,

- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes

- (2) (a) (i) Yes

- (ii) No

- (b) (aa) No

(bb) The functionary as referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958

- (3) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

- (4) Yes, 31 charges of alleged bribery and fraud concerning the issuing of fire-arm licences, alleged fraud concerning the ownership of vehicles reported stolen, defeating the ends of justice and conspiracy to commit a crime

- (5) No, but in my reply to the hon Leader of the Official Opposition's question No 34 I will make a statement on the matter

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he considers that any of those offences with which the police officers have been charged can possibly be construed as having anything to do with State security?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I ask the hon member to table that question

Uitenhage, telephone exchange equipment

*33 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any South African Transport Services telephone exchange equipment was replaced in Uitenhage in the 1983-84 financial year, if so, (a) why and (b) at what total cost?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Yes

- (a) In order to cope with the increasing demand for new telephones as a result of the development of the new mechanical workshop complex at Cuyler Manor, the obsolete telephone exchange was replaced with a modern one

- (b) R559 000

Howard Q. 61.745
 Telephone tapping 19/3/85
 *34 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he or any member of the South African Police authorized the tapping of any telephones during the latest specified three years for which figures are available, if so, (a) who gave the authorization and (b) in respect of how many telephones was authorization given,

- (2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security, if not, (a) how many cases were not considered to be such, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the other cases and (c) on what grounds was the telephone tapping authorized in each case,

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and (b) who is authorized to give permission to tap telephones,

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- (1) No

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- (3) (a) The person designate in terms of section 118A(2)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 64 of 1972, that is the Commissioner, the Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner or the Chief Deputy Commissioner, submits a written request to the functionary wherein it is certified that the interception is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic

- (b) The functionary intends in section 118A of Act No 64 of 1972

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HON

An HON MEMBER Tell him what section 118 deals with

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HON

tapping, if not, why not, if so, what justification is required,

(5) yes,

- (4) whether he has authorized the tapping of any telephones on grounds other than the maintenance of State security, if so, (a) why did he authorize such tapping and (b) for what reasons were these telephones tapped,

(a) it is not my policy to furnish details of this nature;

(b) the functionary,

- (5) whether the monitoring period in respect of any telephones has been extended beyond the period of 6 months referred to in section 118A(3)(b) of the said Act, if so, (a) how many are involved and (b) on whose authority was this done in each case,

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The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes, but it was not kept from the outset,

(a) the functionary and where technical reasons dictate a register is also kept by the technical officer who must provide the facilities for the interception, and

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HON

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- (a) What was the estimated shortage of telephones in the Hout Bay/Landudno area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) by what date is it anticipated that this shortage will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) 313 as at 28 February 1985, and

- (b) by the end of 1985

Transfer of functions

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- (1) Whether a work-team of his Department and the Commission for Administration is investigating the transfer of functions from one tier of government to another, if so, (a) what (i) functions and (ii) tiers of government are being considered and (b) when is it anticipated that a final report on this matter will be available,

Crash

over phone taps

AR643
20/3/85

~~254~~
~~257~~
267

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION MPs and the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr AJ Vlok, clashed sharply in the Assembly yesterday on the question of telephone tapping.

Answering questions put to him by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Vlok said neither he nor any member of the police had in the last three years for which figures could be available authorised the tapping of any telephones

He explained that, in terms of the Post Office Act, the senior heads of the Police must submit a written request to the Post Office

It must certify that the telephone tapping was necessary for the maintenance of the security of the republic

In answer to questions put by Mr PHP Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) Mr Vlok said that the telephone of a certain police officer had been tapped in terms of the Post office Act

The police officer had been charged on 31 counts of alleged bribery and fraud concerning the issuing of fire-arms licenses, alleged fraud concerning the ownership of vehicles reported stolen, defeating the ends of justice and conspiracy to commit a crime.

Mr Gastrow asked Mr Vlok whether it was also practice to tap telephones in ordinary criminal cases as the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee had been reported as saying

Dr Slabbert also wanted to know if clarity could be given on whether there was telephone tapping without national security being involved

Policeman's order on phone tapping dismissed in court

By Fiona Macleod

The courts would only consider ordering the Minister of Communications and Public Works to disclose whether he authorised the tapping of telephone conversations if grave and unjustified abuse of the laws permitting tapping was shown, a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Acting Justice F S Steyn had dismissed an urgent application brought by Major Hennie Nel, a suspended Krugersdorp policeman, to compel the Minister, Dr Lapa Munnik, to disclose whether he had authorised the tapping of his telephone and on what grounds.

The judge dismissed the opposed application after finding no real reasons had been given for

such "far-reaching and drastic" relief to be granted urgently.

He said the courts had to be wary of granting such an order, which would in effect reveal important facts about a potential opponent to litigation. Granting such an order would open the doors to numerous similar applications, he said.

The judge likened the relief sought to the so-called Anton Pillar order — which is granted for the search and/or seizure of information or documents in the possession of an opponent to litigation.

Major Nel told the court he intended instituting action against the Ministers of Law and Order and of Justice after the alleged publication and dissemination of the contents of the tapped conversations.

In order to formulate a proposed court action for the return or destruction of tapes and transcriptions, and to obtain an order to prevent further dissemination of their contents, it was necessary to know if Dr Munnik or his agents had authorised the tapping, Major Nel said.

It was common cause in the application that Major Nel's phone had been tapped, apparently in connection with fraud and corruption charges.

Major Nel said this had not been done within the ambit of the Post Office Act as he had not threatened State security.

Deputy Postmaster-General Mr J van Rensburg said the Department of Post and Telecommunications provided only authority and technical advice for the tapping of phones.

CAPE 27/3/85 267

SABC silences Stevie Wonder

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Superstar Stevie Wonder has been labelled "an African National Congress supporter" by the SABC, which stated yesterday it would no longer play his music.

A statement to this effect was released by the corporation yesterday after they learned that he had accepted an Oscar on Monday night in the name of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Wonder, who was re-

cently arrested for taking part in an anti-apartheid demonstration at the South African Embassy in Washington DC, was awarded the Oscar for his song "I Just Called to Say I Love You", theme song from the film "Woman in Red".

The song was given considerable airtime by both the SABC and other radio stations.

SABC spokesman Mr Hein Jordaan said the corporation would not promote anyone who sup-

ported the ANC.

The ban necessitated compilation of a completely new programme for tonight's television programme, "Popshop", due to feature his song "Love Light in Flight". A new programme of standby "golden oldies" was hurriedly compiled.

Mr Gary Edwards, programme director of Music Radio 702, said they would discuss the matter today.

Mr Anthony Duke, head of music for Capital

Radio, said they would not be adopting the same stand as the SABC.

● Richard Walker reports from New York that Stevie Wonder will hold what his agents describe as an "international press conference" in Los Angeles today.

To maximise its impact, Wonder declined all prior comment on the SABC ban.

● The Oscar winners, page 3



Stevie Wonder

- (b) (i) 3
(ii) 6
- (2) (a) (i) 9
(ii) 45
- (b) R121 635,00.
- (3) (a) 173
- (b) 137—public violence
4—intimidation
4—arson
26—malicious damage to property
1—murder
1—possession of explosives
- (c) 68 These persons were arrested between 12 March 1985 and 25 March 1985

Petrol consumption/production

775 Mr J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

- (1) What was the total consumption of petrol in the Republic of South Africa for the year 1984.
- (2) whether he will furnish information on the amount of petrol produced by Sasol in 1984, if not, why not, if so, what amount of the total consumption of petrol in the Republic was produced by Sasol in that year.
- (3) whether any petrol was exported in 1984, if so, (a) why, (b) what total amount and (c) (i) to which countries and (ii) what amount to each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS.

(1) and (2) South Africa's synthetic fuel production and strategic crude oil stockpiles determine, amongst other, the Republic's ability to prevent an efficient oil boycott. As there is an official boycott regarding the supply of crude oil to South

Africa, information regarding South Africa's consumption of petroleum products and especially locally produced quantities are considered as very secret and making it known is considered not to be in the country's interest

(3) Yes

(a) In order to improve the utilization of local refining capacity and thus decreasing unit cost of production and to earn foreign exchange for South Africa, any local oil company may offer petrol for export on condition that such petrol is produced from crude oil obtained by the oil companies themselves and in respect of which no financial assistance out of the Equalization Fund was made or in the case of crude oil where assistance was rendered on condition that the contribution be repaid to the Equalization Fund

(a) and (c) It is likewise considered not to be in the country's interest to make public the destinations and quantities of petroleum products being exported by the oil companies. Exporters must, however, also certify that exports will not be to the detriment of local consumption and that it would be a foreign exchange gain for the RSA

Hanna and
Technikon
16/4/85
Q. 61 1140

782 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many students were enrolled in 1985 for courses in each specified department at each technikon falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- Only the Technikon Northern Transvaal falls under this Department
- (i) School for Management . . . 228

- (ii) School for Secretarial Training 98
- (iii) School for Teachers Training 211
- (iv) School for Health Sciences 249
- (v) School for Electrical Engineering 119
- (vi) School for Mechanical Engineering 22
- (vii) School for Surveying, Mining and Civil Engineering 92
- (viii) School for Physical and Chemical Sciences 71
- (ix) School for Building Sciences 33
- Hanna and*
Telephone tapping
Q. Co 1 1141
16/4/85
- 783 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished.

- (2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security, if not, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these cases and (b) on what grounds was telephone tapping authorized in each case.
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) (a) and (b) No. In terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of

1958, as amended, the approving authority for the tapping of telephones is the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications or an official authorized by him to grant such authority

- (2) Falls away
- (3) No

Mortimer police station

786 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any construction work was carried out recently at the Mortimer police station in the Eastern Cape on the (a) cells, (b) fencing, (c) police station building and, (d) any other specified section of the police station complex, if so, (i) when, (ii) what specified construction work, (iii) why and (iv) what was the total cost involved.
- (2) (a) what is the nature of the fencing around this police station and (b) how many (i) cells are there and (ii) prisoners can it accommodate.
- (3) whether he will furnish information on the (a) staff establishment of, and (b) rank of each member of the Force at, the Mortimer police station, if not, why not, if so, what were the relevant particulars as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) The protection of police stations throughout the country is enjoying high priority. Mortimer police station has, on 21 October 1984, been provided with structural protection against possible attacks. For obvious security reasons further details cannot be divulged.
- (2) (a) A 2.07 m high standard security fence

- (b) (i) 2
 - (ii) 24
- (3) No, for strategic reasons I do not consider it in the public interest to disclose the establishment of police stations

- (b) (ii), (iii),
- (d) (ii) Yes
- (aa) Falls away
- (bb) First appearance in court.

WEDNESDAY, 17 APRIL 1985

X Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs *Hansen*
 Utenghe, arrests 17/4/85
 Q. Co 1. 114 3
 663 Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any of the persons arrested by the South African Police in Utenghe (a) in terms of security legislation, (b) for public violence, (c) for intimidation and (d) for arson in (i) December 1984, (ii) January 1985 and (iii) February 1985 have appeared in court, if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when is it anticipated that they will appear in court, if so, on what date or dates in each case,

- (1)(b)(ii)
- 14/1/85 11
- 21/1/85 66
- 22/1/85 1
- 24/1/85 3
- 25/1/85 1
- 29/1/85 5
- 31/1/85 5

- (1)(b)(iii)
- 1/2/85 1
- 11/2/85 1
- 15/2/85 4
- 18/2/85 5
- 20/2/85 1
- 22/2/85 3
- 25/2/85 1
- 26/2/85 2
- 27/2/85 2

- (1)(d)(ii)
- 7/1/85 1 (attempted arson)
- 21/1/85 25
- 1/2/85, 7 (attempted arson)
- 2/2/85, 2

- (2) (a) and (b) No The court cases are not disposed of

Cradock, arrests

664 Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Justice

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) (i), (ii), (iii),
- (b) (i),
 - (c) (i), (ii), (iii),
 - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) No persons were arrested

- (1) Whether any of the persons arrested in 1984 by the South African Police in Cradock (a) in terms of security legislation, (b) for public violence, (c) for intimidation and (d) for arson have appeared in court; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will appear in court; if so, on what date or dates in each case,
- (2) whether any such persons have been

- (a) convicted and (b) acquitted, if so, (i) how many in each of the above categories were (aa) convicted and (bb) acquitted and (ii) what were the sentences imposed in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) (a) * No persons were arrested

- (b) Yes
- 23 July 1984 6 persons
 - 1 August 1984 22 persons
 - 15 August 1984 29 persons
 - 1 October 1984 20 persons

- (c) Yes
- 23 July 1984 5 persons
 - 15 August 1984 29 persons
 - 27 August 1984 1 person

- (d) Yes
- 27 August 1984 1 person (attempted arson in the alternative)

- (1) and (ii) Fall away

- (2) (a) and (b) Yes

- (i) (aa) (a) Falls away

- (b) 8 persons
- (c) and (d) none
- (bb) (a) Falls away
- (b) 41 persons
- (c) 31 persons
- (d) 1 person

- (b) 3 years' imprisonment of which 18 months imprisonment is suspended for 5 years,
- 6 years' imprisonment of which 2 years imprisonment is suspended for 5 years,
- 3 years' imprisonment of which 1 year imprisonment is suspended for 5 years,
- 5 years' imprisonment of which 2 years imprisonment is suspended for 5 years,
- 6 years' imprisonment of which 18 months imprisonment is suspended for 3 years,
- 40 months' imprisonment of which 20 months imprisonment is suspended for 3 years,
- 6 years' imprisonment of which 2 years imprisonment is suspended for 3 years,
- 6 years' imprisonment of which 2 years imprisonment is suspended for 3 years

The court cases against the rest of the persons were withdrawn

- (ii) (a) Falls away

- (b) 3 years' imprisonment of which 18 months imprisonment is suspended for 5 years,

4 years' imprisonment of

- (c) and (d) Fall away
- Whether any of the persons held at police stations in the Nelspruit police district on suspicion of being illegal immigrants on 31 December 1984, have appeared in court, if not, why not, (a) on what date or dates, (b) in which court or courts, and (c) what were the findings, in each case?

Nelspruit police district. Illegal immigrants
Hansen Q. Co 1 1146 17/4/85
 752 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes—1 person

- (a) 16 January 1985

(b) Nelspruit Magistrate's Court

- (c) The person was convicted on a charge of contravening section 40(4) read with section 40(5) and on a charge of contravening section 32(1) read with section 35(1) of the Administration of Persons to the Republic

- (b) (i) 3.
(ii) 6.
- (2) (a) (i) 9
(ii) 45.
- (b) R121 635,00.
- (3) (a) 173.
- (b) 137—public violence
4—intimidation
4—arson
26—malicious damage to property
1—murder
1—possession of explosives
- (c) 68 These persons were arrested between 12 March 1985 and 25 March 1985

Petrol consumption/production

775 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

- (1) What was the total consumption of petrol in the Republic of South Africa for the year 1984.
- (2) whether he will furnish information on the amount of petrol produced by Sasol in 1984, if not, why not, if so, what amount of the total consumption of petrol in the Republic was produced by Sasol in that year.
- (3) whether any petrol was exported in 1984; if so, (a) why, (b) what total amount and (c)(i) to which countries and (ii) what amount to each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) and (2). South Africa's synthetic fuel production and strategic crude oil stockpiles determine, amongst other, the Republic's ability to prevent an efficient oil boycott. As there is an official boycott regarding the supply of crude oil to South

Africa, information regarding South Africa's consumption of petroleum products and especially locally produced quantities are considered as very secret and making it known is considered not to be in the country's interest

(3) Yes

(a) In order to improve the utilization of local refining capacity and thus decreasing unit cost of production and to earn foreign exchange for South Africa, any local oil company may offer petrol for export on condition that such petrol is produced from crude oil obtained by the oil companies themselves and in respect of which no financial assistance out of the Equalization Fund was made or in the case of crude oil where assistance was rendered on condition that the contribution be repaid to the Equalization Fund

(a) and (c) It is likewise considered not to be in the country's interest to make public the destinations and quantities of petroleum products being exported by the oil companies. Exporters must, however, also certify that exports will not be to the detriment of local consumption and that it would be a foreign exchange gain for the RSA.

Howard Q. 611140

Technikon

16/4/85

782 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many students were enrolled in 1985 for courses in each specified department at each technikon falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Only the Technikon Northern Transvaal falls under this Department

(i) School for Management

228

- (ii) School for Secretarial Training . 98
- (iii) School for Teachers Training 211
- (iv) School for Health Sciences 249
- (v) School for Electrical Engineering 119
- (vi) School for Mechanical Engineering 22
- (vii) School for Surveying, Mining and Civil Engineering 92
- (viii) School for Physical and Chemical Sciences 71
- (ix) School for Building Sciences 33

Howard Q. 611141
783 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

1958, as amended, the approving authority for the tapping of telephones is the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications; or an official authorized by him to grant such authority

(2) Falls away

(3) No

Mortimer police station

786 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any construction work was carried out recently at the Mortimer police station in the Eastern Cape on the (a) cells, (b) fencing, (c) police station building and (d) any other specified section of the police station complex, if so, (i) when, (ii) what specified construction work, (iii) why and (iv) what was the total cost involved.
- (2) (a) what is the nature of the fencing around this police station and (b) how many (i) cells are there and (ii) prisoners can it accommodate.
- (3) whether he will furnish information on the (a) staff establishment of, and (b) rank of each member of the Force at, the Mortimer police station, if not, why not, if so, what were the relevant particulars as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) The protection of police stations throughout the country is enjoying high priority. Mortimer police station has on 21 October 1984 been provided with structural protection against possible attacks. For obvious security reasons further details cannot be divulged
- (2) (a) A 2.07 m high standard security

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) and (b) No. In terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of

- (b) (1) 3.
- (ii) 6
- (2) (a) (i) 9
- (ii) 45.
- (b) R121 635,00
- (3) (a) 173
- (b) 137—public violence
- 4—intimidation
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- (3) whether any petrol was exported in 1984, if so, (a) why, (b) what total amount and (c)(i) to which countries and (ii) what amount to each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) South Africa's synthetic fuel production and strategic crude oil stockpiles determine, amongst other, the Republic's ability to prevent an efficient oil boycott. As there is an official boycott regarding the supply of crude oil to South

HOA

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- (iii) School for Teachers Training 211
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- (vi) School for Mechanical Engineering 22
- (vii) School for Surveying, Mining and Civil Engineering 92
- (viii) School for Physical and Chemical Sciences 71

(ix) School for Building Sciences 33
Howard Q. 6/11/85
 Telephone tapping
 783. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished.

- (2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security, if not, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these cases and (b) on what grounds was telephone tapping authorized in each case.
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) and (b) No. In terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of

HOA

1958, as amended, the approving authority for the tapping of telephones is the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications or an official authorized by him to grant such authority

- (2) Falls away
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The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) The protection of police stations throughout the country is enjoying high priority. Mortimer police station has on 21 October 1984 been provided with structural protection against possible attacks. For obvious security reasons further details cannot be divulged

HOA

- (1) Whether he, his Department or any member of his Department has had any summonses served upon them by owners of property in the De Hoop area due to be expropriated for Armscor, if so, (a) on behalf of how many property owners, (b) when and (c) what was the reason for the summonses in each case,
- (2) whether he intends to take any action as a result of these summonses, if so, what action,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) YES
- (a) Five
- (b) 21 December 1984 & February 1985, 18 March 1985 (two cases) and 25 March 1985
- (c) Because the compensation offered by the State is not acceptable to those expropriated and application can thus be made to a competent court for the determination thereof

northern border of the Republic, if not, why not, if so, (aa) when, and (bb) what was discussed, in each case,

- (2) (a) why is the construction of a border fence considered to be a military project, (b) who took the decision to build this wall and fence and (c) from what account was the money allocated to construct this wall and fence,
- (3) (a) why was a current of 3 000 volts chosen for the electrified fence and (b) who took the decision regarding this voltage,

- (4) whether the successful tenderers submitted the lowest tenders for the construction of the wall and fence, if not, (a) who submitted the lowest tenders and (b) what was the amount of the tender in each case?
- THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

- (1) (a) and (b) No, it was not considered necessary to hold talks as it is an exclusive Defence project which does not adversely affect the activities of the Department of Home Affairs or other departments or bodies at the border concerned, e.g. at border posts
- (aa) and (bb) fall away

- (2) (a) It forms part of a military experiment with border barrier systems in an area where the SA Defence Force has the primary responsibility to counter insurgency

(b) The Chief of the SA Defence Force

(c) The Special Defence Account

- (3) (a) To give credibility to the deterrent effect of the barrier system

(b) The project team on the recommendation of the consulting engineers

- (4) In the case of the wall, yes and in the case of the fence, no

(a) Gfa-Inter (Pty) Ltd

(b) R1 747 371 The tender of Gfa-Inter could not be accepted as the stipulated specifications could not be met. Authority was obtained from the State Tender Board to negotiate with the successful tenderer, Eclair (Pty) Ltd, during the tender period. During discussions this firm reduced the amount of its tender to R1 710 700

himself that there are grounds for intercepting telephone calls, if so, why

- (4) whether he will take any steps to require more concrete evidence and/or assurances regarding the threat to the maintenance of State security in regard to each case, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes, to one official,

(a) the position of Deputy Postmaster General, Marketing and Auxiliary Services, and

(b) the function in question has been delegated to the officer concerned in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act in his capacity as officer responsible for security matters in the Department

Mr S S VAN DER MERWE, Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should just like to ask him whether the Government by any change consulted experts from Fast Germany on this matter? [Interjections]

(267) Hansard 16/4/85

*6 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 19 March 1985, any officials in his Department, other than he himself, have been given the authority to authorize the tapping of telephones, if so, (a) what positions do such persons occupy in his Department and (b) why were they given this authority,

- (2) whether his Department requires, in respect of each case, (a) physical evidence and/or (b) written assurances to the effect that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security, if so, where (1) is such evidence and/or (ii) are these assurances kept, if not, why not,

- (3) whether verbal assurances that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security are considered to be sufficient grounds, if not, in what manner does he satisfy

himself that there are grounds for intercepting telephone calls, if so, why

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes, to one official,

(a) the position of Deputy Postmaster General, Marketing and Auxiliary Services, and

(b) the function in question has been delegated to the officer concerned in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act in his capacity as officer responsible for security matters in the Department

- (2) and (3) in terms of section 118A (5) of the Post Office Act a verbal request is permissible on condition that such a request is followed up by a written request as soon as possible thereafter. Irrespective of whether they are made verbally or in writing requests must be fully motivated to enable the functionary to determine whether sufficient grounds exist to justify the interception in the interests of State security. The applications and motivations are retained by the functionary
- (4) no, because the existing requirements are considered to be adequate
- (5) no

Telephone tapping

*7 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

(3) NO
Hansard Q. 601 1075
Wall/fence on northern border 16/4/85

*5 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of his staff held any talks with (i) the Department of Home Affairs and (ii) any other specified Government Department or body regarding the wall and fence being constructed on the

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of the South African Police has, with the concurrence of the Minister of Communications in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the said Act since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes, for maintenance and security staff
- (3) Falls away
- (4) No

Pretoria: renovation of board room

*9 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(2) whether any criminal charges have been laid against any persons as a result of evidence gained from telephone tapping, if so, (a) in respect of how many cases and (b) what were the charges in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes but I do not consider it to be in the public interest to divulge the particulars as requested

St Francis Bay lighthouse

*8 Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether the lighthouse at St Francis Bays is to be automated, if so
- (2) whether the staff houses will still be required for staff, if not.
- (3) whether it is the intention to sell these staff houses, if so, in what manner are these houses to be sold.
- (4) whether it is the intention to dispose of the land adjoining the lighthouse, if so, on what basis will this be effected?

HOA

(3) whether tenders and/or applications were invited for the allocation of these facilities if not, why not, if so (a) how many (i) tenders and/or (ii) applications were received and (b) on what basis was the occupant chosen in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

(1) Yes Volkskas Bepert

(2) At a fixed rental of R16 700 per month for a period of five years thereafter the lessee may negotiate for an extension of the lease for a further period of 4 years and 11 months

(3) Yes

(a) (i) 2 All banking facilities at the airport were included in a package deal in respect of which a single tender was called for by the State Tender Board

(ii) Falls away

(b) The highest rental offered
Hawaxel Q. Col. 1081
State Departments: employment of Coloureds/Indians/Blacks
16/4/85
*11 Mr F B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether the Cabinet recently took a decision on the employment of (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks in State Departments falling under the Administration House of Assembly if so (i) when and (ii) what decision

(2) whether the Commission for Administration recently sent a circular on the employment and utilization of the various population groups in the Public Service under the new constitutional dispensation to the three Administrations for Own Affairs, if so, what are the contents of the circular?

HOA

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) No The Cabinet did not take a decision specifically concerning the employment of Coloureds, Indians, and Blacks in the departments referred to. However a general policy decision concerning the employment and utilisation of the various population groups in the Public Service was taken recently.

(2) No A letter was addressed to Heads of Departments personally. I wish to refer the hon member to page 26 of the Annual Report of the Commission for Administration which contains the policy guidelines.

Action taken in Black townships on 21 March 1985
Hawaxel Q. Col. 1082
*12 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the South African Police took any action in any Black townships in the Republic other than in Uitenhage on 21 March 1985, if so, (a) in which townships (b) what action and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the incidents

(2) whether the police used any (a) live ammunition (b) rubber bullets and (c) teargas on these occasions, if so, why

(3) whether any persons were shot and (a) killed and (b) wounded on these occasions, if so how many in each case

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) At Sebokeng on 5 occasions, Sharpeville Evaton, Asherville Galeshewe on 8 occasions Zamdela Tumahole KwaNobuhle



(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of the South African Police has, with the concurrence of the Minister of Communications in terms of section 118A of 1958, authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the said Act since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished,

(2) whether any criminal charges have been laid against any persons as a result of evidence gained from telephone tapping, if so, (a) in respect of how many cases and (b) what were the charges in each case?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, but I do not consider it to be in the public interest to divulge the particulars as requested X

St Francis Bay: lighthouse

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(1) Whether the lighthouse at St Francis Bay is to be automated, if so,

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HOA

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

(1) Yes

(2) Yes, for maintenance and security staff

(3) Falls away

(4) No

Pretoria: renovation of board room

*9 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the board room at the South African Transport Services headquarters in Pretoria is being renovated, if so, (a) at what cost, (b) what is the nature of the renovations and (c) by whom is the work being undertaken,

(2) whether tenders were called for, if not, why not,

(3) whether the lowest tenders were accepted in each case, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

(1) No Obsolete air-conditioning units are being replaced departmentally

(2) and (3) Fall away

Jan Smuts Airport, banks

*10 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether he will furnish the names of the banks which have facilities at Jan Smuts Airport, if not, why not, if so, what are their names,

(2) on what basis are these facilities let to the banks concerned;

(3) whether tenders and/or applications were invited for the allocation of these facilities, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many (i) tenders and/or (ii) applications were received and (b) on what basis was the occupant chosen in each case?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

(1) Yes Volkskas Beperk

(2) At a fixed rental of R16 700 per month for a period of five years whereafter the lessee may negotiate for an extension of the lease for a further period of 4 years and 11 months

(3) Yes

(a) (i) 2 All banking facilities at the airport were included in a package deal in respect of which a single tender was called for by the State Tender Board

(ii) Falls away

(b) The highest rental offered

Howard Q. 601, 1081

Coloureds/Indians/Blacks

16/4/85

*11 Mr J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

(1) Whether the Cabinet recently took a decision on the employment of (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks in State Departments falling under the Administration House of Assembly, if so, (i) when and (ii) what decision,

(2) whether the Commission for Administration recently sent a circular on the employment and utilization of the various population groups in the Public service under the new constitutional dispensation to the three Administrations for Own Affairs, if so, what are the contents of the circular?

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(3) whether any persons were shot and (a) killed and (b) wounded on these occasions, if so, how many in each case,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) At Sebokeng on 5 occasions, Sharpeville, Ewaton, Asherville, Galeshewe on 8 occasions, Zamdela, Tumahole, KwarNobuhle

HOA

- (1) Whether he, his Department or any member of his Department has had any summonses served upon them by owners of property in the De Hoop area due to be expropriated for Arm-scor, if so, (a) on behalf of how many property owners, (b) when and (c) what was the reason for the summonses in each case,
- (2) whether he intends to take any action as a result of these summonses, if so, what action,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

(1) YES

(a) Five

(b) 21 December 1984, 8 February 1985, 18 March 1985 (two cases) and 25 March 1985

(c) Because the compensation offered by the State is not acceptable to those expropriated and application can thus be made to a competent court for the determination thereof

(2) YES The reference thereof, as is customary, to the State-Attorney for the necessary attention

(3) NO

Handwritten: Q. Co 1 1075
Wall/fence on northern border

Handwritten: 16/4/85
The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of his staff held any talks with (i) the Department of Home Affairs and (ii) any other specified Government Department or body regarding the wall and fence being constructed on the

northern border of the Republic, if not, why not, if so, (aa) when, and (bb) what was discussed, in each case,

(2) (a) why is the construction of a border fence considered to be a military project, (b) who took the decision to build this wall and fence and (c) from what account was the money allocated to construct this wall and fence,

(3) (a) why was a current of 3 000 volts chosen for the electrified fence and (b) who took the decision regarding this voltage,

(4) whether the successful tenderers submitted the lowest tenders for the construction of the wall and fence, if not, (a) who submitted the lowest tenders and (b) what was the amount of the tender in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) and (b) No, it was not considered necessary to hold talks as it is an exclusive Defence project which does not adversely affect the activities of the Department of Home Affairs or other departments or bodies at the border concerned, e.g. at border posts

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(2) (a) It forms part of a military experiment with border barrier systems in an area where the SA Defence Force has the primary responsibility to counter insurgency

(b) The Chief of the SA Defence Force

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(3) (a) To give credibility to the deterrent effect of the barrier system

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MR S S VAN DER MERWE, Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should just like to ask him whether the Government by any change consulted experts from East Germany on this matter? [Interjections]

Handwritten: Q. Co 1 1077
Telephone tapping

*6 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 19 March 1985, any officials in his Department, other than he himself, have been given the authority to authorize the tapping of telephones, if so, (a) what positions do such persons occupy in his Department and (b) why were they given this authority,

(2) whether his Department requires, in respect of each case, (a) physical evidence and/or (b) written assurances to the effect that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security, if so, where (i) is such evidence and/or (ii) are these assurances kept, if not, why not,

(3) whether verbal assurances that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security are considered to be sufficient grounds, if not, in what manner does he satisfy

himself that there are grounds for intercepting telephone calls, if so, why,

(4) whether he will take any steps to require more concrete evidence and/or assurances regarding the threat to the maintenance of State security in regard to each case, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) Yes, to one official,

(a) the position of Deputy Postmaster General, Marketing and Auxiliary Services, and

(b) the function in question has been delegated to the officer concerned in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act in his capacity as officer responsible for security matters in the Department,

(2) and (3) in terms of section 118A (5) of the Post Office Act a verbal request is permissible on condition that such a request is followed up by a written request as soon as possible thereafter. Irrespective of whether they are made verbally or in writing, requests must be fully motivated to enable the functionary to determine whether sufficient grounds exist to justify the interception in the interests of State security. The applications and motivations are retained by the functionary.

(4) no, because the existing requirements are considered to be adequate,

(5) no

Telephone tapping

*7 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

CAPL Times 20/6/84 (267)

Radical views: SABC 'no'

By BARRY STREEK

THE SABC, in its public statement on its policy for covering unrest in South Africa, said yesterday that it would "in no way" become a propaganda platform for radical groups

The corporation said in its annual report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, that it believed the public should be informed factually about all incidents of unrest which were of any significance

"At the same it has been scrupulous in striving to deal with the events in such a manner that the SABC would in no way become a propaganda mouthpiece for radical groups overtly in-

cluding violence and revolution," it said

The corporation said 1984 had its quota of bomb explosions, terrorism, thuggery against law-abiding citizens and unrest at home and abroad

The television service was, however, confronted with the challenge of keeping its viewers informed and "the equally pressing requirement that radio and television do not become propagandists for revolution in the process of such reporting"

This was a dilemma for TV world-wide "because radical elements have refined their techniques for exploiting the medium's flair for action and

drama to a fine art, in their effort to make the headlines with their extra-parliamentary radical propaganda"

The SABC had, however, tried to avoid falling victim to becoming an agent for radicalism "by reporting soberly and factually"

It said the news division had "moved towards establishing itself more firmly as a forum for debate among the country's various communities

"In keeping with the new style in politics, debate has become a more prominent feature of the SABC's news approach

"The News Division sees itself as a reliable channel for exchanges of views," the report said

'Support' for Moscow

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — It was surprising that there were certain Western leaders who for some inexplicable reason supported Moscow's involvement in South Africa, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday

Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Botha said he did not know if this was for the sake of political expediency, weakness or trade relations

He firmly believed, however, that there were those population groups in South Africa who sought peaceful co-existence and who wished to ensure stability in South Africa — Sapa

for Occupational Diseases/National Centre for Occupational Health panel, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) on whose authority and (d) what steps,

- (2) whether the steps so taken have resulted in the functions performed by this panel having been taken over by any other body, if not, why not, if so, by what body,
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning steps taken in respect of the functions of this body, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare)

- (1) A panel, as described, does not exist
- (a), (b) (c) and (d) Falls away.

(2), (3) and (4) Falls away

Howard
Q. 267 Telephone tapping 23/4/85
*13 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 32 on 19 March 1985, he authorized a tapping of Major Henne Nel's telephone, if not, who gave the necessary authorization,
- (2) whether he was provided with details of the grounds for suspecting that Major Nel was a threat to the maintenance of security in the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were given to him; if so, what was the nature of the security risk posed by this officer,
- (3) whether Major Nel's home and office

HOA

telephones were tapped, if not, which of these telephones was tapped, if so, why was it considered necessary to tap both,

- (4) whether separate authorization is required in respect of each telephone, if not, why not, if so,
- (5) whether the tapping of both telephones was authorized by the same person, if not, who authorized the tapping of the second telephone?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) No. As already stated by the Minister of Law and Order in his reply to question No 32 on 19 March 1985 the interceptions were authorized by the functionary referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act,

(2) no, but the functionary was,

(a) falls away and

(b) I am not prepared to divulge the required information, but confirm that the functionary has satisfied himself that the provisions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act have been complied with in letter and in spirit,

(3) yes, because sufficient grounds were advanced by the applicant to justify it;

(4) no, because it will serve no purpose,

(5) falls away

Howard
Q. 268 Kudu gas field 23/4/85
*14 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Whether the Kudu gas field off the coast of South West Africa is to be exploited, if not, why not, if so, (a) who will exploit this field, (b) to what use will this gas be put, (c) what is the estimated yield in respect of this field and (d) who will re-

ceive the revenue derived from the exploitation of this field?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(a), (b) and (c) The Government has decided that all concessions in respect of the Kudu gas field must be transferred to SWAKOR. All decisions concerning the exploitation of the resources, or not, and matters incidental thereto will therefore be taken by the SWA authority

(d) Attention is drawn to the press statement of 31 January 1985 issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that whatever gas and/or oil resources there may be in SWA or off its shores, are the property of SWA and that all such resources will be developed for the benefit of SWA

Howard
Q. 269 Northern border fence 23/4/85
*15 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985, any persons have died as a result of touching the electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) what was the nationality of the persons killed and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each death?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) One person

(b) During the night of 29 to 30 March 1985

(c) Unknown

(d) The person was killed when he attempted to cut the electrified fence

HOA

Dieldrin

*17, Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 28 on 26 March 1985, and in the light of the reply of the Minister of Trade and Industry to Question No 24 on 12 February 1985 that the use of dieldrin is contrary to the public interest, his Department monitors all areas where special dispensations have been issued for the sale of dieldrin by the registrar of agricultural and veterinary drugs in regard to the use and effects of dieldrin, if not, why not, if so; (a) in which areas has such monitoring been taking place, (b) when in each case, (c) what is the (i) nature and (ii) scope of such monitoring and (d) what were the results in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(a) Yes, specifically the Fast London pineapple growing area

(b) 1 March 1982 until 23 March 1984

(c) (i) and (ii) An agreement between Shell SA (Pty) Ltd, the Pineapple Growers' Association and the Registrar of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies in terms of which

(1) a special label was used for the dieldrin on which no other directions for use appeared,

(ii) sales by the Pineapple Growers' Association were controlled (a special form was completed for each individual sale and kept for record purposes by the Pineapple Growers' Association and Shell),

(iii) the Pineapple Growers' Association undertook to ensure that sufficient dieldrin would be supplied to its members for the treatment of only the actual area under pineapple cultivation

for Occupational Diseases/National Centre for Occupational Health panel; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) on whose authority and (d) what steps,

- (2) whether the steps so taken have resulted in the functions performed by this panel having been taken over by any other body, if not, why not, if so, by what body,
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning steps taken in respect of the functions of this body, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare)

- (1) A panel, as described, does not exist
(a), (b) (c) and (d) - Falls away

(2), (3) and (4). Falls away

Howard
267 Telephone tapping
Q. Co 1 1223 23/4/85
*13 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 32 on 19 March 1985, he authorized a tapping of Major Henne Nel's telephone; if not, who gave the necessary authorization,
- (2) whether he was provided with details of the grounds for suspecting that Major Nel was a threat to the maintenance of security in the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were given to him, if so, what was the nature of the security risk posed by this officer,
- (3) whether Major Nel's home and office

HoA

telephones were tapped; if not, which of these telephones was tapped; if so, why was it considered necessary to tap both,

- (4) whether separate authorization is required in respect of each telephone, if not, why not, if so,
- (5) whether the tapping of both telephones was authorized by the same person, if not, who authorized the tapping of the second telephone?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) No As already stated by the Minister of Law and Order in his reply to question No 32 on 19 March 1985 the interceptions were authorized by the functionary referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act;
- (2) no, but the functionary was,
- (a) falls away and
- (b) I am not prepared to divulge the required information, but confirm that the functionary has satisfied himself that the provisions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act have been complied with in letter and in spirit,
- (3) yes, because sufficient grounds were advanced by the applicant to justify it,
- (4) no, because it will serve no purpose,
- (5) falls away

Howard
Q. Co 1 1224 23/4/85
*14. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether the Kudu gas field off the coast of South West Africa is to be exploited; if not, why not, if so, (a) who will exploit this field, (b) to what use will this gas be put, (c) what is the estimated yield in respect of this field and (d) who will re-

ceive the revenue derived from the exploitation of this field?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (a), (b) and (c) The Government has decided that all concessions in respect of the Kudu gas field must be transferred to SWAKOR. All decisions concerning the exploitation of the resources, or not, and matters incidental thereto will therefore be taken by the SWA authority.
- (d) Attention is drawn to the press statement of 31 January 1985 issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that whatever gas and/or oil resources there may be in SWA off its shores, are the property of SWA and that all such resources will be developed for the benefit of SWA

Howard
Northern border: fence
Q. Co 1. 1225 23/4/85
*15 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of De-

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985, any persons have died as a result of touching the electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) what was the nationality of the persons killed and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each death?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- Yes
- (a) One person
- (b) During the night of 29 to 30 March 1985
- (c) Unknown.
- (d) The person was killed when he attempted to cut the electrified fence

HoA

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

- (a) Yes, specifically the East London pineapple growing area
- (b) 1 March 1982 until 23 March 1984
- (c) (i) and (ii) An agreement between Shell SA (Pty) Ltd, the Pineapple Growers' Association and the Registrar of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies in terms of which
- (i) a special label was used for the dieldrin on which no other directions for use appeared,
- (ii) sales by the Pineapple Growers' Association were controlled (a special form was completed for each individual sale and kept for record purposes by the Pineapple Growers' Association and Shell),
- (iii) the Pineapple Growers' Association undertook to ensure that sufficient dieldrin would be supplied to its members for the treatment of only the actual area under pineapple cultivation

conducted, no further particulars can be furnished at this stage except that as a result of the discussions mentioned above, confirmation has been received on 18 July 1983 that a Planning Committee for the settlement of the Makubung Tribe was constituted

(2)(a) and (b) No.

(3) Further negotiations in this respect will be conducted with the community

(4) (a) 1 293 persons (1980 Census)

(b) 1 253 hectares

(5) and (6) No formal application in this respect can be traced

(7) The Government stands by its undertaking that no resettlement of Black communities will take place without their co-operation, until the Government has had the opportunity to consider its existing policy and decisions in this regard

Western Cape: traffic control/education

*23 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

Whether (a) the Western Cape Development Board provides or (b) his Department has instructed the Western Cape Development Board to provide (i) traffic control and (ii) traffic education in the areas falling under its jurisdiction, if not, why not, if so, (aa) in what areas, (bb) what do these services comprise and (cc) what funds are allocated annually towards the implementation of traffic control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

(a) (i) No

(ii) No

(b) (i) No

(ii) No.

The Western Cape Development Board has no legal authority to provide traffic control and traffic education (aa), (bb) and (cc) fall away.

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising from the hon Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell me who it is that is supposed to provide traffic control in Black townships, or is nobody supposed to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I request the hon member to please table the question because that function is not delegated to me.

Amount spent by South African tourists

*24 May R SIVE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism

Whether his Department keeps any statistics on the amount spent by South African tourists abroad, if not, why not, if so, what total amount was spent by such tourists in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism)

No. It is not possible to obtain reliable statistics in this regard with the available means

May R SIVE: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, what necessity is there then to fill in a form at immigration when one returns to South Africa stating how much money one spent while one was abroad?

THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member is welcome to put this question to the Minister, and I am sure he will then take the matter up

25 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications.

With reference to his reply to Question

Handwritten notes: *Harward Q. 61.1233*, *23/4/85*, *Telephone tapping*

No 35 on 19 March 1985, (a) from what date has his Department kept the register of telephones tapped in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1985, and (b) why was it decided to start keeping this register at that time?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Since July 1984 when information that is necessary from an administration point of view was extracted from the files that were still valid at that stage and taken up in a newly established register, and

(b) for administrative purposes but mainly to facilitate control over the expiry dates.

*26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether he has met with leaders of the various groups at Old Crossroads, if so, (a) what were the names of the (i) leaders (ii) groups of which they were leaders, (b) on what dates did he meet with them in each case, (c) what matters were discussed and (d) what was the outcome of these discussions in each case, if not, why not.

(2) whether he gave any undertakings in February 1985 to meet with these leaders, if so, (a) when does he intend to meet with them and (b) with which leaders will he meet, if not, (3) whether he intends meeting with any of these leaders; if not, why not, if so, (a) with which leaders and (b) when in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

(1) No, not myself Negotiations were so far conducted at departmental level

(a)(i) and (ii), (b), (c) and (d) fall away

(2) Yes (a) As soon as my direct involvement is necessary or desirable (b) With any leader who really represents a group of people

(3) Falls away

Handwritten notes: *Harward Q. 61.1234*, *Thabo High School: matric examination scripts*, *23/4/85*

*27 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether any (a) accountancy and (b) mathematics scripts of certain matric pupils from the Thabo High School in Soweto were handed to independent persons for scrutiny and assessment, if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of the persons to whom these scripts were handed, (b) (i) when and (ii) on whose authority were they handed over, (c) what is the name of the departmental official responsible for identifying the scripts to be handed over to those persons, (d) why were they handed over and (e) what were the findings of these independent assessors in respect of the (i) accountancy and (ii) mathematics scripts;

(3) whether these independent assessors were given the correct (a) accountancy and (b) mathematics scripts, if not, (i) why not and (ii) (aa) what scripts were they given and (bb) who was responsible for handing over these scripts,

(4) whether any action has been taken to (a) remedy this matter and (b) prevent a recurrence, if not, why not, if so, what action in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

(1) (a) Yes

conducted, no further particulars can be furnished at this stage except that as a result of the discussions mentioned above, confirmation has been received on 18 July 1983 that a Planning Committee for the settlement of the Makubung Tribe was constituted

(2)(a) and (b) No

(3) Further negotiations in this respect will be conducted with the community

(4) (a) 1 293 persons (1980 Census)

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The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

(a) (i) No

(ii) No.

(b) (i) No

(ii) No

The Western Cape Development Board has no legal authority to provide traffic control and traffic education

(aa), (bb) and (cc) fall away

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising from the hon Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell me who it is that is supposed to provide traffic control in Black townships, or is nobody supposed to do so?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I request the hon member to please table the question because that function is not delegated to me

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The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism)

No It is not possible to obtain reliable statistics in this regard with the available means

Mr R SIVE Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, what necessity is there then to fill in a form at immigration when one returns to South Africa stating how much money one spent while one was abroad?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member is welcome to put this question to the Minister, and I am sure he will then take the matter up

267 Telephone tapping 23/4/85
25 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications

With reference to his reply to Question

No 35 on 19 March 1985, (a) from what date has his Department kept the register of telephones tapped in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1985, and (b) why was it decided to start keeping this register at that time?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Since July 1984 when information that is necessary from an administration point of view was extracted from the files that were still valid at that stage and taken up in a newly established register, and

(b) for administrative purposes but mainly to facilitate control over the expiry dates

Harwood Q.61.1233
Old Crossroads
23/4/85

*26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether he has met with leaders of the various groups at Old Crossroads, if so, (a) what were the names of the (i) leaders (ii) groups of which they were leaders, (b) on what dates did he meet with them in each case, (c) what matters were discussed and (d) what was the outcome of these discussions in each case, if not, why not,

(2) whether he gave any undertakings in February 1985 to meet with these leaders, if so, (a) when does he intend to meet with them and (b) with which leaders will he meet, if not,

(3) whether he intends meeting with any of these leaders, if not, why not, if so, (a) with which leaders and (b) when in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

(1) No, not myself Negotiations were so far conducted at departmental level

(a)(i) and (ii), (b), (c) and (d) fall away

(2) Yes

(a) As soon as my direct involvement is necessary or desirable

(b) With any leader who really represents a group of people

(3) Falls away

Harwood Q.61.1234
Tlhabo High School: matric examination scripts
23/4/85

*27 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether any (a) accountancy and (b) mathematics scripts of certain matric pupils from the Tlhabo High School in Soweto were handed to independent persons for scrutiny and assessment if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of the persons to whom these scripts were handed (b) (i) when and (ii) on whose authority were they handed over, (c) what is the name of the departmental official responsible for identifying the scripts to be handed over to those persons, (d) why were they handed over and (e) what were the findings of these independent assessors in respect of the (i) accountancy and (ii) mathematics scripts;

(3) whether these independent assessors were given the correct (a) accountancy and (b) mathematics scripts, if not, (i) why not and (ii) (aa) what scripts were they given and (bb) who was responsible for handing over these scripts,

(4) whether any action has been taken to (a) remedy this matter and (b) prevent a recurrence, if not, why not if so, what action in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

(1) (a) Yes

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AIR-FAIRS.

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL 1985

(1), (2) and (3) The provisions whereby the services of employees of South African Transport Services can be terminated, are contained in the Conditions of Employment (South African Transport Services) Act, 1983 (Act 16 of 1983).

The staff files of ex employees dismissed prior to 1975 have been destroyed in terms of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act 6 of 1962), and the desired information is therefore not available. Particulars of persons dismissed after that date are also not readily available and it will take too much time and expense to gather the information.

However, the policy in this regard is as follows

An employee who has contributed to the Pension Fund for a period of at least twenty years and is dismissed from the service or ordered to resign as a result of a disciplinary infringement other than—

- (a) fraud or dishonesty; or
(b) deliberate mal-performance of work,

may be granted an annuity not exceeding one-half of the annuity which he could have claimed upon the date of his dismissal or resignation if his services had been dispensed with on that date as a result of a reduction in or reorganization of personnel

Employees who are dismissed or ordered to resign and do not qualify for a reduced annuity or those who are not granted such an annuity, are reimbursed with their Pension Fund contributions plus interest for each completed year in excess of 13 years they have contributed to the Fund. No such interest was paid prior to 1 January 1981

Question No 11 on 19 February 1985, the meeting with the Bophuthatswana Government to discuss the relaying of the Bophuthatswana television service to areas within the Republic has been held, if so with what result, if not, when is it anticipated that this meeting will be held?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs held discussions with President Mangope and members of his Cabinet at Mmabatho on 7 March 1985. Technical aspects concerning the relaying of Bop TV to agreed target areas in the RSA were discussed. It was decided that representatives of the SABC and Bop TV shall have meetings on a regular basis in order to solve any problems of a technical nature which may occur. An official of the Department of Foreign Affairs has been appointed to attend the meetings in order to keep the Deputy Minister informed of the progress towards the implementation of the Television Agreement which was concluded on 25 November 1983.

De Hoop missile testing range

*2 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any houses have been acquired by Armscor in the De Hoop area, if so,
- (2) whether any of these houses will be used as dwellings by Armscor, if not, to what use will they be put, if so, (a) how many (i) will and (ii) will not be used as dwellings and (b) to what use will the other houses be put?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes. There are 57 dwellings on the properties already expropriated for the Overberg Testing Range
- (2) No. Thirty will be demolished on account of their dilapidated state and

twenty-three will be used as temporary storerooms, training centres and depots by Armscor's nature conservation teams. The remaining four are not being used at present.

Hawmond Q. 601 1314
30/4/85

*3 Mr R M BURROW'S asked the Minister of Public Works

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 208 on 27 March 1985, his Department has at any time kept statistics on the (a) number of persons in receipt of State-guaranteed housing loans and (b) cost to the State of such loans; if not, (i) why not and (ii) who is responsible for keeping such information, if so, in respect of what aspects of such loans are statistics kept,

- (2) whether there have recently been any changes in policy in regard to the (a) issuing, (b) administration and (c) collection of statistics on State-guaranteed housing loans, if not, who is responsible for these matters at present, if so, (i) what is the nature of the changes, (ii) why were they effected and (iii) when did they come into effect?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

- (1) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs provides the guarantees for the housing loans of government officials who wish to make use of the 100 per cent loan scheme. The financial institutions (building societies) advance the full amount of the loan to the official concerned and the Department therefor does not provide any part of the loan. The Department is basically only involved with the furnishing of a guarantee for 20% of the purchase price and its expenditure is therefore limited to the administration of the scheme. Furthermore, particulars of loans granted under the same scheme involving other government institutions are also obtained

*The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) (a) No
(b) No

- (i) Lapse
- (ii) Lapse.
- (iii) Lapse

Ministers

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1985

*29 Mr C W FGLIN—Defence—[Reply standing over]

New Questions

Bophuthatswana television service

*1 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether, with reference to his reply to

X

X

Hea

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL 1985

(1), (2) and (3) The provisions whereby the services of employees of South African Transport Services can be terminated, are contained in the Conditions of Employment (South African Transport Services) Act, 1983 (Act 16 of 1983)

The staff files of ex employees dismissed prior to 1975 have been destroyed in terms of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act 6 of 1962), and the desired information is therefore not available. Particulars of persons dismissed after that date are also not readily available and it will take too much time and expense to gather the information

However, the policy in this regard is as follows

An employee who has contributed to the Pension Fund for a period of at least twenty years and is dismissed from the service or ordered to resign as a result of a disciplinary infringement other than—

- (a) fraud or dishonesty, or
- (b) deliberate mal-performance of work,

may be granted an annuity not exceeding one-half of the annuity which he could have claimed upon the date of his dismissal or resignation if his services had been dispensed with on that date as a result of a reduction in or reorganization of personnel

Employees who are dismissed or ordered to resign and do not qualify for a reduced annuity or those who are not granted such an annuity, are reimbursed with their Pension Fund contributions plus interest for each completed year in excess of 13 years they have contributed to the Fund No such interest was paid prior to 1 January 1981.

Question No 11 on 19 February 1985, the meeting with the Bophuthatswana Government to discuss the relaying of the Bophuthatswana television service to areas within the Republic has been held, if so, with what result, if not, when is it anticipated that this meeting will be held?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs held discussions with President Mangope and members of his Cabinet at Mmabatho on 7 March 1985. Technical aspects concerning the relaying of Bop TV to agreed target areas in the RSA were discussed. It was decided that representatives of the SABC and Bop TV shall have meetings on a regular basis in order to solve any problems of a technical nature which may occur. An official of the Department of Foreign Affairs has been appointed to attend the meetings in order to keep the Deputy Minister informed of the progress towards the implementation of the Television Agreement which was concluded on 25 November 1983

De Hoop missile testing range

*2 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any houses have been acquired by Armscor in the De Hoop area, if so,
- (2) whether any of these houses will be used as dwellings by Armscor, if not, to what use will they be put, if so, (a) how many (i) will and (ii) will not be used as dwellings and (b) to what use will the other houses be put?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes There are 57 dwellings on the properties already expropriated for the Overberg Testing Range
- (2) No Thirty will be demolished on account of their dilapidated state and

twenty-three will be used as temporary storerooms, training centres and depots by Armscor's nature conservation teams. The remaining four are not being used at present

Howand Q. 601, 1314
30/4/85
State-guaranteed housing loans

*3 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Public Works

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 208 on 27 March 1985, his Department has at any time kept statistics on the (a) number of persons in receipt of State-guaranteed housing loans and (b) cost to the State of such loans, if not, (i) why not and (ii) who is responsible for keeping such information, if so in respect of what aspects of such loans the statistics kept
- (2) whether there have recently been any changes in policy in regard to the (a) issuing, (b) administration and (c) collection of statistics on State-guaranteed housing loans, if not, who is responsible for these matters at present, if so, (i) what is the nature of the changes, (ii) why were they effected and (iii) when did they come into effect?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

- (1) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs provides the guarantees for the housing loans of government officials who wish to make use of the 100 per cent loan scheme. The financial institutions (building societies) advance the full amount of the loan to the official concerned and the Department therefor does not provide any part of the loan. The Department is basically only involved with the furnishing of a guarantee for 20% of the purchase price and its expenditure is therefore limited to the administration of the scheme.
- Furthermore, particulars of loans granted under the same scheme involving other government institutions are also obtained

Howand Q. 601, 1312
30/4/85
Telephone tapping

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the State President

Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of the National Intelligence Service has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) (a) No
- (b) No

(i) Lapse.

(ii) Lapse

(iii) Lapse

Ministers

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1985

*29 Mr C W EGLIN—Defence—[Reply standing over]

New Questions

Bophuthatswana television service

*1 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to

difference between the lowest tender submitted and that of the successful tenderer in each case,

- (6) (a) what (i) was the total cost of the provision of water to Ekuvukeni and (ii) items are included in this figure and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

- (4) Yes.
 (a) Falls away
 (b) According to Tender Board regulations
 (5) Yes.
 (a) and (b) fall away

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House).

- (1) No

- (a) and (b) Completion of the Oliphantskop dam planned for January 1985 was delayed due to flood damage to the pump station. The scheme was also extended to supply water to a further 15 townships and settlements

- (c) The dam and pump station will be completed by the end of June 1985 and the purification works by July 1986

- (d) The Wasbank River and boreholes

(i) - (iv) fall away.

- (2) (a) The scheme has already been extended. To complete the mass water supply from the Oliphantskopdam water purification works, pipelines and reservoirs have to be constructed.

- (b) Approximately July 1986

- (3) (a) The initial water supply system was built departmentally

- (b) Tenders for water purification works are now being evaluated. The tender for reservoirs was awarded to Interstress and a pipeline is being constructed departmentally. Pumps will be supplied by KSB Pumps

- (4) Yes.

(a) Falls away

(b) According to Tender Board regulations

- (5) Yes.

(a) and (b) fall away

- (6) (a) (i) and (ii) The initial water supply system from the Wasbank River cost R80 000 in 1971 and consisted of an extraction system from the river, pipelines, reservoirs and a reticulation network

The total water supply scheme will supply water to Ekuvukeni and 15 other towns and settlements in the Region and the first phase will cost about R10,7 million

- (b) 1971 to date

How many of persons hanged 30/4/85
 *22 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians were hanged in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively, for crimes of violence against Whites;

- (2) how many Whites were hanged in 1982, 1983 and 1984, respectively, for crimes of violence against (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House).

	1982	1983	1984
(1) (a)	32	27	35
(b)	8	5	5
(c)	0	0	0
(2) (a)	0	0	1

- (b) 0 0 0
 (c) 0 0 0

Whites against Whites

1 2 1

- (3) The following information is also furnished for the hon member's information

- (a) Number of Blacks hanged for crimes of violence against the following race groups

	1982	1983	1984
Coloureds	2	2	3
Indians	2	0	5
Blacks	28	31	45
Chinese	3	1	0

- (b) Number of Coloureds hanged for crimes of violence against the following race groups

	1982	1983	1984
Coloureds	20	18	19
Indians	2	0	0
Blacks	6	0	0

- (c) Number of Indians hanged for crimes of violence against the following race groups

	1982	1983	1984
Coloureds	0	0	0
Indians	0	0	1
Blacks	0	0	0

- (2) whether Major Nel will be charged with contravening any security laws, if so, what will be the charges?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) Yes

(a) and (b) It is neither the policy, nor the practice to divulge information of this nature

- (2) Decisions regarding the nature of possible future charges rest with the Attorney-General

Aircraft damaged by hail

*24 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any aircraft belonging to (a) the South African Airways and (b) any other airlines were damaged by hail during the period 19 to 23 November 1984; if so, (i) why had these aircraft been removed from their hangars, (ii) what was the total cost involved and (iii) by whom was the cost borne?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) Yes

- (b) No

(i) Aircraft hangars are used for maintenance purposes and not for the garaging of aircraft. Aircraft are normally removed from the maintenance hangars once the maintenance work has been completed. During the period in question no aircraft were scheduled for maintenance in hangar 8

(ii) R307 500

(iii) South African Transport Services' General Insurance Fund

How many of persons hanged 30/4/85
 *23 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 32 on 19 March 1985, Major Henne Nel was suspected of contravening any security laws prior to the tapping of his telephone, if so, (a) what was the nature of these suspected contraventions and (b) on what dates were they suspected to have been committed,

difference between the lowest tender submitted and that of the successful tender in each case

- (4) Yes
- (a) Falls away
- (b) According to Tender Board regulations
- (5) Yes
- (4) and (b) fall away

(6) (a) what (i) was the total cost of the provision of water to Ekuvukeni and (ii) items are included in this figure and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

(1) No

(a) and (b) Completion of the Oliphantskop dam planned for January 1985 was delayed due to flood damage to the pump station. The scheme was also extended to supply water to a further 15 townships and settlements

(c) The dam and pump station will be completed by the end of June 1985 and the purification works by July 1986

(d) The Wasbank River and bore holes

(1) (iv) fall away

(2) (a) The scheme has already been extended. To complete the mass water supply from the Oliphantskopdam water purification works, pipelines and reservoirs have to be constructed

(b) Approximately July 1986

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(b) Tenders for water purification works are now being evaluated. The tender for reservoirs was awarded to Interstress and a pipeline is being constructed departmentally. Pumps will be supplied by KSB Pumps

(4) Yes

(a) Falls away

(b) According to Tender Board regulations

(5) Yes

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(b) 1971 to date

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(b) 0 0 0
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1	2	1
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*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

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The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) Yes

(b) No

(i) Aircraft hangars are used for maintenance purposes and not for the garaging of aircraft. Aircraft are normally removed from the maintenance hangars once the maintenance work has been completed. During the period in question no aircraft were selected for maintenance in hangar 8

(ii) R307 500.

(iii) South African Transport Services' General Insurance Fund

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(c) Prof R F Fuggle (Chairman)
Dr D Hey
Dr A E F Heydorn
Prof W R Siegfried
Mr N Viljoen

- (2) Falls away
(3) No. (a), (b), (c)(i) and (ii) Fall away
(4) No

May R SIVE Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he give the House the assurance that no missile tests will be allowed to start until such time as the whole environmental aspect has been properly investigated?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have nothing further to add

Q. 61 1407
Answered 7/5/85
*9 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs +

With reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 16 April 1985, what was the total value of the (i) uncut and (ii) cut diamonds exported from the Republic to Israel during the latest specified period of three years?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

	1982	1983	1984
(i)	1982	1983	1984
	R2 574 266	R1 266 536	R2 309 621
(ii)	1982	1983	1984
	R2 268 131	R5 395 046	R11 328 892

Small Claims Courts Act

*10 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a committee has been established to report on the implementation of the Small Claims Courts Act, No 61 of 1984, if so, (a) when, (b) what are the names of the members

servng on this committee and (c) what is the name of the committee,

- (2) whether this committee has made any progress in its work, if so, what progress, if not, why not,
(3) whether pilot courts will be established in certain cities, if so, (a) in what cities and (b) when in each case,
(4) whether there has been any delay in implementing the said Act, if so, what are the causes of the delay?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

- (1) Yes
(a) 1 March 1985

(b) The chairman is Adv J J Noeth. The other members are as follows: Mr L S van Zyl, Adv I W B de Villiers SC, Prof F J Bosman; Prof D W Morkel, Mr A M Brokensha, Prof J T Delpoit, Mr O A de Meyer and Mr S W van der Merwe

(c) Implementing Committee Small Claims Courts

- (2) Yes. The committee is at present busy to finalize its report. Extension of time has been granted to the committee to deliver its report not later than 15 May 1985

(3) A decision will be taken as soon as the committee's report has been received and studied

(4) Yes. The hon member's attention is directed to my press statement on 1 March 1985

Three Arts Theatre

*11 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply

to Question No 8 on 23 April 1985, he will furnish the House with the reasons for the refusal of the application to open the Three Arts Theatre to members of all race groups, if so, what were the reasons for the refusal, if not, why not,

- (2) what criteria apply in considering applications of this nature?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) No, I have complied with the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966

(2) In considering applications the criteria, as laid down in the Group Areas Act, 1966, apply, namely, that a permit be issued only if the refusal of the permit could cause hardship or that the issue of the permit would be in the interest of the qualified group

*12 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 16 April 1985, (a) he or (b) any member of the Security Branch of the South African Police has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) and (b) No
(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away

Revision of school textbooks
*13 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether his Department has initiated steps to revise school textbooks in the light of changing political and social conditions in South Africa, if not, why not, if so which aspects of textbooks will be revised,

(2) whether any of these textbooks contain group descriptions which may be considered to be unacceptable to the pupils concerned if so

(3) whether such group descriptions will be removed, if not, why not

(4) whether his Department has taken note of the suggestions for revision of textbooks made in a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not,

(5) whether he will furnish the name of this publication, if so (a) what is the title and (b) who is the author,

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION

(1) No. As the Department selects all textbooks through its system of Subject Committees according to fixed criteria. The Department does not revise textbooks as they are revised by authors and publishers when syllabi change. Books are only revised when there is a change in syllabus. Core syllabuses are prescribed by the Committee for Heads of Education and the Joint Matriculation Board

- (2) No
(3) Falls away

functionary in terms of section 118A (1) of the Post Office Act No 44 of 1958, for tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act No 101 of 1972; if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (a) No
- (b) (i) Yes.
- (ii) No

(aa) and (cc) It is neither the policy, nor the practice to divulge information of this nature

(bb) The Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Deputy Commissioner

Subscription/contribution to certain magazine

*19 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether (a) national servicemen, (b) members of the Permanent Force and (c) any other specified members or employees of the South African Defence Force are required to (i) subscribe to, and/or (ii) contribute in any way towards the cost of, a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this publication,
- (2) Whether these persons are entitled to refuse to (a) subscribe to and/or (b) contribute towards the cost of this publication, if not, why not, if so, what is the procedure to be followed

by such persons should they not wish to receive a copy of this publication;

- (3) whether the (a) cost of and/or (b) a contribution towards the cost of a copy of the said publication is deducted from the salaries of any members or employees of the South African Defence Force, if not, in what manner is payment made in respect of this publication, if so,
- (4) whether these persons are consulted in regard to the deductions prior to the money being deducted from their salaries, if not, why not, if so, in what manner,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) No It is not required of any member or employee of the South African Defence Force to subscribe and/or contribute to the cost of printing the official magazine of the Defence Force, "Paratus" Members of the South African Defence Force were, however, requested to make a voluntary contribution to the printing cost thereof
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes Members can indicate in writing through the normal service channels that they do not wish to make the voluntary contribution
- (3) (a) No
- (b) Yes, only in respect of members who have bound themselves to making the voluntary contribution
- (4) Yes Members were informed via their units that the magazine could no longer be supplied free of charge from April 1985 and that those who henceforth wanted to receive a copy would have to make a contribution to the cost of printing by means of a stoporder on their salaries

was also given to this new arrangement in the February issue of the magazine New entrants to the South African Defence Force are also given the choice of making the prescribed voluntary contribution if they wish to receive the magazine

- (5) No

Mr W V RAW. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell me whether the publication is used to transmit regular monthly messages from the Chief of the SADF to men of all ranks in the SADF and, if so, how will that message be transmitted if they do not subscribe voluntarily?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is correct that messages from the Chief of the South African Defence Force and also other messages of importance to national servicemen and other members of the Defence Force are transmitted to them on a monthly basis by means of the magazine. If members do not receive the magazine they will unfortunately have to make do without these messages. [Interjections] The hon member who now sits laughing will also have to make do without the message and he will be poorer than if he listened to what I want to say. It is a pity that he now does not get the message. The Defence Force will think of methods to bring important messages to the attention of all the members of the Defence Force

Independent state. purchase of car

*20 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department has approved any project, financed in part or in whole with money provided by the Republic of South Africa, which includes the purchase of a car for the head of an independent Black state, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the cost of the car concerned and (c) what is the name of this Black state,

- (2) whether the cost of this car was included in the annual grant-in-aid to the independent Black state concerned, if not, from what source did this money come?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND OF EDUCATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs).

- (1) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away
- (2) No Apart from the budgetary assistance by the RSA, the TBVC states have at their disposal income from their share in the Customs Union income pool, the Rand Monetary Union and other own income sources like taxes. As independent states the TBVC countries determine their own priorities regarding the application of these funds

Telephone tapping 28/5/85 2367/2/601/1626

*21 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 783 on 16 April 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his Staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has requested the Minister of Communications or the functionary in terms of section 118A(1)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) and (b)(i) No.
- (b) (ii) Yes.
- (aa) and (cc) For security reasons I am not prepared to divulge the information

information requested I wish to state categorically, however, that the principle that tapping will only be done in the interest of State security, as stipulated in the Post Office Act, is strictly adhered to at all times.

(bb) Lieutenant-general and Rear-admiral.

Howard
Guguletu: certain person killed
28/5/85
*22. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed by a member of the South African Police in a Guguletu theatre on or about 11 May 1985, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the name of this person, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death, (d) how many policemen were involved and (e) what was the (i) rank and (ii) length of service of the policeman concerned.
- (2) Whether the person killed was being sought by the police; if so, why, if not, why (a) were the police present at this theatre and (b) was it considered necessary to fire;
- (3) whether this incident has been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings;
- (4) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident, if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, not in a theatre, but in a hall in the Ujundu Community Centre, where a film was being shown.

(a) At 9h50 on 11 May 1985

- (b) Anthony Mabanga
- (c) In an attempt to evade arrest, a suspect fled into the community centre where he violently resisted arrest. In the ensuing tussle for possession of the policeman's fire-arm a shot went off as a result of which the person concerned was unfortunately fatally wounded
- (d) Two members of the Reserve Police Force
- (e) (i) A sergeant and a constable (ii) Ten and three years, respectively
- (a) and (b) I refer to (1)(c).
- Yes, on conclusion of the investigation the docket will be referred to the Attorney-general for his decision.
- Whether or not criminal proceedings will be instituted depends upon the decision of the Attorney-general
- No
- (a) and (b) I refer to (1)(c).

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether there are standing instructions issued to the Police about using fire-arms in crowded places or on streets where passersby might be injured?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply is yes

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell the House if this is one of the standing instructions which is ignored? [Interjections.]

Rape: report

*23 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice.

- (1) Whether he has received the report of the Law Commission dealing with

- reform in regard to the laws governing rape, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the recommendations made by the Commission;
- (2) whether he intends Tabling this report, if not, why not; if so, when,
- (3) whether he intends introducing any legislation during the current session of parliament to give effect to these recommendations of the Law Commission, if so, when,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice).

- (1) (a) Yes, on 26 April 1985 (b) and (2) The report was tabled today I therefore deem it unnecessary to list the recommendations now
- (3) No, the recommendations are being considered
- (4) No statement is called for

Howard
Teacher training college
28/5/85
*24 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether he has received any representations concerning a teacher training college for Blacks in the Western Cape, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,
- (2) whether his Department intends building a teacher training college in the Western Cape; if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when,
- (3) whether there are any teacher training facilities for Blacks in the Western Cape, if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where are they located,

- (4) how many (a) teachers and (b) pupils were there at schools for Blacks in the Western Cape as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) No formal representations have been received.
- (2) The Western Cape is one of the areas being investigated by the Department for the possible establishment of a college of education.
- (3) Yes.
- (a) A satellite campus of the Cape College of Education
- (b) At St Francis, Langa.
- (4) (a) If the residential areas of Guguletu, Kaya Mandi, Khayelitsha, Langa, Mfuleni, Mbekweni, Nyanga, Zwelethemba, Nduli, Nongqubela and Zwelthle are taken into account, the number of teachers in service on 5 March 1984 were as follows.

Primary Schools	689
Secondary Schools	174
Total	863

(b) Number of pupils in areas as mentioned in (4)(a) on 5 March 1984 were:

Primary Schools	29 016
Secondary Schools	6 748
Total	35 764

Own Affairs.

Chiropractors/homeopaths

- *1 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture.
- (1) Whether there are any facilities for the training of (a) chiropractors and

Defence Act *Q 6/1619*
28/5/85

*14 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any change in the service commitments in terms of (a) section 22(3)(a), (b) section 22(3)(b) and (c) section 44(3)(b)(i) of the Defence Act, No 41 of 1957, is contemplated, if so, (i) what will be the nature of these changes and (ii) when will they take effect;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1)(a) (b) and (c) No

- (2) Yes The service that is stipulated in the particular sections is the maximum period for which a national serviceman may be compelled to serve. In practice, however, only as much service is required of a member as is necessary. For example Citizen Force and Commando members are already on a large scale being called up for shorter periods than for which provision is made in sections 22(3)(b) and 44(3)(b)(i).

Hansen of Q. 6/1619
Atlantis Diesel Engines
28/5/85

*15 Dr A I BORLAINE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

- (1) Whether he or his Department monitors the administration of Atlantis Diesel Engines;

- (2) whether he will furnish information on the recent dismissal of an employee of Atlantis Diesel Engines for displaying a badge of a certain organization on his clothes; if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) why and (ii) in terms of what regulation was he dismissed, (b) when was this regulation introduced, (c) who (i) introduced this regulation and (ii) took the decision

to dismiss this worker, (d) for what period was he employed by Atlantis Diesel Engines and (e) what is the name of the organization depicted on the badge,

- (3) whether, prior to this employee's dismissal, he was warned not to display this badge, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) by whom and (d) with what result,

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) No Atlantis Diesel Engines (Pty) Ltd is registered as a private company in terms of the Companies Act, 1973, and although the State has made available through the Industrial Development Corporation of SA Ltd share capital for the erection of ADE, the affairs of ADE are run by an independent directorate and management. However, as was mentioned in the reply to Question No 12 of 22 February 1984, the Department of Trade and Industry keeps itself posted of the operating results of ADE

- (2) and (3) As in the case of any business undertaking, labour matters of companies, including ADE, are administered by the management within the framework of the relevant legislation

- (4) Falls away

Swaziland delegation: discussions

*16 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department held discussions with a Swaziland delegation on or about 14 May 1985, if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) who was present at these discussions,

- (2) whether border adjustments were dis-

cussed, if so, what was the nature of these discussions,

- (3) whether any decisions were reached during the course of these discussions, if so, what decisions,

- (4) whether consultations were held with the governments of any other independent Black states prior to these discussions, if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) with which Black states, (ii) when and (iii) where were these consultations held and (b) what was their response,

- (5) whether the decisions reached at these discussions will be relayed to the governments of any other independent Black states, if not, why not, if so, (a) to which such governments and (b) when,

- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

- (1) Yes

- (a) 14 May 1985

- (b) Fleur du Cap Estate, Somerset West

- (c) A South African delegation led by myself and comprising senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and a Swazi delegation led by their Foreign Minister, Mr M M P Misi

- (2) to (6) At the conclusion of the discussions I indicated in reply to questions from the media that the two delegations had discussed economic matters and other aspects of mutual concern. It is not customary and certainly not in South Africa's interest to publish the details of discussions between Governments unless they both agree

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask whether it is the intention of the Government to pursue the matter of incorporating a certain section of Kaniyane and Ingwayi ma in the Kingdom of Swaziland and whether that option has been rejected?

The MINISTER I am afraid that the answer to that lies within the area of authority of my colleague who is not present here. I therefore cannot reply to that.

Mr P G SOAL Are you not a member of the Cabinet?

Greater Soweto Q 6/1622
*17 Maj R SLVE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the Central Statistical Services have any population statistics for Greater Soweto, if not, why not, if so, what was the population of Greater Soweto as at (a) 31 March 1984 and (b) 31 December 1984?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

- Yes

- (a) Not available

- (b) Not available

Data collected at population censuses only 1980 Census figure was 871 187. Information regarding the 1985 Population Census is not available as yet.

Telephone tapping 28/5/85
*18 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of the (i) South African Police and/or (ii) security branch of the South African Police has requested the Minister of Communications or the

functionary in terms of section 118A (1) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, for any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) No
- (b) (i) Yes
- (ii) No

(aa) and (cc) It is neither the policy, nor the practice to divulge information of this nature.

(bb) The Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Deputy Commissioner.

Subscription/contribution to certain magazines

*19 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether (a) national servicemen, (b) members of the Permanent Force and (c) any other specified members or employees of the South African Defence Force are required to (i) subscribe to, and/or (ii) contribute in any way towards the cost of, a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this publication;
- (2) whether these persons are entitled to refuse to (a) subscribe to and/or (b) contribute towards the cost of this publication; if not, why not; if so, what is the procedure to be followed

by such persons should they not wish to receive a copy of this publication;

(3) whether the (a) cost of and/or (b) a contribution towards the cost of a copy of the said publication is deducted from the salaries of any members or employees of the South African Defence Force, if not, in what manner is payment made in respect of this publication, if so,

(4) whether these persons are consulted in regard to the deductions prior to the money being deducted from their salaries, if not, why not, if so, in what manner,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No. It is not required of any member or employee of the South African Defence Force to subscribe and/or contribute to the cost of printing the official magazine of the Defence Force, "Paratus". Members of the South African Defence Force were, however, requested to make a voluntary contribution to the printing cost thereof

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. Members can indicate in writing through the normal service channels that they do not wish to make the voluntary contribution

(3) (a) No

(b) Yes, only in respect of members who have bound themselves to making the voluntary contribution

(4) Yes. Members were informed via their units that the magazine could no longer be supplied free of charge from April 1985 and that those who henceforth wanted to receive a copy would have to make a contribution to the cost of printing by means of a stop order on their salaries. Publicity

was also given to this new arrangement in the February issue of the magazine. New entrants to the South African Defence Force are also given the choice of making the prescribed voluntary contribution if they wish to receive the magazine

(5) No

Mr W V RAW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell me whether the publication is used to transmit regular monthly messages from the Chief of the SADF to men of all ranks in the SADF and, if so, how will that message be transmitted if they do not subscribe voluntarily?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is correct that messages from the Chief of the South African Defence Force and also other messages of importance to national servicemen and other members of the Defence Force are transmitted to them on a monthly basis by means of the magazine. If members do not receive the magazine they will unfortunately have to make do without these messages. [Interjections] The hon member who now sits laughing will also have to make do without the message and he will be poorer than if he listened to what I want to say. It is a pity that he now does not get the message. The Defence Force will think of methods to bring important messages to the attention of all the members of the Defence Force

Independent state: purchase of car

*20 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether his Department has approved any project, financed in part or in whole with money provided by the Republic of South Africa, which includes the purchase of a car for the head of an independent Black state, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the cost of the car concerned and (c) what is the name of this Black state;

(2) whether the cost of this car was included in the annual grant-in-aid to the independent Black state concerned, if not, from what source did this money come?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND OF EDUCATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

(1) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) No. Apart from the budgetary assistance by the RSA, the TBVC states have at their disposal income from their share in the Customs Union income pool, the Rand Monetary Union and other own income sources like taxes. As independent states the TBVC countries determine their own priorities regarding the application of these funds.

Telephone tapping 28/5/85
Hemans
26/1/1986
*21 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 783 on 16 April 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his Staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has requested the Minister of Communications or the functionary in terms of section 118A(1)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b)(i) No
(b) (ii) Yes

(aa) and (cc) For security reasons I am not prepared to divulge the information

(c) Prof R F Fuggle (Chairman)
Dr D Hey
Dr A E F Heydom
Prof W R Siegfried
Mr N Viljoen

- (2) Falls away
- (3) No (a), (b), (c)(1) and (ii) Fall away
- (4) No

Mr R SIVE Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he give the House the assurance that no missile tests will be allowed to start until such time as the whole environmental aspect has been properly investigated?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have nothing further to add

Handwritten: G. Co 1 1407 Diamonds 7/5/85

*9 Mr F. I. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

With reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 16 April 1985, what was the total value of the (i) uncut and (ii) cut diamonds exported from the Republic to Israel during the latest specified period of three years?

†THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(i)	1982	1983	1984
	R2 574 266	R1 266 536	R2 309 621
(ii)	1982	1983	1984
	R2 268 131	R5 395 046	R11 328 892

Small Claims Courts Act

*10 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a committee has been established to report on the implementation of the Small Claims Courts Act, No 61 of 1984, if so, (a) when, (b) what are the names of the members

servng on this committee and (c) what is the name of the committee,

- (2) whether this committee has made any progress, if not, why not,
- (3) whether pilot courts will be established in certain cities, if so, (a) in what cities and (b) when in each case,
- (4) whether there has been any delay in implementing the said Act, if so, what are the causes of the delay?

†THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

- (1) Yes

(a) 1 March 1985

(b) The chairman is Adv J J Noeth. The other members are as follows: Mr L S van Zyl, Adv J W B de Villiers SC, Prof F J Bosman, Prof D W Morkel, Mr A M Brokensha, Prof J T Delpoit, Mr O A de Meyer and Mr S W van der Merwe

(c) Implementing Committee Small Claims Courts

- (2) Yes. The committee is at present busy to finalize its report. Extension of time has been granted to the committee to deliver its report not later than 15 May 1985
- (3) A decision will be taken as soon as the committee's report has been received and studied
- (4) Yes. The hon member's attention is directed to my press statement on 1 March 1985

Three Arts Theatre

*11 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply

to Question No 8 on 23 April 1985, he will furnish the House with the reasons for the refusal of the application to open the Three Arts Theatre to members of all race groups, if so, what were the reasons for the refusal, if not, why not,

- (2) what criteria apply in considering applications of this nature?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) No, I have complied with the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966
- (2) In considering applications the criteria, as laid down in the Group Areas Act, 1966, apply, namely, that a permit be issued only if the refusal of the permit could cause hardship or that the issue of the permit would be in the interest of the qualified group

- (3) whether such group descriptions will be removed, if not, why not,
- (4) whether his Department has taken note of the suggestions for revision of textbooks made in a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not,
- (5) whether he will furnish the name of this publication, if so, (a) what is the title and (b) who is the author,
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION

- (1) No. As the Department selects all textbooks through its system of Subject Committees according to fixed criteria. The Department does not revise textbooks as they are revised by authors and publishers when syllabi change. Books are only revised when there is a change in syllabi. (one syllabus are prescribed by the Committee for Heads of Education and the Joint Matriculation Board
- (2) No
- (3) Falls away

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) and (b) No
- (1), (ii) and (iii) Fall away

Revision of school textbooks
*13 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

- (1) Whether his Department has initiated steps to revise school textbooks in the light of changing political and social conditions in South Africa, if not, why not, if so, which aspects of textbooks will be revised,
- (2) whether any of these textbooks contain group descriptions which may be considered to be unacceptable to the pupils concerned, if so,

- (3) whether such group descriptions will be removed, if not, why not,
- (4) whether his Department has taken note of the suggestions for revision of textbooks made in a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not,
- (5) whether he will furnish the name of this publication, if so, (a) what is the title and (b) who is the author,
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*12 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 16 April 1985, (a) he or (b) any member of the Security Branch of the South African Police has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 41 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

- (a) and (b) No
- (1), (ii) and (iii) Fall away

SABC reticent on cost of new teletext service

267 200 Star 8/5/85

The SABC yesterday unveiled plans to launch a new teletext service on home TV sets from November 1, but declined to reveal either the cost of conversions or the precise content of programmes

Mr J A Eksteen, Director-General, said high priority items would be news, weather forecasts, TV schedules, consumer affairs, air and ground traffic reports, racing results and stock-exchange prices

But the SABC had still to decide on exact content. The BBC Ceefax service was being used as a guide, but final decisions would depend on South Africans' tastes

The bulletins would be in the form of electronic pages that would scroll from top to bottom of screens

Mr Eksteen said standard sets would be capable of receiving the new service — without extra costs on either tariff or service fees, but only during the specific hours devoted to test-pattern broadcasts, and

with no individual choice of topic selection

And he added that the service would be available in normal TV broadcast times only if TV sets were equipped with special decoders and remote control keypads

He admitted that the cost of conversions to older TV sets would be prohibitive

The extra devices will be essential if viewers want to "freeze" the scroll to examine items more closely, such as racing results or stock exchange prices

The devices would also be necessary to receive news flashes on running TV programmes

The new service has been dubbed Teledata and first pilot trials will be confined to the Witwatersrand and Pretoria areas

Mr Eksteen said negotiations were under way with local manufacturers to try to curb the cost of TV set modifications. It was hoped that the decoders would be a standard feature in the new generation of sets — adding about 10 percent to prices

Defence Act *Q. 61. 1619*
28/5/85

14 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any change in the service commitments in terms of (a) section 22(3)(a), (b) section 22(3)(b) and (c) section 44(3)(b)(i) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, is contemplated, if so, (i) what will be the nature of these changes and (ii) when will they take effect,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- (3) whether, prior to this employee's dismissal, he was warned not to display this badge; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) by whom and (d) with what result,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- (1) No Atlantis Diesel Engines (Pty) Ltd is registered as a private company in terms of the Companies Act, 1973, and although the State has made available through the Industrial Development Corporation of SA Ltd share capital for the erection of ADE, the affairs of ADE are run by an independent directorate and management. However, as was mentioned in the reply to Question No 12 of 22 February 1984, the Department of Trade and Industry keeps itself posted of the operating results of ADE
- (2) and (3) As in the case of any business undertaking, labour matters of companies, including ADE, are administered by the management within the framework of the relevant legislation
- (4) Falls away

*16 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department held discussions with a Swaziland delegation on or about 14 May 1985; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) who was present at these discussions;
- (2) whether border adjustments were dis-

cussed; if so, what was the nature of these discussions;

- (3) whether any decisions were reached during the course of these discussions, if so, what decisions,
- (4) whether consultations were held with the governments of any other independent Black states prior to these discussions, if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) with which Black states, (ii) when and (iii) where were these consultations held and (b) what was their response,
- (5) whether the decisions reached at these discussions will be relayed to the governments of any other independent Black states; if not, why not, if so, (a) to which such governments and (b) when,
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 14 May 1985
 - (b) Fleur du Cap Estate, Somerset West
 - (c) A South African delegation led by myself and comprising senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and a Swaziland delegation led by their Foreign Minister, Mr M M P Muni
- (2) to (6) At the conclusion of the discussions I indicated in reply to questions from the media that the two delegations had discussed economic matters and other aspects of mutual concern

It is not customary and certainly not in South Africa's interest to publish the details of discussions between Governments unless they both agree

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask whether it is the intention of the Government to pursue the matter of incorporating a certain section of Kanywane and Ingwavuma in the Kingdom of Swaziland and whether that option has been rejected?

The MINISTER I am afraid that the answer to that lies within the area of authority of my colleague who is not present here I therefore cannot reply to that

Mr P G SOAL Are you not a member of the Cabinet?

Greater Soweto *Q. 61. 1622*
47 May R SIVE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the Central Statistical Services have any population statistics for Greater Soweto; if not, why not, if so, what was the population of Greater Soweto as at (a) 31 March 1984 and (b) 31 December 1984?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

- Yes
 - (a) Not available
 - (b) Not available

Data collected at population censuses only 1980 Census figure was 871 187 information regarding the 1985 Population Census is not available as yet

Telephone tapping *Q. 61. 1623*
28/5/85
*18 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of the (i) South African Police and/or (ii) security branch of the South African Police has requested the Minister of Communications or the

15 Dr A L BORLAINE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

Atlantis Diesel Engines
Q. 61 1619
28/5/85

- (1) Whether he or his Department monitors the administration of Atlantis Diesel Engines,
- (2) whether he will furnish information on the recent dismissal of an employee of Atlantis Diesel Engines for displaying a badge of a certain organization on his clothes, if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) why and (ii) in terms of what regulation was he dismissed, (b) when was this regulation introduced, (c) who (i) introduced this regulation and (ii) took the decision

functionary in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

DER THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) No
(b) (i) Yes
(ii) No

(aa) and (cc) It is neither the policy, nor the practice to divulge information of this nature

(bb) The Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Deputy Commissioner

Subscription/contribution to certain magazine

*19 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether (a) national servicemen, (b) members of the Permanent Force and (c) any other specified members or employees of the South African Defence Force are required to (i) subscribe to, and/or (ii) contribute in any way towards the cost of, a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this publication,
- (2) whether these persons are entitled to refuse to (a) subscribe to and/or (b) contribute towards the cost of this publication, if not, why not, if so, what is the procedure to be followed

by such persons should they not wish to receive a copy of this publication;

- (3) whether the (a) cost of and/or (b) a contribution towards the cost of a copy of the said publication is deducted from the salaries of any members or employees of the South African Defence Force, if not, in what manner is payment made in respect of this publication, if so,

(4) whether these persons are consulted in regard to the deductions prior to the money being deducted from their salaries, if not, why not, if so, in what manner,

- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No. It is not required of any member or employee of the South African Defence Force to subscribe and/or contribute to the cost of printing the official magazine of the Defence Force, "Paratus". Members of the South African Defence Force were, however, requested to make a voluntary contribution to the printing cost thereof

(2) (a) and (b) Yes Members can indicate in writing through the normal service channels that they do not wish to make the voluntary contribution

- (3) (a) No

(b) Yes, only in respect of members who have bound themselves to making the voluntary contribution

(4) Yes Members were informed via their units that the magazine could no longer be supplied free of charge from April 1985 and that those who henceforth wanted to receive a copy would have to make a contribution to the cost of printing by means of a stoporder on their salaries. Publicity

was also given to this new arrangement in the February issue of the magazine. New entrants to the South African Defence Force are also given the choice of making the prescribed voluntary contribution if they wish to receive the magazine

- (5) No

Mr W V RAW. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell me whether the publication is used to transmit regular monthly messages from the Chief of the SADF to men of all ranks in the SADF and, if so, how will that message be transmitted if they do not subscribe voluntarily?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is correct that messages from the Chief of the South African Defence Force and also other messages of importance to national servicemen and other members of the Defence Force are transmitted to them on a monthly basis by means of the magazine. If members do not receive the magazine they will unfortunately have to make do without these messages. [Interjections] The hon member who now sits laughing will also have to make do without the message and he will be poorer than if he listened to what I want to say. It is a pity that he now does not get the message. The Defence Force will think of methods to bring important messages to the attention of all the members of the Defence Force

Independent state: purchase of car

*20 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department has approved any project, financed in part or in whole with money provided by the Republic of South Africa, which includes the purchase of a car for the head of an independent Black state, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the cost of the car concerned and (c) what is the name of this Black state,

(2) whether the cost of this car was included in the annual grant-in-aid to the independent Black state concerned, if not, from what source did this money come?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND OF EDUCATION, (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

- (1) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(2) No Apart from the budgetary assistance by the RSA, the TBVC states have at their disposal income from their share in the Customs Union income pool, the Rand Monetary Union and other own income sources like taxes. As independent states the TBVC countries determine their own priorities regarding the application of these funds.

Telephone tapping 28/5/85
*21 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 783 on 16 April 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his Staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has requested the Minister of Communications or the functionary in terms of section 118A(1)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (a) and (b)(i) No

- (b) (ii) Yes

(aa) and (cc) For security reasons I am not prepared to divulge the infor-

functionary in terms of section 118A (1) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972; if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

DER THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) No
(b) (i) Yes
(ii) No

(aa) and (cc) It is neither the policy, nor the practice to divulge information of this nature.

(bb) The Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Deputy Commissioner

Subscription/contribution to certain magazine

*19 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether (a) national servicemen, (b) members of the Permanent Force and (c) any other specified members or employees of the South African Defence Force are required to (i) subscribe to, and/or (ii) contribute in any way towards the cost of, a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this publication,
- (2) whether these persons are entitled to refuse to (a) subscribe to and/or (b) contribute towards the cost of this publication, if not, why not, if so, what is the procedure to be followed

by such persons should they not wish to receive a copy of this publication,

- (3) whether the (a) cost of and/or (b) a contribution towards the cost of a copy of the said publication is deducted from the salaries of any members or employees of the South African Defence Force, if not, in what manner is payment made in respect of this publication, if so,
- (4) whether these persons are consulted in regard to the deductions prior to the money being deducted from their salaries, if not, why not, if so, in what manner,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) No It is not required of any member or employee of the South African Defence Force to subscribe and/or contribute to the cost of printing the official magazine of the Defence Force, "Paratus". Members of the South African Defence Force were, however, requested to make a voluntary contribution to the printing cost thereof
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes Members can indicate in writing through the normal service channels that they do not wish to make the voluntary contribution
- (3) (a) No
(b) Yes, only in respect of members who have bound themselves to making the voluntary contribution.
- (4) Yes Members were informed via their units that the magazine could no longer be supplied free of charge from April 1985 and that those who henceforth wanted to receive a copy would have to make a contribution to the cost of printing by means of a stop order on their salaries. Publicity

was also given to this new arrangement in the February issue of the magazine. New entrants to the South African Defence Force are also given the choice of making the prescribed voluntary contribution if they wish to receive the magazine

- (5) No

Mr W V RAW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell me whether the publication is used to transmit regular monthly messages from the Chief of the SADF to men of all ranks in the SADF and, if so, how will that message be transmitted if they do not subscribe voluntarily?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is correct that messages from the Chief of the South African Defence Force and also other messages of importance to national servicemen and other members of the Defence Force are transmitted to them on a monthly basis by means of the magazine. If members do not receive the magazine they will unfortunately have to make do without these messages. [Interjections] The hon member who now sits laughing will also have to make do without the message and he will be poorer than if he listened to what I want to say. It is a pity that he now does not get the message. The Defence Force will think of methods to bring important messages to the attention of all the members of the Defence Force

Independent state: purchase of car

*20 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- (1) Whether his Department has approved any project, financed in part or in whole with money provided by the Republic of South Africa, which includes the purchase of a car for the head of an independent Black state, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the cost of the car concerned and (c) what is the name of this Black state,

- (2) whether the cost of this car was included in the annual grant-in-aid to the independent Black state concerned, if not, from what source did this money come?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND OF EDUCATION, (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

- (1) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away
- (2) No Apart from the budgetary assistance by the RSA, the TBVC states have at their disposal income from their share in the Customs Union income pool, the Rand Monetary Union and other own income sources like taxes. As independent states the TBVC countries determine their own priorities regarding the application of these funds

*21 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 783 on 16 April 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his Staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has requested the Minister of Communications or the functionary in terms of section 118A(1)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) and (b)(i) No
(b) (ii) Yes.

(aa) and (cc) For security reasons I am not prepared to divulge the infor-

mation requested I wish to state categorically, however, that the principle that tapping will only be done in the interest of State security, as stipulated in the Post Office Act, is strictly adhered to at all times

(bb) Lieutenant-general and Rear-admiral *Howard*
251 Guguletu: certain person killed
327 *22 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed by a member of the South African Police in a Gugulethu theatre on or about 11 May 1985, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the name of this person, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death, (d) how many policemen were involved and (e) what was the (i) rank and (ii) length of service of the policeman concerned,
- (2) whether the person killed was being sought by the police; if so, why, if not, why (a) were the police present at this theatre and (b) was it considered necessary to fire,
- (3) whether this incident has been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,
- (4) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident, if not, why not, if so, what action;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) No, not in a theatre, but in a hall in the Ujuntu Community Centre, where a film was being shown

(a) At 01h50 on 11 May 1985

(b) Anthony Mabanga.

(c) In an attempt to evade arrest, a suspect fled into the community centre where he violently resisted arrest. In the ensuing tussle for possession of the policeman's fire-arm a shot went off as a result of which the person concerned was unfortunately fatally wounded

(d) Two members of the Reserve Police Force.

(e) (i) A sergeant and a constable
 (ii) Ten and three years, respectively

(2) No
 (a) and (b) I refer to (1)(c).

(3) Yes, on conclusion of the investigation the docket will be referred to the Attorney-general for his decision

(4) Whether or not criminal proceedings will be instituted depends upon the decision of the Attorney-general

(5) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether there are standing instructions issued to the Police about using fire-arms in crowded places or on streets where passersby might be injured?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply is yes

Mrs H SUZMAN. Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell the House if this is one of the standing instructions which is ignored? [Interjections]

Rape: report

*23 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice.

- (1) Whether he has received the report of the Law Commission dealing with

reform in regard to the laws governing rape, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the recommendations made by the Commission;

(2) whether he intends Tabling this report, if not, why not, if so, when,

(3) whether he intends introducing any legislation during the current session of parliament to give effect to these recommendations of the Law Commission, if so, when;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice).

(1) (a) Yes, on 26 April 1985

(b) and (2) The report was tabled today I therefore deem it unnecessary to list the recommendations now

(3) No, the recommendations are being considered

(4) No statement is called for.

(53) Howard Q. 60/1629
 *24 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(1) Whether he has received any representations concerning a teacher training college for Blacks in the Western Cape, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,

(2) whether his Department intends building a teacher training college in the Western Cape, if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) when;

(3) whether there are any teacher training facilities for Blacks in the Western Cape, if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where are they located,

(4) how many (a) teachers and (b) pupils were there at schools for Blacks in the Western Cape as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.

(1) No formal representations have been received

(2) The Western Cape is one of the areas being investigated by the Department for the possible establishment of a college of education

(3) Yes

(a) A satellite campus of the Cape College of Education

(b) At St Francis, Langa

(4) (a) If the residential areas of Gugulethu, Kaya Mandi, Khayelisha, Langa, Mfulem, Mbekweni, Nyanga, Zwelethemba, Ndulu, Nongubela and Zwelhle are taken into account, the number of teachers in service on 5 March 1984 were as follows

Primary Schools	689
Secondary Schools	174
Total	863
(b) Number of pupils in areas as mentioned in (4)(a) on 5 March 1984 were	
Primary Schools	29 016
Secondary Schools	6 748
Total	35 764

Own Affairs

Chiropractors/homeopaths

*1. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether there are any faculties for the training of (a) chiropractors and

Create a non-racial association for all, Post Office urged

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The South African Postal and Telecommunications Employees' Association has called for the establishment of a staff association for all its employees, regardless of race.

The call was made in terms of a resolution demanding the repeal of all the corporation's discriminatory regulations, passed at the association's biennial congress in Durban at the weekend.

The association has a largely Indian membership.

Its president, Mr Robbie Gobind, yesterday said there were six different staff associations, divided in terms of race and job classification, as well as black workers' liaison committees.

"But our problems are all ba-

sically the same, and it will be much better for us to get together"

He said the move was also vital for the association's attempt to gain affiliation to the Post, Telephone and Telegraph International (PTTI) organisation, based in Geneva.

Mr Gobind said he had held meetings with the PTTI and it was clear that a South African association would not be granted affiliation as long as it was an ethnically-defined body.

In his speech delivered at the opening of the conference, the Minister of Communications and Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik, emphasised that the Department of Posts and Telecommunication had made good progress in using Indian workers' skills in the technical field.

SA big business looks ahead

Plans for a R360-m^{4/9/85} satellite ⁽²⁶⁷⁾

By Michael Chester ^{STAR}

Big business plans to launch a R360 million communications satellite over South Africa by November 1987.

It will be used to map out a new development blueprint for the sub-continent.

The satellite earmarked for the venture is already being made in the United States and preliminary negotiations on the purchase have been opened through an unidentified intermediary.

The project is the brainchild of the South African think-tank, Syncom, which wants the Government to allow the private sector to take over many of the economic roles now controlled by the State

The planners hope the satellite will be financed by the private sector

Heavy emphasis is being placed on the fact that it is a private-sector venture — with no formal Government involvement, which could put the project at risk because of the use of overseas high technology

Planners see one of the main functions of the satellite as a hi-tech information centre to help schools and health centres in remote black rural areas, as well as helping local communities in planning new housing programmes and social services

The proposals were unveiled in Johannesburg today at a national conference called by the Syncom think-tank to exert pressure on the Government to hand over more and more functions to private-sector control and press ahead with promises to dismantle the web of regulations which have held back private business initiatives

Outlines

The conference was sponsored by the Federated Chamber of Industries and supported by the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Initial planning moves for the satellite were outlined by Mr Doug Mills, deputy director-general of the technical division of the SABC, who is expected to take early retirement soon, and is likely to have a leading role in the project.

Clearance

An interim group will be assigned the task of gaining Government clearance for the project

It is hoped that final contracts will be signed by June next year and construction of the earth station — costing about R500 000 and using local industrial resources — will start in November

Mr V H Doolan, marketing director of BMW South Africa, also suggested at the conference that South African Airways, Iscor, Escom and the Post Office were ideal candidates for privatisation

He urged the Government to allow private investors to take over the remaining State share in Sasol

● See pages 4 and 15.

Variety in the Post Office

SUCCESSFUL communication remains the most important factor in the life of modern man. Technological development has not only accelerated the tempo of his lifestyle tremendously but has also created a greater need for effective communication.

At the same time, communication has become so sophisticated as a result of modern technologies that for some time now, it has been possible to communicate with astronauts on the moon.

In South Africa, which has more than three million telephones, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications is responsible for long-distance communication, be it data, image, speech or

mail.

Electronics, optical-fibre cables and laser techniques create endless possibilities for faster and more reliable communication. Combinations of existing technologies such as the telephone, television and powerful computers have made possible new services such as teletex, videotex and video conference

Fully automatic sorting machines with optical character-reading apparatus can already sort letters at a speed of 30.000 per hour.

DYNAMIC

To render an effective service in all these fields, it is of prime importance to have dynamic staff, because in spite of automation it is still man who must plan, develop, manufacture, install and maintain.

As a result, the Post Office employs people in just about all professions and trades, from university and technikon graduates in accountancy, computer science, engineering, languages, and statistics, to school-leavers with Standard 8 who can receive in-service clerical training for counter, telegraph or sorting work.

And matriculants can even attend university with post office assistance to study relevant courses.

Those who do not want to attend university can receive post-school training in several fields and earn a salary at the same time.

Matriculants with mathematics and science as well as technical aptitude can undergo the three-year training for qualification as technician. A technician is responsible for the installation and maintenance of the telecommunications network. Further study is encouraged and technicians can qualify as technologists.

From matriculants

Cape Herald

CAREERS

without mathematics or a technical aptitude, there is an interesting variety of work opportunities as clerk. Those with an aptitude for figures can fill posts in the accounts section and those with a special aptitude for languages and writing can do correspondence, research and formulate policies in head office or regional offices.

MECHANICS

Those with a technical ability can receive three years' training as telecom electricians or telecom mechanics. Electricians are responsible for the construction and maintenance of overhead and underground communication lines, the joining and repair of cables and the installation, testing and overhaul equipment and machinery associated with telecommunications.

The Standard 8 school-leaver who is not interested in formal

training, can qualify as telecom assistant or telephonist through in-service training (males who have only Standard 7 are also considered). The telecom assistant is involved in the testing of telephones, soldering of conductors, lubrication of selector mechanisms, etc, and the telephonist operates switchboards in trunk or international exchanges

POSTMAN

The school-leaver with Standard 6 can become a postman. Besides collecting and delivering mail, postmen also transport mail to and from railway stations, seaports, and airports.

Benefits include annual service bonus, ample housing subsidy and good pension and medical aid funds are available, as well as restaurant, sport and recreation facilities in most of the large centres

Career information can be obtained from schools, local postmasters or the Senior Director: Staff, Private Bag X148, Pretoria, 0001

Putco probes free rides

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

PUTCO is investigating the possibility of carrying thousands of pensioners and disabled passengers free.

This undertaking was given at a meeting between representatives of Putco and members of the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu) and the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) in Selby, Johannesburg, last Friday.

A Putco spokesman confirmed the meeting and said a decision would be taken soon.

The unions and the company are to meet again to "iron out" certain issues.

Fare

A spokesman for the unions said they discussed the following:

- the possibility of suspending the fare increases implemented last week,
- the safety of passengers and drivers, and
- the possibility of ferrying pensioners and the disabled free.

In a statement the unions spokesman said Putco has refused to suspend the increases on the basis that it was currently running its operations at a loss of R20 million a month.

Tickets

Putco had also already printed and sold tickets with new prices and could not change that suddenly.

The other reason was that the company was not being subsidised enough by the government.

However, Putco has promised that should the Government increase the subsidy they might consider scrapping the increases. Putco has also undertaken to improve its services, safety and general operation.

Strategies

"We have been given an assurance that if we come with a system of control, then our pensioners and disabled people might be ferried free," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the two unions would meet urgently to devise strategies and method of control that may be introduced so that Putco could implement this decision quickly.

Putco said it was not prepared to release details of the meeting because "we do not wish to prejudice further discussions," the spokesman added.

CAPL Times 10/12/85 (287)

30pc increase in cost of postage abroad

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The cost of postage abroad will increase by an average of 30 percent in the New Year, the Minister of Communications, Dr L A P A Munnik, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

Details of the increase will be announced soon in the Government Gazette.

A spokesman for the Post Office said yesterday that the 12c charge for letters posted inland would remain the same.

Dr Munnik said the increases were "beyond the control of the SA Post Office" and that rates for ordinary postal items, airmail items and parcels to destinations abroad would increase from January 1.

"Part of the hike was the result of a worldwide increase in international tariffs, and this, together with the negative effect of the present exchange rate, made the increases unavoidable," he said.

Dr Munnik said that in terms of international mail arrangements, payments were made to foreign postal administrations for the handling, transport and delivery of postal items from South Africa to destinations abroad.

These payments were based on tariffs and costs prescribed and notified by the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

"The relevant charges are being increased worldwide with effect

from January 1, 1986 when the resolutions of the 1984 Hamburg Congress of the UPU, as well as other international postal practices, come into force," he said.

From January 1 the following tariff increases will be implemented.

Parcels

● Letters sent to all countries abroad by surface mail will increase from 20c to 25c.

● A letter weighing up to 20g sent airmail to the United States will increase from 30c to 40c and to the United Kingdom and most European countries from 25c to 30c.

● A parcel weighing up to 1kg sent by surface mail to the US will increase in cost from R3,70 to R6,00, and from R4,60 to R6,40 to the UK.

● A parcel weighing up to 250g sent airmail to the US will increase in cost from R6,00 to R8,90 and from R5,80 to R7,90 to the UK.

The last Post Office increase was implemented in July 1984.

SABC unveils new stations

By Sue Dobson

The South African Broadcasting Corporation yesterday announced its second major TV 1 schedule change of the past six months

The changes and the launch of two new radio stations, Radio 2000 and Radio Metro, were announced by the director general of the corporation, Mr Riaan Eksteen, who said because of the rationalisation carried out by the corporation recently it was possible to re-allocate transmitters to new services

An SABC spokesman said last night staff members whose posts had been cancelled through the rationalisation process could apply for posts in the new radio stations.

The introduction of the Intelsat satellite "transponder" on July 1 means the SABC can offer Simulcasting

- simultaneous transmission on television of the dubbed material, while the original soundtrack is broadcast on radio

"Netwerk/Network" is to be rescheduled to a later slot and from April 1 there will be a daily 15-minute news bulletin at 5 45 pm. The main bulletin will be between 8 pm and 8 30 pm

Teledata, the SABC's information service launched in the Witwatersrand area last year, will be available to viewers countrywide on the In Vision or Open System from March 1

Announcing the launch of two radio stations, Mr Eksteen said Radio 2000 would broadcast educational programmes, while Radio Metro, broadcasting mainly in English to a black urban audience, would feature news and entertainment

Church Services

METHODIST

CENTRAL METHODIST
Cnr Fritchard and Smal St. 8 30 am Holy Communion, 9 30 am Rev Peter Storey 7 pm Rev David Newby Worker's Worship Wed at 1 15 pm

PRESBYTERIAN

ST COLUMBA'S, 45 Lurgan Rd, Parkview Ministers - The Rev Dr Alan Maker and The Rev Granville Morgan The Revs Marcus and Nancy Hess Organist - Mr N Kriel 8 am Preacher the Rev Herbert Chikomo 9 30 am Preacher the Rev Herbert Chikomo 9 30 am Sunday School 7 30 pm Preacher the Rev Dr Alan Maker.

THE SALVATION ARMY

THE SALVATION ARMY JOHANNESBURG CITY CORPS 121 Rissik St, Braamfontein Sunday services 11 am and 6 30 pm Everybody welcome Enquiries 616-6924

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 31 Streatley Ave, cnr Lothbury Rd, Auckland Park Enquiries to 646-9602. Sunday February 9th, 8 pm Video talk by Krishnamurti Subject The Nature of the Mind A dialogue and discussion

Saturday Prayer

by JOY ANDERSON



This is the time of harvest,
So may I think today
About the "seeds" I'm sowing
What will I reap one day?
Eventually the time will come
When Heavenly reapers make
A judgment on each living soul
The thought of that day
Should make me now prepare
To set aright the wrongs I've done
And turn to God in prayer.

Teachers reject exam date call

By Chris More

More than 200 Soweto teachers yesterday rejected a circular in which the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, challenged the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee to publicly support the examination date set by his department

The decision was taken at a heated meeting called by the Soweto branch of the National Educational Union of South Africa

The meeting resolved that teachers should not be involved in the examinations which are due to begin on Monday

The Divisional Commissioner of Soweto Police, Brigadier J C Coetzee, yesterday banned a closed consultative meeting of the SPCC, the Soweto Students' Congress and the Soweto Principals' Council, which was scheduled for tomorrow

Pupils affected by infectious disease

CAPE TOWN - Hundreds of primary school children at three schools fell victim to an infectious disease this week. One of the schools had to be temporarily closed down

Floreat Primary school in Steenberg was closed for a week after 249 of its pupils took ill

"Symptoms include abdominal cramps, sore throats, headaches and occasional weakness in patients' arms or legs," Dr Reg Coogan, Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, said

Headmasters had been advised to send ill children home immediately to stop the disease from spreading - Sapa

WIZARD OF ID



I HAVE A CL THAT NEEDS A CHARACTER WITNES!

cer and Adrian Fr reports from Rov

Monday sells its wares - anything from leather goods to health products.

by,

R1bn earmarked for capex

BUS DAY

267

12/2/88

PO income hits the R11bn mark

CAPITAL spending by the Post Office reached a record R1,14bn in the 1984/5 financial year, says the annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Of this amount, R997m was used to fund extensions to and modernisation of the telecommunications system.

The report indicates it is possible for the Post Office to generate 35,8% of its capital needs internally.

Operating revenue for the year climbed by R504m (22,7%) to R2,73bn because of growth in services and traffic and rate increases introduced in April 1984.

Operating expenditure was R2,42bn — an increase of R545m (29,1%).

The increase was largely due to general price and cost escalations and greater interest payments arising from higher loan requirements.

At year-end the cost of loans and interest payments had reached R452m.

Because of the increase in postal rates the Post Office was able to reduce its losses on services from R113m to R85m.

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

Cash turnover exceeded the R10bn-mark for the first time to stand at R11,46bn.

Investments in various saving facilities totalled R2,08bn at the end of the financial year, and an increase of R49m on the previous year.

About 242 083 more telephones were installed during the year, a 37,4% growth.

This brought the total number of telephones to 3,9-million.

□ Postmaster-General William Ridgard said in the report that the possible privatisation of State-owned services had become a topical issue over the past year and understandably the Post Office had not escaped attention.

He said the provision and maintenance of data modems, private automatic branch exchanges and motor-phones had been privatised.

Maximum use was made of the services of contractors and consultants for the provision of a large variety of materials and services.

(4) to (6) During the period 25 February 1985 to 15 July 1985, 59 complaints in respect of assault, murder, attempted murder and public violence were lodged against members of the Council. In one case, the accused have already been charged; 2 formal inquiries ordered; in 18 cases the Attorney-General's decision is awaited; 12 cases were undetected, 24 cases were withdrawn; 1 case was unfounded and in 1 case the accused was acquitted.

(7) No

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *17. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

Q. Col 91
 Whether he received any written representations in 1985 from detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, relating to their detention or release, if so, (a) how many and (b) in how many cases did the representations result in the release of the detainees concerned?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- Yes
- (a) 69
- (b) None

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *18. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Q. Col 91
 (1) Whether the South African Police have held an investigation into any matters arising out of the report of the Kannemeyer Commission, if not, why not, if so, into what matters;

(2) whether this investigation has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, what were the findings;

HOA

(3) whether any action has been taken against any members of the South African Police as a result of this investigation; if so, what action in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) Yes, into all the matters which in any way apply to the police
- (2) Not entirely and the findings will not be divulged by me because it is of a purely departmental nature

(3) Regarding the matter which is completed, departmental steps were already taken against three officers, while suitable remedial steps were also taken with regard to the partially completed matters. Because departmental steps which were taken thus far may be of preliminary nature and also because the investigation is of an internal nature, particulars thereof will not be divulged

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *19. Dr A L BORRAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

Black labour
 (1) How many applications for employment of Black labour in the Western Cape were refused in 1985,

(2) how many potential Black workers were affected by these refusals?

†The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (for the Minister of Manpower).

- (1) Three.
 - (2) Three
- Strikes

*20. Dr A L BORRAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1985, (b) in how

many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

†The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (for the Minister of Manpower).

- (a) 381.
- (b) 144
- (c) Disciplinary measures
 Conditions of employment other than wages
 Trade union matters
 Unknown reasons

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *21. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Q. Col 93.
 (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 18 June 1985, a final decision has been taken regarding the resettlement of Black communities; if not, (a) why not, and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken, if so, (1) when and (ii) what is the nature of this decision,

(2) whether any Black communities scheduled to be resettled are still to be moved, if so, (a) why and (b) which Black communities (i) will and (ii) will no longer be resettled,

(3) whether any provision will be made for residents of these communities who do not wish to move, if not, why not, if so, what provision in each case,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) Yes, in regard to various towns No, in regard to others.
- (a) Because the investigation concern-

ing removal or retention of certain towns (which is done mainly on a regional basis) has as yet not been completed and/or negotiations in regard to certain towns have as yet not been completed

(b) In view of the reply to question (1)(a), no indication can be given at this stage. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) and (3) This will depend on the result of the investigation and the agreements referred to in the reply to question (1) Each case will be treated on its own merits and no definite reply can therefore be furnished at this stage. I will however do it as soon as possible

(4) No

HANSARD 18/2/86
 *22. Mr R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications

Q. Col 94
 (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the (a) teledata service and (b) teledata decoder; if not, who is responsible for them; if so,

(2) whether these decoders have been advertised to the public, if not, when will they be advertised; if so, as from what date;

(3) whether these decoders can decode information in Afrikaans; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will Afrikaans decoders be available?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1)(a) and (b) No; the South African Broadcasting Corporation. (2) and (3) Fall away.

*23 Mr P R C ROGERS—Defence [Reply standing over]

HOA

Post Office needs an extra R300-m

20/2/86 STAR 267

PARLIAMENT — The decline in the value of the rand and general cost increases were mainly responsible for the 6,8 per cent increase over the original Post Office Budget, Minister of Communications and Public Works Dr. L A P A Munnik said yesterday.

Introducing the Additional Post Office Appropriation Bill, he said the Bill provided for an additional appropriation of R297,4 million, bringing the total spending for the financial year to R4 674 million.

Giving a breakdown of the figure, he said the following sums were required for operating expenditure:

- R18,58 million for international commitments
- R4,1 million for the hire of overseas telecommunications circuits
- R43,39 million for payments to other countries for telecommunications and postal traffic
- R4 million towards the development of commu-

nications satellite systems

Total expenditure for 1985/86 was estimated at R261,1 million — R51,492 million more than the original appropriation.

Savings of R32,91 million on other items were being used to partly defray additional expenditure, leaving a sum of R18,58 million to be appropriated.

An extra R124 million was needed for the cost of loans and interest payments, of which nearly R106 million was for higher interest payments on foreign loans because of the lower rand/dollar exchange rate, high level of rates, and the debt standstill.

The balance of R18 million was needed for interest payments to the public resulting from a "higher than expected" inflow of money to the Post Office Savings Bank.

Capital expenditure of an additional R113,61 million was needed for telecommunications. This



Dr L A P A Munnik
low rand is blamed

was caused mainly by the less favourable exchange rate and higher GST.

Dr Munnik said cost increases in telecommunications equipment were running at 21 percent a year, and this would increase further as the effects of the rand's depreciation filtered through.

The standard stock capital would have to be raised by R40 million to R229 million to defray increasing prices, and to increase stock levels of catalogue items for the maintenance and extension of the telecommunications system.

HANS SMID Advertisements 267

109 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

Question	Answer
(1)	<p>Advertisements</p> <p>The Natal Mercury 40 263,23</p> <p>The Natal Witness 14 395,04</p> <p>The Star 110 983,36</p> <p>The Sunday Star 2 955,15</p> <p>Verwoerdburg News 480,48</p> <p>Viva Overkrui 828,57</p> <p>Western Transvaal Record 73,92</p> <p>Witbank Nuis 77,95</p> <p>Suidafrika Rundschau 44,55</p>
(2)	<p>Advertisements</p> <p>121 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Education:</p> <p>(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic.</p> <p>(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?</p>
	<p>The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION</p> <p>(1) Nil</p> <p>(2) Nil</p>

HANS SMID Advertisements 267

128 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

Question	Answer
(1)	<p>Advertisements</p> <p>Argus R 446,60</p> <p>Burger R 747,60</p> <p>Cape Times R 173,00</p> <p>Chuzen R 1513,00</p> <p>Daily News R 686,40</p> <p>Diamond Fields Advertiser R 738,76</p> <p>E P Herald R 710,00</p> <p>E L Daily Dispatch R 403,80</p> <p>Friend R 117,60</p> <p>Gensbok R 162,00</p> <p>Highveld Ridge News R 94,08</p> <p>Hoëvelder R 83,16</p> <p>Ladysmith Gazette R 114,78</p> <p>Laëvelder R 180,00</p> <p>Middelburg Observer R 50,40</p> <p>Natal Witness R 107,35</p> <p>Newcastle Advertiser R 467,60</p> <p>Noordelike Stem R 70,40</p> <p>Noord Transvaler R 425,60</p> <p>Oosterlig R 453,60</p> <p>Queenstown Daily Representative R 102,75</p> <p>Stellalander R 48,00</p> <p>Transvaler R 249,60</p> <p>Tempo R 624,95</p> <p>Vaderland R 659,25</p> <p>Volksblad R 499,75</p> <p>Vista R 252,00</p> <p>Witbank News R 67,60</p> <p>Natal Newspapers R 833,19</p> <p>The Star R 1552,32</p> <p>Armed Forces R 504,00</p> <p>Beeld R 1243,20</p>
(2)	<p>The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.</p> <p>(1) R14382,34</p> <p>(2) None</p>

HANS SMID Advertisements 267

129 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

Question	Answer
(1)	<p>Telephone: backlog</p> <p>137 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Communications:</p> <p>What was the backlog in respect of applications for telephone services in 1985 in the (a) Howick, (b) Mooi River, (c) Underberg, (d) Hilton, (e) Kokstad, (f) Matatiele, (g) Nottingham Road and (h) Richmond (Natal) area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?</p> <p>The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:</p> <p>As at 31 December 1985:</p> <p>(a) 348.</p> <p>(b) 78</p> <p>(c) 17</p> <p>(d) 175</p> <p>(e) 14</p> <p>(f) nil.</p> <p>(g) 12, and</p> <p>(h) 31</p>

X

Widman warns of difficulties

BID DAY

Munnik works on postal increases

25/2/86

267

COMMUNICATION and Public Works Minister L A P A Munnik will announce comprehensive postal tariff increases in his budget on March 3, informed sources in Pretoria believe.

In Parliament yesterday Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow) said Munnik should do all in his power to avoid tariff increases in the Post Office budget.

Tariffs were last raised in by an average of 14,6%

When he introduced the R300m Additional Appropriation in Parliament last week Munnik blamed the depreciated rand and inflation generally for the 6,8% 1985-86 budget overrun.

He estimated total spending for the whole of the financial year at R4,674bn.

Munnik warned that increased costs of telecommunications equipment were running at 21%.

The costs would rise further this year as the full impact of the battered rand was felt.

Speaking during debate on the Second Reading of the Additional Post Office Appropriation Bill, Widman said that unless government took urgent steps to

GERALD REILLY
and Sapa

combat inflation, the country would "sink into the greatest difficulties".

Munnik said the 10% pay increases for his 95 000 workers would cost an additional R120m, bringing the PO's total wage and salary bill for the year to about R1,2bn.

Munnik has also indicated that the users of the mail service were being subsidised by the users of other PO services and that this would have to be adjusted.

Economists warned higher Post Office tariffs would give a further twist to the inflation spiral.

The impact of higher PO charges was clear from Transvaal Provincial Administration figures. Last year's 14,6% hike added an additional R560 100 to the province's general administration department alone.

Although the expected increases would be well within the current 20,7% inflation rate, they would be "inescapably" inflationary, it was stated.

Kind of sport	(A) Number affiliated members	(B) Date	Private post boxes
Softball	7 500	85-11-12	210. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications (1) Whether there are many applications for private post boxes outstanding at (a) the (i) Rivona, (ii) Sandton, (iii) Northlands, (iv) Benmore, (v) Hyde Park, (vi) Bramley, (vii) Bergvlei and (viii) Wendywood post offices and (b) any other post office or postal delivery unit serving Sandton, if so, how many at each post office or unit, (2) what steps are being taken to satisfy the outstanding applications in each case? The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (1) (a) and (b) No, (2) falls away
Schwinger	3 880	86-01-20	
Cruising	2 185	85-11-04	
Yachting	37 170	85-12-02	
Chess	2 500	85-10-06	
Sheepdog	450	85-11-04	
Fencing	210	85-11-06	
Skiboat Angling	9 879	85-10-30	
Sport for the Deaf	3 300	86-01-10	
Sport for Physically Disabled	4 000	85-11-27	
Game Fish Angling	1 300	85-11-15	
Wrestling	9 370	85-10-09	
Surf Life-Saving	3 350	85-12-03	
Gliding	800	85-11-16	
Swimming	8 844	85-11-13	
Table Tennis	6 400	85-10-16	
Tennis	80 000	85-11-11	
Tenpin Bowling	1 800	85-10-18	
Tug-of-War	2 000	85-12-11	
Trampoline and Tumbling	5 130	85-12-12	
Home Built Aircraft	800	85-11-06	
Endurance Riding	510	85-11-05	
Parachuting	1 100	85-11-16	
Freshwater Angling	7 347	85-12-10	
Freshwater Life-Saving	3 150	85-12-03	
Darts (Men)	6 462	85-10-25	
Darts (Women)	410	85-11-19	
Casting	629	85-11-27	
Vintage Cars	4 000	85-11-19	
Volleyball	1 950	85-11-22	
Soccer (Men)	Not available		
Soccer (Women)	574	85-10-29	
Hot Air Ballooning	52	85-11-16	
Waterskiing—Barefoot	808	85-10-08	
Waterskiing—Racing	580	85-10-02	
Waterskiing—Tournamment	1 852	85-10-07	
Waterskiing for the Physically Disabled	89	85-10-07	
Curling	40	85-11-04	
Ice-Hockey	360	85-12-23	
Ice-Skating	2 749	85-10-31	

for which information is available and (b) how many students (i) can be accommodated at this Academy and (ii) were trained there in 1985;	(2) whether the Academy is to continue operating; if so, why?	(3) whether he intends having an investigation of this nature instituted; if so, what is envisaged in this connection;
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE		
(1) (a) R736 000 for 1985,	(b) (i) approximately 200 full-time equivalent (FTE) students in the academic complex and approximately 50 FTE students in the residence, (ii) headcount of 513, representing approximately 78 FTE students,	(1) No (2) No. (3) Falls away
(2) yes, to fulfil the training needs of the merchant navy		(2) whether he (a) was informed or (b) had knowledge of these visits prior to their taking place, if so, (i)(aa) by whom was he informed or (bb) what knowledge did he have of the proposed visits and (ii) what action did he take as a result, if not, when did he first learn of these visits,
TUESDAY, 25 FEBRUARY 1986		
*1 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:		
†Indicates translated version		
*2 Mr F A MYBURGH asked the State President:		
†The STATE PRESIDENT:		
(1) No. (a) and (b) Fall away		
(2)(a) and (b) After the first visit of June 8, 1985, I was indeed informed that the visit had taken place and that further visits were being planned. This was in keeping with the task of the		

Post Office rates likely to increase

STAR 27/2/86 267

PARLIAMENT — Postal, telephone and other post office rates will almost certainly be increased in the Post Office Budget on Monday

The Minister of Communications, Dr Lapa Munnik, is to ask Parliament to approve a record R5 400 million budget for the Post Office for the coming year

Because the Post Office is largely self-financing, the increase in its enormous expenditure caused by high inflation is almost certain to lead to an increase in service charges

According to the Post Office Appropriation Bill tabled in Parliament today, the total expenditure for the Post Office for the year ending March 31 1987 will be just over R5 400 million

Staff expenses will take R1 500 million, financing costs R665 million and capital expenditure on telecommunications R1 400 million — Political Staff

(a)		(i)	(ii)
1982-83	3 482	276	404
1983-84	3 318	251	038
1984-85	3 984	241	566
1985-86	4 058	233	986

(Figures in (i) included in (ii))

The increase in the personnel comple-

ment in the General Manager's Office is mainly due to the fact that the Chief Accountant's Office (829 units) was incorporated in the Financial Section of the General Manager's Office during June 1983. In addition, 86 units from the Publicity and Travel Department and 53 units from various regions were transferred to the General Manager's office after reorganisation of activities.

(b) (i)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
General Manager	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy General Manager	3	3	3	3	3
Assistant General Manager	11	11	10	10	10
Chief Engineer	2	2	2	2	2
Chief Legal Adviser				1	1

(b) (ii)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
General Manager	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy General Manager	3	3	3	3	3
Assistant General Manager	11	11	10	10	10
Chief Engineer	6	6	6	6	6
Chief Legal Adviser				1	1

Passengers

234. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) What is the value of the fixed assets and materials used for the conveyance of passengers between Pretoria and Mabopane and (b) how many passengers were conveyed in each year since this railway line was put into operation;

(2) Yes. The State compensates the South African Transport Services for a portion of total losses incurred in respect of socio-economical services. Separate calculations for specific services are not made.

The total amounts received, are as follows.

1983/84	R588 million
*1984/85	R405 million
*1985/86	R558 million

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(1) (a) New investment in fixed assets amounts to R146 million and in respect of rolling stock R79 million. Other fixed assets are used in conjunction with other services and cannot be quantified.

(b) 1983 approximately 7 million (Since 22 August 1983 when the

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) (i) 72, and

(ii), (iii) and (iv) none; and

(b) (i) motor mechanic (31), diesel mechanic (10), carpenter (14), painter/decorator (5), plumber (6), welder (5), and electrician (1), as at 14 February 1986

Technicians/postmen

249 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

(a) How many employees in his Department resigned in 1985 and (b) how many such employees were (i) technicians and (ii) postmen?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) 5 576; and

(b) (i) 217; and

(ii) 302

as at 19 February 1986.

Electricians
253. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:
How many (a) Coloured, (ii) Asian, (iii) White and (iv) Black learner telephone electricians completed their training in 1985 and (b) how many electricians in each race group are employed by his Department at present?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) (i) 182,

(ii) 130,

(iii) 945,

(iv) 177, and

(b) (i) 911,

(ii) 577,

(iii) 7 973, and

(iv) 674

NOTE The figures under (b) reflect the position on 31 December 1985 and include all electrician grades except learners

Gainfully employed persons

274 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services.

What percentage of gainfully employed (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were (i) directly and (ii) indirectly in State employ in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

The information hereunder was ob-

tained from the Bulletin of Statistics of December 1985. The percentages were calculated on the total employment in the Republic as in June 1985 for the population groups concerned.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(i)	22,0	16,8	11,7	10,0
(ii)	16,6	10,4	6,9	13,5

HANSEN Telephones
Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications.

How many applications for telephones were outstanding in (a) each departmental region, (b) Johannesburg, (c) Cape Town, (d) Durban, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) East London, (g) Pretoria and (h) Soweto as at 31 December 1985?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(a)	Western Cape	13 115
	Eastern Cape	14 098
	Northern Transvaal	40 763
	Central Transvaal	
	(including Soweto)	31 952
	South-Eastern Transvaal	
	Orange Free State	51 655
	Northern Cape	9 161
	Natal	1 723
		35 107

7. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the end of 1985 at each specified medical school falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

University	White	Coloured	Indians	Black	Other
Pretoria	177	—	—	—	—
Witwatersrand	165	1	21	2	—
Orange Free State	107	—	—	—	—
Stellenbosch	138	8	—	—	—
Cape Town	144	9	7	—	—
Natal	—	5	75	25	1

HANSEN Medical schools
Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What is the present estimated cost to the State of the training per student for the MB Ch B degree at each of the medical schools falling under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(b) The estimates are based on the subsidy formula used for calculating the 1986 subsidies

(a)	Estimated cost per student per annum	University
	R	
	6 444	Pretoria
	6 053	Witwatersrand
	5 736	Orange Free State
	5 556	Stellenbosch
	5 666	Cape Town
	6 150	Natal

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The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND FAIRS:

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (b) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) Approximately R198 900

(b) Between October 1984 and November 1985.

(c) Oversight by the station personnel.

(d) (i) and (ii) Station personnel.

(3) No, as a result of the non-compliance of extant instructions

(4) No, the matter is still being investigated.

(5) (a) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) It is not the policy of Transport Services to divulge information concerning its clients. For the honourable member's information it may be mentioned that 19 accounts are involved and that an amount of approximately R739 600 is outstanding.

(5) Yes, the recovery is done in co-operation with the Consortium of Insurers underwriting Transport Services' Umbrella Credit Account Guarantee

HANSARD Awaiting-trial prisoners
161. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:
What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1985?

HoA

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1985, were as follows:

31 January	19 358
28 February	19 186
31 March	17 997
30 April	18 605
31 May	17 631
30 June	16 896
31 July	17 438
31 August	17 503
30 September	17 718
31 October	18 246
30 November	17 603
31 December	19 649

Crimes against security of State

162. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The figures were as follows on 13 February 1986:

(a) Whites	12
(b) Coloureds	5
(c) Asians	1
(d) Blacks	296
	314

HANS Rail passengers
164. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What percentage of (a) first-class and (b) second-class long distance rail passengers travelled at Government subsidised fares in 1985?

Q COL 244.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND FAIRS:

(a) and (b) During the financial year 1984-85, 18 227 first class and 69 891 second class intercity journeys were undertaken, a percentage of which fares were debited to the Government Ledger Account. These journeys amounted to 3,7 and 4,7 per cent respectively of the total number first and second class intercity journeys undertaken.

Information concerning train journeys undertaken by military personnel is not included as such information is classified

The full costs of train journeys undertaken by Parliamentarians and other dignitaries were debited to the ledger accounts of the instances concerned. Particulars of the number and class of journeys undertaken are not readily available.

Alexandria telephone

187. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) How many telephones were installed in Alexandra Township for (a) private and (b) business purposes in 1985,

(2) how many applications for telephones for (a) private and (b) business purposes were received in 1985 from (i) residents and/or (ii) business persons in this township?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) (a) 143, and

(b) 85;

(2) (a) 412, and

(b) 102

Sandton: post offices/postal services

209. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in 1986; if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

HoA

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Yes.
(i) Alexandra Township;
(ii) a post office; and
(iii) April 1986.

(b) Yes

(i) Bergvlei;

(ii) a private box lobby with 1 400 private boxes; and

(iii) the latter half of 1986

Notes:

(1) In the written reply furnished on 19 February 1985 to Question No 33 it was stated that it was the intention to provide a post office in Alexandra Township by the latter half of 1985. The work has however been delayed as a result of the unrest in the township.

(2) A post office was opened in Malboro on 2 January 1986.

Railway assets/services transferred

218. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services transferred any railway assets and services to the South West Africa Administration; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what was the loss to the South African Transport Services as a result of this transfer for the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

(2) whether any compensation was paid to the South African Transport Services in this regard, if so, what total compensation;

(3) whether railway services in South West Africa are operated at a loss; if so, (a) why, (b) what loss was sustained during the period (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 March 1985 and (ii) 1 April 1985 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

	(i)	(ii)
1982-83	3 482	276 404
1983-84	3 318	251 038
1984-85	3 984	241 566
1985-86	4 058	233 986

(a) (i) included in (ii))

The increase in the personnel comple-

ment in the General Manager's Office is mainly due to the fact that the Chief Accountant's Office (829 units) was incorporated in the Financial Section of the General Manager's Office during June 1983. In addition, 86 units from the Publicity and Travel Department and 53 units from various regions were transferred to the General Manager's office after reorganisation of activities

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
General Manager	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy General Manager	3	3	3	3	3
Assistant General Manager	11	11	10	10	10
Chief Engineer	2	2	2	2	2
Chief Legal Adviser					1

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
General Manager	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy General Manager	3	3	3	3	3
Assistant General Manager	11	11	10	10	10
Chief Engineer	6	6	6	6	6
Chief Legal Adviser				1	1

Passengers

234. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs +

- (1) (a) What is the value of the fixed assets and materials used for the conveyance of passengers between Pretoria and Mabopane and (b) how many passengers were conveyed in each year since this railway line was put into operation.
- (2) Yes The State compensates the South African Transport Services for a portion of total losses incurred in respect of socio-economical services Separate calculations for specific services are not made

The total amounts received, are as follows.

1983/84	R588 million
*1984/85	R405 million
*1985/86	R558 million

248 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) (a) New investment in fixed assets amounts to R146 million and in respect of rolling stock R79 million. Other fixed assets are used in conjunction with other services and cannot be quantified
- (b) 1983 approximately 7 million (Since 22 August 1983 when the

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) (i) 72, and (ii), (iii) and (iv) none; and
- (b) (i) motor mechanic (31), diesel mechanic (10), carpenter (14), painter/decorator (5), plumber (6), welder (5), and electrician (1), as at 14 February 1986

249. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

(a) How many employees in his Department resigned in 1985 and (b) how many such employees were (i) technicians and (ii) postmen?

Technicians/postmen

(a) (i) 182, (ii) 130, (iii) 945, (iv) 177, and

(b) (i) 911, (ii) 577, (iii) 7 973, and (iv) 674

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) 5 576; and
- (b) (i) 217; and (ii) 302

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) How many (i) White, (ii) Asian, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black apprentices were indentured to his Department and (b) in which trades were they indentured as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?
- 267

NOTE: The figures under (b) reflect the position on 31 December 1985 and include all electrician grades except learners

Gainfully employed persons

274 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- What percentage of gainfully employed (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were (i) directly and (ii) indirectly in State employ in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

The information hereunder was ob-

251 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications:

- (a) How many (i) flats and (ii) housing units were owned by his Department, and (b) how many such (i) flats and (ii) housing units had been allocated to non-White employees, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) (i) 1 132, 254, and (ii) 1 943, and

Tough postal budget on cards for Monday

Yesterday in Parliament

Now they want pensions for municipal councillors

Mercury Correspondent

AN ADDITIONAL twist was given yesterday to the controversy over salary increases for parliamentarians with the tabling of a Bill in the House of Assembly proposing that municipal councillors should now for the first time be given pensions

The proposal is expected to add to the controversy over benefits for the country's legislators

The motivation for this latest draft legislation is to provide compensation to the large number of mu-

nicipal councillors who have many years of service

And, in a first response to the recommended large salary increases for Cabinet Ministers and MPs, President Botha yesterday released a statement saying that in view of the public interest the Government intends to announce its decision as soon as possible

This decision, it is reliably learnt, is expected to limit immediate increases to 10 percent across-the-board, and acceptance of the R10 000 payment to MPs to cover secretarial ex-

penses for the year

In his statement yesterday Mr Botha said the report had identified major deficiencies in the remuneration structures and conditions of service of political office bearers

'These deficiencies should be rectified as soon as possible, in phases if necessary,' he said

Mr Botha added that the report required proper study and it was, therefore, impossible and not justifiable to react to the recommendations in a 'hasty and superficial' manner

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—South Africans, already rocked by the rapidly rising cost of living, are in for another shock next Monday when postal tariffs are likely to go up by between 10 percent and 15 percent.

Dr L A P A Munnik will introduce his Post Office budget on Monday and according to the Appropriation Bill published yesterday he will be asking for R5 400 million — a whopping R726 million more than last year's total appropriation

The economy in the past year has not performed any better than the year before and the rand's low rate of exchange, which would have severely affected the price of imported postal and telecommunications equipment, spells bad news for the consumer

Dr Munnik gave advance warning of an increase in tariffs this year during his budget speech last year.

It had been found, he said, that tariffs would have to be adjusted to boost revenue by an additional 10 percent

The extent and even the necessity for an increase would be affected by the economy, said Dr Munnik

And, judging by the performance of the economy and the rand exchange rate, observers believe consumers can expect an average increase in the region of 15 percent.

They point out too that the Franzsen Committee which investigated postal financing recommended that not more than 50 percent of the Post Office's capital expenditure should be financed from loan funds

It appears, therefore, that consumers can expect a substantial tariff increase on Monday

By DIRK VAN ZYL

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Postage on inland standardised postal articles go up by 16,7% to 14c from April 1

And local telephone calls will cost 20% more — up from 10c a unit to 12c

This was announced today by the Minister of Communications and Public Works, Dr L A P A Munnik, when he presented his main 1986/87 Budget to Parliament

Although senior officials were at pains at a Press conference to stress that it was difficult to quantify an average for all the different tariff rises, the increases are aimed at providing R475 million more revenue for the new financial year

This amounts to a revenue rise of about 15%, which can serve as a rough guide to the tariff increase average

Dr Munnik told Parliament factors which had necessitated the rates' rises from April 1 included the downturn in the economy which had negatively affected Post

Post, phones to cost 2c more

Office revenue, while expenditure had increased "considerably as a result of factors beyond our control"

The R475 million revenue rise proposed would not be enough to completely eliminate the estimated operating deficit of R511 million, but would reduce it to R36 million

"I trust that in these circumstances honourable members will accept that this increase is the minimum that can reasonably be introduced," Dr Munnik said

The main rises are

- Inland postage rate for standardised letters, postcards and aerograms — from 12c to 14c (16,7%)
- for both surface and airmail (The first 14c stamp is to depict the Johannes-

burg City Hall)

- Non-standardised letters up to 100g — 19c to 22c (15,8%) for surface mail and 26c to 30c (15,4%) for airmail
- Inland parcels — increases vary around 15c on surface and airmail parcels up to 100g, while a parcel of one kilogram will now cost R1,45 (16% more) surface mail and R2,20 (15,8% more) airmail

- The basic telephone call unit rate goes up 20% from 10c to 12c
- Calls from public telephone will, however, for the present remain 10c a call unit. But the tariff could not remain at this low level indefinitely and it would probably be necessary to raise it to 20c in due course
- Directly-dialled

- Overseas calls go up 2,4% from R4,10 to R4,20 a minute
- Booked calls to countries abroad (to which direct dialling is available) rise 5% from R4 to R4,20
- Telephone rentals — up 22,2% from R9 to R11 a month for residential services and 20% up from R10 to R12 a month for business rentals
- Installation charges — R90 instead of the current R75 (20% up)
- But for social pensioners — those receiving an old age pension, blind people on Government pension and war veterans — the reduced R25 installation fee remains
- Installation charges for indoor extensions, additional racks and other supplementary services

- P O Box rentals rise a whopping 50% a year — R15 instead of R10
- Telex and teletex call unit rates rise 20% — from 10c to 12c
- Telex installation charges remain unchanged, while monthly rentals rise by between R5 and R10, depending on the type of service
- Telegrams — the handling charge rises 13% from R1,15 to R1,30 and the rate for the first 10 words from 60c to 80c, with 8c a word (up from 6c) thereafter
- Overseas telegrams will cost 10c a word instead of 8c (a 25% rise)
- The registration fee for a letter or parcel becomes 65c instead of 55c, while the priority mail

- To insure a parcel for the minimum R50 will now cost 30c (instead of 25c) while to insure it for the maximum R1 000 will cost R2,60 (up from R2,30)
- Commission charged on postal orders and money orders remains unchanged, as do COD service charges

Dr Munnik said the expected total operating expenditure of R3 421 million for 1986/87 was 17,8% higher than in the 1985/86 financial year

It was planned to make available the digitised service — the Post Office's digital data transmission network for high-grade data transmission — to data users in Johannesburg and Pretoria from May this year

The service would in due course be extended to Port Elizabeth, Durban, Cape Town and Bloemfontein

Officials said it was anticipated that the tariff rises announced today would have about a 0,2% effect on the inflation rate

Increase in auto tellers

CAPE TOWN — Telebank clients will soon have access to almost 2 000 automatic teller machines in South Africa, the Minister of Communications and Public Works, Dr L A P A Munnik, said this afternoon

Introducing his Post Office budget to a joint sitting of the Houses of Parliament, he said that the increased facility would be brought about by the interfacings of the Post Office Telebank and Saswitch, a private concern in which the Post Office had acquired an interest

The interface was being developed and was expected to be completed in the current financial year, he said

From April, telephone accounts can be paid through Telebank — Sapa

Handwritten notes: 7c, 14c, 19c, 26c, 30c

Postage and telephone calls to cost more

PO Budget slammed as inflation booster

STAR 4/3/86

267

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Moans, groans and mocking interjections from opposition MPs greeted Dr L A P A Munnik's announcement that Post Office tariffs were to be increased

Dr Munnik, the Minister of Communications, announced increases of up to about 20 percent in telephone, postal and other communications tariffs when he introduced a record R5 400-million Post Office Budget

The Budget was introduced at a joint sitting of the three Houses of Parliament yesterday afternoon

In a statement afterwards, Mr Alf Widman (PFP, Hillbrow), Opposition spokesman on communications, said he was "shocked and disappointed"

"The Minister and the Government are obviously insensitive to the economic situation in the country," he said. The current 20,4 percent inflation rate was the highest for more than 60 years. Notwithstanding this, the Minister had seen fit to increase Post Office tariffs by a considerable amount

Postage of 14c for ordinary letters was a 16,5 percent increase. Telephone calls at 12c a unit was a 20 percent increase

Mr Widman said the substantial across-the-board tariff increases would affect trade, commerce and industry as well as the private individual. It would increase the rate of inflation further

It was appreciated that the Post Office rendered a vital service to the public, but nevertheless its expenditure should be kept down to a minimum

It was now the third successive year that there had been tariff increases. Last year there was a 14,8 percent across-the-board increase. The year before there was a 9 percent across-the-board increase, and this year the average increase was about 15 percent

The New Republic Party's communications spokesman, Mr Brian Page (NRP, Umhlanga) said in a statement. "The Minister shows little imagination in again increasing tariffs to balance the Budget"

The increases, coupled with various other rises, would aggravate the spiral of inflation

The cause of the inflation spiral had to be laid "fairly and squarely at the door of this Government's maladministration of the political and economic affairs of our country", said Mr Page



Dr Lapa Munnik
... record R5 400-million
Post Office Budget.



Mr Alf Widman ... 'State is
insensitive to country's
economic situation'

March 1986

Postal rise increases scepticism

The latest increase of 20 to 50 percent in postal tariffs has increased the market's scepticism about the authorities' attempt to combat our high inflation rate, according to Trust Bank economists.

"All eyes are now on the Minister of Finance to see whether his budget can come up with a credible formula to curb the accelerating growth rate of government expenditure, which is essential to halt the spiralling inflation rate," says the bank's latest rand report

The rand, supported by the Reserve Bank at current levels, is forecast to maintain its current stability. It traded very steady at around 50,45 US cents yesterday against 50,20c for most of last week, and should maintain its level, says Trust Bank

In the longer term, the rand can come under further pressure because of uncertainty about our balance of payments and the tumultuous political situation, says the report

If the economy improves, however, and inflation is brought under control the rand may well strengthen in the medium term.

The liquidity eased in the market as the shortage narrowed to R1,733 billion. The R500-million repurchase aid to the market was extended yesterday.

The key BA rate remained at Tuesday's level of 12,25 percent against the 12,40 percent of a week ago

The market is thin and no cut in the bank rate is anticipated before the budget speech on March 17.

The capital market is quiet but it seems that the President's speech earlier this week and the firmer gold price (\$342,60) improved the sentiment as rates were softer on Tuesday morning.

The 2005 RSA traded at 17,07 percent against the 17,34 percent last week

Deposit rates (percentages) Call 12,50 — 60 days — 12,50, 32 days — 12,25, 88 days 12,75, prime — 15,50 — Sapa

4/3/86 BUS DAY

20% postal hikes could raise R475m

267

POSTAL tariff increases of between 20% and 50% announced yesterday by Minister of Communications and Public Works, Lapa Munnik, are expected to raise an additional R475m for the SA Post Office (SAPO) over 1986/7.

But this will not be enough to entirely eliminate an expected operating deficit of R511m for the year. It should, however, reduce it to R36m, Munnik said.

The increases would push up the inflation rate by 0,5% said Postmaster-General, William Ridgard.

The increases, effective from April 1, are

- Telephone calls basic call-unit rate up 20% from 10c to 12c; calls from public telephones unchanged at 10c a unit.
- Telephone rentals up 22% from R9 to R11 a month for residential services, and 20% from R10 to R12 a month for business purposes. Shared and night-and-weekend services up from R7,50 to R9 (20%) and R7 to R8,50 (21%) respectively.
- Installation charges up 20% from R75 to R90. Charges for indoor extensions up 25% from R40 to R50.
- Telex and Teletex call-unit rates up 20% from 10c to 12c.
- Telegrams handling charge up 13% from R1,15 to R1,30, and the rate for the first 10 words up 33% from 60c to 80c.
- Mail inland postage rate for standardised letters, postcards up 16,6% from

Business Day Reporters and Sapa

12c to 14c; non-standardised letters up to 100g up 15,8% from 19c to 22c

□ Parcels increases of about 15c for parcels up to 100g, with a 1kg parcel up 16% from R1,25 to R1,45

□ PO Box rentals up 50% from R10 to R15 a year

Munnik said that the increases were "the minimum that can reasonably be introduced"

"If the cost escalation of 21% per year at present on the specialised equipment used by the Post Office is taken into account, the proposed tariff increase is moderate indeed," he said.

Ridgard told a Press conference that the inflationary effect of 0,5% would then taper off to an overall 0,2%

These figures were based on investigations of private sector experts after postal tariff increases in the past, he said.

The Post Office did not expect further increases in the coming year and it was policy to try and have any tariff increases approved by Parliament as in the past.

However, he could not give any guarantees, said Ridgard.

The total increases represented a 15% increase.

● See Parliament Page 4, Comment Page 6

● To Page 2

4/3/86 BUS DAY

Postal increase of 20% could raise R475m

267

← ● From Page 1

rise in overall revenue for the Post Office, but were not calculated as an average increase.

"We had a certain figure to meet — R500m — and we adjusted tariffs to get to that figure," he said.

The past had shown that a 15% increase in revenue resulted in an immediate 0,5% rise in inflation, but that this averaged out at 0,2%.

The increases were unavoidable because the Post Office worked on a two-year planning programme and cancellation of any of the capital works would have resulted in many supply companies

being left with idle capacity and massive imported inventory.

The losses could not be carried either, he said.

"We are a business and we are supposed to operate at a profit and we must therefore try to remain as solvent as possible," Ridgard said.

The Consumer Council expressed shock at the increased postal tariffs.

"After the good news of the petrol price reduction, this comes as a cruel blow to consumers from the service sector," said director Jan Cronje.

● See Page 3

COMMENT: Page 6

4/3/86

267

Postal tariff increases shock consumer groups

STAR

By Maud Motanyane and Jackie Unwin

Consumer groups expressed surprise, shock and disillusionment at the announcement of the postal tariff increases of about 20 percent from next month.

"After the good news of the petrol price reduction, this comes as a cruel blow to consumers in the service sector," says Consumer Council director Mr Jan Cronje.

The council feels that inflation cannot be combated in this way.

According to Mr Cronje, a general price freeze now seems to be the only answer.

Price increases of "this nature are exorbitant" and did not bring the solution to the economic problems any closer.

"It is clear that there is no question of supply and demand and healthy competition in this instance and the time has now arrived to seriously consider privatisation of this industry," he said.

Mr Eldridge Mathebula, director of the National Black Consumer Association (NBCA), said: "It is shocking to learn that, in spite of the ever-soaring cost on basic items, the Minister of Communications, Mr L A P A Munnik, will increase the postal rates on April 1.

"After the 10c reduction on petrol, we expected to see prices of basic items being cut down. To our amazement we are still being bombarded with more increases on essentials. The NBCA is much disillusioned by the increase in postal rates.

"We are particularly worried about workers, who are far from home and have to communicate regularly with their families through the post."

Inflation rate


Mrs Joy Hurwitz, president of the Housewives' League, commented: "We are never going to bring our inflation rate down if administered prices are not contained.

"We thought the Post Office department was to have introduced a new productivity scheme. It must have over-expanded somewhere to require these massive increases.


"The Government seems to have forgotten its battle against inflation. There doesn't seem any effort to contain it at all."

Mr Clive Weil, managing director of Checkers, said "It is just disgusting. The Government should be sending the right signals to the consumer of South Africa."


Mr Richard Cohen, director of Pick 'n Pay, said: "The increases will affect us like everyone else. But they will not be passed on to the consumer.



	NOW	FROM APRIL
Telephone Call Units	10c	12c
Direct Dialling Overseas (per min)	R4,10	R4,20
Telephone Rentals (residential)	R9,00	R11,00
Telephone Rentals (business)	R10,00	R12,00
Installation Charges	R75,00	R90,00



	NOW	FROM APRIL
Telex Call Units	10c	12c
Monthly Rentals	up R5,00 to R10,00	



	NOW	FROM APRIL
Postage Std Letter	12c	14c
Non-Std Surface	19c	22c
Airmail	26c	30c
Telegrams (local) per word	6c	8c
Telegrams (overseas) per word	8c	10c



Inland Parcels	up 15c under 100g
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	NOW	FROM APRIL
Post Box Rentals	R10,00	R15,00

"An increase of 20 percent seems to be a very high figure — especially when the Government is trying to reflate the economy. It is another aspect it is not coping with.

"The postal authorities use a lot of trucks. Have they passed on the impact of the lower petrol price?" he asked.

'Too big'

The National Consultative Committee on Post Office Affairs described the increases as excessive and inflationary.

Mr Brian Page, the New Republic Party's postal affairs spokesman, said the 16,6 and 20 percent increases on standard mail and telephone tar-

iffs, coupled with other increases, would aggravate the inflationary spiral.

● If you want to save money it will soon be cheaper to telephone from a public call box instead of a private telephone. The unit basic rate of a private telephone goes up to 12c from 10c. But the unit basic rate from a public telephone remains unchanged at 10 cents. A spokesman for the Post Office said to change the callbox units it would have been necessary to increase the cost on public telephones to 20 cents.

"But it was felt an increase of 100 percent which would have hit people not having access to a telephone was not right," he said.

PO tariff increases are 'exorbitant, inflationary'

AKW 4/3/86 267



Picture PETER STANFORD, The Argus

Smiling faces show the pride of these youngsters who "invaded" the Milnerton estuary area for a clean-up operation. They were among 200 pupils from Seamount Primary School in Milnerton who picked up rubbish as part of their contribution to the Milnerton Environment Advisory Board awareness campaign this month

THE Post Office tariff increases announced in Parliament have been condemned as shocking, exorbitant and inflationary

Telephone, postal and other communications tariffs are to go up by about 20 percent on April 1, the Minister of Communications, Dr Lapa Munnik, said yesterday

Among the increases announced were

- Ordinary letters, postcards and aérograms will go up from 12c to 14c;
- The basic telephone call unit becomes 12c instead of 10c

Telephone rents

- Direct-dialled overseas calls go up from R4 10 to R4,20 and booked calls from R4 to R4,20 a minute

- Telephone rents are increased by between R1,50 and R2 a month

- Installation charges go up from R75 to R90

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on communications, Mr Alf Widman, said the increases would hit trade, industry and individuals and would increase the inflation rate

In a statement he said he was shocked and disappointed at the increases

"Head above water"

"The Minister and the Government are clearly unaware of the seriousness of the economic situation and of the struggle of the man in the street to keep his head above water."

The Government should be doing everything in its power to control the 20,48 percent inflation rate, yet Dr Munnik had imposed increases of up to 20 percent.

"It means less than nothing to say that if inflation is 20,4 percent, then tariff increases just under that are justified," Mr Widman said

The increases would cost the public a further R475-million a year

"Time to stop"

This was the third consecutive year of increases, following rises of 14,8 percent last year and nine percent in 1984. It had become a habit for the Minister to increase tariffs each year

"I think the time has come for this to stop, especially with the high inflation rate," Mr Widman said

The Consumer Council has expressed shock at the tariffs

Its director, Mr Jan Cronje, said "After the good news of the petrol price reduction this comes as a cruel blow to consumers from the service sector"

A general price freeze appeared the only means of combating inflation

Describing such price increases as exorbitant, he said it was time to "seriously consider privatisation of this industry"

Mr Brian Page, the New Republic Party's postal affairs spokesman, said the man in the street would have to dig deeper into his pocket

"The Minister shows little imagination in again increasing tariffs in order to balance the Budget," said Mr Brian Page, MP for Umhlanga — Sapa

MPs not

BU > DAF (267)
4/3/86

PO slashes self-financing

THE Post Office has slashed the self-financing of its capital expenditure from an average 35,8% of the total in recent years to 12,7% this year, Communications and Public Works Minister Dr Lapa Munnik said in Parliament yesterday

It is also abandoning its goal of 50% self-financing in favour of a more flexible policy

Delivering his budget speech, Munnik said an in-depth investigation was under way to determine which self-financing ratio would be suitable under present circumstances

Despite the self-financing cut, the corporation will come to the domestic capital market for only R300m in the 1986/7 fiscal year, according to the budget.

Last year P & T also took about R300m, but this year it looks like a far less demanding amount as it will be spread over a full 12 months

For the final seven months of 1985/86, the remainder of scheduled foreign borrowings was switched onshore after Euro-markets were closed to SA borrowers as a result of the foreign-debt standstill

Economics Staff and Sapa

P & T's savings bank, which offers investors a tax-free return, is believed to have provided a distinct advantage over other semi-State bodies for attracting money. The deposit taking arm, Telebank, took in about R500m last year

Director of finance Piet Jordaan said timing of capital-market issues would depend on the flow of savings into Telebank as well as the pace at which projected revenue grows

Since 1972, the Post Office had aimed to finance 50% of its capital account from own funds and the rest from loans

"The extent to which tariffs can be adjusted to increase the self-financing component of capital expenditure is limited," Munnik said.

As it was the Post Office's intention to keep tariff increases below the inflation rate, an increasing portion of capital investment had been financed from loan funds in recent years

Shock at 'insensitive' PO tariff increases

CHT Times 4/3/86 (257) ~~257~~

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION spokesmen reacted with shock at the "insensitive" and inflationary increases in telephone, postal and other communications tariffs announced during the Post Office budget yesterday

Introducing a record R5 400-million budget, the Minister of Communications, Dr Lapa Munnik, announced wide-ranging tariff increases, averaging 15 percent, would be introduced from April 1

However, the basic telephone call unit will jump by 20 percent from 10c to 12c and regular letters, postcards and aerograms will go up by 16,5 percent from 12c to 14c

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on posts and telecommunications, Mr Alf Widman, said he was "shocked and disappointed" by the increases

'Considerable amount'

"The minister and the government are obviously insensitive to the economic situation in the country . . ."

While the inflation was running at 20,4 percent — its highest level in over 60 years — the minister, instead of taking "every step" to curb inflation, saw fit to increase tariffs by a "considerable amount"

"The minister states that the increase should be kept below the rate of inflation but the government is responsible for the high rate of inflation," Mr Widman said

The New Republic Party's spokesman on posts and telecommunications, Mr Brian Page, said the increases — the third in three years — would aggravate the inflationary spiral, "the cause of which must be laid fairly and squarely at the doors of this

government's maladministration of the political and economic affairs of our country"

Other increases announced by Dr Munnik yesterday include.

- Non-standard letters up to 100g will increase from 19c to 22c (surface mail) and from 26c to 30c (airmail)

- Parcel tariffs increase by around 15c for up to 100g, while a 1kg parcel is up 16 percent to R1,45 from R1,25 surface mail and R2,20 instead of R1,90 for airmail.

- The handling charge for public telegrams increases from R1,15 to R1,30 and the rate for the first 10 words goes up from 60c to 80c, with each additional word going up from 6c to 8c Overseas public telegrams will cost 10c a word instead of 8c.

- Telex call units go up from 10c to 12c, while monthly rentals go up between R5 and R10.

- Directly dialled overseas calls go up from R4,10 to R4,20 a minute and booked calls from R4 to R4,20.

- Telephones rentals are up between R1,50 and R2,00 a month — from R9 to R11 for residential services and R10 to R12 for businesses Shared services and night-and-weekend services go up from R7,50 to R9 and from R7 to R8,50 respectively

- Installation charges go up from R75 to R90, while charges for indoor extensions and other supplementary services will rise from R40 to R50

- Postal and money orders remain unchanged, as do COD services and the 10c call charge from public booths

Dr Munnik also announced yesterday that from April 1 telephone accounts can be paid through Telebank He said the Beltel service, which makes provision for a wide range of facilities, will be introduced to the public soon

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INCLUDE	Aircraft	11	Business	10-13	Court Roll
	Amusement	15	Cinema	6	Crossword
			Classified	14-19	Editorials

POST OFFICE BUDGET

PFP hits at 20% hike

POST OFFICE tariff increases announced yesterday would hit trade, industry and individuals and increase inflation even further, said PFP communications spokesman Alf Widman.



● WIDMAN

Widman said in Cape Town he was shocked and disappointed at the increases.

"The minister and government are clearly unaware of the seriousness of the economic situation and of the struggle of the man in the street to keep his head above water."

Government should be doing everything in its power to control the 20,48% inflation rate, yet Communications Minister Dr Lapa Munnik had imposed increases of up to 20%.

Stiff on staff

THE Post Office's staff had increased by only 0,9% in the year ending January compared with a growth rate of 3,2% the previous year, Communications and Public Works Minister Dr Lapa Munnik said yesterday.

Introducing the Post Office budget at a joint Assembly sitting, he said there was continued growth in most spheres of the department's activities but that in the light of the prevailing economic climate and the necessity to curb spending, personnel growth was being kept to the "absolute minimum".

"Because of the need to curtail expenditure wherever possible, an amount of R10m is being budgeted for in 1986/87 as against R30m in the previous financial year," he said.

For official housing, R10m was being requested, Munnik added. — Sapa

It means less than nothing to say that if inflation is 20,4% then tariff increases just under that are justified," Widman said. The increases would cost the public a further R475m a year.

The minister had budgeted for a 23% increase in expenditure over last year and this, Widman believed, was too much in present economic conditions.

In the past, the Post Office had operated for five years without increases.

This year was the third consecutive year of increases after rises of 14,8% last year and 9% in 1984.

□ The public would have to dig even deeper into his pocket with the increased Post Office rates, Brian Page, New Republic Party postal affairs spokesman, said yesterday.

He added that the 16,6% and 20% increases in standard mail and telephone tariffs, coupled with other increases, would aggravate inflation — Sapa.

New connections

BY THE end of the month 95% of all telephone numbers in the country would be connected to automatic exchanges, Post and Telecommunications Minister Dr Lapa Munnik said yesterday.

He told Parliament that by the end of the financial year the capacity of these exchanges would be increased by a further 290 000 lines.

Munnik also announced the installation of the new motorphone service for the PWV area.

He said direct international dialling had been extended to another 12 countries during the past year.

The minister said the testing phase of the Beltel service, which makes provision for a wide range of facilities such as an electronic mail service, home shopping and banking, would end soon with its introduction to the general public. — Sapa

PO budget slammed as inflationary

DR Lapa Munnik, the Minister of Communications, announced increases of up to about 20 percent in telephone, postal and other communications tariffs when he introduced a record R5 400-million Post Office Budget.

The budget was introduced at a joint sitting of the three houses of parliament on Monday afternoon.

In a statement afterwards, Mr Alf Widman (PFP, Hillbrow), an opposition spokesman on communications, said he was "shocked and disappointed" at the budget.

"The Minister and the Government are obviously insensitive to the economic situation in the country," he said.

The current inflation rate, at 20,4 percent, was the highest in over 60 years.

Notwithstanding this, the Minister had seen fit to increase post office tariffs by a considerable amount.

Postage stamps at 14c for ordinary letters, was a 16,5 percent increase. Telephone calls at 12c a unit, was a 20 percent increase.

Mr Widman said the substantial tariff increase across the board, would affect trade, commerce, industry, as well as the private individual. It would further increase the rate of inflation.

It was appreciated that the post office rendered a vital service to the public, but its expenditure should be kept down to a minimum.

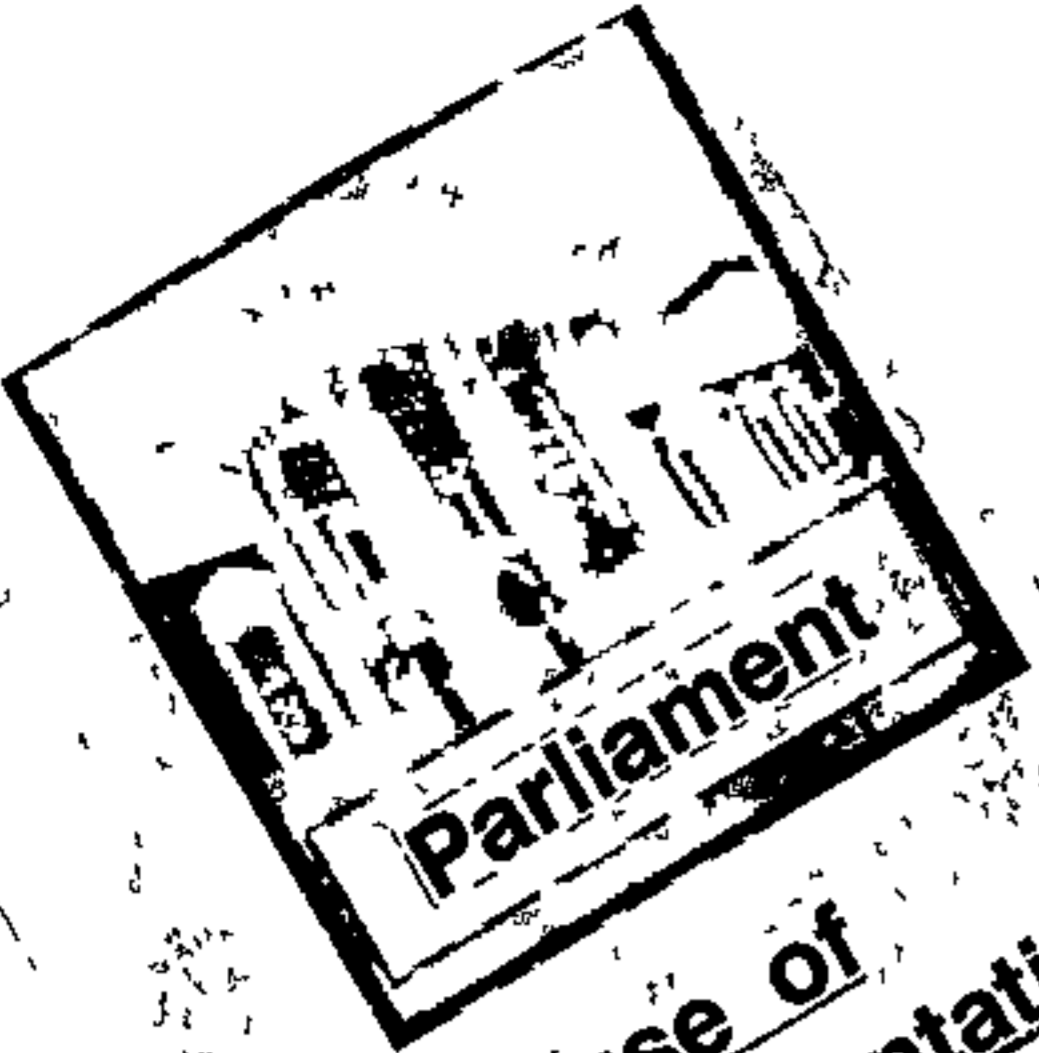
It was now the third successive year that there had been tariff increases. Last year there was a 14,8 percent increase across the board. The year before, there was a 9 percent increase across the board, and this year the average increase was about 15 percent.

The New Republic Party's communications spokesman, Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga), said in a statement: "The Minister shows little imagination in again increasing tariffs to balance the budget."

The increases, coupled with various other increases, would aggravate the inflationary spiral.

The cause of the inflation spiral had to be laid "fairly and squarely at the door of this Government's maladministration of the political and economic affairs of our country," Mr Page said.

SOWETAN 17/2/74



House of
Representatives

Salaries in PO to be equal, says Lapa

20/8
A

CAPE TOWN — Parity of Post Office salaries would be attained by April 1 this year, the Minister of Communications and Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik, said yesterday.

He made the announcement in his reply to the second reading debate of the Post Office budget and said the only outstanding categories to which it applied were typists, trainee technicians, telephonists and telecom trainees. Parity in the other categories had been reached last year, he said.

“Following the plea made in this House today I have decided to bring full parity into working as from April 1, 1986.”

A reduction in Post Office tariffs could only be considered next year if the dollar/rand exchange rate levelled out and the Post Office budget showed a surplus.

Dr Munnik said it was impossible to cut Post Office capital expenditure because of commitments to contracts. Companies which had employed staff to meet obligations would be forced to lay off workers.

Dr Munnik also rejected the assertion that the budget was for “whites only”, saying about 78 per cent of the waiting lists for telephones in South Africa were not for white people.

“We are not spending the money only on whites, it is not a budget for blacks or Indians. It is a Post Office budget,” he said.

The bill was read a second time over the objections of the official Opposition. — Sapa.

POST OFFICE 7/3/86 267

Budget blues

As was to be expected, Communications and Public Works Minister Lapa Munnik passed the buck for the average 15% increase in postal and telecommunications tariffs on to external influences over which he has no control. Singled out for particular blame in his Post Office budget delivered this week in Parliament are the fall in the value of the rand and the debt standstill.

Munnik said tariff increases were kept below the inflation rate "in the national interest." Progressive Federal Party spokesman Alf Widman was unimpressed and accused government of being "insensitive to the economic situation."

Estimated operating expenditure for the coming year is R3,4 billion, up R517m (17,8%), and income is put at R3,2 billion before tariff increases. These will bring in R475m, leaving the operating deficit at R36m.

Key increases, which become effective on April 1, include basic telephone and telex call-unit rates up 2c to 12c, monthly telephone rentals up R2 to R11 for private

services and R12 for businesses; telex rental costs up between R5 and R10, depending on type of service; telephone installation fees up from R75 to R90, basic inland postage rates up 2c to 14c, and rentals for small post office boxes up R5 to R15, medium boxes up R10 to R30 and large boxes up R21 to R56.

Spending last year was about 6,8% up on budget while revenue was expected to be 0,8% below, owing mainly to a slight decline in use of telephones, Munnik said. Cost increases, the weaker rand and higher interest payments for foreign loans contributed to an overall deficit.

Originally the budget had provided for an operating surplus of about R68m and a self-financing ratio of capital expenditure of 32,9%. Munnik said this meant that after defraying the deficit from the provision for depreciation and higher cost of replacing assets, about R183m could be contributed towards capex, reducing the self-financing component to only 12,7%

Capex for the coming year is estimated at R1,7 billion, R286m (19,9%) up. Of this, R1,4 billion is to go on telecommunications. In real terms capital programmes are no bigger than for the past two years; Munnik maintains they were the minimum needed

To spread loan redemption more evenly, Munnik has created a provision for loan redemption which will replace the appropriation for loan redemption repayments previously shown each year. He intends this as the first step to bring average terms of loans closer to the depreciation of assets

Up till now the average redemption period for all Post Office loans was 5,4 years while average depreciation period of assets was nearly 26 years. The Post Office is also investigating more realistic depreciation periods.

It originally envisaged borrowing between R400m and R500m abroad in the 1985-1986 year. Only one foreign loan, a public issue of DM200m (about R130m), was taken up just before the standstill

All things being equal, the standstill would have compelled the Post Office to tap the domestic capital market to a greater extent. But a good inflow pushed up investments from an expected R100m to R560m. For 1986-1987, it expects savings to increase by R400m, pushing total savings over R3 billion.

The Post Office expects to borrow R740m, at least R670m locally R170m from the money market and R500m from the capital market (R200m from two primary market issues and R300m from tap issues and secondary market activity). This means it is to more than double its capital market borrowings, as it borrowed R227m in 1985-1986 (R120m primary issues and R107m tap issues and secondary market activity). With the R220m raised offshore, total borrowings were R447m in 1985-1986

Like Sats and Escom, the Post Office plans to raise no more than R70m offshore in the form of export credit. It is also to repay R97m foreign loans in terms of the debt

compromise, R20m is due for local repayment

But Raath says borrowing requirements could be R200m less than budget "Much depends on savings and revenues" He says the Post Office will borrow on a similar basis as last year, when it raised money in the 3-, 5-, 8-, and 13-year areas. Budgeting to spend R5,4 billion and to borrow R740m leaves around R4,7 billion to finance internally. ■

'21 percent' pay rise for PO employees

CA + FMS 11/3/86
267

Political Correspondent

THE average Post Office worker will be earning 21 percent more in 1986 — and not the 10 percent announced by the government last month

The 11 percent windfall will be achieved by hidden mechanisms such as "notched increases", "restructuring" and certain "adjustments and consolidations" of benefits, Mr Pierre Cronje, the Progressive Federal Party's deputy spokesman on public works, charged in Parliament yesterday

Jargon

This "bureaucratic jargon" explained the difference between the "so-called 10 percent" and the real increase in average salaries and benefits — a difference that amounted to an increase of R122,5-million in the total wage bill, he said

The disclosure is expected to set off a series of competing claims from other branches of the civil service, particularly rail workers, whose demand for a 25 percent increase was rejected by the government only yesterday

"Who is fooling whom?" Mr Cronje asked during the second reading debate of the Post Office Appropriation Bill

'Misplaced'

"In a period when inflation is running at the all-time high of over 20 percent, many people felt a twinge of sympathy for the Post Office when the increase of 10 percent was announced," he said

This gave the impression that the average Post Office worker would be 10 percent worse off in 1986, "but when the figures are studied more carefully, it would appear that this sympathy is rather misplaced"

"The truth of the matter is that purely in cash terms, the average Post Office worker will be earning 21 percent more in 1986 than in 1985"

Mr Cronje said that in 1985 the average worker earned R7 700 in salary, while his pension, medical aid, housing subsidies and overtime brought this to R13 114

'Smooth ride'

In 1986 the average salary will be R9 270 (21 percent up on last year), while the total package, including benefits, will be R15 705 (19 percent up on last year)

Post Office workers, said Mr Cronje, were having "a pretty smooth ride through the economic storm caused by their political masters"

"When one considers that in fact not a single employee was laid off during this recession, whereas in the private sector lay-offs and bankruptcies and even wage reductions rather than increase are the order of the day," he said

Mr Cronje said "one can only hope" the 21 percent increase applied equally to workers at both ends of the pay scale

"But if any worker who is on a fixed scale should find that he gets only the 10 percent increase, he must realize that one of his colleagues is better off by 30 percent

"Or, can the minister assure us that increases for those at the bottom end, who suffer most under inflation, makes up for this discrepancy between the announced 10 percent and the real increase"

The Minister of Communications and Public Works, Dr L A P A Munnik, is expected to respond to Mr Cronje's charges today

'SA's low postal tariffs must increase to provide services

STAK 11/3/86 (217)

PARLIAMENT — South African postal tariffs were too low compared with those of the country's trading partners, Mr Con Botha (NP, Umlazi) said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Second Reading of the Post Office Appropriation Bill, he said the low tariffs in South Africa could only be justified by the large percentage of the population that was still developing.

Tariffs had to generate enough income to provide the required level of postal services and there was no alternative to increasing rates, he said.

A Government subsidy was not a reasonable alternative as this would seriously curtail the post office's ability to determine its own policy.

Another suggested alternative was privatisation but indiscriminate privatisation would limit expansion in all but the most profitable areas.

This policy worked in major Western nations, where the necessary infrastructure had already been supplied and additional requirements could be met from tariff income.

In South Africa, however, the basic infrastructure still had to be provided in many rural areas and strategic communications had to be installed and maintained in the border areas.

Mr Botha said the Post Office Savings Bank should aim to increase its share of domestic savings to between five and 10 percent but that substantial tax incentives would have to be offered to encourage savers — Sapa

CP MP calls for SABC ombudsman

PARLIAMENT — An ombudsman should be appointed to deal with complaints against the SABC, Mr Frank le Roux (CP, Brakpan) said yesterday.

Opposing the Second Reading of the Broadcasting Amendment Bill, he said the corporation was not impartial but was "busy with a determined brainwashing operation that makes you choke".

The SABC had changed from a cultural medium to a propaganda organisation and some of its activities would make the former Nazi propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels, turn in his grave, he said.

Mr le Roux said the SABC dealt politely with complaints but then carried on as before.

An ombudsman, possibly a judge or retired judge, should be appointed to deal with such

charges and keep the corporation "on its toes".

Dealing with a clause in the Bill providing for the SABC to compete with the private sector, Mr le Roux said the corporation wanted to do this while retaining privileges such as not having to pay tax.

If the SABC were to compete with the private sector, an independent broadcasting company should be allowed to set up in competition, he said. Failing that, a council should be set up to monitor the corporation's impartiality.

Mr le Roux also asked that control of the SABC be taken away from the Department of Foreign Affairs and given to the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, where "control belonged" — Sapa

SABC competition with private sector 'unfair'

PARLIAMENT — It was unfair that the SABC should be allowed to go into the video business in competition with private enterprise while retaining its monopoly on radio and television and its tax exemptions, Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea) said yesterday.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Broadcasting Amendment Bill, he said the measure gave the SABC "wide powers" to make audiovisual recordings, to sell them and to form companies to facilitate this.

"The SABC is now going into the video business. Is this privatisation?"

The powers given by the Bill to the corporation or the proposed companies were "easily open to abuse", and were particularly disturbing when read with the section in the original Act that gave the corporation tax exemption.

The measure was "totally contrary to the principle of free enterprise in South Africa" and for this reason the PFP would vote against it.

Mr Swart said the PFP welcomed the amendment allowing for the introduction of subscription television as a move away from the monopoly the SABC had enjoyed.

This was also in the long-term interest of the newspaper industry. However, he wanted to warn those who saw M-Net — the channel to be run by a Press consortium — as an immediate solution to the problems of ailing newspapers that they were wrong.

Mr Swart moved an amendment that the House, while approving in principle of the introduction of subscription television, decline to pass the Bill because "it disapproves of the provision in the Bill which will enable the SABC to compete with the private sector in the open market in respect of the sale and leasing of sound and visual recordings and programmes while enjoying taxation relief denied to members of the private sector engaged in similar operations". — Sapa

STPP (207)

Munnik accused of negligence

PARLIAMENT — Dr Lapa Munnik, the Minister of Communications and Public Works, had been grossly negligent in not explaining how his telecommunications service was going to meet the demands of the electronic revolution, Major Reuben Sive, (PFP, Bezuidenhout) said yesterday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the Post Office Appropriation Bill, he said the flexibility and versatility of a country's telecommunication network was becoming increasingly important.

If the Minister avoided the electronic revolution and concentrated only on improving basic services, he was "fast precipitating South Africa into becoming a banana republic".

"I believe the phone company as we know it is dead," said Major Sive.

"What we have today is a completely new telecommunications business — the business of information movement management.

"That is why I tell this House that we who participate in the telecommunications debate must wake up from our Rip van Winkle sleep. This whole Budget belongs to an era now gone."

There was no question that the Government-sustained monopolies would have to go, but there was a lot of doubt as to how they would do so — Sapa.

Munnik 'negligent'

BDA 14/3/86 (267)
COMMUNICATIONS Minister Lapa

Munnik had been "grossly negligent" in not explaining how telecommunications services were going to meet the demands of the electronic revolution, Reuben Sive (PFP) said yesterday

Speaking in the Committee stage of the Post Office Appropriation Bill, he said a flexible telecommunication network was increasingly important

If the Minister avoided the electronic revolution and concentrated on improving basic services and avoiding luxuries, he was "fast precipitating SA into becoming a banana republic". — Sapa

Express post ^{STAR}
'ineffective' ^{14/3/86} (267)

PARLIAMENT — The express postal system was ineffective and should be phased out or revised, Mr Brian Page (NRP, Umhlanga) said yesterday.

Speaking during the third reading debate on the Post Office Appropriation Bill, he said express deliveries now cost at least R1,80 an item and arrived no sooner than normal mail.

An express item he had posted to his bank manager had arrived after a personal note he had sent at the same time by standard mail. The manager's reply, sent by express post, had arrived after a statement sent by normal mail. — Sapa.

PO tariff rises 'are based on inaccuracies'

14/3/86
STAR
267

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT. — Opposition speakers in the House of Assembly have repeated charges that the Post Office tariff increases were unjustified.

Mr Alf Widman (PFP, Hillbrow) said they had been based on inaccuracies.

Speaking in the Post Office Budget, he said one inaccuracy was that the Budget, framed last August, had been based on a rand/dollar exchange rate of 41c — nearly 10c below the current rate.

Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) also criticised the reasons for the increases.

He accused the Government of giving business a death blow. The increases were unacceptable to business, the PO's biggest client.

The PFP clashed again with Minister of Communications Dr L A P A Munnik on the size of the salary increases for PO employees.

Mr Pierre Cronje (PFP, Greytown) stood by his argument that PO workers would be better off by 21 percent this year, not 10 percent as claimed by the Government.

Dr Munnik again rejected Mr Cronje's argument.

But supporting Mr Cronje's argument, Mr Widman said that not only PO workers, but the whole public service were getting a 21 percent increase. The 10 percent increase, with the reinstatement of the 3 percent salary cut and bonus cheques, added up, in fact, to 21,33 percent.

Mr Con Botha (NP, Umlazi) said it would be a recipe for catastrophe to follow the PFP's "little sums" when dealing with the PO Budget.

Dr Munnik said no appreciation of the major technological developments in the PO had been shown by the Opposition. The new developments had to be paid for, and the only way to do this was through increased tariffs.

He added that the PO had not overspent on any item, but had been forced into a deficit by forces beyond its control.



Dr L A P A Munnik forces beyond control of the PO.

Another undersea cable will be needed

18/3/86
Dowry Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa will need a second submarine communications cable within a few years, says Minister of Communications and Public Works Dr L.A.P.A. Munnik

The next cable would probably be an optic-fibre cable because of its superior carrying capacity, he said at a farewell function in Cape Town at the weekend for Mr John Cottrell, director of the South Atlantic Cable Company

With continued use of satellite circuits, the planned Sat-2 cable would meet South Africa's need for international communications well into the 21st century

"Since the question of a second submarine cable between South Africa and Europe was first looked into four years ago, our need for additional international telecommunications facilities has increased"

The Sat-1 cable was commissioned in 1969 at a cost of R50 million

WANSBAND 17/3/86
GAOL 569
 548 Mr D J N MATEBO asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether emergency telephones have been installed on the national road between Somerset West and Cape Town; if so, (a) how many, (b) (i) what was the total cost of (aa) the equipment and (bb) installing the equipment and (ii) by whom was it supplied and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether tenders were called for in this regard; if so, how many tenders were received,
- (3) whether the lowest tender was accepted, if not, why not,
- (4) (a) (i) how many such telephones have been installed in the Republic to date and (ii) at what total cost and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

- (1) Yes
 (a) 34
- (b) (i) (aa) R114 064,00
 (bb) R131 635,00
 (ii) Philips Telecommunications (Pty) Ltd
- (c) 10 March 1986
- (2) Yes, five companies submitted final tenders.
- (3) Yes
- (4) (a) (i) 103
 (ii) R712 533,30
 (b) 10 March 1986

HOA

Own Affairs.

WANSBAND 17/3/86
GAOL 560
 27 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Whites in the Republic, and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

- (a) (i) Nil
 (ii) 74
- (b) 5 623 Children as at 30 September 1985

Children's Act: adoption

28 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare.

How many White children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1985?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

- 2 657.
- Children's homes/foster care
- 29 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare
- (1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1985,
- (2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

- (1) 2 802
- (2) (a) 1 198
 (b) 616

TUESDAY, 18 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply

General Affairs.

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 11 March 1986.

WANSBAND 18/3/86
GAOL 561
 28 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether there is an unemployment office in Mitchell's Plan, if so, (a) where and (b) when was it opened; if not, (i) why not and (ii) where is the nearest unemployment office to Mitchell's Plan,
- (2) whether any member of his Department has been offered premises for an unemployment office in Mitchell's Plan, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom were the premises offered and (c) what were the (i) terms of the offer and (ii) was the response thereto?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) No
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (i) Suitable accommodation has not been readily available
- (ii) Wynberg
- (2) Yes
- (a) On 8 July 1985 and 26 August 1985
- (b) Pep Stores and the Cape Town City Council
- (c) (i) The terms were considered by the Department of Pub-

lic Works and Land Affairs and are unknown to my Department.

(ii) Both offers were declined because the accommodation offered was considered inadequate and not suitable to meet the requirements

WANSBAND 18/3/86
GAOL 562
 Mr M A PARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

- (1) Whether the National Marketing Council has conducted an investigation into the operation of the Meat Board, if so,
- (2) whether this investigation has been completed, if so,
- (3) whether the council has submitted a report on its investigation, if not, when is it anticipated that it will submit a report, if so,
- (4) whether this report will be made public, if not, why not, if so, on what date?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Agricultural Economics)

- (1) No. The Meat Board's scheme has been investigated by the Committee of Investigation into the Supply Position of Red Meat under the chairmanship of Dr A S Jacobs and is therefore excluded from the instruction to the National Marketing Board
- (2) The Committee has completed it's investigation
- (3) The basic recommendations of the Committee are contained in a report handed in on 13 April 1983
- (4) The report has been made available to the Meat Board and organised agriculture

HOA

Communications needs have grown, so ...

B. DAY
18/3/86 (267)

Second undersea cable will soon be necessary

A SECOND submarine cable will be essential for South Africa within a few years, Communication and Public Works Minister Dr Lapa Munnik said in Cape Town at the weekend.

Speaking at an official farewell function for South Atlantic Cable Company director John Cottrell, Munnik said the new cable would probably be an optic-fibre cable, because of its superior carrying capacity.



● MUNNIK

Together with the continued use of satellites, the planned Sat-2 submarine cable will meet the country's need for international communication well into the 21st century, he added.

"Since the question of a second submarine cable between South Africa and Europe was first mooted

Industrial Staff

four years ago, our need for additional international telecommunications facilities has become increasingly pronounced.

"Four years ago South Africa had direct dialling to 42 countries; now telephone users can dial directly to 60 countries. About 16,5-million international calls were made from South Africa last year, compared with 12-million four years ago.

"These calls are established via 333 circuits in the 360-circuit Sat-1 and via international communications satellites, in which South Africa now leases nearly 1 000 circuits," he added.

Referring to the business community, Munnik said telex and teletex now use these international circuits for almost 1 000 hours each working day.

With the advent of computers, data communication is now the fastest-growing information system, both locally and internation-

ally. Large computers make up about half of the entire computer market worldwide, and they must be able to communicate with each other, the minister said.

"Last year, packet-switching alone (from SA to countries abroad) came to 840 000 minutes, nearly double what it was the year before."

SA's first submarine cable (Sat-1), with its 360 circuits used for telephone, telex, teletex and data transmission, was commissioned in 1969 at a cost of R50m. This amount included sub-stations on Ascencion Island, Sal in the Cape Verde islands and Tenerife in the Canary Islands.

Sat-1 is 10 000km long and stretches between Melkbosstrand in the Cape and Sesimbra, 40km south of Lisbon.

The Post Office holds the controlling share in the South Atlantic Cable Company, which was formed in 1965 on the recommendation of government.

(c) 1984

- 32 persons for 14 days
- 4 persons for 13 days
- 1 person for 11 days
- 24 persons for 8 days
- 13 persons for 4 days
- 66 persons for 3 days
- 9 persons for 2 days
- 17 persons for 1 day

1985

- 505 persons for 14 days
- 462 persons for 13 days
- 146 persons for 12 days
- 54 persons for 11 days
- 23 persons for 10 days
- 37 persons for 9 days
- 15 persons for 8 days
- 14 persons for 7 days
- 20 persons for 6 days
- 42 persons for 5 days
- 4 persons for 4 days
- 4 persons for 3 days
- 405 persons for 2 days
- 193 persons for 1 day

tion and (b) how many of those convicted had previous convictions for the same related offences in respect of each of these categories?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) Charged Males Females (ii) Found Guilty Males Females

	(i) Charged Males	(i) Charged Females	(ii) Found Guilty Males	(ii) Found Guilty Females
(aa) 1981	75	414	68	370
1982	181	712	164	692
1983	87	743	79	698
1984	111	883	107	824
1985	114	855	106	804
(bb) 1981	2	42	1	41
1982	—	36	—	31
1983	6	21	6	21
1984	5	67	5	67
1985	1	89	1	80
(cc) 1981	2	3	2	3
1982	—	3	—	3
1983	1	14	1	14
1984	6	8	6	7
1985	16	23	16	22
(dd) 1981	—	—	—	—
1982	—	1	—	1
1983	1	1	1	1
1984	—	2	—	2
1985	3	6	3	6
(b) 1981	—	—	—	—
1982	—	—	—	—
1983	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—
1985	—	—	—	—
(aa) 1981	—	—	5	134
1982	—	—	34	435
1983	—	—	15	587
1984	—	—	31	607
1985	—	—	44	580
(bb) 1981	—	—	—	5
1982	—	—	—	4
1983	—	—	3	10
1984	—	—	4	58
1985	—	—	—	36
(cc) 1981	—	—	1	1
1982	—	—	—	2
1983	—	—	1	8

Note. The main object of section 50 is not so much aimed at the criminal prosecutions and/or interrogations of detainees, but is primarily aimed to defuse and prevent unrest situations

Q 635 Soliciting/prostitution/brothels/escort agencies
HANSDAY 19/3/86
43 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Law and Order.

In respect of each of the latest specified five years for which statistics are available, (a) how many males and females, respectively, were (i) charged with and (ii) convicted of the offences of (aa) soliciting, (bb) living on the proceeds of prostitution, (cc) keeping brothels and (dd) operating escort agencies for the purpose of prostitution and (b) how many of those convicted had previous convictions for the same related offences in respect of each of these categories?

Males Females

1984	2	5
1985	14	11
(dd) 1981	—	—
1982	—	—
1983	1	—
1984	—	2
1985	1	2

(vii) 217, 133, and

(b) Farnall	68,
Fourways	280,
Olivevale	110,
Diepsloot	59,
Bromhof	214,
Crowthorne	24,

as at 31 January 1986, and

(2) and (3) Bryanston

It is expected that service will be provided to 299 of the 335 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remaining applications will be met as telephone numbers become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services and minor cable works are completed. A 1 048 line extension of the exchange is expected to be taken into service during the first half of 1988

Randburg

It is expected that service will be provided to 279 of the 484 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The 1 840 line extension of the exchange referred to in the reply to question No 88 of 1 April 1985 is now only expected to be completed by the middle of 1986 and the outstanding applications will then be met. A further 1 944 line extension of the exchange is being planned for commissioning during the first half of 1987.

Bennore Gardens

It is expected that service will be provided to 222 of the 261 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remaining applications will be met during the next three months as cable leads become available on completion of minor cable works. An 828 line extension of the exchange is expected to be completed during the second quarter of this year and a further 4 016 line extension is being planned for commissioning during the first half of 1987

Q 637 Telephones
HANSDAY 19/3/86
104, Mr D J DALRYMPLE asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) How many applications for telephone services were outstanding in respect of (a) the exchanges of (i) Bryanston, (ii) Randburg, (iii) Bennore Gardens, (iv) Sandown, (v) Kelvin, (vi) Bramley, (vii) Rosebank and (viii) Sunninghill Park, and (b) any other exchanges serving the Sandton constituency, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) when is it anticipated that the backlog in respect of each exchange will be eliminated;
- (3) what steps are being taken to satisfy the demand for telephones in respect of each such exchange?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) (a) (i) 335, (ii) 484, (iii) 261, (iv) this exchange has been closed and all telephone connections served from it cut over to the Bennore Gardens exchange, (v) 461, (vi) 302,

Kelvin

It is expected that service will be provided to 158 of the 461 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. Further applications will be met as telephone numbers become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services. All outstanding applications will be met when the 2 968 line extension of the exchange referred to in the reply to question No 88 of 1 April 1985 and of which the commissioning has been delayed as a result of building operations is expected to be taken into service during the first half of 1987.

Bramley

It is expected that service will be provided to 136 of the 302 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remaining applications will be met when the 10 392 line extension of the exchange referred to in the reply to question No 88 of 1 April 1985 and of which the commissioning has been delayed as a result of building operations is expected to be taken into service during the second half of this year.

Rosebank

It is expected that service will be provided to 182 of the 217 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remainder of the services will be met as cable leads become available on the completion of minor cable works. The 3 328 line extension of the exchange referred to in the reply to question No 88 of 1 April 1985 is now expected to be taken into service during the second quarter of this year. A further 1 055 line extension is scheduled for completion during the first half of 1987 if nothing unforeseen occurs.

Sunninghill Park

It is expected that service will be provided to 32 of the 133 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remaining applications will be met when a 718 line extension of the exchange is expected to be taken into

service during March this year and as cable leads become available on completion of minor cable works.

Farnall

It is expected that service will be provided to 19 of the 68 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remaining applications will be met as cable leads become available on completion of minor cable works.

Fourways

It is expected that service will be provided to 17 of the 280 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. Further applications will be met as telephone numbers become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services and minor cable works are completed. All outstanding applications will be met when a 908 line extension of the exchange is expected to be taken into service during the second quarter of this year.

Olivedale

It is expected that service will be provided to 44 of the 110 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remaining applications will be met on completion of minor cable works now being undertaken. If nothing unforeseen occurs, the exchange will be extended by 2 760 lines during the second half of this year.

Diepsloot

It is expected that service will be provided to 11 of the 59 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remaining applications will be met as telephone numbers become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services and minor cable works are completed. General relief is dependent on the replacement of the existing Diepsloot exchange by a new exchange unit which will provide 157 additional lines. This unit is expected to be ready for service during the second quarter of this year provided nothing unforeseen occurs.

Bronhof

It is expected that service will be provided to 168 of the 214 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remaining applications will be met as cable leads become available on the completion of minor cable works. A 1 716 line extension of the exchange is expected to be taken into service during the second half of 1987.

Crowthorne

It is expected that service will be provided to 17 of the 24 waiting applicants within the next eight weeks. The remaining applications will be met as cable leads become available on the completion of minor cable works.

Note

In all cases where relief is dependent on the extension of an exchange, new services can, until such time as the extension is completed,

normally only be provided as numbers become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services

Cholera GCSL
 WANSBARD 19/3/86 642
 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month from January 1985 to the latest specified month for which figures are available;
- (2) what steps are being taken to combat the spread of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) Cases of cholera 1985

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Transvaal												
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coloured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O F S												
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coloured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natal												
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coloured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	55	71	102	137	156	35	8	3	1	2	1	0
Cape												
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coloured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Afrikaners only head the SABC

22/3/86
By James McClurg

267

The recently-announced reorganisation of the SABC's management committee may well have practical merits. But any such merits are overshadowed by the stark fact that the corporation's key executive body remains the exclusive fastness of one section of the population. Worse, a section of a section of the population. Every single member is Afrikaans speaking.

Objections to this astonishing situation are not based on anti-Afrikanerism or hostility to SABC. They're based on the belief that domination at a crucial level by any section of the population makes a mockery of the its cultural role.

The licence under which the SABC operates requires it to "afford all the national communities of South Africa the opportunity of achieving full self-realisation within their own cultural and social spheres". As I have asked before, how can this grandiose aim be achieved if those communities are not represented at a level where the major decisions are taken in execution of the broad policies laid down by the SABC's board.

MULTI-CULTURAL PUZZLE

"All communities", of course, does not mean only the Afrikaans and English-speaking. Of its nature, the SABC is multi-cultural. How far from this is the picture presented by the new management committee!

Below that level, Mr Robin Knox-Grant will fill a mysterious new post in which, among other things, he will "act in an advisory capacity".

Is Mr Knox-Grant to be the spokesman for English-speaking interests at near-top executive level? If so, this could at least be an indication that the SABC's conscience is pricking it.

● James McClurg, who for 20 years was a senior executive of the SABC and later director-general of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was asked to analyse the situation at the SABC.

24/3/86 BDA (267)

Mail service to lose R106m

THE Post Office will lose R106m on its mail service in the coming financial year despite tariff increases to be implemented at the beginning of April.

So says Communications and Public Works Minister Lapa Munnik, speaking at the weekend opening of a new R630 000 post office in Heidelberg. Mail

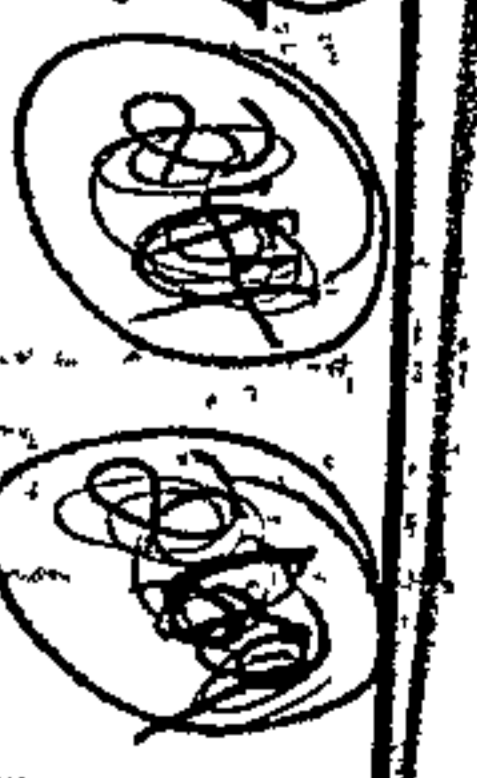
Business Day Reporter

transportation costs alone would amount to R64m for the coming year.

He said despite the slump the Post Office annually handled more than 2bn items of mail. This averaged 5,6-million items a day.

Political comment in this issue by Nigel Bruce. Newsbite by Neil Jacobson.
Headlines

Postal, rail tariffs up today



Dispatch Reporters
EAST LONDON — The cost of living gets its traditional April 1 boost today as increases in postal charges and rail fares come into effect.

Phone calls, letters and telegrams will cost an average of 15 per cent more while train fares increase by between 12.5 and 15 per cent.

According to a statement issued by the Post Office yesterday, postage of a standard inland letter, postcard and aerogramme will increase from 12 c to 14 c. Non-standard inland letters of up to 100 g will

require 22 c postage for surface mail and 30 c for airmail.

Letters mailed with insufficient postage will cost the addressee double the shortfall.

Parcel tariffs increase by about 15 c for 100 g or less, while it costs 16 per cent more to post a 1 kg parcel — R1.45 surface mail and R2.20 airmail.

Rates for telephone and telex calls will now be 12c a call unit and a directly dialled overseas call will cost R4.20 instead of R4 a minute. It will cost R2 more a month to hire a tele-

phone — R11 for a home telephone and R12 for a business service. Installation costs R15 more at R90, while charges for indoor extensions and other supplementary services rise from R40 to R50.

The handling charge for public telegrams increases from R1.15 to R1.30 and the rate for the first 10 words goes up from 60c to 80c. Additional words cost .2 cents more at eight cents each. Overseas telegrams now cost 10c a word instead of eight cents.

The charges for postal and money orders, COD services and calls from public pay phones remain the same.

The series of rail fare increases announced in the February transport budget also come into effect today.

Rail passengers will pay 15 per cent more for main line fares and 12.5 per cent more on suburban lines.

Domestic air fares went up by 15 per cent on March 1.

The Dispatch Umtata bureau reports that Transkei's postal tariffs are to be increased as

from today in line with South Africa's tariffs.

The Transkei Postmaster-General, Mr H S Calaza, said yesterday the increases would boost the country's anticipated revenue by an estimated R3 million a year.

He said the tariff increases could be attributed to a number of factors, including escalating costs of equipment and printing.

In terms of the bilateral agreement entered into between Transkei and South Africa during independence in 1976, Transkei was obliged to follow South African trends regarding tariff adjustments, Mr Calaza said.

"It therefore follows that once South Africa raises its tariffs the others must, of necessity, follow suit because the country that applies lesser rates is bound to lose when delivery and transit charges are shared."

He said Transkei was compelled to pass these costs on to the consumer, not because the department was wary of losing revenue but also because of the country's heavy financial commitment during the next five years.

Mr Calaza also announced that the Transkei Government had, among other things, had a heavy loan commitment in its revised five-year plan to finance new projects.

These included new automatic exchanges, the re-building of rural telephone networks and the introduction of a rural radio telephone system to service hospitals, clinics, police stations and other essential services in remote areas of Transkei.

Mr Calaza said the tariffs that would be of greatest concern to the public were:

- The present 12 c postage on letters goes up to 14 c.
- Registration of postal items increases from 55 c to 65 c.
- Annual rental fees for private boxes and bags increase from R10 and R15 to R15 and R18 respectively.
- Monthly rentals for telephone services increase from R10 to R12.
- Automatically dialled local and trunk calls increase from 10 c to 12 c a unit.
- Telex metered calls go up from 10 c to 12 c a unit.
- Telephone installation charges increase from R75 to R90.
- Restoration fee for a suspended telephone service increases from R20 to R25.

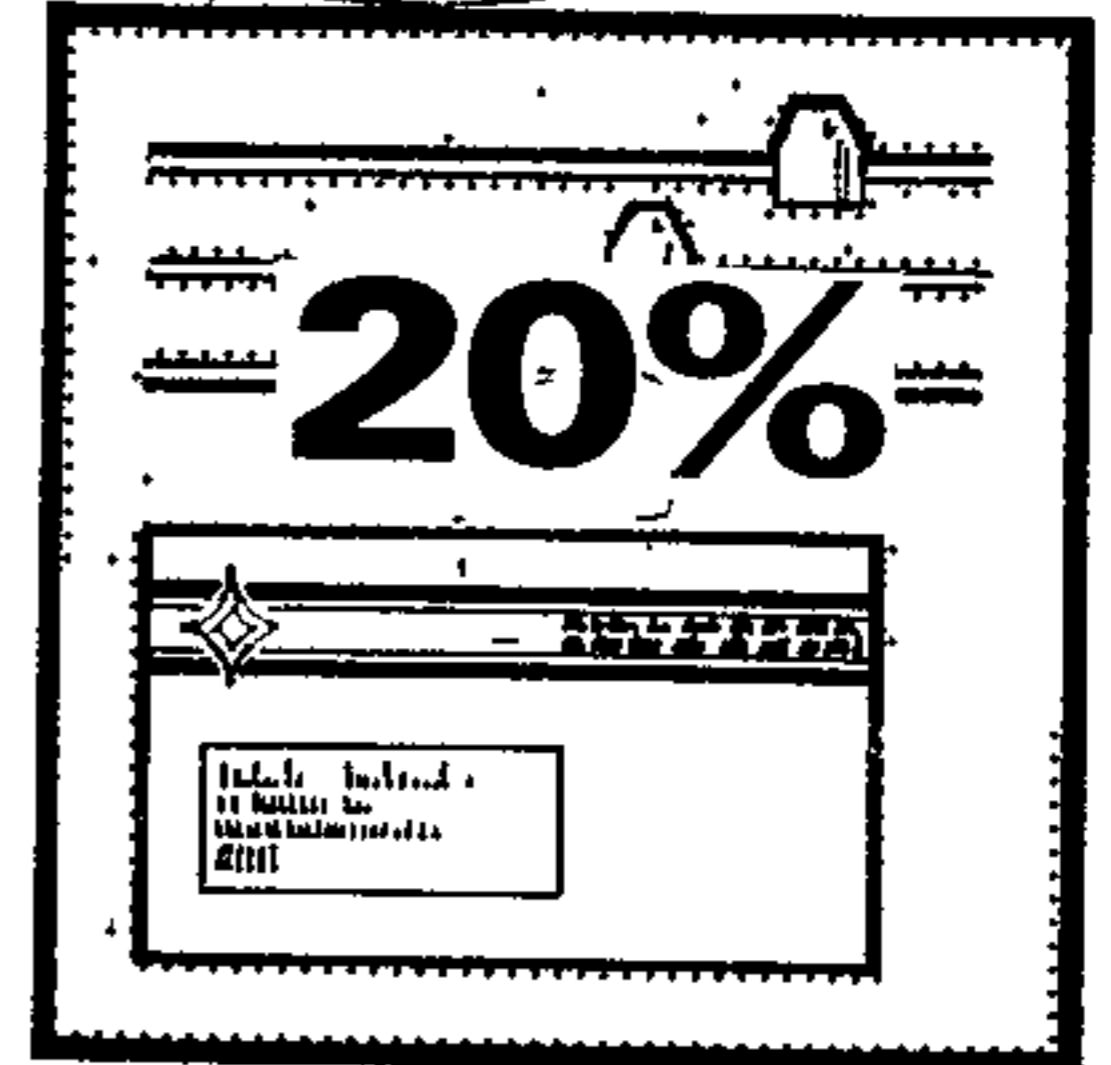
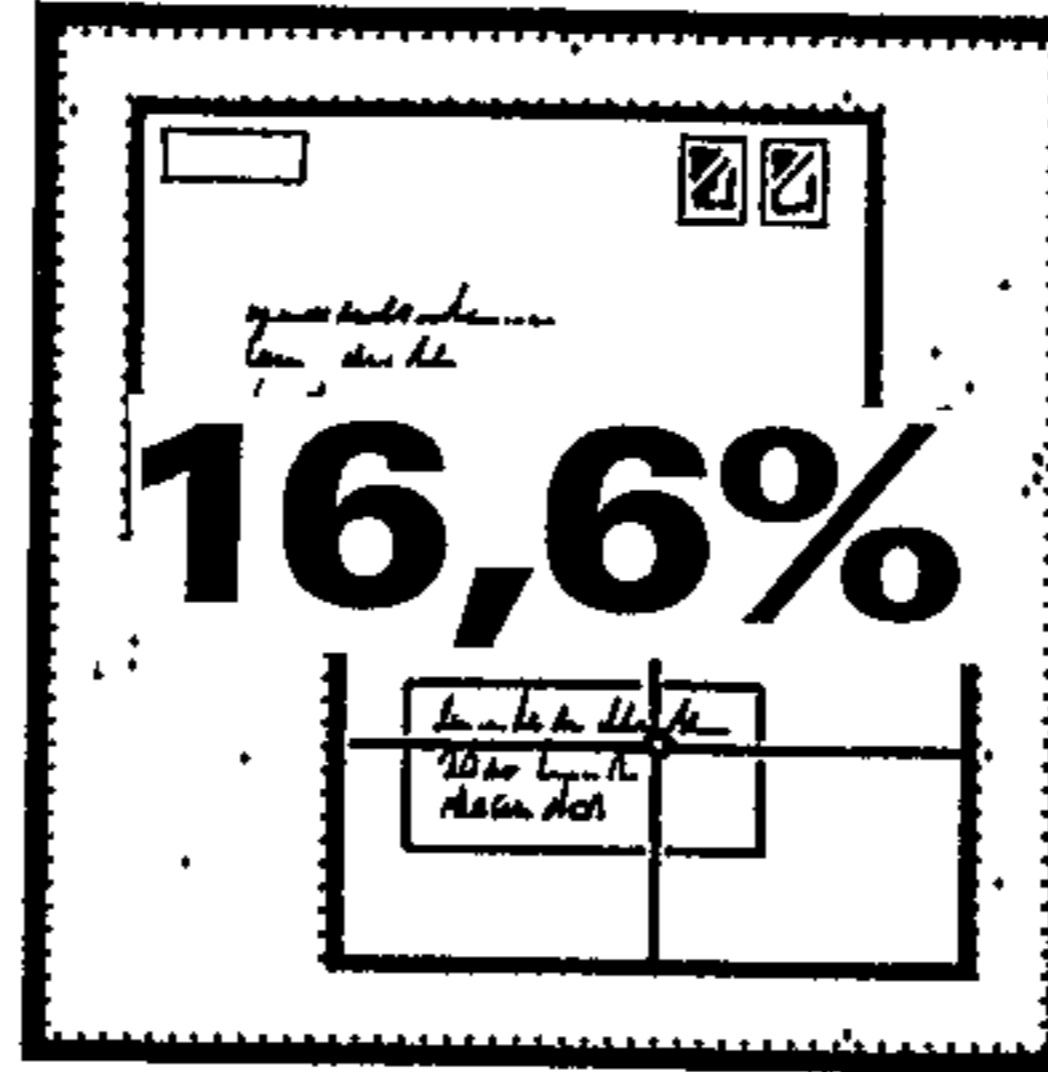
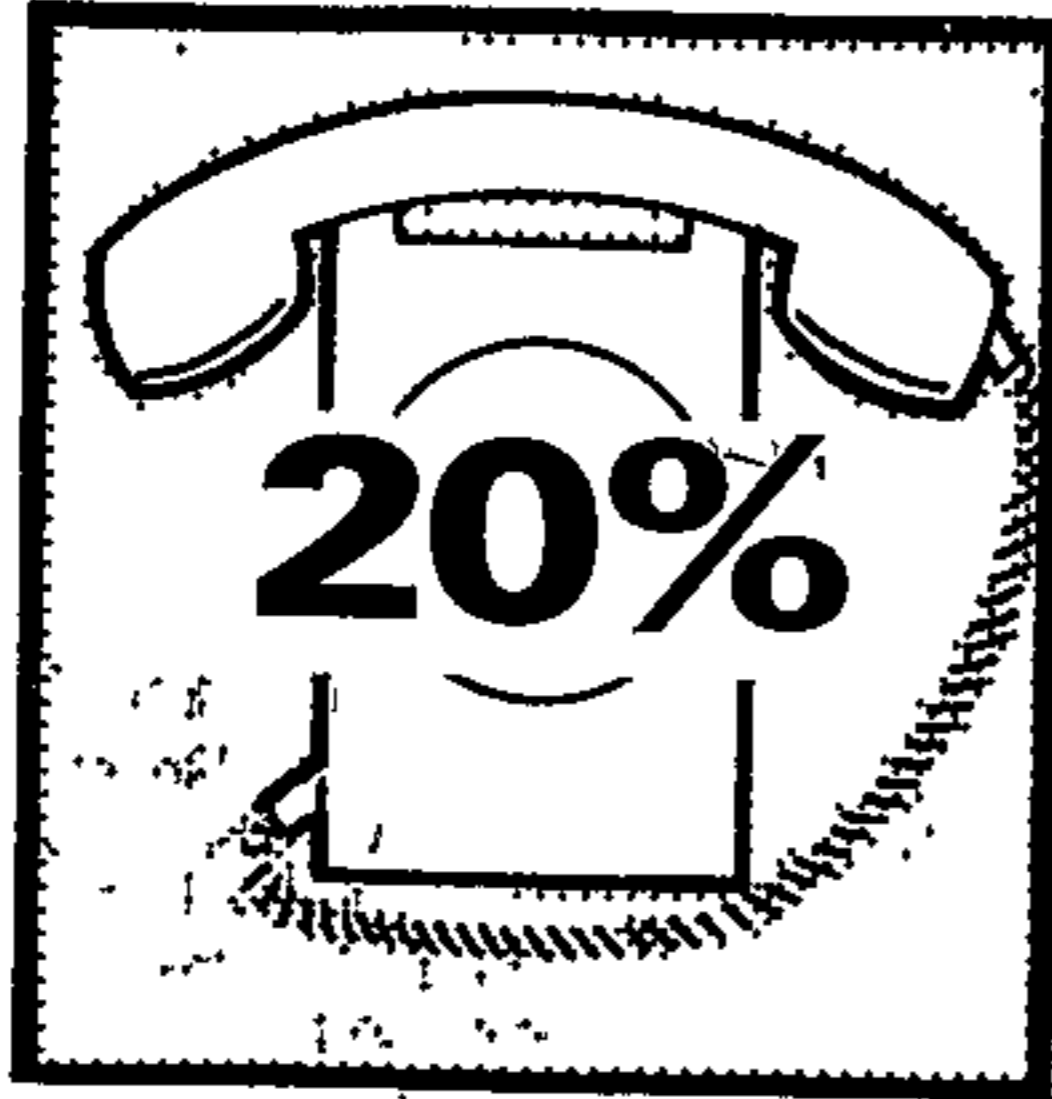
Mr Calaza asked the public to ensure that all mail posted from the beginning of this month carry the correct postage. Anyone in doubt should contact postmasters for assistance.

See also P7.

BUS DAY
11/4/86

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BUSINESS D



Post Office tariffs increase today

POST OFFICE tariff increases of up to 50% come into effect today.

The increases, ranging from 13% for telegrams to 50% for post office box rentals, are intended to head off an expected R511m Post Office deficit in the 1986/87 financial year by bringing in an additional R475m

Here is a list of the new charges you will be paying from today.

TELEPHONES Calls — basic rate up 20% from 10c a unit to 12c. Public phone box rate unchanged at 10c. Rentals — residential services up

Business Day Reporter

22% from R9 a month to R11; business services up 20% from R10 to R12; shared services up 20% from R7,50 to R9; weekend services up 21% from R7 to R8,50.

Installation charges — up 20% from R75 to R90; indoor extensions up 25% from R40 to R50.

TELEX AND TELEGRAMS: Telex and teletex — call-unit rate up 20% from 10c to 12c.

Telegrams — handling charge up 13% from R1,15 to R1,30, rate for first 10 words up 33% from 60c to 80c.

MAIL Letters — inland postage rate for standard letters and postcards up 16,6% from 12c to 14c, non-standard letters up to 100g increase 15,8% from 19c to 22c.

Parcels — parcels up to 100g increase by about 15c each, 1kg parcel up 16% from R1,25 to R1,45

PO boxes — rentals up 50% from R10 a year to R15

APRIL RISES HIT CONSUMERS HARD

2/4/86 SOWETAN
267

CONSUMERS had little to smile about on April fool's day yesterday as postal and rail tariff increases came into effect.

The postal tariff rises range from 13 percent for telegrams to 50 percent for post box rentals but the average increase is about 20 percent

Postal tariffs in price spiral

They are.

- Basic telephone call unit rate up from 10c to 12c. Calls from public telephones are unchanged at 10c a unit
- Direct dialling overseas up to R4,20 from R4,10 a minute
- Telephone rentals (residential) up to R11 a month from R9.
- Telephone rentals (business) up to R12 a month from R10
- Telephone installation charges up to R90 from

SOWETAN Reporter

R75

- Telex monthly rentals up to R10 from R5
- Postage standard letter up to 14c from 12c
- Non-standard surface mail up to 100g increased to 22c from 19c
- Airmail letters up to 30c from 26c.
- Local telegrams per word up to 8c from 6c

- Overseas telegrams per word up to 10c from 8c
- Inland parcels up by about 15c for 100g
- Post box rentals up to R15 a year from R10

The increases are expected to increase total post office revenue by about R475 million.

When the increases were announced by the Minister of Communications, Dr LAPA Munnik, he said although the adjustments would not

completely wipe out the estimated R511 million deficit estimated for the new financial year they were "the minimum that can reasonably be introduced"

Rail passenger fares on inter-city services go up by 15 percent and on commuter services by 12,5 percent.

A first class inter-city rail fare from Johannesburg to Durban rises from R88 to R102, and to Cape Town from R171 to R197

Monthly commuter tickets from Johannesburg to Naledi go up from R48,50 to R55, to Krugersdorp from R54 to R61 and to Pretoria from R88 to R99

The increases are expected to net an extra R27 million for the South African Transport services but rail passenger services are still expected to lose an estimated R1 100 million in this financial year

Mr John Malcomess, PFP spokesman on transport affairs, criticised the increases as unnecessary and inflationary and said they were made against the background of an appreciating Rand and a decline in crude oil prices

SATS increased rail, road and harbour goods tariffs by about 15 percent on January 1 and last month fares on SAA's domestic-service rose by 10 percent.

wives and dependent children (employees in the Airways Department qualify for such a concession after one year's service)

(B) international services of the South African Airways only to members of Management and employees in the Airways Department, their wives and dependent children

(bb) R29,2 million This represents the full fare of all free travel by train during the 1984/85 financial year. It should, however, be pointed out that spare capacity exists on passenger trains. As employees travelling with free passes and at reduced fares take up this spare capacity, hardly any expenditure is incurred in granting such free passes and reduced fares.

In the case of air journeys separate figures for free passes and reduced fares are not readily available. It is estimated that if the full fare would have been raised in the case of employees travelling on free passes and at reduced fares, it would have amounted to R57 million. In respect of these journeys it should also be pointed out that employees are restricted to certain nominated flights outside peak periods thus taking up spare capacity at hardly any loss of income to South African Transport Services.

(2) (a), (b) (i) and (ii) Yes

(aa) The long-standing practice of granting travel concessions to employees of South African Transport Services, which has become a condition of service, is within the accepted principle adopted by various organisations

in allowing their employees certain fringe benefits within their own spheres of activities

(bb) (i) Apart from free passes, privilege tickets (1/4 fare) for train journeys are granted to all employees, their wives and dependent children, and

(ii) Apart from free passes, air travel concessions on the domestic and international services of the South African Airways are granted to employees after completion of 10 years' services, their wives and dependent children. The rebate varies from 75 per cent to 90 per cent depending on the number of years service and/or the positions employees occupy.

(cc) In respect of train journeys the difference between the full and reduced fares amounted to R25,8 million. In regard to the actual cost to Transport Services as well as air journeys please refer to part (1)(bb) of the reply.

(3) Although the difference between the full fares and free passes and reduced fares by train and air amounted to R112 million these journeys to a large degree utilised spare capacity with relatively nominal expenditure to Transport Services

Q. Kei Road Station 15/4/86
 Mr P R ROGERS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

(1) Whether any (a) north-bound and (b) south-bound (i) passenger and (ii) goods trains stop at Kei Road Station if so, (aa) at what times and (bb) on which days of the week in each case, if not.

(2) (a) what trains stop at this station and

(b) (i) at what times and (ii) on which days of the week in each case;

(3) Whether there has been any curtailment in the number of trains stopping at this station; if so, (a) why, (b) since when and (c) what is the nature of this curtailment;

(4) whether there has been any delay in the delivery of (a) mail, (b) small articles and (c) large goods in respect of this station as a result of this curtailment, if so, what is the nature of this delay,

(5) what delivery period can be expected for urgently required (a) mail (b) small articles and (c) large goods despatched to Kei Road Station from (i) East London, (ii) Komga, (iii) Stutterheim (iv) Queenstown, (v) Bloemfontein, (vi) Johannesburg, (vii) Port Elizabeth, (viii) Middelburg and (ix) Burgersdorp?

Goods trains
 Train No 1428 at 10h18 daily
 Train No. 1522 at 10h52 daily.

Southbound
 Passenger trains.
 Train No 54025 at 03h26 on Mondays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Goods trains
 Train No 1413 at 16h30 daily

(2) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Fall away
 (3) Yes

(a) Poor patronage
 (b) 3 February 1986

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.
 (1) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Yes
 (aa) and (bb) Northbound.

(c) Four passenger trains per week in both directions i.e. Northbound, train No 45024 (Monday to Thursday) and Southbound Train No. 54025 (Tuesday to Friday).

Passenger trains
 Train No 45024 at 23h43 on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
 Train No 41018 at 17h45 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

(5) (a) (b) (c) No

(i) Day after acceptance	Day after acceptance	Day after acceptance.
(ii) Same day	Same day	Day after acceptance
(iii) Same day	Same day	Same day.
(iv) Day after acceptance	Day after acceptance	Day after acceptance.
(v) Day after acceptance	Day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance

(5)	(a)	(b)	(c)
(vi)	Day after acceptance	Day after acceptance.	Second day after acceptance
(vii)	Second day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance	Third day after acceptance
(viii)	Second day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance
(ix)	Day after acceptance.	Day after acceptance	Second day after acceptance

Q 1131 Prisoners: deaths
ANSWER 15/4/86
 703. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many sentenced prisoners died of natural causes in 1985;
- (2) how many of these deaths were due to pneumonia?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) Extensive statistics on deaths in South African Prisons during 1985, were furnished on 10 February 1986 in reply to question No 74. The figures which were furnished on this occasion are applicable to both sentenced and unsentenced prisoners.

Of the one hundred and sixty (160) sentenced prisoners who died from natural causes during 1985, twelve (12) died of pneumonia.

Occupational differentiation

Q 1131 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice 15/4/86

Occupational class	Post Classes	Number of personnel	% Salary increase
(a)(i) Customs and Excise Officer	Customs and Excise Officer	504	4.2
Customs and Excise Clerk	Senior Customs and Excise Officer	122	9.3
Revenue Clerk	Customs and Excise Clerk	98	14.0
	Assistant-Revenue Clerk	827	19.6
	Revenue Clerk	2 196	3.5
	Senior Revenue Clerk	422	3.8
	Chief Revenue Clerk	55	16.4

Whether any groups of persons in the Public Service benefited from the process of occupational differentiation in the 1985-86 financial year, if so, (a) what (i) groups of persons and (ii) posts, (b) how many persons were there in each such post and (c) what was the percentage increase in respect of each of these posts?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

All personnel, educators excluded

The reply to the question is presented in the form of a schedule for the sake of convenience. Under each occupational class (referred to as "groups of persons" in the question) the relevant post classes (referred to as "posts" in the question) which benefited from occupational differentiation during the 1985-86 financial year, are shown Opposite each post class the number of personnel and the percentage salary increase are shown.

Occupational class	Post Classes	Number of personnel	% Salary increase
(a)(i) Taxation Officer	Taxation Officer	928	3.2
Master Supreme Court	Senior Taxation Officer	530	7.4
Work Study Officer	Estate Controller	28	12.5
Engineer	Senior Estate Controller	24	12.2
Land Surveyor	Work Study Assistant	31	4.2
Architect	Deputy Chief Engineer	341	7.1
Quantity Surveyor	Deputy Chief Land Surveyor	19	7.1
Avionician	Deputy Chief Architect	39	10.1
	Deputy Chief Quantity Surveyor	21	10.1
	Pupil Avionician	35	24.9
	Avionician	75	7.7
	Control Avionician	8	12.0
Helicopter Pilot	Helicopter Pilot	1	13.3
Aviation Inspector	Aviation Inspector	6	25.3
	Senior Aviation Inspector	4	26.8
	Head Flight Services	1	7.7
	Air Traffic Communicator (White)	58	13.8
	(Coloured/Indian)	0	17.5
	(Black)	0	30.1
	Senior Air Traffic Communicator	6	13.0
	Chief Air Traffic Communicator	1	34.3
	Cadet Air Traffic Controller	20	32.5
	Air Traffic Controller	105	4.1
	Control Air Traffic Controller	7	12.0
	Airworthiness Inspector	8	12.7
	Senior Airworthiness Inspector	4	13.9
	Inspector of accidents	2	12.7
	Senior Inspector of accidents	1	13.9
	Aircraft Maintenance Engineer	3	12.7
	Senior Aircraft Maintenance Engineer	1	13.9
	Assistant Inspector Mining Machinery	0	9.0
	Inspector Mining Machinery	22	5.9
	Assistant Inspector Mines	23	9.0
	Inspector Mines	49	5.9
	Mine Surveyor	22	9.7
	Inspector Occupational Safety (Machinery)		
	Pupil Inspector Occupational Safety (Machinery)	1	39.1
	Inspector Occupational Safety (Machinery)	2	43.1
	Senior Inspector Occupational Safety (Machinery)	24	15.8
	Pupil Inspector Occupational Safety	0	4.8
	Inspector Occupational Safety (Whites, Coloureds, Indians)	10	1.8
	(Blacks)	0	11.2
	Senior Inspector Occupational Safety (Whites, Coloureds, Indians)	13	11.2
	(Blacks)	0	20.3

Hoa

Hoa

Details of first services council

Pretoria Bureau

Details of the areas to be included in the Pretoria and environs Regional Services Council — the first in the Transvaal — have been published in *The Government Gazette*

The Demarcation Board will meet in Pretoria on June 2 to hear evidence and objections to the plans

A map of areas to be incorporated may be inspected at Room 06, 240 Walker Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria

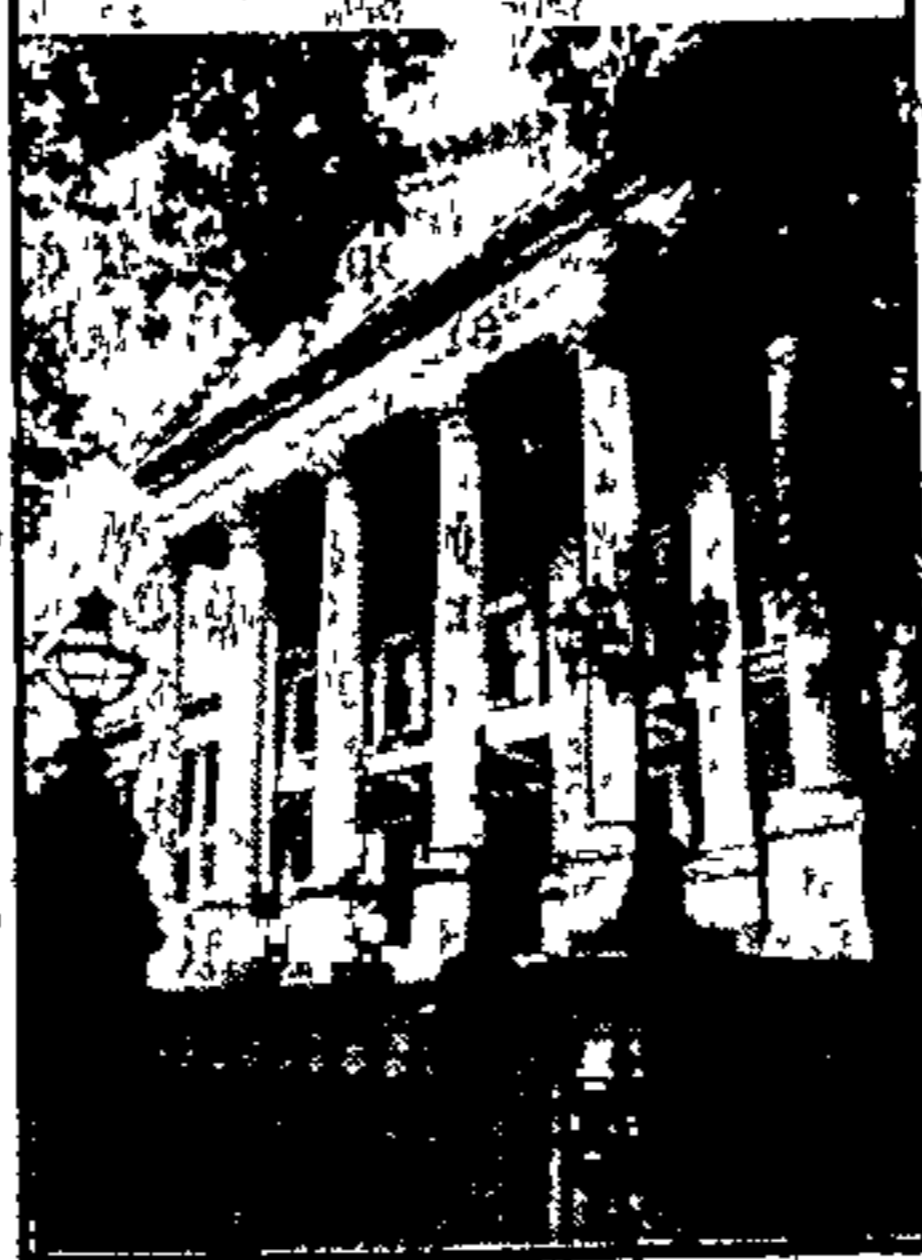
Written objections may be submitted to the Board before May 9

NEW COUNCIL

The new Regional Services Council will include the municipalities of Pretoria, Verwoerdburg, Akasia, Midrand, Brits, Bronkhorspruit, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi and areas falling under the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban areas

These are the community councils of Refilwe, Lethlabile and Zithobeni, the peri-urban local areas committees of Schoemansville, Hamanskraaland Rayton and the management committees of Laudium Eersterus, Primndia and Soshanguve trust area

PARLIAMENT '86



**Munnik defends
expensive flat buy**

PARLIAMENT — The purchase of a flat for the Commissioner of Administration in Twin Towers for R281 147 had been a reasonable price and was an asset to the State, the Minister of Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik said yesterday.

Replying to the debate on his vote in the Budget he said the purchase of the flat should not be seen as a gift but an investment for the State. He said several flats in the block had been sold for much higher prices. The commissioner was a high-ranking official and it was necessary to give him satisfactory accommodation — Sapa.

Postal chief gives go-ahead for black workers' union

STAR 24/4/86 (267)

The Department of Posts and Telecommunications has agreed, in principle, to the formation of a black workers' association, a spokesman for the post office workers said yesterday

This emerged after a meeting held at the weekend between the Postmaster-General, Mr Johan de Villiers, and worker representatives in Pretoria

Mr Vusi Khumalo, a spokesman for the workers, said formation of the association was subject to the following conditions

- That the workers must submit a draft constitution,
- Executive members must be

democratically elected

On parity for workers, Mr Khumalo said Mr de Villiers had defined that as meaning "equal pay for equal qualifications and job opportunities".

He said the Postmaster-General explained that parity on the technical side existed from the rank of technician and senior telecommunications electrician upwards

On the postal side, it started from postmasters, from grades four to one, in that order

"With regard to the ranks that have not yet received parity, Mr de Villiers said parity will be realised possibly with the next general salary reviews"

Waters Police Station and requested a place to live elsewhere because they feared for their lives, possessions etc, seven of the headmen concerned were interviewed. Negotiations were also conducted with a representative of the Western Province Preserving Company, the lessee of portions of the farm Good Hope, for the use of Good Hope in order to settle the people temporarily

(a) (ii) 21 March 1986

(b) The headmen and people expressed their appreciation for the assistance rendered and the Western Province Preserving Company had no objection to the termination of their lease on the portion of land concerned

MOOIPLAAS
779. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development

- (1) Whether any decision has been taken concerning the removal of persons from the Mooiplaas area near East London, if so, what is this decision, if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken,
- (2) whether any persons have been moved from this area to date, if so, (a) how many, (b) where were they moved to and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (3) whether any negotiations have been conducted with any individuals or groups concerning the proposed removal of these persons, if so, (a)(i) with whom and (ii) when and (b) what was the response of the persons concerned?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID.

HoA

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by the Post Office are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

	(i)	(ii)	(iii) and (iv)
(a)	49 240	4 554	1 980
(b)	4 844	468	26 272
(c)	3 662	67	7 806
(d)	1 919	17	145

Notes

(1) The above-mentioned figures reflect the position as at 28 February 1986

(2) The figures under (ii) represent persons employed in a temporary capacity against posts on the fixed establishment and include part-time employees so employed.

(3) Separate figures for casual and regular employees are unfortunately not available. The regular employees included in the figure under (ii) and (iv) consist of unskilled and semi-skilled persons taken into employment against specific posts or employment quotas

Schools' medium of instruction
1017 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services

- (1) Whether the Central Statistical Services keep statistics on the medium of instruction used in schools in the Republic, if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is to be followed to obtain an overall picture in this regard, if so,
- (2) how many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools use (aa) Afrikaans and (bb) English as their medium of instruction,
- (3) how many such (a) Coloured and (b)

Indian (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools offer (aa) Afrikaans and (bb) English as first and second languages, respectively;

(4) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES.

(1) The Central Statistical Service collected statistics on the medium of instruction used in schools up to 1984. The Department of National Education now (from 1985) collates all statistics on schools

(2) (a) (i) (aa) 1 399.
(bb) 51
Parallel medium 163

(ii) (aa) 78
(bb) 13
Parallel medium 71
Combined schools (primary and secondary)
(aa) 241
(bb) 14
Parallel medium 18

(2) (b) (i) (aa) 0
(bb) 310

(ii) (aa) 0
(bb) 95
Combined schools (primary and secondary)

(3) Information not available
(4) First Tuesday of March 1984.

HoA

Name of School	(b)	(c) (i) (ii)	Student representative councils
Pre-primary School Block E	Block E	24 28	793. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid
Primary Schools	Block E	24 20	Whether any schools falling under the control of his Department have student representative councils, if not, why not, if so, how many such councils had been established (a) in total and (b) in each departmental region as at the latest specified date for which information is available?
Khayelitsha No 1	Block E	24 20	
Vusumoya	Block E	24 20	
Nolungile	Terran C	24 23	
Vusamanzi	Terran C	24 20	
Vusihle	Terran C	24 13	
Inyongo	Block C	24 13	
Hombha	Block D	24 12	
Masithandane	Block B	24 17	
Lwandle	Block J	24 21	

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Yes.

- (2) (a) (i) Not available
- (ii) 140
- (b) (i) Not available
- (ii) 806
- (c) (i) Not available
- (ii) 888
- (3) Yes Figures as on 5 March 1985

Note With reference to paragraph (1)(a)(ii) it can be mentioned that the Lubhaza Secondary School started functioning with effect from 1 March 1986

Q 22/1635
MR R C ROGGERS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any members of the United Democratic Front were convicted of acts of violence during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) of what offences were they convicted, and (ii) what sentences were imposed, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Whether a particular accused person is a member of the United Democratic Front, or not, is not necessarily recorded during a criminal trial. The information is therefore not available.

The figure which is furnished is in respect of agricultural machinery classifiable in tariff heading 84 24 of Part 1 of Schedule No 1 to the Customs and Excise Act. It should be noted that agricultural machinery is in the most cases free of customs duty or subject to a relatively low rate of customs duty.

Fertilizers R1 091 475

The above-mentioned statistics are for the year 1984

Q 22/1637
MR K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether his Department produced any information pamphlets or leaflets giving details of the new post office tariffs effective from 1 April 1986, if so, when were they made available to the public for the first time,
- (2) whether these pamphlets or leaflets were available simultaneously in both official languages, if not, (a) why not and (b) in which language were they produced first;
- (3) whether they are to be produced in the other official language; if not, why not, if so, when will these pamphlets or leaflets be available at post offices,
- (4) whether any post offices received any complaints regarding these pamphlets or leaflets, if so, (a) when, (b) which post offices and (c) what was the (i) nature of the complaints and (ii) response thereto,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Pretoria to Postmasters country-wide from 1 to 4 April 1986 and would have reached most of the post offices within a day or two thereafter they would have been available immediately for issue to the public on request.

(2) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

(3) Falls away

(4) The required information is not readily available and to obtain it from the approximately 1 600 post offices in the country would be a task of considerable magnitude which cannot be justified.

(5) No, except that I would like to convey my regret to the users of our services for any inconvenience they may have been occasioned because of the fact that the relative information pamphlet could, as a result of the limited time in which it had to be compiled and printed, not be made available to post offices somewhat earlier. I must, however, emphasize that postmasters were in possession of full particulars of the tariff increases prior to 1 April 1986 and were therefore in a position to deal with enquiries in regard thereto effectively.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) In which Black townships were troops of the South African Defence Force deployed in 1985, (b) what functions did these troops perform in such townships and (c) what total number of persons attached to the South African Defence Force were deployed in these townships in 1985,
- (2) whether any of these troops were national servicemen, if so, how many,
- (3) whether any (a) members and/or (b)

Statistics as on 28 February 1986

Orange Free State Region	24
Northern Transvaal Region	23
Cape Region	38
Orange Vaal Region	6
Natal Region	30
Highveld Region	14
Johannesburg Region	56

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

What amount was collected in customs duties in 1984 in respect of (a) medicines for (i) veterinary and (ii) human use, (b) agricultural machinery and (c) fertilizers?

- (a) (i) and (ii) Separate statistics in connection with revenue in respect of medicines for veterinary or for human use are not available. Revenue in respect of medicines for human and veterinary use is as follows
- Medicines R7 824 660
- (b) Agricultural machinery R103 239

throughout in the buffer zone and adjoining residential areas. One section patrols the buffer zone and the other two sections patrol Munsenville and Dan Pekaarville

The patrols for the buffer zone are maintained for 24 hours per day and the rest at irregular times and routes

(b) (i) The total expenditure will only be determinable when the SA Defence Force has withdrawn

(ii) ± R14 600

(c) (i) None

(ii) 30.

(d) The information supplied above is for the period from 28 January 1986 to 30 April 1986

Foreign correspondents
917. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether foreign correspondents wishing to work in the Republic are required to apply for work permits at South African embassies or consulates prior to travelling to the Republic, if so, (a) what requirements do such correspondents have to meet before being granted work permits, (b) how many applications of this nature were (i) received, (ii) granted and (iii) refused in 1985, (c) what were the reasons for the refusals in each case and (d) which newspapers, magazines or broadcasting companies did the (i) successful and (ii) unsuccessful applicants represent;

(2) Yes

(a) The Department of Foreign Affairs, the Bureau for Information, the Security services and any other department which may have an interest in the subject matter on which reporting is to be done.

(b) In order to obtain recommendations from the above-mentioned institutions to present the Minister of Home Affairs with a balanced evaluation on the desirability of allowing the applicant to enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose requested in the application

what other Departments and (b) for what purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes The completed applications together with the comments and recommendations of the relative Head of Mission are forwarded to the Department of Foreign Affairs for onward transmission to the Department of Home Affairs for consideration and a decision

(a) Applicants must submit applications on the prescribed forms in which they must, inter alia, indicate the purpose and period of their visit Each application is considered on merit When considering applications, special attention is paid to the extent of objectivity towards the Republic which the applicant reflects in his reporting

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) The honourable member is referred to my reply of 11 April 1986 to question nr 687

(c) and (d) It is not customary to divulge reasons for refusals of applications and separate statistics are not kept on this basis either

Cape Province: admission to hospitals

952 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether he has been consulted regarding the requirement that patients seeking admission to hospitals in the Cape Province are to provide the hospitals concerned with their income tax numbers, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what was his response thereto, if not,

(2) whether he will investigate this matter, if not, why not;

(3) whether the Department of Inland Revenue or any office of the Receiver of Revenue will be required to provide any information to the hospital services in respect of any persons making use of these hospitals, if so, (a) what specified information, (b) why and (c) in terms of what statutory provision,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) No

(2) No. It is a private matter between the hospital authorities and the patient

(3) No

(4) It is not deemed necessary to issue a statement on the matter

Own Affair

Construction of houses
71 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works

What amounts were spent by his Department in the 1985-86 financial year on the construction of houses for Whites in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Pietermaritzburg, (d) Pretoria, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) Kimberley, (g) East London, (h) Bloemfontein and (i) Johannesburg?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

R

(a) Cape Town Metropolitan area 14 857 162

(b) Durban Metropolitan area 7 227 789

(c) Pietermaritzburg 497 409

(d) Pretoria Metropolitan area 10 892 656

(e) Port Elizabeth Metropolitan area 3 929 646

(f) Kimberley 830 570

(g) East London 1 382 373

(h) Bloemfontein 3 866 472

(i) Witwatersrand Metropolitan area 17 430 628

TUESDAY, 13 MAY 1986

*Indicates translated version
For oral reply.

General Affairs

State President

Swaziland: coronation of King
The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the State President

(1) What are the (a) names of and (b) positions held by each of the persons who accompanied him to the coronation of the king of Swaziland in April 1986;

(2) whether he or any member of the South

Whether pensions are increased by the same percentage as the salaries of public servants, if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner are increases in pensions determined?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No.

(a) Because salaries are increased for other reasons than civil pensions. Also see (b)

(b) The following factors are taken into account

(i) First and foremost the availability of the necessary funds

(ii) The effect of inflation on civil pensions, (with special regard to the older pensioner) as measured against the consumer price index, without (for obvious reasons) pursuing absolute indexing That is why differential increases are sometimes given, as was the case last year and again this year

(iii) The effect of the possibility of increases to social pensioners

Pensions

898 Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development †

Whether his Department has considered making the announced increase in pensions effective as from 1 April 1986, if so, why was it decided against?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

Yes

(1) Pensions can only be increased with effect from a date determined by the

HoA

availability of funds. If pensions were increased with effect from 1 April 1986 the minimum and maximum percentages would have been smaller in order to remain within the limits set by available funds

(2) Whilst increases in the past have often been granted after the lapse of more than 1 year since the previous increase, further concessions have never been granted as early as only 6 months thereafter. Such a step would only create unreasonable expectations by way of a precedent as well as dissatisfaction as a result of the smaller percentages which would have to be granted

(3) An increase date of 1 October considerably lightens the administrative burden which follows the budget speech, especially in view of the fact that programs to implement the increases cannot be designed beforehand

922 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

HANSMEI

(1) Whether, with reference to the replies to Question No 17 on 25 April 1984 and Question No 17 on 16 April 1985, any further complaints and/or representations concerning hydrogen sulphide pollution allegedly emanating from Sasol in the Transvaal have been received by the Air Pollution Control Division of his Department, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the complaints and/or representations and (ii) his response thereto in each case,

(2) whether his Department has taken or intends taking any action in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what action,

(3) whether the hydrogen sulphide collecting plant at Sasol, in Secunda, has

been completed and commissioned, if so, (a) at what cost and (b) what effect, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a)(b) Apart from an undefined number of complaints by telephone from Johannesburg residents at irregular intervals, no formal written representations was received by the Air Pollution Control Division

(c)(i) Complaints about bad odour experienced over short periods in Johannesburg suburbs and environs

(c)(ii) Explained to complainants that the odour, which was not harmful to health, was probably originating from Secunda and was reaching Johannesburg only when unusual atmospheric conditions prevailed. Explained further that Sasol was doing everything possible to eliminate the nuisance as soon as possible

(2) No further action has been taken,

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Yes, falls away

(i) (ii) 6 The applications will be met during the next four months on completion of cable works

(b) yes, all except on account of a shortage of telephone numbers in the case of the 85 applications referred to

362 It is expected that all the applications will be met during July this year on completion of major cable works and the commissioning of a new automatic exchange

(c) yes, falls away

33 31 of the 33 applications have meantime been met. The remaining two will be provided with service within the next three months on the completion of cable works

HoA

apart from monitoring the situation and ensuring that the odour abatement plant at Secunda will be installed on schedule

(3) The hydrogen sulphide recovering plant at Secunda will be fully commissioned by the last quarter of 1986.

(a) Exact figures on costs are not available but will run into millions of Rand

(b) The company is confident that when in operation, the recovery plant will reduce the odour emission to an acceptable level

923 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 536 on 9 April 1985, the outstanding applications for telephones in respect of the (a) 702, (b) 805 and (c) 808 exchanges in the Kyalami and Midrand areas have been met, if not, (i) why not and (ii) how many applications were still outstanding in each exchange area as at 28 February 1986?

Sec 1792
Telephone
HANSMEI 13/5/86 267

X

(4) No.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in instances such as this, who would have taken the initiative to raid the hostel in Lwandle?

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I am not fully informed on who took the initial decision, but I am totally satisfied that the Police and the other bodies did in fact act correctly in this instance.

Mr K M ANDREW. Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in the light of the fact that it is common knowledge that most hostels throughout the Western Cape have large numbers of people who are not registered there, and therefore potentially guilty of trespass, is this pattern going to be repeated in townships throughout the Western Cape now that the pass laws have gone? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, if that is an issue which worries the hon member, he must please have his question put on the Question Paper, whereafter I will supply him with a full answer.

ACOL 1707
HAN'S MRD 135186
Comm. services
269
19. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

- (1) Whether any changes have been effected to the time-table for commuter train services for 1 May 1986, if so, (a) what changes, (b) in what centres, (c) why and (d) when was the decision taken in this regard,
- (2) whether commuters were informed of these changes beforehand; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner,
- (3) whether any special trains were operating on that date, if so, (a) in what centres and (b) for what purpose?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

- (1) No (a), (b), (c), (d) and (2) Fall away

HoA

(3) Yes.

(a) Natal Region.

(b) Special inter-city passenger trains were arranged for the conveyance of passengers from rural areas who wished to attend meetings at King's Park Stadium, Durban

Travel concessions

*20 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

Whether any members of staff in his Department are eligible for travel concessions in respect of (a) themselves and (b) members of their families; if so, (1) what categories of members of staff, (ii) what specified travel concessions in each case and (iii) what was the cost of such travel concessions to his Department in the 1985-86 financial year?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

Yes, in terms of the regulations contained in Part II of the Public Service Staff Code D.XII

(a) and (b) All officers appointed in a permanent capacity as well as temporary staff who are precluded from permanent appointment on grounds of age or health who have completed 12 months continuous service and members of their households, as defined in regulation A1.1 of the Public Service Regulations, but excluding all other temporary staff and married female officers are granted a 25 percent reduction in rail tariffs once per annum by South African Transport Services For the sake of completeness I wish to point out that 68 officers of the Department of Transport made use of this concession during the 1985-86 financial year I wish to emphasise that the concession is confined to rail travel only, at no cost to the Department of Transport.

Welfare policy
HAN'S MRD 135186
21. Mr R M BIRROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.

(1) Whether his Department has submitted the Report on the Investigation into the Present Welfare Policy in the Republic of South Africa to any welfare organisations for consideration and comment, if not, why not, if so, (a) to what organisations, (b) on what date or dates and (c) what is the return date for comment,

(2) whether this report was drafted by his Department; if not, by which Government Department was it drafted;

(3) whether this report was drafted internally by the Department concerned, if not,

(4) whether outside bodies and individuals were invited to participate in drafting this report, if not, why not, if so, what bodies and individuals;

(5) whether separate organisations for the various race groups are proposed in this report, if so, what is his department's policy in this regard,

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The Department of National Health and Population Development and in particular the Chief Directorate for Welfare Services was responsible for the distribution of the Report on the Investigation into the Present Welfare Policy for consideration and comment

(a) The document was distributed to all major welfare bodies, universities, regional welfare boards, appropriate State departments and other interested bodies con-

cerned with welfare matters. In total approximately 90 reports were distributed for perusal and comment

(b) Documents (report as well as a structured questionnaire) were posted during the first half of November 1985

(c) Although the original date for submission of comments was set for 17-1-86, this date was changed to 14-3-86 as stated in a circular dated 4-12-85. A further extension to the end of March 1986 was subsequently given

(2) The report was drafted interdepartmentally under the auspices of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning during 1984

(3) See (2) above

(4) Outside bodies were not invited to participate in the drafting of this report. The reason for this was that as a starting point a working document had to be drawn up in order to direct views and comments from interested bodies in the welfare field. In a systematic manner (use of a questionnaire) interested bodies were given ample opportunity to comment on the report. After these have been processed, a revised report will again be fully discussed with all interested bodies in the welfare field. From this it should be quite clear that all interested parties will have had ample opportunities to fully participate in the structuring of a new welfare policy. Ultimately a revised report will be submitted to the Cabinet for their final decision and possible implementation

(5) Separate welfare organisations for the various racial groups have throughout been government policy. This particular arrangement has also been mentioned in the report. As already mentioned by me on various occasions, this document is neither an

HoA

1747

WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY 1986

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION.

(1) The Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of the mentioned publication

- (a) "Partners in Terror"
(b) 12 pages plus cover
(c) Bureau for Information.

(d) Cape and Transvaal Printers, Cape Town, on behalf of the Government Printer, Pretoria

(e) (i) 70 000 English copies were printed

(ii) None

(f) Copies of the publication were sent to: Members of Parliament The Bureau for Information's regional offices Department of Foreign Affairs Opinionformers in South Africa

(g) The publication was compiled and distributed as part of the bureau's task to make important policy statements of the Government public

(h) The total printing cost of the publication was R16 800 Cost of distribution is difficult to determine as railway cost incurred to transport copies to regional offices is not available as yet and since regional offices are still distributing copies

(2) No tenders were invited for the printing of this publication. Printing was commissioned by the Government Printer in terms of the Government Exemption SDK77

Handwritten notes: Mr L. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance +

(1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of each independent Black state and (ii)(aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland, if not, why not, if so, were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

(a) R1 586 940,00
(b) 804,00
(c) 1 157,00
(d) R1 973,80

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

1982

(a) R1 586 940,00

(b) 804,00

(c) 1 157,00

(d) R1 973,80

1983

(a) R1 726 692,00

(b) 780,00

(c) 1 135,00

(d) R2 213,70

1748

1749

FRIDAY, 16 MAY 1986

1750

1984

(a) R2 144 712,00

(b) 873,00

(c) 1 209,00

(d) R2 456,71

1985

(a) R2 125 692,00

(b) 832,00

(c) 1 126,00

(d) R2 554,91

Statistics available for the last four years only

FRIDAY, 16 MAY 1986

Handwritten notes: Mr L. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare +

892. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations regarding daylight-saving time in the Republic, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto,

(2) whether the Government has considered the usefulness of daylight-saving time in the Republic, if so, (a) when and (b) what decision was reached in this regard?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) Trade Union Council of South Africa and a Mr M Stranex

(b) In March 1985 and March 1986, respectively

(c) (1) That the Government consider the introduction of daylight-saving

(ii) That the introduction of daylight-saving from the view point of energy conservation could not be recommended

(2) Yes
(a) 1981
(b) As in (1)(c)(ii) above

Handwritten notes: Mr L. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry. +

(1) According to what price formulae are (a) gold, (b) silver, (c) tin, (d) zinc, (e) copper and (f) diamonds made available to local processors,

(2) whether the principle that local users and processors acquire their raw materials at prices not exceeding net export parity prices, converted to the source of origin in Southern Africa, on a current basis, is applied throughout, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) and (2) The prices of the commodities are not fixed by the Department of Trade and Industry. In general, the position is, however, that in the case of gold, silver, tin, zinc and copper the prices which are paid by domestic users and processors are based on prices achieved on well-developed international markets. The average price achieved on the international market is converted to rand value and the purchaser pays accordingly. However, in the case of South African copper foreign clients pay a premium above international prices because of the high degree of fineness of the local product. This premium is not paid by domestic purchasers. The prices of diamonds are fixed by the Diamond Trading Company and diamonds are offered to the registered purchasers at the fixed price. Domestic purchasers receive a discount of 7,5 per cent on diamond purchases while foreign purchasers have to pay the fixed price in full. Owing to the decline in the value of the Rand in comparison with international currencies, the domestic

Harder times

Trade winds are still blowing Iscor's steel exports at a record clip, but falling local sales are likely see another steep fall in the steel-maker's profits for the year ending next month

Officials are keeping the wraps on figures until audited accounts are released in October. But industry watchers believe Iscor is looking at break-even in the current reporting period after notching up taxed profits of R23m on turnover of R3,1 billion last year. The 1984 bottom line was R92m

Broadly, Iscor has been hit by higher input costs, inflation and falling activity in the construction and consumer durables sector. This year's R200m capex bill will also weigh heavily

On the local sales front, senior GM (Steel) Nols Olivier reckons Iscor will fall short of the 3 Mt target by some 6% this year and he expects the hangover to last well into the 1987 financial year.

But the low rand and increased penetration of highly competitive export markets — despite stringent import curbs by major mar-



Iscor's Olivier ... short of local target

kets in Europe and the US — will probably save Iscor from posting a loss this year.

The corporation pushed up its steel export target by 13% this year, from 2,5 Mt to 2,8 Mt. A total of 2,4 Mt was shipped in the nine months to March 31.

The steelmaker more than doubled exports last year in an effort to offset the slump in local steel consumption caused by the recession (*Business* November 1 1985). "We aim to keep overseas sales around the present level," says Olivier

As matters stand, political sniping at SA has not affected Iscor's foreign performance. Olivier says the number of buyer countries has increased from 66 to 80 in the last year, with sales in the Far and Middle East "doing well"

Olivier is tight-lipped about recent sales inroads behind the Iron Curtain, particularly to Hungary. But he does admit to "sounding out export opportunities in eastern Europe". China, too, is seen as a market with great potential for future steel sales ■

THE MOVE

200 km will be charged at 12c a unit of 14 seconds, and more distant calls will be charged at normal trunk rates.

Phone rental could be more attractive than outright purchase. Monthly rentals could be as low as R225 a month, says

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SABC

FUN MUSIC

260
14/5/86

Getting out of town

The SABC's Commissioner Street TV studios, revamped just over four years ago at a cost of R14m, is up for sale again. It is being offered together with an adjoining building and five vacant stands which are all notari- ally tied.

The buildings will fall vacant at year-end when TV staff move back to Auckland Park. They, along with technicians housed in Sanlamsentrum, Randburg, and Standard Bank Centre, Johannesburg, will move to a 10-storey block currently under construction on the SABC site in Auckland Park.

Known originally as Broadcast House, the building is on the block bounded by Commissioner, Troye, Fox and Delvers streets, and was extensively re-vamped for black channels TV2 and TV3.

It is not the first time that SABC has tried to sell the building. Broadcast House, first

including airconditioning, renewed

Total rentable space is almost impossible to determine since it is a rabbit warren of studios and technical areas. The building, however, has a basement, ground and eight upper floors. Total size of the site, on which the building has 100% coverage, is 3 436 m².

Of this, though, only a small portion is office space. The balance is made up of studios, technical areas, machine and equipment rooms.

The sale will be only the start of the SABC's problems. To provide space for admin staff to service the black TV services, SABC also acquired the six-storey Welfare House across Fox Street and the two buildings were subsequently connected by skywalk.

To allow for this connection, however, all the properties were notari- ally tied — includ-

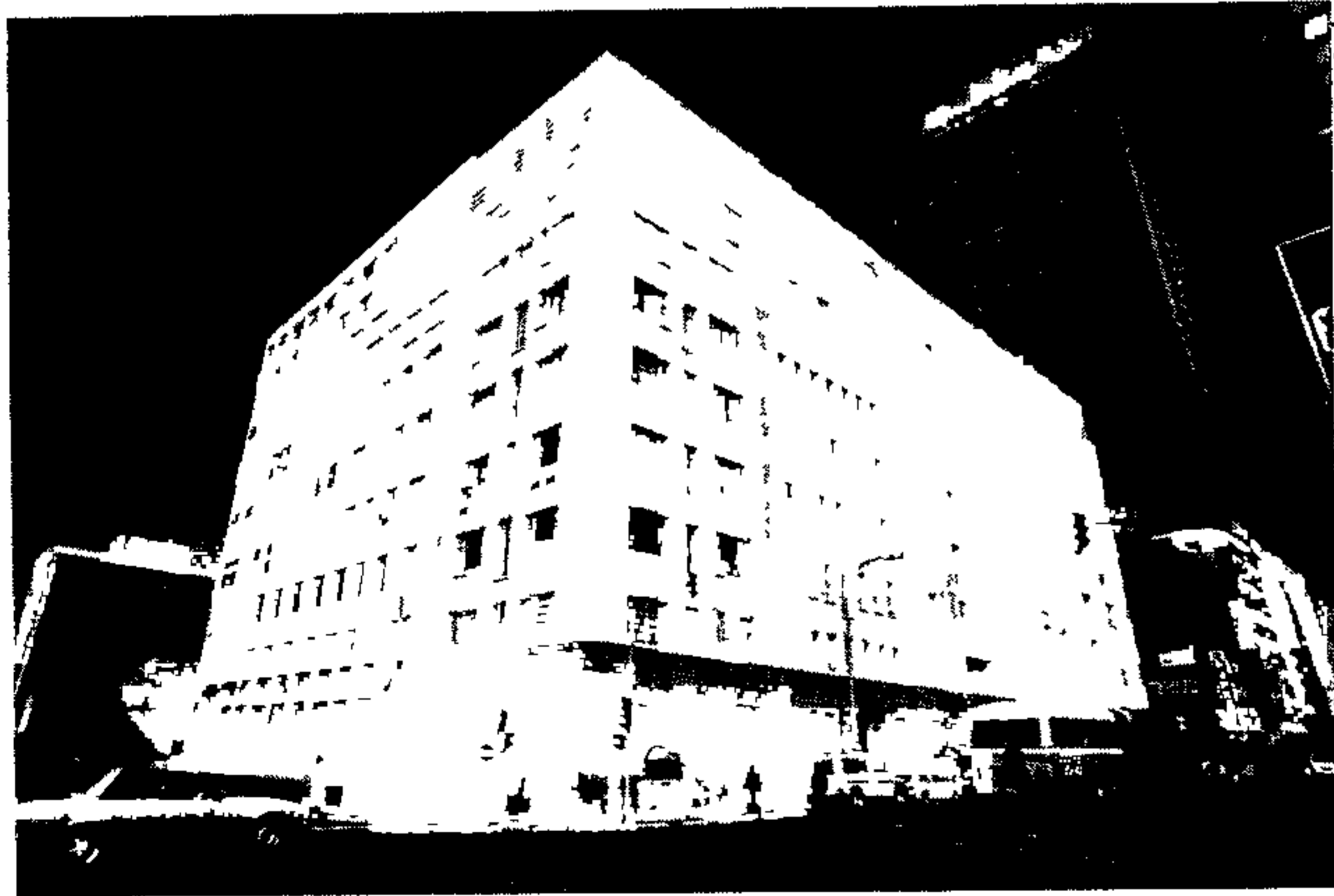
tion houses, Olivier admits, but it is doubtful that they would be able to bear the rental needed to cover expenses.

Olivier confirms that extensive renovations would be needed and agrees that demolition and re-construction might be preferable.

Welfare House, a six-storey building, could be a better bet since it has always been an office block. The building has a gross rentable area of 1 915 m² with five floors of 365 m² plus a sixth with only 90 m². Its location, though, is hardly prime and would also need extensive upgrading to make it marketable as offices. The adjacent open parking lot is its main favourable feature.

When the Broadcast House revamp was first announced, SABC made much play of the fact that the restructuring, as opposed to building from scratch, would save it an estimated R30m. Word at the time, however, was that there was a strong political influence in the decision which essentially kept both black and white TV stations conveniently apart.

The SABC's current rationalisation programme, and reported heavy losses, are thought to have put some pressure on management to bring all services under one roof.



Broadcast House ... casting around

constructed in 1934 by the Schlesinger organisation for its African Broadcast Company, was put on to the market when the SABC moved to Auckland Park in 1975. Only two offers were received — one for a ground-floor motor showroom, the other for an indoor shooting gallery.

This time, the SABC will find it even tougher going. To make it habitable as offices, more major renovations will be needed.

Reconstruction for TV2 and TV3 involved extensive internal demolition and the removal of several floors to create high-volume, double and triple-storey studios. Columns were removed, the existing structure and foundations strengthened and existing ser-

ing five vacant contiguous stands which are currently being used for open parking.

The SABC, says manager (legal administration) Johan Olivier, is now in the process of trying to get council approval to have the properties untied to allow the blocks to be offered for sale individually.

No decision has yet been taken on whether to auction off the properties or to call for tenders. However, the property has already been tentatively offered for sale by private treaty.

Initial hopes of selling Broadcast House to M-Net faded after the subscription TV network acquired premises in Randburg. There have been some inquiries from TV produc-

PEDESTRIAN MALLS

Rivonia falters

Two years ago, the Sandton council announced its ambitious Rivonia Mall scheme which was designed to turn a portion of busy Rivonia Road into a pedestrian shopping mall to rival neighbouring Randburg.

Only last month, though, did council eventually get around to approving the first expenditure on the scheme — a R4,8m by-pass. That road will re-route traffic and allow closure of the portion needed for the mall.

Some developers, who acted a good deal quicker than council on the issue, are understandably upset at the delay which they say is costing them a bundle.

At best, the by-pass will be complete in a year, provided local environmentalists don't win their current last-ditch stand to stall the issue.

Thereafter it will take council time to upgrade the closed street for conversion to the much-hyped mall. At best, that would mean opening the mall in 1988.

In the meantime, developers such as Finlay and Associates (F & A), Stocks and Stocks (S & S), Group 5 and Cavaliers

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National union for post office workers launched in Soweto

A new union to represent more than 10 000 workers from all over the country in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications was launched in Soweto yesterday.

The union's secretary, Mr Ephraim Mosunkutu, told more than 600 delegates from all over the country that a six-member deputation had been to see the Postmaster-General in Pretoria last week to brief him of the formation of the union.

The union's chairman, Mr Vusi Khumalo, told the meeting the Postmaster-General had told the delegation that in order to be recognised by the department, the union — to be known as the Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Association — should have a membership of 50 percent of all the black workers in the department and its leadership should be elected

democratically.

They had also told the Postmaster-General they wanted to have the union registered.

At yesterday's meeting at the Funda Centre, Soweto, the union resolved that

- The entire membership would take a stand on their members or leaders being victimised or intimidated for their association with the union
- The union would act if members were victimised for involvement in work stayaways
- Union members would refuse

to work if accompanied by South African Defence Force or police escorts in the townships.

The union also pledged to align itself with other unions working towards the liberation of blacks in the country.

An interim national executive committee was elected. It consists of 15 members from South-Eastern Transvaal, the Northern Transvaal, Natal, the Free State, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape and the Northern Cape — Sapa

- (1) No, but to the Magistrate, Boksburg.
- (2) Yes, on 24 March 1986
- (3) Yes

Springe by-election
 *9 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order †

(a) 30 April 1986

(b) Since, after considering the evidence which at that stage was placed at his disposal, the Magistrate had reason to believe that the peace would have been seriously endangered by the gathering

Whether any members of the South African Police were on duty at the various polling stations during the by-election at Springs on 30 October 1985, if so, what total number of (a) White and (b) Non-white members were so on duty?

Q. 22 1763
 TRESPASS/CURFEW
 HANSDAED 205186
 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes

(a) 20

(b) 7

(1) Whether the moratorium on pass law arrests which in terms of a recent announcement by the State President became effective, on 23 April 1986, applies to arrests for (a) trespass and (b) curfew offences, if not, (1) how many Black persons have been arrested for (aa) trespass and (bb) curfew offences since that date and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished, if so,

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, have the Police made any complaints to the hon Minister about the bad behaviour of political parties this year?

(2) whether the South African Police have been instructed accordingly, if not, why not?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, no complaints were made to me personally

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE, Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know whether it is now the hon the Minister's policy to use non-White policemen at White elections.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) No

(1) (aa) 1 565

(bb) Falls away

(ii) 23 April 1986 until 10 March 1986.

(b) Yes

(1) and (ii) Fall away

(2) Yes

*8 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE—Defence [Reply standing over]

Hoa

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know whether there were too few White policemen on the specific day and date

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, it is not a question of whether there were too few White policemen available. The question is how many policemen are needed at the polling-stations concerned in that constituency to serve the public and to maintain law and order as required under the circumstances [Interjections]

†Mr J H HOON Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if friction should take place between White political parties within the grounds of the polling-station, would he approve of non-White policemen acting in that situation?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, if policemen of different race groups are present at such a polling-station, and if friction should take place between members of the public which could lead to physical assault, it is naturally logical that if it is a White election where Whites are involved

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE What are the non-Whites then doing there?

†An HON MEMBER They control the traffic

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS Do you want to hear the reply?

†The MINISTER and where Whites should differ with one another, White members of the Police Force would firstly give their attention to that

†Mr J H HOON Why are the Coloureds then there?

†An HON MEMBER That is in case you cannot behave yourself [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Those members do not have to start shouting at me I am busy replying to the question, and if that loudmouth from Jeppie would keep quiet, I could per-

Hoa

happes reply better to the hon members who asked questions about this

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE You are an old huge, tall loudmouth!

†The MINISTER That hon member is in any case known to be the most ill-mannered hon member in the House [Interjections]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. [Inaudible]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!

†The MINISTER Could the hon member for Kuruman just tell me whether he would like me to reply to him? If so, I will do it with pleasure, if not, I shall sit down. It is no problem

†Mr J H HOON That is why I asked the question

†The MINISTER If it is necessary that such members should get help from other members to handle the situation there, any other member of the Force who is available in the immediate vicinity would be used as the members of the Force may decide at their discretion

†Germiston: bank robbers
 *10. Mr P C SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 11 March 1986, the investigation held into the incident involving the death of seven alleged bank robbers in Germiston on 20 February 1986 has been completed, if not, (a) why not, (b) what progress has been made in this investigation and (c) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (1) when and (ii) what were the findings;

(2) whether the police questioned the employers of (a) Mr Solly Makubung and (b) Mr John Matabane regarding the movements of these persons on (1) 20 February 1986 and (ii) any

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

It is not possible to give an indication of how many persons who were charged with acts of violence during the period, were members of the UDF

Staff establishment
 822 Mr M. J. FARRELL asked the Minister of Communications

(a) What was the authorised staff establishment of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in the

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

Grading	Authorised posts	(b)			
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(1)(a)					
	(As at 28 February 1986)				

Postmaster General	1	1			
Deputy Postmaster General	4	4			
Senior Director	16	16			
Director	37	37			
Senior Deputy Director	72	72			
Deputy Director	125	141			
Deputy Director/Assistant Director	115	115			
Curator	1	1			
Museum Consultant	1	1			
Control Officer	209	221			
Assistant Control Officer	508	526			
Administrative Officer	1 114	1 126			
Senior Work Study Officer	7	6	2	1	1
Work Study Officer/Assistant Work Study Officer	16	16			
Data Officer (all grades)	186	179			
Senior Accountant	38	37			
Accountant	81	85			
Assistant Accountant	176	181			
Postmaster (Director Status)	4	4			
Deputy Postmaster	1	1			
Postmaster, Special Grade A	5	5			
Postmaster, Special Grade B	27	27			
Postmaster, Grade I	64	61	2	1	
Postmaster, Grade II	105	92	7	6	
Postmaster, Grade III	293	242	38	11	3
Postmaster, Grade IV	438	356	61	18	5
Assistant Postmaster A	4	6			8
Assistant Postmaster B	21	19			
Assistant Postmaster	18	20			

Grading	Authorised posts	(b)			
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(1)(a)					
	(As at 28 February 1986)				

Senior Chief Superintendent	2	2			
Chief Superintendent	45	43			
Senior Superintendent	232	231	4		
Superintendent	1 262	1 150	57	19	14
Senior Operating Inspector	13	10			
Operating Inspector	35	25			
Chief Superintendent, Restaurant/Senior Restaurant Manager	3	2			
Restaurant Superintendent, Restaurant/Restaurant Manager	7	5			
Superintendent, Restaurant/Assistant Restaurant Manager	5	4			
Clerk/Assistant Administrative Officer	14 843	14 677	854	303	218
Head Typist	7	10			
Ministerial Typist	1	1			
Typist/Senior Typist	192	191		1	1
Student Engineer	1	110			
Assistant Quantity Surveyor	1	1			
Chief Architect	2	2			
Architect	1	1			
Assistant Architect	1	1			
Law Adviser	1	1			
Assistant Law Adviser	1	1			
Control Language Officer	1	1			
Chief Language Officer	1	1			
Senior Language Officer	2	1			
Language Officer	5	4			
Senior Research Officer	4	4			
Research Officer	4	4			
Psychologist/Senior Psychologist	6	3			
Psychometrist/Senior Psychometrist	14	5			
Cost Investigation Officer	14	18			
Chief Statistician	12	6			
Assistant Statistician/Statistician	1	1			
Chief Design Artist	4	4			
Senior Design Artist	1	1			
Design Artist	2	2			
Press Liaison Officer	2	2			
Assistant Press Liaison Officer	1	1			
Editor	1	1			
Senior Journalist	1	1			
Journalist	1	1			
Senior Librarian	1	1			
Financing Officer (all grades)	1	2			
Internal Auditor (all grades)	7	2			
Nursery School Principal	20	12			
Nursery School Teacher	1	1			
Industrial Social Worker	2	2			
Engineer	6				
	93	203			

HQA

HQA

Grading	(1)(a)	Authorised posts	(b)				Grading	(1)(a)	Authorised posts	(b)				
			(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)				(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	
Technologist														
Engineer/Technologist		22	93				Exchange Superintendent	708	629	10			5	
Control Technician		65	Incumbents included under Engineer and Technologist 188				Control Data Typist	1	1					
Technologist/Control Technician		163	Incumbents included under Technologist and Control Technician 32				Chief Data Typist	10	11					
Chief Training Officer		31	Incumbents included under Technologist and Control Technician 32				Indoor Assistant	2	1					
Technologist/Chief Training Officer		5	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Control/Telcom Electrician	469	472					
Technician/Senior Technician		4597	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Chief Telcom Electrician	963	911					
Senior Laboratory Technician		1	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Control Telcom Mechanic	62	56					
Laboratory Technician		1	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Chief Telcom Mechanic	107	119					
Pupil Technician		2905	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Chief Instructor	7	6					
Control Draughtsman		4	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Instructor/Senior Instructor	184	138					
Chief Draughtsman		4	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Telcom Electrician/Senior Telecom Electrician	8781	7009	1	7	15		
Draughtsman/Senior Draughtsman		15	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Telcom Trainee	4302	2968	711	976	578		
Learner Draughtsman		78	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Apprentice	93	69	282	297	181		
Reprographic Manager		1	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Telcom Mechanic/Senior Telcom Mechanic	758	812	825	385	178		
Chief Photographer		1	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Telcom Assistant/Senior Telcom Assistant	5482	3848					
Photographer/Senior Photographer		1	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Assistant Printer	3	3					
Chief Printer		1	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Assistant Printer	17	17					
Printer/Senior Printer		2	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Data Typist/Senior Data Typist	283	270					
Printing Manager		3	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Housekeeper	7	6					
Learner Printer		27	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Caterer	1	1					
Senior Control Inspector of Works		1	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Driver	23	9					
Control Inspector of Works		3	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Postman	371	107	52	149	15		
Chief Inspector of Works		7	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Postman	5218	2029	1528	1005	419		
Inspector/Senior Inspector of Works		9	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Telephonist (Male)	85	54	283	4	2		
Learner Inspector of Works		21	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Telephonist (Male)	2149	1469					
Assistant Inspector of Works		49	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Telephonist (Female)	106	104					
Chief Technician		2	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Telephonist (Female)	2772	2168	1	3			
Senior Lecturer/Chief Technician		1	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Caretaker	25	14					
Lecturer/Senior Lecturer		860	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Caretaker	15	14					
Chief Control Inspector of Uniformed Staff		7	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				TN4 Handyman	12	3					
Senior Control Inspector of Uniformed Staff		357	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Security Guard		81					
Control Inspector of Uniformed Staff		1	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Security Guard					2		
Chief Inspector of Uniformed Staff		5	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				TN5 Guard	9	98					
Inspector of Uniformed Staff		12	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				TN4 Foreman Cleaner	105	5					
Chief Inspector of Uniformed Staff		32	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				TN5 Cleaner	31	105					
Inspector of Uniformed Staff		171	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				TN5 Lift Attendant	225	25					
Chief Inspector, Security		664	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Office Assistant/Senior Office Assistant	28	224					
Inspector, Security, Security		7	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Female Assistant/Senior Female Assistant	1	12					
Control/Exchange Superintendent		46	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Cloakroom Attendant	1	1					
Chief Exchange Superintendent		805	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Cloakroom Attendant	7	2					
Senior Exchange Superintendent		4	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior General Workman	1	91					
HoA		19	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				General Workman	15	135					
		98	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Woman Operative	201	190					
		111	Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Woman Operative	2	298					
			Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Foreman	10	13					
			Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Foreman	2	163					
			Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Chief Stores Foreman	2	27					
			Incumbents included under Technologist and Chief Training Officer 4225				Senior Stores Foreman	10	8					

Grading	(1)(a) Authorised posts (As at 28 February 1986)	(b)			
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Stores Foreman	50	37	7	36	
Postal Aid/Senior Postal Aid	4 973	3 694	839	7	
Messenger/Senior Messenger	1 538	773	536	7	
Stores Aid/Senior Stores Aid	427	322	76		
Senior Telephone Worker	1 489	1 113	352	5	
Telephone Worker	5 566	4 151	1 273	8	
Assistant Telephone Worker	*	13 599	3 847	79	
Senior Chief Foreman	1	1	1		
Chief Foreman	1	1	1		
Senior Cook	4	3	2		
Cook	50	38	4		
Lithographic Operator	4	4	39		
Counter Aid	59	4	2		
Senior Waiter	4	2	22		
Waiter	33	22	9		
Waitress	9	9			

(c) To afford members of all population groups every opportunity to progress to higher graded posts

(2) No, with the exception of the Society of Post Office Engineers. The question of freedom of choice with regard to membership of a staff association was deliberated at a meeting involving the representatives of all the associations and the majority were in favour of restricted membership. The Staff Associations are in any event autonomous bodies and it would not be proper for the Department to force on all of them changes to their constitutions that would make multiracial representation possible

Notes

1. The figures reflected under (1)(b)(i) to (iv) include permanent and temporary incumbents and persons employed on contract but exclude personnel seconded to the TBVC countries and SWA

2. No specific posts provision exists for the gradings marked with an asterisk

HANS MPO
949. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether any premises being (a) constructed or (b) planned for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in 1986 have or will have separate facilities for different race groups, if so, (i) which specified premises, (ii) where are these premises situated, (iii) what specified facilities are to be reproduced for use

by separate race groups, (iv) in respect of which race groups are separate facilities being constructed, (v) what total number of employees in each specified race group is anticipated will utilise the facilities in respect of each project being planned or under construction, (vi) when is it anticipated that these premises will be taken into use by this Department, (vii) on whose instructions are separate facilities being or to be constructed and (viii) why,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes,

(i) the premises concerned form part of a large number of building services which are either already in the course of execution or will be executed during 1986-87 and of which the major works alone comprise about 185 different services. The services include post offices, telephone exchanges, engineering yards, subscribers service centres, office blocks and postal stores depots. If the Honourable Member should wish to have a list of these services it will be made available to him on request;

(2) no as is generally the case in other spheres of the community;

HANS MPO
981. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) On what date (a) was the Lebowa Police Force established and (b) did this Police Force become independent of the South African Police,

(2) whether any members of the South Africa Police have been seconded to the Lebowa Police Force; if so (a) how many, (b) what are the ranks of these members, (c) what is the length of service of each of them and (d) what positions does or did each occupy in the Lebowa Police Force,

(3) whether the South African Police are responsible for, or in any way involved in, the training of any members of the Lebowa Police Force; if so, (a) in respect of the training of which members of this police force, (b) where does this training take place, (c) what is the (i) nature and (ii) length of this training and (b) who is in charge of the training,

(4) whether the Lebowa Police Force receive any (a) equipment and/or (b) assistance from the South African Police; if so, (i) what specified (aa) equipment and (bb) assistance, (ii) what are the relevant dates and (iii) at what cost;

(5) whether any equipment used by the Lebowa Police Force was transferred from the South African Police when the Lebowa Police Force became an independent force; if so, (a) what specified equipment and (b) what was the value of that equipment as at the end of the 1985-86 financial year;

(6) whether any members of the Lebowa Police Force were members of the South African Police Force, if so, (a)

Grading	(1)(a) (As at 28 February 1986)	(b)			
		Authorised posts	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Stores Foreman	50	37	7	36	
Postal Aid/Senior Postal Aid	4 973	3 694	839	36	
Messenger/Senior Messenger	1 538	773	536	7	
Stores Aid/Senior Stores Aid	427	322	76		
Senior Telephone Worker	1 489	1 113	352	5	
Telephone Worker	5 566	4 151	1 273	8	
Assistant Telephone Worker	*	13 599	3 847	79	
Senior Chief Foreman	1	1	1		
Chief Foreman	1	1	1		
Senior Cook	4	3	3		
Cook	50	38	2		
Lithographic Operator	4	4			
Counter Aid	59	39			
Senior Waiter	4	2			
Waiter	33	22			
Waitress	9	9			

(c) To afford members of all population groups every opportunity to progress to higher graded posts

(2) No, with the exception of the Society of Post Office Engineers. The question of freedom of choice with regard to membership of a staff association was deliberated at a meeting involving the representatives of all the associations and the majority were in favour of restricted membership. The Staff Associations are in any event autonomous bodies and it would not be proper for the Department to force on all of them changes to their constitutions that would make multiracial representation possible.

Notes.

1. The figures reflected under (1)(b)(i) to (iv) include permanent and temporary incumbents and persons employed on contract but exclude personnel seconded to the TBVC countries and SWA.

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HANSARD
949 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether any premises being (a) constructed or (b) planned for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in 1986 have or will have separate facilities for different race groups, if so, (i) which specified premises, (ii) where are these premises situated, (iii) what specified facilities are to be reproduced for use

by separate race groups, (iv) in respect of which race groups are separate facilities being constructed, (v) what total number of employees in each specified race group is it anticipated will utilise the facilities in respect of each project being planned or under construction, (vi) when is it anticipated that these premises will be taken into use by this Department, (vii) on whose instructions are separate facilities being or to be constructed and (viii) why,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) (a) and (b) Yes;

(i) the premises concerned form part of a large number of building services which are either already in the course of execution or will be executed during 1986-87 and of which the major works alone comprise about 185 different services. The services include post offices, telephone exchanges, engineering yards, subscribers service centres, office blocks and postal stores depots. If the Honourable Member should wish to have a list of these services it will be made available to him on request,

(ii) countrywide,

(iii) restroom, restaurant and toilet facilities for different categories of employee groups based on equal norms,

(iv) for each race group or a combination of race groups, depending on local circumstances,

(v) the information is not readily available and its compilation would be a task of such magnitude that it cannot be justified,

(vi) during 1986, 1987 and 1988,

(vii) and (viii) separate facilities are being provided where necessary in accordance with departmental policy which is continually being adapted with a view to ensuring that common facilities are provided whenever such an arrangement is practicable. The provision of separate facilities is more often than not dictated by the status of the officials concerned

as is generally the case in other spheres of the community;

(2) no.
HANSARD
981 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) On what date (a) was the Lebowa Police Force established and (b) did this Police Force become independent of the South African Police;

(2) whether any members of the South Africa Police have been seconded to the Lebowa Police Force; if so (a) how many, (b) what are the ranks of these members, (c) what is the length of service of each of them and (d) what positions does or did each occupy in the Lebowa Police Force,

(3) whether the South African Police are responsible for, or in any way involved in, the training of any members of the Lebowa Police Force; if so, (a) in respect of the training of which members of this police force, (b) where does this training take place, (c) what is the (i) nature and (ii) length of this training and (b) who is in charge of the training,

(4) whether the Lebowa Police Force receive any (a) equipment and/or (b) assistance from the South African Police, if so, (i) what specified (aa) equipment and (bb) assistance, (ii) what are the relevant dates and (iii) at what cost,

(5) whether any equipment used by the Lebowa Police Force was transferred from the South African Police when the Lebowa Police Force became an independent force, if so, (a) what specified equipment and (b) what was the value of that equipment as at the end of the 1985-86 financial year,

(6) whether any members of the Lebowa Police Force were members of the South African Police Force, if so, (a)

Grading	(1)(a)				(b)			
	Authorised posts				(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
	(As at 28 February 1986)							
Stores Foreman	50	37	7	36				
Postal Aid/Senior Postal Aid	4973	3694	839					
Messenger/Senior Messenger	1538	773	536	7				
Stores Aid/Senior Stores Aid	427	322	76					
Senior Telephone Worker	1489	1113	352	5				
Telephone Worker	5566	4151	1273	8				
Assistant Telephone Worker	*		79					
Senior Chief Foreman	1	1						
Chief Foreman	1	1						
Senior Cook	4	3						
Cook	50	38	2					
Lithographic Operator	4	4						
Counter Aid	59	39						
Senior Waiter	4	2						
Waiter	33	22						
Waitress	9	9						

(c) To afford members of all population groups every opportunity to progress to higher graded posts

(2) No, with the exception of the Society of Post Office Engineers. The question of freedom of choice with regard to membership of a staff association was deliberated at a meeting involving the representatives of all the associations and the majority were in favour of restricted membership. The Staff Associations are in any event autonomous bodies and it would not be proper for the Department to force on all of them changes to their constitutions that would make multiracial representation possible.

Notes:

1 The figures reflected under (1)(b)(i) to (iv) include permanent and temporary incumbents and persons employed on contract but exclude personnel seconded to the TBVC countries and SWA.

2 No specific posts provision exists for the gradings marked with an asterisk

Separate facilities asked the Minister of Communications: 267

(1) Whether any premises being (a) constructed or (b) planned for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in 1986 have or will have separate facilities for different race groups; if so, (i) which specified premises, (ii) where are these premises situated, (iii) what specified facilities are to be reproduced for use

HoA

by separate race groups, (iv) in respect of which race groups are separate facilities being constructed, (v) what total number of employees in each specified race group is it anticipated will utilise the facilities in respect of each project being planned or under construction, (vi) when is it anticipated that these premises will be taken into use by this Department, (vii) on whose instructions are separate facilities being or to be constructed and (viii) why;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes,

(i) the premises concerned form part of a large number of building services which are either already in the course of execution or will be executed during 1986-87 and of which the major works alone comprise about 185 different services. The services include post offices, telephone exchanges, engineering yards, subscribers service centres, office blocks and postal stores depots. If the Honourable Member should wish to have a list of these services it will be made available to him on request,

(2) no

as is generally the case in other spheres of the community;

981. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) On what date (a) was the Lebowa Police Force established and (b) did this Police Force become independent of the South African Police;

(2) whether any members of the South Africa Police have been seconded to the Lebowa Police Force, if so (a) how many, (b) what are the ranks of these members, (c) what is the length of service of each of them and (d) what positions does or did each occupy in the Lebowa Police Force,

(3) whether the South African Police are responsible for, or in any way involved in, the training of any members of the Lebowa Police Force; if so, (a) in respect of the training of which members of this police force, (b) where does this training take place, (c) what is the (i) nature and (ii) length of this training and (b) who is in charge of the training,

(4) whether the Lebowa Police Force receive any (a) equipment and/or (b) assistance from the South African Police, if so, (i) what specified (aa) equipment and (bb) assistance, (ii) what are the relevant dates and (iii) at what cost,

(5) whether any equipment used by the Lebowa Police Force was transferred from the South African Police when the Lebowa Police Force became an independent force; if so, (a) what specified equipment and (b) what was the value of that equipment as at the end of the 1985-86 financial year;

(6) whether any members of the Lebowa Police Force were members of the South African Police Force, if so, (a)

HoA

BUS DAY

DAY, Friday, May 30 1986

3

Beltel service will handle ²⁶⁷ 15 000 users from Monday

MICK COLLINS

A HI-TECH revolution will take SA by storm on Monday when Beltel comes on line officially.

For thousands of subscribers — commercial and domestic — life will never be the same again after the big switch-on by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Lapa Munnik at Ellis Park stadium in Johannesburg.

The system will enable a user to bank, shop, buy, sell or even have a bet on the horses from the comfort of his home or office.

The new Beltel service — 10 times larger than the trial system in use at present — is similar to some systems in operation overseas.

The system will enable a user, equipped with a TV set or computer terminal and the necessary modem, to gain access over a telephone line to information held in a database on a Post Office computer.

With Beltel a user can keep abreast of the latest news, order his favourite newspaper and even place an ad in it.

The system will accommodate 15 000 users initially, with 500 able to access it simultaneously.

There are already 80 information providers, more than 3 000 users and a 50 000-page library.

MONDAY, 2 JUNE 1986

is integrated with those of other services and is not readily available

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

Q *car 2081*
 Beltel project
 HAN *21/6/86*
 Mr L. F. STOPBERG asked the Minister of Communications:†

- (ii) R3,2 million for the 1986/87 financial year in respect of equipment and marketing
- (b) (i) 73 information and 8 service providers
 (ii) 3 124
 (iii) 30 April 1986

(2) Yes

(1) (a) What amount has been (i) spent on and (ii) allocated to the Beltel project to date, (b) how many (i) suppliers and (ii) extractors of information are linked to this service at present and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(a) The service is already available in all areas where an automatic telephone exchange exists. It is the intention to extend local access as and when the need arises.

(2) whether his Department intends to continue expanding the Beltel service, if so, (a) to what areas, (b) at what cost and (c) why,

(b) Approximately R1,7 million during the 1986/87 financial year

(3) whether his Department has taken note of the fact that similar services in the United States of America have been uneconomical, if so,

(c) To provide for the expected growing demand for the service

(4) whether his Department has made a study of the results obtained in this connection in the United States, if not, why not, if so, with what result?

(3) Yes, the Department is aware of the fact that some of the services in the United States of America were found to be uneconomical.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(4) Yes, a thorough study has been made of videotex/data bank systems and applications not only in the United States of America but also in Europe and Asia. It appeared that the direct competition that videotex services encountered from the well-established ASCII public database systems which existed before videotex became available and fragmentation and lack of standardisation were the main reasons for the uneconomical videotex systems in the United States of America. The toll was high particularly amongst electronic publishing houses (news services) which require a very large customer base for economical viability. It should, however, be pointed out that although many of the systems in the United States were found to be uneconomical, there

(1) (a) (i) A total of R15,7 million in respect of equipment and marketing, R1,1 million of which was for computer equipment for the Beltel Market Test System. The latter equipment will be used for other services when the Beltel Public Service becomes fully operational on 2 June 1986. Other expenditure in respect of Beltel such as on accommodation, staff, transport, etc,

By Sven Lunsche

The Minister of Post and Telecommunications, Dr LAPA Munnik, officially launched South Africa's first videotex system as a public service in Johannesburg yesterday.

The South African Post Office's videotex service, Beltel, started off yesterday as a full public and commercial communications service with 3 000 registered users, 85 information subscribers and 11 service providers already subscribed.

Beltel in business with 3 000 users

According to Dr Munnik, more than 22 million pages of information on Beltel have been accessed since the introduction of a trial basis system in the country in 1982.

The facilities provide for all users to retrieve information, for certain users to create information and sell it to others and for users to transfer and

store messages such as electronic mail and data collection. Beltel can be accessed via a personnel computer equipped with a modem provided by the Post Office or via a TV screen with an adapter. Once the line with the main data base at SAPO is established via telephone, users can freely access

Videotex system users can be divided into three categories, namely service operators, contributors (information and service providers) and end users.

Information providers (IP) rent space in the Beltel database, and can generate income by creating information, and charging for it on a per page basis. The Post Office collects the revenue from the users and pays it to the IP. An information provider can also sublet space and rent it to other users for advertising.

Service providers offer services, such as reservations, home banking and home ordering, granting the user access to, for example, airline booking services and his bank account, via a privileged gateway system.

Beltel has been developed in three phases of which the public service will be the last. Olivetti SA, in co-operation with the UK-based company Systems Designers, were responsible for the hardware and software development of the new system, which has been installed in major cities, where it is connected to Beltel management centre

no strong fundamentals pointing in this direction.

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A FORMER Orange Free State councillor told the Delmas treason trial yesterday that he resigned from his post after he was confronted and threatened by a group of unknown men.

The witness, who may not be identified, told the court that the men approached him at his home towards the end of 1984. Yesterday's hearing was held in camera.

He said they wore balaclavas and dark glasses. He said the men also wore United Democratic Front T-shirts.

Balaclavas

"They were about six or seven in number. They warned me to resign from the council. The men were travelling in a kombi," he said.

He told the court that because they wore balaclavas, he could not recognise them.

"Soon after the visit by these men, I resigned from the council," he said.

He also told the court

Warned to quit council post

that before his resignation, his house was stoned on several occasions by youths.

Another witness, Major Johannes Bosch of the Grahamstown police, described in court how mourners returning from a funeral in the area went on the rampage on November 9, 1984.

He said they stoned cars, set alight a beerhall and the local Methodist Church. The rioters wore United Democratic Front and Congress of South African Students T-shirts, he said.

(Proceeding)

Phone blackout hits four Tvl townships

Large areas in townships on the Witwatersrand and near Pretoria were hit by a telephone blackout today

Numbers in Mamelodi near Pretoria, Soweto, Kagiso on the West Rand and Katlehong on the East Rand could not be reached by reporters from *The Star*.

Mr Sarel van Rensburg, post office public relations officer for the Pretoria area, said there were "technical problems in some areas", but was unable to say where

He said no notification had been received to discontinue any services.

In Johannesburg, Mr Jimmy Taylor, deputy post-master-general for Telecommunications, said. "We are trying to rectify the problems, but for some time now, we have been unable to go into certain areas because our safety cannot be guaranteed."

Telephone problems blamed on unrest

By CHRIS BATEMAN

SEVERAL black townships throughout the country were without telephone services yesterday and post office spokesmen attributed the cut-off to "technical problems and unrest".

Areas affected included the Reef and Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Durban and the Peninsula.

In the greater Guguletu area telephones went dead as early as 7pm on Sunday, and with Langa and parts of Bonteheuwel, the township was still without a telephone service yesterday afternoon.

Khayelitsha, which is fed by a separate exchange, was unaffected.

Mr R A Harker, Director of Engineering, Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Western Cape, said that police escorted post office technicians into Guguletu and Langa yes-

terday afternoon. Repairs were under way and his men were operating "on a volunteer basis".

Mr Harker said he was not prepared to order his staff to enter these areas in spite of the relative calm prevailing yesterday.

"We have problems with the Guguletu exchange and several technical problems, nothing major. With the present situation we are taking it very easy. Until things are really smooth, I'm not prepared to force my staff to go in," he said.

Asked if a similar situation existed in any of the Peninsula's white areas, Mr Harker said there were no problems that he knew of.

A doctor at the Guguletu Day Hospital said that "within 10 minutes" of lodging a complaint yesterday morning, telephone links to the hospital had been restored. The cut-off, which had

begun at 7pm the previous day, had not adversely affected medical work because of a radio-telephone link.

In Johannesburg, reporters calling the Soweto post office were greeted with a tape-recorded message which said "Security alarm 1115, security alarm 1115".

Port Elizabeth's Zwide and KwaZakhele township residents have been without telephone services since late on Sunday, with the post office citing "cable problems and unrest". White areas were not affected.

In Durban's Umlazi, KwaMashu, Ntuzuma, Clermont, Clernaville, Chesterville and Lamontville areas, telephones have been out of order since Sunday.

Services began to be restored in the afternoon but telephones in some areas were still not working after dark. About 30 township residents telephoned at random late yesterday confirmed they had had telephone troubles.

A Durban Post Office spokesman said there had been "certain problems with certain lines at certain exchanges".

He mentioned problems at the exchanges serving the white and coloured areas of Montclair, the Bluff and Wentworth. He said technicians were working on the problems.

Journalists seeking to report township events yesterday were hampered by the telephone problems. In terms of the emergency regulations, they require permission from senior police officers to enter townships.

1,5m stay away on 10th June 16 anniversary

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Township phones cut amid news blackout

BUS DAY 17/6/86

Business Day Reporters

NEWS BLACKOUT

SOUTH Africa's townships were cut off from the world yesterday as telephone links were severed for most of the day and news was blacked out.

All major centres reported yesterday that telephone links to black townships were cut until mid-afternoon — and a Soweto resident reported that phones had been cut on Sunday night.

Reporters were barred from entering all townships in terms of an instruction issued by the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee.

A massive stayaway of up to 1,5-million people coincided with the June 16 commemoration, and cities resembled ghost towns as many blacks stayed away.

Some businesses did not open, and many closed early to allow workers to go home.

A spokesman for Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said no information whatsoever relating to any security

THIS newspaper has been produced under restrictions amounting to censorship. The restrictions include a ban on reporting any action by any member of the security forces, and a ban on the presence of reporters in black areas or at scenes of unrest.

Among the news items for which

permission to publish could not be obtained were reports dealing with Soweto and with a Black Sash magazine.

Nor would officials confirm or deny separate reports that a shop and a car were destroyed in Soweto, or that shots were heard in Chesterville, near Durban.

force action or incidents relating to the state of emergency would be released by his department, referring inquiries to the Bureau for Information.

The bureau yesterday afternoon refused to provide any information on June 16 events, saying this would be dealt with at today's daily Press briefing.

At yesterday's briefing which ended at about midday, a spokesman said townships were "extremely peaceful" with no violent incidents being reported.

Leon Mellet of the Bureau for Infor-

mation said a strong police presence was on stand-by throughout the country.

Almost 1,5-million workers stayed at home yesterday to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots — about the same number as stayed away to celebrate May Day — according to estimates of the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) and employers.

The official death toll since the declaration of the state of emergency rose to

● To Page 2 →

Townships blackout

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From Page 1

31 yesterday, 21 people having died in black-on-black attacks, seven in security force action and three were killed by the car bomb blast in Durban on Saturday.

Soweto was quiet but tense. Towards the end of the day more people ventured on to the streets, some of which were barricaded with burning tyres, stones, drums and other objects.

All shops, filling stations and businesses were closed, railway stations and bus terminals were deserted, and no taxis and buses operated.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman Ray Swart yesterday in Parliament raised the issue of township telephones being cut off.

Telecommunication officials denied any blanket breakdown of telephones, saying the cut-off was due to "technical problems and unrest".

The PFP announced it would open a "temporary missing persons bureau" and keep a computer record of all known missing people.

The names and identities of those detained continues to remain a mystery to all but the authorities.

The bureau gave stayaway figures as ranging from between 30% to 90%, but other sources said it appeared almost complete on the Witwatersrand and in the Eastern Cape.

Absenteeism was lowest in the Free State, according to most reports.

The LMG stated that with the exception of the mining and public service sector, 90% of black staff did not report for work and that less than 10% of black workers in the mining sector and only 37% in the public service sector stayed away — a marked change from May Day.

In the Western Cape early figures showed a much larger stayaway than in May. While a general percentage for the area was not yet available, in the manufacturing sector 82% of black workers and 24% of coloured workers stayed away.

A 100% black stayaway was reported in the Eastern Cape in all industries.

Intelsat feels heat from competitors in communications

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Foreign
News Service

WASHINGTON — An organisation here, headquartered in a honey-combed building of glass and steel, is largely responsible for the daily treat of Wimbledon tennis you are now seeing. And Intelsat will be there at the finals, when SABCTV will screen the singles contests live.

But the International Telecommunications Satellite organisation is feeling heat from competitors both in satellite communications and the undersea fibre optic cable field, which is angling in the same market.

Intelsat executives are now finding themselves in an ironic position in the US capital, bosom of world capitalism. They were warning that free enterprise can be a bad thing.

HIGH RATES

If the (Intelsat) system is not used efficiently, or if traffic is siphoned off, all users must bear the burden of high rates," Mr Richard Colombo, director general of the organisation, warned recently.

So Intelsat is moving apace to modernise, boost and diversify its services to stay ahead in its most challenging phase of its 22-year history. The organisation is the global link between almost 170 countries. It has 110 member nations, one of them South Africa. Intelsat's network consists of 16 satellites

which carry more than 66 percent of the world's voice services, virtually all intercontinental television services and the bulk of international data circuits.

Intelsat started in August 1964, a common international resource and utility to be shared, as its charter puts it, for the "Benefit of all mankind".

It is a non-profit cooperative using its satellites 35 780km above the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans in geosynchronous orbit to bounce and beam messages visual and spoken around the globe.

WORLD CUP

Without Intelsat, there would be no World Cup soccer in Mexico for about 1.5 billion viewers to see.

The present World Cup has seen Intelsat at its busiest. Busier even than the American attack on Libya which set a news record with material transmitted among 33 countries using eight different television channels on four satellites.

Busier, easily, than Wimbledon "World Cup soccer makes everything else pale by comparison," said an Intelsat spokesman.

That is the television side. This year, people worldwide will make a billion telephone calls through the system. So Intelsat is updating technology, launching new satellites to create a million-circuit capacity by 1990.

A typical communications satellite for handling telephone, telex and television traffic

The first Intelsat satellite, known as Early Bird, went up in April 1965. It provided about 240 voice circuits. Live television was possible through this satellite, but only if the voice transmissions were interrupted.

Now they are packing 15 000 voice circuits and two simultaneous television channels into them.

The latest in the satellites, the Intelsat 6 series, should be launched within two years or so. Each has 40 000 voice circuits, and three TV channels.

Intelsat chiefs boast that they have had 12 price reductions as the system has become more popular and been better

DEFERIORATING

A half circuit cost \$32 000 annually in 1965. It cost \$4 680 last year. And another price cut was expected early next year, they said.

But they are clearly worried at the emergence of competition, and are concentrating on market-orientation in a bid to hold their dominance over global communication.

When newsmen toured their headquarters recently they cited the deregulation of the US telephone service which, they said, had deterred since one company's monopoly was broken up in the spirit of free enterprise.

Intelsat's economics equation is simple. The more business for them, the better for all. Dividing the market would be

unhealthy. There was no way, they argued, that a newcomer to satellites could provide the established and expanding facilities Intelsat did. Submarine fibre optic cable, they said, showed only 97 to 98 percent reliability. Intelsat had achieved 99.99 percent.

The satellite-fibre optic cable tussle is on. The first long-distance undersea cable is scheduled to enter service in the North Atlantic in 1988.

That would cost \$400 million, they said. The placing of an Intelsat 6 in space would cost \$150 million. The cost aspect was another point, they added.

There was a very fine line, they said, between entrepreneurship and opportunism.

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27/6/86

Since then it has lost ground to private carriers every year. This is the dismal chronicle of events. In fiscal 1981 Sats conveyed 179,8 Mt for gain, but its share of the market dropped to 46,3%. In 1982 it carried 183,8 Mt but its share dropped to 42,5%. In 1983 traffic fell to 154,8 Mt and its share came down to 38,5%. Although there was a marginal traffic increase in 1984 to 155,2 Mt the market share fell further, to 35,5%.

Sats's market share was still going down in 1985 when the 164,7 Mt it moved was 33,7% of total traffic.

Meyer attributes Sats's recovery to several factors — among them, the introduction of mini-containers last October. These are cutting costs, reducing pilferage and improving delivery times.

The reduction of train running times between major centres is also reducing delivery times. The actual running time of a train between Kazerne and Cape Town has been

cut from 35 to 29 hours.

Of major importance, says Meyer, is the fact that Sats now regards itself as a business rather than a civil service operation. This means

- It has become more aggressive in the marketplace,
- Advertising spending has increased in real terms and marketing staff "now walk the streets looking for business", and
- More attention is paid to after-sales service.

Furthermore, a new push for contract

business means that 41% of high-rated traffic and 45% of all container traffic is now being carried on a contractual basis. At the same time there has been a 1% increase in high-rated traffic.

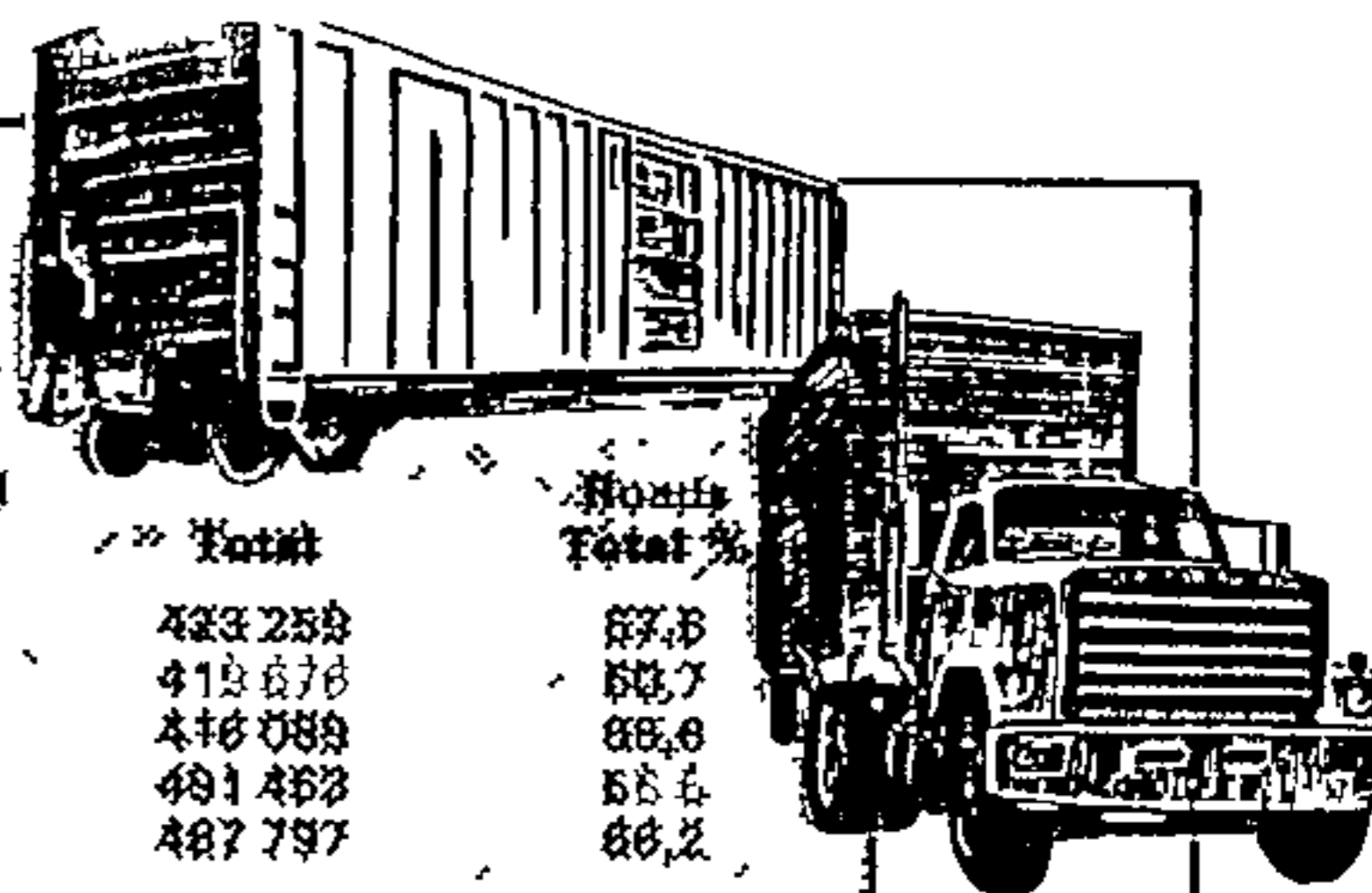
Meyer says officials have been positioned where they can provide the best service. There has been movement from head office to the workplace, and regional managers have been primed to provide services that clients demand. "And," adds Meyer, "we constantly monitor our performance to see how we can improve."

RAIL REBOUND

Tons conveyed for roadward (1 000 t)

Year	SATS	Road	Private road transport	Total	Share Total %
1981	179 800	3 088	229 576	429 258	41,8
1982	183 800	3 572	261 197	448 576	40,7
1983	154 800	4 103	268 872	427 775	36,2
1984	155 200	4 152	323 000	482 352	32,2
1985	164 700	4 183	318 548	487 431	33,8

Source: Central Statistical Services



COMPUTERS

Pushing for more

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Private enterprise is putting the screws on Posts & Telecommunications (P & T) to allow more competition from privately-run services. The services wanted by the privateers are those used for the transmission of voice and text over leased and switched data lines. They contend this would give SA companies access to state-of-the-art transmission technology.

P & T is listening. Engineering director Duncan McMillan told a Telematics symposium in Johannesburg last week. "The present policy of the department is to defend its voice and telex public switched network by not permitting private systems to compete because of the loss of revenue."

However, he tells the *FM* that P & T has sent a high level delegation to study the situation overseas and the position is under review. "The delegation will be reporting back soon," he adds.

Currently, local area networks (Lans) and public branch exchanges (PBXs) allow data to go through to other PBXs because the calls can be monitored for fee purposes. Wide area networks, where calls cannot be monitored for fees, would, however, mean less demand for P & T's services, and cause loss of revenue.

As one industry source puts it "PBXs can be linked automatically with sister branches in other towns, for instance, and information can be sent without the cost of phone calls because they are using data lines."

McMillan explains that the ultimate decision will be commercially based. "We would have to find a way to fix rentals for leased lines that will be reasonable, will compensate us for lost calls, and which will still give

companies more freedom," he says.

There are many benefits in sending both voice and data over the same line, besides the obvious more economic use of lines.

As McMillan says "The tremendous capacity of modern computers with high-speed data transmission capability has meant the gradual replacement of the physical transmission of punched cards, magnetic tapes and other systems."

"Development in this field has reached the stage where computers talking to each other set up private data communication networks which can provide most — if not all — of the transmission facilities which the department offers through its public telecommunications network."

Parts partners

In line with the growing trend for non-computer companies to enter the world of bits and bytes, Federal Mogul, a wholesale distributor of replacement parts for more than 450 vehicle models in SA, has joined forces with Johannesburg-based software house Adaptable Packages.

The new company, Component Asset Management Systems (Cams), is 51%-owned by Federal Mogul, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the US's Federal Mogul Corporation, the other 49% is held by Adaptable Packages. It will supply and service computerised distribution systems to the South African vehicle parts industry.

Says MD Roger Cook "We'll pool the distribution economics expertise of Federal Mogul with the software application skills and support of Adaptable Packages."

Cams' main software package is an asset management system designed to improve stock turnover and to help vehicle parts dealers manage inventories and debtors effectively.

The software is based on Adaptable Packages' Adaptable Sales Accounting System, currently used by 85 local companies operating in various sectors.

More muscle

Already dubbed the most powerful general-purpose computers in the world, Persetel's Shogun range of mainframes is coming out with new additions.

The systems add to the top-end range launched last year, and according to CE Roux Marnitz, there's no competition. Generally speaking, most large models operate at up to 50 mips (millions of instructions a second) but Persetel's new Hitachi 7/90-8 can handle 90-100 mips and the 7/90-6 65-75 mips.

Another addition, the 7/90-1, will compete with IBM's 3090 model 180. "The range is based on the most powerful uni-processor so far delivered in a commercial mainframe," says Marnitz. The new models are based on one, three and four processors.

Also new is the PLP88 laser printer. "This will prove strong competition for the likes of IBM and Rank Xerox," says Marnitz. The printer is capable of printing up to 88 A4 pages a minute.

New disk subsystem products have also been launched. These allow upgrading of computers in the field to permit higher capacity.

Somtunzi: ^{7/1/80} new ^{DMLD/SP} yards a milestone

BISHO — Two post office engineering yards will be built in Mdantsane and Dimbaza, the Deputy Director-General for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday

He said the finance for the engineering yards was part of the development loans signed with the Development Bank of Southern Africa

Construction was expected to start by September 18 for completion in June next year

The Dimbaza yard would have training facilities for technical staff and a railway siding

Mr Somtunzi said that at present there was one engineering yard operating from leased premises in King William's Town which was "inadequate and inconvenient" The new yards would bring services closer to where they were needed

12/18/76

No postman so it's a 50 km trip for mail

DAILY DISPATCH

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Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Mail deliveries to Zone 16 in Mdantsane have been stopped because there is no postman available and residents of the area now have to commute up to 50 km to fetch their post from Mdantsane's single post office

This was confirmed yesterday by the postmaster at Mdantsane, Mr Phila Sigila

Mr Sigila was asked to comment on complaints by Zone 16 residents who claimed that they had been told by the postman who delivered

mail last week that there would be no further postal deliveries to the zone from this week

Mr Sigila said the postman who served the area had been loaned from another zone as Zone 16 had no postman officially appointed to deliver mail

He said because of an increase in the volume of work for the postman concerned it had been decided to withdraw him so he could concentrate on his own area

The service the postman had rendered to Zone 16 was unofficial and a position for the area still had to be created by the Department of Post and Telecommunications, Mr Sigila said

The service had been a favour to the zone, he added

He said it would not take "very long" to provide a postman. In the meantime, residents would have to fetch their mail

Residents expressed displeasure at the move,

saying they were being discriminated against by the post office

Zone 16 is the farthest zone from the post office, which is situated 25 km away and serves the entire town which has a population of about 500 000

Mrs G N Mxotwa said the move meant she would have to travel about 50 km to buy a 12 cent stamp. She would now have to commute daily to the post office to collect her mail, she said

Another resident, Mrs Nontombi Vela, said the arrangement was "absurd"

The postal department had recently announced that it was going to build a new post office in the area but it would only start operating next year, Mrs Vela said

She said it would now cost her R20 for transport every week to fetch her mail while residents in other zones were freely served by the post office

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(3) No Each department collects those statistics on education needed for its own purposes

(4) Yes Complete information systems for the collection of the statistics mentioned in (1) are being finalised at present This includes detailed specifications concerning the way in which these statistics should be collected Modern techniques are used to edit all the collected statistics carefully

(5) No
Israel: money from USA
Mr L F STOFBBER asked the Minister of Finance †

(1) Whether he or his Department is investigating or has investigated certain allegations about the flow of large amounts of money from South Africa to Israel during the period 10 to 17 June 1986 which were broadcast in a SABC news commentary programme on or about 18 June and further particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the name of the programme concerned, (b) who made these allegations, (c) what was the nature of the allegations and (d)(i) what steps are being or have been taken by his Department in this connection and (ii) with what result,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) All applications by South African residents to transfer funds to foreign countries for investment and other reasons are submitted via the authorised dealers to the exchange control authorities for consideration
The exchange control authorities are therefore always aware of all approvals granted for the transfer of

funds to foreign countries, and there is therefore no reason to direct an exhaustive investigation into the allegations made An approach to the Reserve Bank elicited that there was in any case no abnormal flow of funds to Israel during the period 10-17 June 1986

(a) Radio Today, Report by Peter Allan Frost from Israel on 17 June 1986

(b) A report in a local paper in Israel

(c) That investments in Israel by South African Jews had increased considerably during the preceding week or more

(d) (1) In accordance with the present more stringent measures to limit the outflow of capital from South Africa, applications made by South African residents to transfer funds to Israel and other countries both during this period and thereafter, have been strictly monitored

(ii) Falls away

(2) No
Salaries
Mr D J N MASELO asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether the salaries of any employees of the South African Transport Services were increased as a result of occupational differentiation during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available, if so, (a) what was the highest rank in respect of which such increases were paid and (b) on what date did these increases become effective?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND OF PUBLIC WORKS (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

No, However, when salaries were adjusted in July 1984, market related salaries played a role and adjustment was made on a differentiated basis

(a) Assistant Director

(b) July 1984 pay month

*5 Mr D J N Malcomess—Constitutional Development and Planning [Reply standing over]

Telephone services cut off

*6 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

Whether telephone services were cut off in any areas on 16 June 1986, if so, (a) which towns, townships or areas were affected, (b) for what reasons and (c)(i) what was the longest period for which any such service was cut off and (ii) what is the name of the area concerned?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

It is not in the security interest of the State to reply to this question

Mamelodi inquest
Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 4 on 6 May 1986, a date has now been set for the inquest into the deaths of the persons killed in Mamelodi on 21 November 1985, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a date will be set, if so, what is that date?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND OF PUBLIC WORKS (for the Minister of Law and Order)

No.

(a) The dockets concerned were submitted to the Attorney-General on 19 June 1986 for his decision

(b) The information is not known

Kidd's Beach
Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) Whether land near Kidd's Beach was acquired for the residents of Mooiplaas and Kwelera by the South African Development Trust, if so, when,

(2) whether this land is to be transferred to Ciskei, if so, (a) why and (b) when, if not,

(3) whether the land is to be retained, if not, what is to be done with it, if so,

(4) whether any squatters are living on this land at present, if so, (a) on what basis and (b) what steps are to be taken in respect of these squatters?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Education and Development Aid)

(1) The properties in Released Area No. 64, District of East London, as well as the bordering land defined by Parliament in 1983 as an area in which released areas may be declared were initially earmarked as compensatory land for the Newlands, Kwelera and Mooiplaas areas The properties in Released Area No 64 were mainly acquired during 1983/84 by the South African Development Trust

(2) (a) and (b) and (3) The Trust properties concerned remain under control of the South African Development Trust and decision about the future thereof will be taken later

(4) (a) and (b) Except for the communities at present on Good Hope and Need's Camp no squatters are resident on the Trust land concerned

CAD 71418 20/8/86
267

Phone failure: No reply

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Communications, Dr Lapa Munnik, yesterday refused to say whether any telephones in South Africa were cut off on June 16.

Dr Munnik told Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) it was not in the interests of State security to reply to the PFP question on the issue.

Mr Soal said afterwards. "It is obvious that the government did cut off telephones into black townships

"This shows the cynical disregard the Nationalists have for citizens who have paid for their telephone service.

"At the flick of the switch they cut everyone off from the outside world.

"One wonders if they are going to refund the rent to all those subscribers because they would have collected that money under false pretences.

One shudders to think about what happened to people who were caught in medical emergencies when the phones were cut off," Mr Soal said.

In another question, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, confirmed that members of the Defence Force distributed pamphlets "on various occasions" on or before June 16 in the black residential areas in the vicinity of Pretoria "to inform the inhabitants of the proposed actions of radical elements during the period June 16 to June 26 1986 and to discourage them from taking part therein".

Mr Vlok confirmed that residents were asked in the pamphlets not to go to work on June 16.

Asked if any black employees of the Defence Force had been paid for being away from work on June 16, Mr Vlok said the question "falls away".

IN THE HOUSE

Back-track Week as the House gets going

By BARRY STREEK

the distribution of any of the pamphlets."

Asked whether these employees would be paid wages for that day, Vlok said thus "falls away".

Munnik's statement that it was not in the interests of the security of the state to say whether any telephones were cut off on June 16 resulted in sharp reaction from Peter Soal, the PFP MP who had asked him about the matter.

"It is obvious that the government did cut off telephones into black townships," Soal said. "This shows a cynical disregard the Nationalists have for citizens who have paid for their telephone service. At the flick of the switch they are cut off from the outside world."

"One shudders to think about what happened to people who were caught in medical emergencies when the phones were cut off," Soal said. Then, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, told Soal, one of Parliament's most enthusiastic questioners, that the police had not conducted any investigations into alleged



Louis Le Grange No charge laid

offences by the media under the Emergency regulations, nor had any journalists or newspapers been charged with any offences under the Emergency.

Funny that in the early heady days of the Bureau for Information at the start of the Emergency, one could have sworn the press was virtually to blame for the unrest and there were undisguised threats to close down papers. But perhaps that doesn't need police investigation.

Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Information, who has turned out to be the government authority on the Emergency and who is politically responsible for the Bureau for Information, did some backtracking on what seemed, at one time, to be firm rules for the press in the Emergency.

Nel denied that the Bureau had ruled that the words "white minority regime" had been

prohibited or that the word "Draconian" had been banned from use.

He also said the Bureau had not ruled so many questions put at press conferences had been subversive and denied that the SABC had been asked or given instructions about the transmission of television film for foreign networks.

But Soal, who had asked him about the activities of the Bureau, said he believed Nel's replies were "incorrect or misleading".

"For instance, the head of the Bureau for Information, David Steward, said on Friday, June 13, that the Bureau took exception to the foreign media referring to the South African government as 'a white minority regime'. Mr Steward said the journalists who did this would 'place their position in jeopardy. We expect the media to play by the rules — tough as they may be. We will not hesitate to take any action against any media which contravene these rules'.

"Yes, Mr Nel now says that the Bureau for Information had not ruled that 'white minority regime' or 'Draconian' may not be used.

"The Bureau's performance during the State of Emergency has been entirely unsatisfactory and Mr Nel's replies have compounded the errors of their pathetic display," Soal said.

Indeed, the one place not entirely subject to Emergency regulations, and where information about the Emergency is not subject to Bureau control, is Parliament.

In the first 13 days of the Emergency, PFP MPs did manage to name various detainees and cite incidents which the press was unable to report. Now that Parliament has reconvened, the PFP has resumed that role.

There are procedural restrictions on just how much can be done in this regard, but at least some picture of South Africa under the Emergency is again beginning to re-emerge, as this week's questions showed.

THE SA Defence Force has admitted in Parliament that it distributed pamphlets in the Pretoria area urging black people not to go to work on June 16.

But Dr Lapa Munnik, the Minister of Communications, has said "it is not in the security interest of the state" to reply to questions about whether telephones were cut off in any townships on June 16.

As Parliament reconvened this week to discuss a number of technical Bills, replies to questions which had been tabled before Parliament adjourned on June 25 became the focus.

So, for instance, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order and Defence, Adriaan Vlok, disclosed the role of the Defence Force in the distribution of pamphlets in the Pretoria area when he replied to a question which had been tabled by the persistent Louis Stofberg, the HNP's only MP.

Stofberg asked whether any members of the Defence Force distributed pamphlets in black residential areas in the vicinity of Pretoria on or before June 16 and "whether residents of these residential areas were requested" in the pamphlets "not to go to work on 16 June 1986".

Vlok replied. "Yes, pamphlets were distributed on various occasions in black residential areas in the vicinity of Pretoria to inform the inhabitants of the proposed actions of radical elements during the period 16 to 26 June 1986 and to discourage them from taking part therein."

"The distribution took place on the instructions of the Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command."

Stofberg also asked him whether black employees of the Defence Force who lived in these areas had complied with this request.

Vlok said "It is not known whether any of the employees of the SA Defence Force stayed away from work on 16 June 1986 as a result of

Handwritten notes and scribbles in the right margin, including the number '267' circled in a bubble.

DAILY DISP. (267) 23/11/76
Somtunzi call for post boxes

EAST LONDON — Zone 16 residents in Mdantsane should put up post-boxes at their gates if they wanted mail delivered to their houses, the deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday

Mr Somtunzi was commenting on the complaints by residents who said they had to travel 50 km and spend R20 on transport to get their mail to Mdantsane's only post office at the highway bus terminus. The Mdantsane postmaster, Mr P Sigila,

said the postal delivery had been stopped because there was no postman available for the zone. The one that had been serving the area had been withdrawn because of an increase in the workload in his area, he said.
— DDR

Radio, computer suppliers named

State sorts out buying orders for technology

27/8/86
BUD DAY
267

GOVERNMENT has carried out the first stage of its plan to co-ordinate public sector buying of computers and technology.

Five companies have been chosen to supply all the State's needs in computer terminals, and another five for two-way radio systems.

The Standing Committee on Electronics is about to sift through applications from companies wanting to supply 25-pin connectors. Next is likely to be security equipment.

Committee chairman Carel van der Merwe, who is senior GM of the Industrial Development Corporation, confirmed yesterday that the committee had begun issuing lists of suppliers from whom State bodies must buy their equipment.

The approved suppliers of computer terminals are Siemens, Tecnetics, Comtec, Datacorp and Andromeda.

For two-way radios, the chosen few are Philips, Motorola, Servitek, Barcom and Quayle & Dowse.

Government organisations account for an estimated 50% of

DAVID FURLONGER
Industrial Editor

total spending on electronics, excluding consumer goods.

Officials say the chief effects of a co-ordinated buying and negotiating policy will be.

□ The buying power will be such that approved foreign suppliers will be less likely to disinvest;

□ The assurance of a stable, long-term market will encourage greater local manufacture of electronics and encourage the local industry to become self-reliant.

Van der Merwe said the committee based its choice on companies' technical ability, level of local content, prices, research facilities and record with other products. Each supplier was approved for three years, during which time it would bid for every State tender.

SA Transport Services has already signed a major contract with Siemens for terminals, while Escom is understood to have concluded a deal with Tecnetics.

None of the approved suppliers is guaranteed sales.

ca, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

Yes It should be borne in mind that rationalisation is an on-going and time-consuming process that is multi-dimensional in character and needs to be supported by adequate research It cannot therefore be effectively concluded within a short period of time The Department is at present investigating the rationalisation of all types of schools, technical colleges and colleges of education I shall therefore be in a position to provide you with a more conclusive reply as the research unfolds,

(a) and (b) fall away

Written replies to questions set down for oral reply on Tuesday, 16 September 1986

General Affairs

Cape Town Fairway station: restaurants
Mr S STAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether the restaurants on the Cape Town railway station are open to members of all race groups, if not, (a) why not, (b) who takes the decisions on these matters and (c) what dining facilities are available to each race group at this station, if so, when was the decision taken to open these restaurants to all race groups,

- (2) whether any persons who are not White were refused admission to and/or service in these restaurants on the evening of 26 August 1986, if so, (a) how many persons, (b) why and (c) who took this decision,
- (3) whether this matter has been investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) by whom, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action has been taken as a result,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (a) Falls away
- (b) The decision is in accordance with Government policy
- (c) Cafeteria facilities are available for all race groups with effect from September 1985

(2) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(3) (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(4) No

Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Communications

Whether the Alexandria telephone exchange is due to be automated, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Yes, the Department's provisional planning provides for the equipment for an automatic telephone exchange at Alexandria to be ordered for delivery during the 1990/91 financial year At this early stage it is not possible to indicate when the exchange will be ready for service

For written reply

General Affairs

Unrest-related incidents
Mr R R HULLIVEL asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons were killed in unrest-related incidents in each month from July 1985 up to and including July 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Minister of National Health and Population Development.

July	1985	58
August	1985	126
September	1985	70
October	1985	82
November	1985	58
December	1985	62
January	1986	64
February	1986	81
March	1986	107
April	1986	87
May	1986	137
June	1986	110
July	1986	71
Total		1113

What was the average recorded atmospheric (a) lead level, (b) sulphuric acid level and (c) level of other specified significant pollutants measured at the monitoring points in the Cape Town area in winter and summer, respectively, over the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The following averages for (a) lead (b) sulphur dioxide—a precursor to the formation of sulphuric acid—and (c) particulates in air, are all expressed in micrograms per cubic metre

Winter March 1985 to August 1985

	Lead	Sulphur dioxide	Particulates
(i) Cape Town City Hall	1,1	11,8	30,5
(ii) Foreshore	1,7	14,3	31,5
(iii) Epping Market	0,9	9,2	34,0
(iv) Paardeneland	1,3	4,7	27,0
(v) Salt River	0,9	12	18,5
(vi) Greenpoint City Hospital	0,7	9	19,0
(vii) Bellville South	0,6	7,7	30,0
(viii) Elsiesrivier	0,6	9	33,5
(ix) Tamboerskloof	0,4	8	9,5
(x) Cape Peninsula	0,6	9	20,5
(xi) Goodwood	0,8	8	28,5
(xii) Parow	0,6	10	15
(xiii) Pinelands	0,6	7	17
(xiv) Edgemead	0,5	9,8	13,5

Summer September 1985 to February 1986

	Lead	Sulphur dioxide	Particulates
(i) Cape Town City Hall	0,5	9,0	18
(ii) Foreshore	0,8	12,3	18
(iii) Epping Market	0,6	7,3	19,5
(iv) Paardeneland	0,7	5,8	17,5
(v) Salt River	0,4	10,7	12,5
(vi) Greenpoint City Hospital	0,4	9,5	10
(vii) Bellville South	0,2	12,7	15
(viii) Elsiesrivier	0,2	9	17
(ix) Tamboerskloof	0,2	4	7
(x) Cape Peninsula	0,2	14	11,5

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N.M. 13/9/86

SATS faces more than 120 claims after crash

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 120 claims against the South African Transport Services (Sats) have been lodged following the train crash at Effingham near Durban earlier this year in which at least 37 people died and 89 were injured

Spokesman Allan Lubbe said Sats had already paid R200 towards the funeral costs of each person killed in the January 31 disaster, South Africa's second-worst train accident

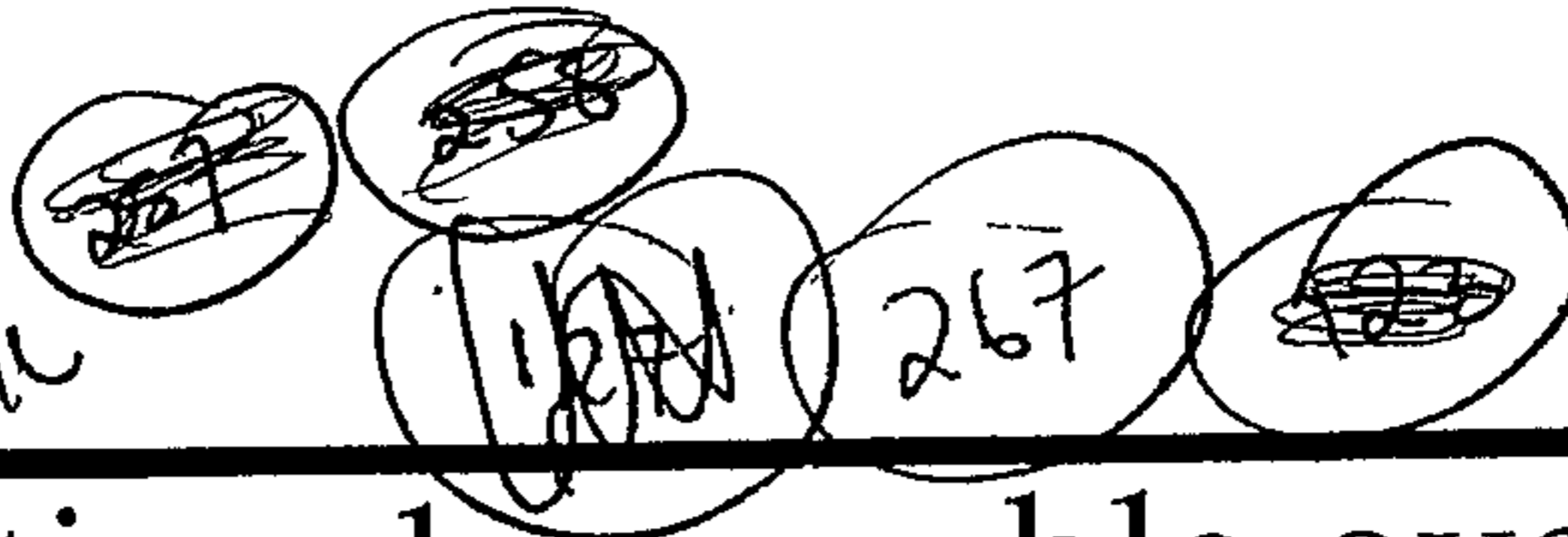
Sats had also paid 'cer-

tain hospital costs' and now that the inquest on train driver Mr Andries Smith had been received, the claims department in Johannesburg was processing 122 claims for either loss of support or for injuries sustained in the crash

Mr Lubbe said the total amount claimed had not been finalised

In the accident, a packed Friday-afternoon commuter train ploughed into the back of a stationary train

weekly mail



26/9/86.

A constitutional scramble over rents

By JEAN LE MAY

THERE is more than meets the eye in this week's fiasco about rent control in "coloured" and Indian areas.

Lapa Munnik, Minister of Communications and Public Works, announced that the House of Assembly's housing department would administer rent control as an agent for the other two houses.

On the face of it, it appears the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates simply did not get around to creating their own rent control boards and Munnik was eventually obliged to intervene because of mounting public protest.

Rents had gone up by as much as 400 percent in some areas of the Cape, according to the Woodstock Advice Office.

The mix-up is being described as a constitutional slip-up.

However there is considerable evidence that the responsible ministers

in the other two houses, David Curry and Baldeo Dookie, dug their heels in.

Curry is on record as having told people who complained about increased rents that it would be "stupid" for the House of Representatives to create its own board.

And Dookie, approached by representatives of the Durban Central Residents' Association, apparently said rent control boards were a general affair and nothing to do with him.

Moreover Frank Gerber, head of the white Department of Local Government, Housing and Public Works, has described reasons for the lapsing of rent control in "coloured" and Indian areas as "sensitive".

The "constitutional slip-up" happened early this year while the government was indulging in an orgy

of chopping up various government departments into "own affairs" and "general affairs".

All rent control boards were abolished, but were reconstituted only for whites by the House of Assembly's Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works, Amie Venter.

Separate boards should have been established for "coloured" people and Indians by the responsible Ministers in the other two houses, but this was never done.

Weekly Mail has been unable to contact either Curry or Dookie for comment, but insiders in both houses have confirmed they refused to set up their own rent control boards.

Their reasons for doing so may never be made public.

But at least, as one observer has commented, the taxpayer is spared the further proliferation of tricameral bureaucracy.

00410186
R418 000

267
**damage
to phones**

PRETORIA — Theft and damage to public telephones cost the post office more than R418 000 in the past financial year.

The Minister of Communications and of Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik, said this was less than the almost R560 000 damage caused in the 1984/85 financial year, but was still alarming.

Officially opening a new post office in the coloured township at Vredendal yesterday, Dr Munnik said the decline in damage and theft to public telephones could be attributed mainly to sustained efforts to curb malpractices.

He said 5 000 new prepay telephones to further counter malicious damage had been installed countrywide.

— Sapa

BUS DAY

15/10/86



Sugar prices to remain sluggish

WORLD sugar prices are expected to remain sluggish for the rest of the decade, with growth in demand slowing as a result of competition from artificial sweeteners.

The *A Sugar Journal* quotes experts as saying non-sugar sweeteners have made significant inroads in the most important consumer countries — the US and Japan.

West German sugar giant Suedzucker executive Klaus Fleck says global raw sugar stocks are now estimated at 37,3-million tons, or almost 40% of annual world consumption.

He sees consumption picking up to a growth rate of around 1,5% a year after 1991.

Fleck says: "Fierce competition from sweeteners and artificially high prices in some developing countries is hampering demand.

"The pricing of sugar in most cases is left completely to the national economies. Unfortunately, the internal sugar price is kept at a high level."

Penbro Kelnick wins second PO contract

Industrial Staff

PENBRO Kelnick, an electronics company based at Babelegi, Bophuthatswana, has won a second contract with the Post Office for rectifier units.

The first order was for 220 units and the follow-up contract for 113 units — with a total value of R5,5m.

The rectifiers are being installed in microwave towers and telephone exchanges around SA.

MD Hermann van Aarde says the contracts are the biggest his company has had from the PO, which traditionally relies on the big international combines.

He says: "It shows how far we have come with our technology. In many respects we are as good as any competition."

The company also clinched an order for the supply of diesel generator sets to the PO ranging from 12KVA to 600KVA.

Van Aarde says the local Tswana labour has proved particularly adaptable. He says "And we have all the facilities and staff expertise needed to do uninterrupted power supplies which we see as a major part of our future business."

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PO Short on cash for training technicians

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Post Office was no longer financially able to train technicians to meet the needs of the entire country.

According to the deputy postmaster general for personnel and postal services, Mr Johann de Villiers, rapid technological development placed a responsibility on all employers to train their own technical staff.

At the opening of the 34th annual congress of the South African Telecommunications Association here last night, Mr De Villiers said the electronics field was no longer exclusive to the Post Office.

He appealed to major employers in the electronics industry to wake up to their own technical training requirements and to "do something about it".

A contract worth more than R16 million for the building of a technical training centre and workshops in Umhlo, Durban, was concluded at the end of last year, and should be completed towards the end of 1988.

Another Post Office training centre for technical and administrative staff was planned for Bloemfontein, and tenders for the project would be invited towards the end of this year.

Mr De Villiers said despite the economic recession, the demand for communications services remained high and the sustained demand placed continuous pressure on Post Office staff, whose ranks had an average increase of 1,6 per cent over the past two years.

Although 168 000 additional telephones were added to the network in the past financial year, bringing the total to 4,5 million, the waiting list for telephones decreased by 38 000 to 185 000.

Considerable demands were made on Post Office management to ensure the staff potential was



At the 34th annual congress of the South African Telecommunications Association in East London last night, from left, the deputy Postmaster-General Telecommunications, Mr W. J. Taylor; the president of the association, Mr P. G. van Niekerk; the Deputy Postmaster-General Staff and Posts, Mr J. H. de Villiers, the regional Director for the Cape and Eastern Cape, Mr A. P. Vorster, and the senior director of Staff, Mr H. F. Ebersohn.

applied to a maximum, considering the increasing workload.

As the Post Office was one of the largest employers in the country, it was in a position to make a positive contribution towards increasing productivity.

Mr De Villiers said staff expenditure would amount to 44 per cent of the Post Office's total operating cost of R3 400 million in the current financial year.

Staff expenditures included not only salaries but also overtime, danger and territorial allowances, contributions to pension funds and medical schemes, housing subsidies and various related expenditures for a total staff contingent of about 96 000 countrywide.

Mr De Villiers assured Post Office staff he was fully aware demands on them sometimes verged on the unreasonable.

He said technical staff, more often than not, had

to carry out theirs task under trying and often dangerous conditions.

"Here I think of occasions when installations and equipment were interfered with or even destroyed, especially with regard to the unrest situation in the black townships recently."

Mr De Villiers asked employees to guard against a pessimistic attitude about the country.

"We see businesses that had to stop operating, we see unemployment and poverty, we hear about sanctions and boycotts — but let us rather have more appreciation for the many positive things around us, and, especially in the Post Office, we should be grateful that we all still have an income, and that it has not yet been necessary to cut down on staff as happened with many other employers," Mr De Villiers said.

"We should just all stand together, and grant each other a place in the sun," he said.

The congress continues today.

ment Mining Engineer in respect of that mine or works, or that class or type of mine or works, and of which the Government Mining Engineer has in writing given prior notice to the owner of any mine or works concerned."

opsigte van daardie myn of bedryf, of daardie klas of tipe myn of bedryf, bepaal, en waarvan die Staatsmyningeneur die eienaar van elke betrokke myn of bedryf vooraf skriftelik in kennis gestel het."

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 2278

31 October 1986

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY COUNCIL

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE FEES PAYABLE
BY AND TO THE COUNCIL UNDER THE PHARMACY
ACT, 1974.—AMENDMENT**

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, acting on the recommendation of the South African Pharmacy Council, has, in terms of section 49 of the Pharmacy Act, 1974 (Act 53 of 1974), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "the regulations" shall mean the regulations published under Government Notice R. 2505 of 19 November 1982, as amended by Government Notices R. 1982 of 16 September 1983, R. 1788 of 17 August 1984, R. 850 of 19 April 1985, R. 2046 of 13 September 1985, R. 2207 of 4 October 1985 and R. 1651 of 8 August 1986.

2. The regulations are hereby amended by—

(a) the insertion after regulation 2 (4) (g) of the following:

"(h) Annual fee, payable not later than 1 February by pharmacists who are undergoing their compulsory military training for a period of two years. R60."

(b) the substitution in regulation 3 (2) (a) for the expression "R40" of the expression "R60".

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-
ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 2278

31 Oktober 1986

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE APTEKERSRAAD

**REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE GELDE WAT IN-
GEVOLGE DIE WET OP APTEKERS, 1974, AAN EN
DEUR DIE RAAD BETAALBAAR IS.—WYSIGING**

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling het kragtens artikel 49 van die Wet op Aptekers, 1974 (Wet 53 van 1974), op aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Aptekersraad die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2505 van 19 November 1982, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1982 van 16 September 1983, R. 1788 van 17 Augustus 1984, R. 850 van 19 April 1985, R. 2046 van 13 September 1985, R. 2207 van 4 Oktober 1985 en R. 1651 van 8 Augustus 1986.

2. Die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur—

(a) na regulasie 2 (4) (g) die volgende in te voeg:

"(h) Jaargeld, betaalbaar nie later as 1 Februarie nie deur aptekers wat hulle verpligte militêre opleiding vir 'n tydperk van twee jaar ondergaan R60"

(b) in regulasie 3 (2) (a) die uitdrukking "R40" deur die uitdrukking "R60" te vervang.

**DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

No. R. 2263

31 October 1986

**AMENDMENT OF THE TELECOMMUNICATION
REGULATIONS**

The Minister of Communications and of Public Works has, under section 119A (1) (g) of the Post Office Act, 1958 (Act 44 of 1958), made the regulations in the schedule.

SCHEDULE

1.0 In this Schedule, unless the context indicates otherwise, the expression "the Regulations" means the Telecommunication Regulations published under Government Notice R. 1191 of 1 July 1977, as amended by Government Notices R. 2000 of 30 September 1977, R. 2119 of 21 October 1977, R. 13 of 5 January 1979, R. 2329 of 19 October 1979, R. 903 of 24 April 1981, R. 2841 of 31 December 1981, R. 365 of 26 February 1982, R. 2417 of 12 November 1982, R. 367 of 18 February 1983, R. 740 of 15 April 1983, R. 2790 of 23 December 1983, R. 740 of 13 April 1984, R. 983 of 18 May 1984, R. 333 of 28 February 1986, R. 506 of 21 March 1986 and R. 1410 of 4 July 1986.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN
TELEKOMMUNIKASIEWESE**

No. R. 2263

31 Oktober 1986

**WYSIGING VAN DIE TELEKOMMUNIKASIE-
REGULASIES**

Die Minister van Kommunikasie en van Openbare Werke het kragtens artikel 119A (1) (g) van die Poswet, 1958 (Wet 44 van 1958), die regulasies in die bylae gemaak.

BYLAE

1.0 Tensy die samehang anders aantoon, beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" in hierdie bylae die Telekomunikasieregulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1191 van 1 Julie 1977, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2000 van 30 September 1977, R. 2119 van 21 Oktober 1977, R. 13 van 5 Januarie 1979, R. 2329 van 19 Oktober 1979, R. 903 van 24 April 1981, R. 2841 van 31 Desember 1981, R. 365 van 26 Februarie 1982, R. 2417 van 12 November 1982, R. 367 van 18 Februarie 1983, R. 740 van 15 April 1983, R. 2790 van 23 Desember 1983, R. 740 van 13 April 1984, R. 983 van 18 Mei 1984, R. 333 van 28 Februarie 1986, R. 506 van 21 Maart 1986 en R. 1410 van 4 Julie 1986

2.0 Replace the existing regulation H.16 with the following:

"H.16 Penalty for non-payment of accounts

- (1) (i) If a client is in arrears with the payment of an account rendered under regulation H.9(1) or with the payment for a bold-type entry or advertisement published in the telephone, telex or any official directory under any agreement between the subscriber and the official advertising contractor of the Post Office, the Postmaster General may, if the subscriber fails to pay the account within seven days of the date on which the amount became due, summarily and without notice suspend the outgoing service or service in both directions, summarily terminate the lease, remove the client's name from the directory, and enter his premises to recover all apparatus, wires or any other Post Office property
- (ii) The Postmaster General may summarily suspend the outgoing service or the service in both directions in respect of any other telecommunication line rented by the client or terminate the lease in respect of another telecommunication line if the client, as stated in subregulation (1) (i), fails to pay the account in respect of any telecommunication line that he rents or rented from the Post Office.
- (iii) Action as intended in subregulations (1) (i) and (1) (ii) shall in no way prejudice the right of the Postmaster General to take such further steps as he may deem necessary to collect the amount due.
- (2) The Postmaster General may—
- (i) claim from a client as liquidated damages and not by way of penalty, in addition to the arrears mentioned in subregulation (1) (i), an amount equal to the unpaid rental in respect of the unexpired portion of the minimum rental period; and
- (ii) if a client rents more than one telecommunication line and is in arrears with the payment of any account referred to in these regulations in respect of a telecommunication line used by him, apply a credit balance on hand in respect of another telecommunication line rented by the client towards settlement or reduction of the amount in arrears on any account.
- (3) *Appropriation of part payments.*—The Postmaster General may at his discretion appropriate part payments on accounts rendered in accordance with these regulations."

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. R. 2289

31 October 1986

CORRECTION NOTICE

WARRANT: "SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE GOOD SERVICE MEDAL"

The following corrections to "Warrant by the State President concerning the amendment of the Warrant instituting the 'South African Defence Force Good Service Medal' in Gazette 10494 (Regulation Gazette 4011) of 24 October 1986 is published for general information.

Substitute page 7 with the following:

Registration

11. (1) A serial number shall be stamped on the rim of every medal.

2.0 Vervang die bestaande regulasie H.16 deur die volgende:

"H.16 Straf vir wanbetaling van rekenings

- (1) (i) Indien 'n klient agterstallig is met die vereffening van enige rekening wat kragtens regulasie H.9(1) gelewer is, of met die betaling vir 'n vetdrukingskrywing of advertensie wat kragtens enige ooreenkoms tussen die huurder en die Poskantoor se amptelike advertensiekontrakteur in die telefoon-, teleks- of enige amptelike gids gepubliseer is, kan die Posmeester-generaal, as die klient in gebreke bly om die rekening binne sewe dae na die dag waarop dit betaalbaar geword het, te vereffen, die uitgaande diens, of die diens in albei rigtings, summier sonder enige kennisgewing opskort, die huurooreenkoms summier beëindig, die klient se gidsinskrywing skrap en sy perseel betree om alle apparaat, drade of enige ander eiendom van die Poskantoor te verwyder.
- (ii) Die Posmeester-generaal kan die uitgaande diens, of die diens in albei rigtings, ten opsigte van enige ander telekommunikasielyn wat die klient huur summier opskort of die huurooreenkoms wat op so 'n ander telekommunikasielyn betrekking het, beëindig indien die klient soos in subregulasie (1) (i) uiteengesit word in gebreke bly om 'n rekening te vereffen ten opsigte van enige telekommunikasielyn wat hy van die Poskantoor huur of gehuur het.
- (iii) Optrede soos in subregulasies (1) (i) en (1) (ii) bedoel word, doen geen afbreuk aan die bevoegdheid van die Posmeester-generaal om die verdere stappe te doen wat hy nodig ag om enige verskuldigde bedrag in te vorder nie.
- (2) Die Posmeester-generaal kan—
- (i) as gelikwiderde skadevergoeding en nie as 'n boete nie, bo en behalwe die agterstallige gelde wat in subregulasie (1) (i) genoem word van 'n klient 'n bedrag eis wat gelyk is aan die onbetaalde huurgeld ten opsigte van die onverstreke gedeelte van die minimum huurtermyn; en
- (ii) indien 'n klient meer as een telekommunikasielyn huur en agterstallig is met die betaling van enige rekening wat in hierdie regulasies genoem word ten opsigte van 'n telekommunikasielyn wat hy gebruik, van 'n batige saldo wat voorhande is ten opsigte van 'n ander telekommunikasielyn wat die klient huur, gebruik maak om die bedrag wat op enige rekening agterstallig is te vereffen of te verminder.
- (3) *Aanwending van gedeeltelike betalings.*—Die Posmeester-generaal kan gedeeltelike betalings op rekenings wat ingevolge hierdie regulasies gelewer is na goeë dunde toewys."

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No. R. 2289

31 Oktober 1986

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

BEVELSKRIF: "MEDALJE VIR TROUE DIENS IN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG"

Die volgende verbetering aan "Bevelskrif van die Staatspresident betreffende die wysiging van die Bevelskrif waarby die 'Medalje vir Troue Diens in die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag' ingestel is" in Staatskoerant 10494 (Regulasiekoerant 4011) van 24 Oktober 1986 word vir algemene kennis gepubliseer:

Vervang bladsy 7 met die volgende:

Registrasie

11 (1) 'n Volgnommer word op die rand van elke medalje gestempel

GERALD REILLY

PO services and the future

THE liberalisation of telecommunications services in a developing country would lead to Post Office services becoming more expensive to the user, Deputy Postmaster General for telecommunications Jimmy Taylor said in Pretoria yesterday.

He told the Computer Society of SA that, among other factors, start-up finances to establish and support new services would not be readily available.

As such, low revenue-earning services

and services in low density population areas would become prohibitively expensive.

Taylor said privatisation of telecommunications services centred on whether SA as a whole and/or the user of the service would be better off after privatisation.

In countries such as SA, more could be done for local industry by maintaining control over the telecommunications industry,

limiting competition and standardising on selected equipment for local manufacture.

Taylor said that did not necessarily preclude some degree of liberalisation. Control could be exercised over privately operated services through licensing and homologation of equipment.

In that way, a reasonable amount of competition and local content could still be ensured.

bus DAF 23/11/80 267

00 17/11/86

As a prospective new buyer you are no doubt a... The acquisition of an asset should be effected with the fuss at the most favourable... The new BMW finance scheme designed with just this objective... It has been constructed to give you the best interest rate available. A Linked Rate scheme.

THE NEW BMW

More ⁽²⁶⁷⁾ than 4 million phones in SA

SOMERSET EAST —The Post Office had added 168 000 telephones to the telephone network in the past financial year, the deputy postmaster general for finance said yesterday.

This brought the total number of telephones installed in South Africa to more than 4 057 000 by the end of March, Mr Robbie Raath said.

He said the waiting list had decreased by 38 000 to just over 185 000.

Presenting the floating trophy for the best-kept larger post office in the Eastern Cape to the postmaster of Somerset East, Mr Raath said despite the recession the demand for telecommunications services remained high.

He said the Post Office had budgeted more than R1 400 million this financial year for capital expenditure to extend the telephone network. Of this amount, more than R506 million would be spent on telephone exchange equipment.

About R309 million would be spent on transmission equipment and nearly R144 million on telephone instruments, switchboards and other equipment to be installed on the premises of subscribers, he said — Sapa.



of the week

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GPO adds ^{ever post} 168 000 ^{7/11/12} phones ⁽²⁾

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About R309 million would be spent on transmission equipment and nearly R144 million on telephone instruments. — Sapa

DD 27/11/81
267

Postal ultimatum issued — claim

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Residents in a section of Zone 16, Mdantsane, say they have been given three weeks to erect post boxes or their mail will be returned to sender

The post office has told residents living in houses numbered above 10 000 that mail will not be delivered to them unless they put up post boxes

The residents said the post office sent them unstamped and unsigned circulars last week which instructed them to put up boxes within three weeks or their mail would be returned to sender

They complained that the withdrawal of postal deliveries to their homes was discriminatory and said the arrangement was unfair as other households in Zone 16 received their mail from postmen, even though they did not have post boxes

The deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, yesterday reiterated an earlier statement that no mail would be delivered until post boxes had been put up

He would not comment on why post was delivered to other sections of Zone 16 or whether the same condition was set for other zones

When mail deliveries to the area were withdrawn two months ago, the post office said the move had been necessitated because it did not have postmen specifically appointed for the area

"This means the post will never be delivered to our area because putting up post boxes takes time and few residents will heed the call for post boxes," said Mrs Zingiswa Silwele

NOTICE 828 OF 1986—KENNISGEWING 828 VAN 1986

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS—DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN TELEKOMMUNIKASIEWESE

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OCTOBER 1986
STAAT VAN INKOMSTE EN UITGAWE OKTOBER 1986

	Estimates Begroting 1986-87	Month of October Maand van Oktober		Total April to October Totaal April tot Oktober		
		1986	1985	1986/87	1985/86	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Operating Expenditure: Postal, Savings, Money transfer, Agency services and Telecommunications	3 420 874 000*	273 659 687	234 753 835	1 871 924 840†	1 523 303 647†	Bedryfsuitgawe: Pos-, Spaar-, Geldoordrag-, Agentskapdienste en Telekommunikasie
Capital Expenditure: Telecommunications	1 443 601 000	121 461 028	104 659 929	776 388 017	634 479 360	Kapitaaluitgawe: Telekommunikasie
Land, Buildings and Housing	197 000 000	21 410 962	11 365 847	75 115 066	49 445 127	Grond, Geboue en Behuising
Vehicles	38 000 000	5 140 134	4 746 924	19 932 474	16 446 807	Voertuie
Office, Data Processing, Mail Handling and Stores Equipment	45 163 000	2 917 635	545 602	12 954 377	9 081 791	Kantoor-, Dataverwerkings-, Posshanterings- en Voorraadtoerusting
Total	1 723 764 000	150 929 759	121 318 302	884 389 934†	709 453 085†	Totaal
Amounts to be appropriated from the operating surplus: Redemption of Loans	207 000 000	—	22 974 162	—	33 442 766	Bedrae wat uit die bedryfsurplus aangewend staan te word:
Staff Housing Scheme	10 000 000	—	62 938 Cr	10 000 000	30 000 000	Leningsdelging
Increase of Standard Stock Capital	38 000 000	—	—	38 000 000	22 000 000	Personeelbehuisingskema
Contribution to Saswitch	500 000	—	—	234 190	—	Verhoging van Standaardvoorraadkapitaal
Total	255 500 000*	—	22 911 224	48 234 190†	85 442 766†	Totaal
Revenue: Telephone system	2 761 650 000	245 838 395	195 124 412	1 625 230 397	1 310 801 021	Inkomste: Telefoonstelsel
Telex system	171 912 000	13 891 424	12 646 292	96 051 692	85 932 580	Teleksstelsel
Gentex system	33 633 000	2 354 299	2 205 360	18 171 183	15 220 493	Genteksstelsel
Leased circuits	129 900 000	9 464 679	8 089 425	71 259 050	58 632 570	Huurverbindings
Postal services	413 576 000	34 123 810	30 390 811	219 289 854	186 135 254	Posdienste
Money transfer services	23 335 000	2 126 253	2 000 312	14 981 787	14 042 812	Geldoordragdienste
Agency services	14 223 000	3 356 156	3 025 131	7 788 518	7 420 094	Agentskapdienste
Non-operating revenue	91 900 000	30 997 268	—	118 199 394	—	Nie-bedryfsinkomste
Savings services	—	—	22 577 417	—	83 221 232	Spaardienste
Total	3 640 129 000*	342 152 284	276 059 160	2 170 971 875†	1 761 406 056†	Totaal

Printer's note Items correspond to 1986-87 printed estimates
Drukkersnota Items stem ooreen met die 1986-87 gedrukte begroting

* Internal charges not included
Interne heffings nie ingesluit nie

† Neither revenue nor expenditure is evenly spread over the financial year Certain large operating expenditure payments are made quarterly, half yearly or annually, whilst capital expenditure payments are related to the execution of specific short and long term contracts

Nòg inkomste nòg besteding is gelykmatig oor die boekjaar versprei Sekere groot bedryfsuitgawebetelings geskied kwartaaliks, halfjaarlik of jaarlik, terwyl kapitaaluitgawebetelings saamhang met die uitvoering van bepaalde kort- en langtermynkontrakte

(5 December 1986)/(5 Desember 1986)

NOTICE 830 OF 1986

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF APPLICATIONS —
LIST 42/86

The following applications concerning the Customs and Excise Tariff have been received by the Board of Trade and Industry Any objections to or comments on these representations must be submitted to the Board of Trade and Industry, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001, within six weeks of the date of this notice.

Increase of the duty on:

- White spirits classifiable under tariff subheading 27.10 35 by the deletion of tariff subheading 27.10.35 and the reclassification of white spirits under tariff subheading 27.10 90

[BTI Ref T5/2/5/4/1 (B34/86)]

KENNISGEWING 830 VAN 1986

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSTARIEFAANSOEKE —
LYS 42/86

Onderstaande aansoeke betreffende die Doeane- en Ak-synstarief is deur die Raad van Handel en Nywerheid ontvang Enige beswaar teen of kommentaar op hierdie vertoe moet binne ses weke na die datum van hierdie kennisgewing aan die Raad van Handel en Nywerheid, Privaatsak X753, Pretoria, 0001, gerig word

Verhoging van die reg op:

- Wit spiritus, indeelbaar by tariefsubpos 27.10 35, deur die skraping van tariefsubpos 27.10.35 en die herindelings van wit spiritus by tariefsubpos 27 10 90

[RHN-verw T5/2/5/4/1 (B34/86)]

R106-m Post Office loss

M&S 9/12/86 (267)
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: — The postal service made an estimated R106-million loss this financial year, which means the Post Office will have to review its rates more regularly in future, the acting Postmaster General, Mr Johan van Rensburg, said

This loss is in spite of tariff increases on April 1 this year, he said.

The Post Office handles some 2 000-million items of mail annually — 5,5 million a day — and on each item loses an average of five cents

Everything was being done to run the mail service efficiently and in a cost-effective manner, he said

Kunene on comeback trail

FORMER Soweto mayor Mr Edward Kunene is on the comeback trail. He is one of the four candidates in Soweto's mayoral elections due to be held today.

The other candidates are Mr Isaac Buthelezi, former deputy mayor, Mr Nelson Botile and Mr Thami Ndaba who represent Orlando East and Tshawelo respectively.

According to sources, the elections have aroused much interest among the councillors since Mr Ephram Tshabalala announced his resignation as Soweto mayor and councillor last month Mr Tshabalala's term as mayor was in any case due to end today.

Our sources also said three candidates are to contest for the position of deputy mayor. They are, the outgoing deputy, Mr Glen Jwara (Orlando West), Mr Siegfried Manthata (Naladi) and Mr Johnson Mokoena (White City Ja-

BY NIKOPANE
MAKOBANE

balala announced his resignation as Soweto mayor and councillor last month Mr Tshabalala's term as mayor was in any case due to end today.

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bavu)

Speculation is that Mr Botile — who is making his second attempt — can take over the "hot seat". He won the council election in 1983 as an independent, but has in the past been regarded as a Sofasonke Party ally.

"Although we have two Sofasonke Party members among those contesting the mayoral elections, every man will be running for the seat independently and not on party lines. What we want is a man who is po-

litically clear and strong to restore the tarnished image of the council," the source said.

Mr Kunene is an executive member of the recently formed United Christian Conciliation party under the controversial Bishop Isaac Mokoena.

• The mayoral elections in the Diepmeadow Town Council are to be held tomorrow. Mr J C Mahuhushi, the mayor, is expected to retain his seat. He has been mayor since 1983.



Mr EDWARD Kunene... mayoral stakes.

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — With sanctions a reality, the rewards of the Post Office's policy to foster the growth of a local electronics industry may soon be seen, according to the acting Postmaster-General, Mr Johan van Rensburg.

He said in a statement from Pretoria that an electronics capability was as vital to South Africa as the nation's ability to feed itself.

The advantages of direct and indirect employment in such an industry were just as important.

It was also both economically and strategically advantageous for the Post Office as well as for the country.

"The Post Office has come in for some harsh criticism over the years for its long-term supply agreements.

"It has been suggested that this led to disadvantageous price structures and inefficiency resulting in old technologies.

"But in South Africa one is faced with a need to create a viable market. One cannot just

PO policy to boost Border electronics?

change technologies, especially if the infrastructure of the telecommunications network is concerned," Mr Van Rensburg said.

Through the years the Post Office had benefited from the policy of supporting the local electronics industry, he said.

The major improvements in the field of telecommunications technology alone which resulted from this were not only to the advantage of the Post Office but to South Africa as a whole.

Meanwhile, the general manager of Tek Industrials here — one of the largest electronic industries in the Border area — Mr G Vogel, said yesterday that if sanctions against the country increased the Post Office's policy would have a positive effect on the local electronic industry

and would also increase the localisation process.

"However, this would not really have that much impact on us as we have already captured most of the electronics market in the area.

"We have also secured our position in the high technology export market as well as a permanent supply of components despite the sanctions," he said.

A spokesman for the company's head office in Johannesburg, Mr Richard Ferrer, said there was "no question" that a combination of factors had boosted the local electronics industry recently.

"The weaker rand combined with sanctions and other related factors have boosted the local electronics industry and will continue to do so in the future."

Mr Ferrer said that

already the company's local content of electronic components had increased dramatically, especially over the past 12 months.

"Plans to increase this local content further are even more dramatic."

Mr Ferrer said the local electronic content used in the manufacture of television sets alone had increased to approximately 35 per cent in the space of one year and was expected to increase further in the near future.

East London's Postmaster, Mr G Swane-poel, said yesterday that all contracts were negotiated in Pretoria.

Because of this it was difficult to predict, at this early stage, what industries in the area would be directly affected by the Post Office's policy to foster the growth of local electronics industries.

ARBUS 12/12/86 (267)

PO cuts rate on tax-free savings

JOHANNESBURG — The Post Office is to cut the interest rate on tax-free savings bank certificates bought from next Monday from 9 to 7,5 percent

However, the reduction will not affect holders of existing certificates until May 1

And the Perm, EP Building Society, Saambou National and Syfrets Trust have announced cuts in mortgage bond rates

Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, who announced the new deadlines, said the Post Office cuts were in line with the reductions in interest rates on tax-free investments at all financial institutions

BREATHING SPACE

The breathing space until May 1 for current holders of certificates was because the Post Office Act insisted that investors be given at least three months' written notice of cuts in rates

Mr Botha also announced that the interest on current ordinary Post Office savings bank and telebank accounts would be reduced from 6,5 to 5 percent, effective on December 15

But interest on investments in certificates of up to R70 000 would remain fully tax-free. So too would interest on deposits of up to R10 000 in ordinary savings accounts

The country's second largest building society, the Perm, has cut to 14 percent its new mortgage bond rates on domestic loans. The 1 percent cut will apply to existing loans from the end of March.

EP Building Society said today that first-time home buyers can obtain new loans at a bond rate of 13,75 percent, the lowest building society rate available. The rate on other new loan applications falls to 14 percent from 15 from today

The rate on existing bonds will be reduced on April 1

Bond rates on new housing loans with Saambou National are being lowered by 1 percent to 14 immediately. An announcement about rates on existing housing loans will be made early next year

Syfrets Trust is cutting its participation mortgage bond rates. Investors will receive 12,5 percent, a drop of 1,5 percent, with interest paid quarterly in advance

Borrowers will pay 15,13 percent, down from 13,51 percent, after March 1 — Finance Staff, Argus Correspondent

Foreign parcel rates increase

CAF Times 23/12/86
267

JOHANNESBURG — Postage on parcels to certain foreign countries will be increased on January 1, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications announced yesterday.

The increases were necessitated by adjustments in the terminal and transit rates payable to other postal administrations, the statement said.

"Postage on a surface mail parcel up to 1kg to Australia will for example increase from R5,50 to R5,60 and postage on the first 250g of an airmail parcel will be R10,10 compared to R10,00.

"To Great Britain postage on a surface mail parcel up to 1kg will be R6,60 instead of R6,40 while the first 250g of an airmail parcel increases from R7,90 to R8,90.

"Postage on a surface mail parcel up to 1kg to the United States increases from R6 to R7 and from R8,90 to R10,40 in the case of the first 250g for airmail parcels.

"To Swaziland the increase is from R4,70 to R7 for a surface mail parcel up to 1kg and from R4,60 to R7 for the first 250g of an airmail parcel."

Particulars of the new rates are available at post offices. — Sapa

PUB. SECTOR - TELE COMMUNICATIONS - GENERAL

1987

JAN

— DEC. ~~SEP.~~

Post Office tariffs set to rise ^{1500 DAY}
all 1/87 **GERALD REILLY** ²⁶⁷
INCREASED Post Office tariffs are a certainty in the first quarter of this year
Deputy Postmaster-General Johan van Rensburg said that in spite of tariff hikes last April, the current financial year will end with a deficit of more than R106m
Deficits in the 1985/86 financial year amounted to R94,5m, and in the year before to R84,7m Former Telecommunications Minister Lapa Munnik announced in his 1986/87 budget that tariffs had been raised to provide for a 15% hike in revenue. When the projected R106m deficit is added to the expected salary increases for 94 000 postal employees, substantial tariff hikes appear likely.

Huge telex service loss

24/1/87 Mercury Reporter (267)

AFTER making a profit of more than R20 million in 1984/85, the Post Office's telex service ran at a loss of R6,5 million this past financial year.

The staggering loss, the first since the inception of telex in South Africa, has been attributed to the unfavourable economic climate.

In announcing the loss, Mr Jimmy Taylor, Deputy Postmaster General (telecommunications), said the Post Office would continue to plan ahead for the expected economic upswing and had added 500 telex services to the existing network.

'Like other businesses, the Post Office is also hard-hit by the present economic slump,' Mr Taylor said.

Post Office tariffs look set to rise

SUNDAY
26/11/87

POST OFFICE tariffs are bound to rise in April, informed sources in Pretoria say.

Their view is supported by a weekend statement by Deputy Postmaster-General, Telecommunications, Jimmy Taylor, saying the PO had been hard-hit by the recession.

The PO has to fund capital projects from service revenue and from loans. With the overseas capital market virtually closed to SA, the PO has to compete for funds on the domestic market.

GERALD REILLY

Taylor said that in the 1985/86 financial year the loss on telex services alone had amounted to R6,5m, compared with a profit the previous year of R20m.

The Pretoria sources say the expected earnings rise of more than 90 000 PO workers will put additional pressure on tariffs.

Last year, former Posts and Telecommunications Minister Lapa Munnik budgeted R850m for salaries.

20/1/87 1/10/87

New phone system in use 'by 1990'

THE "state-of-the-art" R2m business telephone system Plessey SA is developing for the Post Office should be in use within three years. The first field trials on the BTS128 private electronic digital exchange (PEDX) will take place this year. The system — which is to be manufactured in Cape Town — ensures data transmission does not affect voice circuits. The Post Office has the industrial property rights to the BTS128. Plessey national marketing man-

NORMAN SHEPHERD

ager Bill Pierce said "The Post Office will allow us to develop export markets and has agreed to waive royalties for exports — which should give us a competitive edge. "Local content will be close to 100%. It will be locally designed and we will make the cabinets and printed circuit-boards. Circuits that are not viable to make will be imported, but we could substitute if sanctions cut off supplies"

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Pierce said developing the system was based on the strategic issues of import substitution and export promotion. "It is difficult to say how cost-effective manufacture of the system will be. But, for a small system (it has 128 extensions) designed around a digital concept, it has potential. We aim to make it as competitive as possible against Taiwanese, Japanese and British PABXs". Plessey developed SA's first digital switch.

the Defence Force, was, however, convened by the appropriate military authority. The Board found that the members acted in good faith for the purposes of or in connection with the prevention or suppression of terrorism in an operational area.

(2) (a) Yes, in respect of the only deceased, Mr Francis Mapota

(b) No, because it was privileged

(3) Yes

(4) No (a) and (b) Because the provisions of Section 103 *ter* (2) of the Defence Act, 1957, are applicable in this case

(5) No The members will not be tried

(6) (a) According to medical opinion, a massive subdural hematoma

(b) Replying to this question will defeat the action already taken by the State President, the Cabinet for the territory of South West Africa and myself in terms of Section 103 *ter* of the Defence Act, 1957

Regional Services Councils

110 Dr W J SNEYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the demarcation of the areas of Regional Services Councils has been completed, if not, when is it expected that (a) the demarcation will be completed and (b) all regional services councils will be in operation?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) The demarcation of the following regions has already been finalised and published in the various Official Gazettes

— Pretoria/Brits/Bronkhorstspuit region,

— Central Witwatersrand region,

— East Rand region,

— West Rand region,

— Bloemfontein/Botshabelo region,

— Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage region,

— Walvis Bay region,

— Cape Town/Paarl/Stellenbosch region

These regional services councils will be in operation with effect from 1 July 1987

(b) For various other regional services councils substantial progress has been made to take the prescribed steps for the demarcation of regions. Decisions on dates for the establishment of such regional services councils have not yet been taken

Electrified fence

115 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 11 March 1986, any persons have died as a result of contact with the electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic since 2 October 1985, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) what was the nationality of the persons killed and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each death?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) One

(b) 16 July 1986

(c) Mozambican

(d) The person apparently wanted to cross the barrier from North to South

THURSDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Technicians/postmen

4 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many employees in his Department resigned in 1986 and (b) how many such employees were (i) technicians and (ii) postmen?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) 4 609, and

(b) (i) 268, and

(ii) 233

Flats/housing units

5 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many (i) flats and (ii) housing units were owned by his Department, and (b) how many such (i) flats and (ii) housing units had been allocated to non-White employees, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) (i) 1 132,

(ii) 1 766, and

(b) (i) 53, and

(ii) 39, as at 4 February 1987

Note The anomaly in (a) (ii) and (b) (i) above when compared with the figures furnished on 27 February 1986 in reply to question No 251 is due to a number of housing units having been sold to staff in the meantime

Telephone electricians

6 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many (i) Coloured, (ii) Asian, (iii) White and (iv) Black learner telephone electricians completed their training in 1986 and (b) how many electricians in each race group are employed by his Department at present?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) (i) 209

(ii) 112,

(iii) 1 755,

(iv) 141, and

(b) (i) 1 016,

(ii) 609,

(iii) 8 657, and

(iv) 759

Note The figures under (b) reflect the position on 31 December 1986 and include all electrician grades except learners

Applications for telephones

7 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

267

How many applications for telephones were outstanding in (a) each departmental region, (b) Johannesburg, (c) Cape Town, (d) Durban, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) East London, (g) Pretoria and (h) Soweto as at 31 December 1986

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) Western Cape 11 560, Eastern Cape 13 067, Northern Transvaal 41 318, Witwatersrand (including Soweto) 24 099, South-Eastern Transvaal 35 059, Orange Free State 9 872, Northern Cape 1 455, Natal 32 508.

(b) Witwatersrand, excluding Soweto and the East Rand (separate statistics for Johannesburg are not available) 7 853.

- (c) Cape Town (Peninsula) 10 822, (d) Durban 16 547, (e) Port Elizabeth 7 893, (f) East London 1 649, (g) Pretoria 14 603 and (h) Soweto 16 246

9 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black postmen were employed by the Post Office in the latest specified year for which figures are available,

(2) whether the salary programme has yet reached the stage where the rate of pay is the same for postmen of all population groups, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that parity will be reached, if so, what are the respective rates?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

- (1) (a) 2 135, (b) 1 160, (c) 439, and (d) 1 636

as at 31 December 1986,

(2) Yes, as far as White, Coloured and Asian postmen are concerned. The narrowing of the wage gap takes place according to a programme which is reviewed from time to time with due regard to the availability of funds and usually coincides with general salary increases. The most recent such increase took place on 1 April 1986 and the wage gap between Blacks and the other three population groups was further narrowed at that time. The applicable salary scales are now as follows:

Whites, Coloureds and Asians (Witwatersrand, Pretoria and Durban) R6 180 x 450 - 7 080 x 600 - 10 680

Whites, Coloureds and Asians (All other centres) R5 280 x 450 - 7 080 x 600 - 10 680

Blacks (all centres), R4 380 x 450 - 7 080 x 600 - 9 480

At this point in time it is, unfortunately, not possible to indicate when full parity in respect of Blacks will be reached

11 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(1) How many new (a) public and (b) private telephones were installed in

Public/private telephones

Handwritten: 12/2/87

1986 in Langa, Guguletu, Nyanga and Khayelitsha respectively,

1986 in Lenasia and Soweto, respectively, for (a) private and (b) business purposes?

(2) how many (a) public and (b) private telephones were there in each of these townships as at 31 December 1986?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) (a) (b) Langa Nil 338, Guguletu nil 419, Nyanga 4 209, Khayelitsha 11 25, and

- (2) (a) (b) Langa 21 1 456, Guguletu 33 3 004, Nyanga 29 1 105, Khayelitsha 16 51,

Lenasia/Soweto: Telephones installed

12 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many telephones were installed in

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

How many (a) telephone directorates were printed in respect of each specified region of the Republic in 1986 and (b) such telephone directorates had been distributed in each of these regions as at 31 December 1986?

- Vaal Triangle 108 060
- Port Elizabeth and surrounding area 153 254
- East London and Eastern Cape country 125 559
- West Rand 651 986
- Cape Peninsula 544 696
- White Pages 341 560
- Johannesburg 888 493
- White Pages 280 378
- Yellow Pages 149 748
- Boland and West Coast 62 105
- Southern Cape 53 121

	(a)	(b)	Date on which distribution commenced
Vaal Triangle	108 060	105 999	1986-02-14
Port Elizabeth and surrounding area	153 254	153 201	1986-02-24
East London and Eastern Cape country	125 559	122 554	1986-03-17
West Rand	651 986	580 818	1986-06-17
Cape Peninsula	544 696	486 703	1986-06-09
White Pages	341 560	332 176	1986-06-09
Johannesburg	888 493	806 384	1986-08-19
White Pages	280 378	227 342	1986-08-19
Yellow Pages	149 748	126 766	1986-08-25
Boland and West Coast	62 105	53 121	1986-09-08
Southern Cape	53 121	53 121	1986-09-08

Handwritten: 12/2/87

Note: The information is in respect of main services only and includes transfers. The available statistics of telephones other than main services do not distinguish between services for private and business purposes

Telephone directorates

13 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

FINANCIAL DAILY

Insurance

OC (45c + 5c tax)
For other prices, see Back Page

Natal, Western Province, Eastern Province 80c (71c + 9c tax)

"THE VITAL VIEWPOINT"

Hefty postal tariff increases are likely to come after election

17/11/77
267

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Substantial increases in postal tariffs are in the pipeline, but there is only a slight possibility they will be announced on Thursday when the Post Office's man-budget is tabled in Parliament.

Details of the increases, together with salary rises for postal workers, will

PO budget after the May 6 election, according to official sources in Cape Town. There seems to be little doubt, however, that Home Affairs and Communications Minister Stoffel Botha will use this week's PO part appropriation to give advance warning that all charges will have to go up significantly if SA's telecommunication needs are to be adequately

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

The Postmaster General's latest annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, gave clear signals of what was in store. There was considerable emphasis on the PO's serious financing problems.

In a preface, Postmaster General W. T. B. Ridgard said the recession, coupled with inflation, had put the PO under extreme pressure, resulting in the financial year closing with an operating deficit of R107,6m.

Operating losses on postal, telex, telegram and money transfer services amounted to R125,5m. Said Ridgard "The serious implication of an operating loss for the Post Office is that no contribution could be made from income towards financing its considerable capital programme". He warned the traffic capacity of SA's telecommunications network would have to be tripled over the next 10 years to meet SA's needs. Failure to improve the system could create a major obstacle to progress, Ridgard added.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND FAIRS

The attention of the honourable mem-

ber is drawn to the fact that the 1986/87 financial year will only terminate on 31 March 1987 and that the figures indicated below represent payments for the period 1 April 1986 until 31 January 1987

- (a) Vaal Triangle R 2 018 514,89
- (b) Cape Town/Penninsula R23 580 894,35
- (c) Cape Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage R 8 456 209,69
- (d) Durban/Pinetown R46 540 327,265

Public Service: employees

236 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

- (a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks were employed in the (aa) A Division and (bb) any other specified division of the Public Service, and (b) what total number of persons in each race group were there in the Public Service, as at

(aa) A Division	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(bb) B Division	71 074	4 517	3 596	1 214
Services	51 636	20 344	3 304	35 805
Non-classified	64 023	8 522	2 735	29 239
Whites	5 831	29 669	1 487	109 849
Coloureds	192 564			
Indians	63 052			
Blacks	11 122			
	176 107			

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

Information in regard to persons in the Public Service, as defined in section 7 (1) of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984), excluding the National Intelligence Service, as at 30 September 1986 is as follows

the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Television licences

249 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

- (a) How many television licences were issued in 1986 and (b) what was the amount collected in licence fees in that year?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) 1 818 002,
- (b) R108 677 955,41 This amount includes penalties for late payments

Mines

308 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

- (a) How many mines received financial assistance in terms of the Gold Mines Assistance Act, No 82 of 1968, (b) how many persons were employed by each of these mines, and (c) what was the amount of the assistance in respect of each such mine, in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

Five

- (b) (i) Balmoral Gold Mining Co Ltd — 470 as at 31 December 1985
- (ii) Stanhope Gold Mining Co Ltd — 410 as at 31 December 1985
- (iii) Durban Roodepoort Deep Ltd — 11 780 as at 31 December 1985
- (iv) ERPM (East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd) — 21 458 as at 31 December 1985
- (v) Witwatersrand Nigel Ltd — 1 911 as at 31 December 1985

- (c) (i) R 203 376
- (ii) R 4 400
- (iii) R 1 258 902
- (iv) R21 430 793
- (v) R 5 489 039

Telephones

406 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) How many telephones were installed in Alexandra Township for (a) private and (b) business purposes in 1986,
- (2) how many applications for telephones for (a) private and (b) business purposes were received in 1986 from (i) residents and/or (ii) business persons in this township?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) (a) 634, and (b) 18,
- (2) (a) 1 601, and (b) 32

WEDNESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Potgietersrus' meeting

1 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order †

- (1) Whether any members of the (a) South African Police and (b) other specified security organisations were present at a meeting held at Potgietersrus on or about 16 October 1986, if so, (i) why, (ii) how many in each case, (iii) what was the nature of the meeting and (iv) who was the main speaker at this meeting,
- (2) whether any (a) vehicles, (b) weapons, (c) ammunition and (d) other specified equipment were made available by the South African Police in view of this meeting, if so, (i) of what type, and (ii) in what quantities, in each case,
- (3) whether the South African Police made use of barricading devices on this occasion, if so, (a) of what type, (b) in how many cases and (c) why,
- (4) whether the South African Police made use of helicopters, if so, (a) for what purpose and (b) to whom do these helicopters belong,
- (5) what was the (a) total cost and (b) cost per item in respect of the police activities in this connection?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) Yes
- (i) To ensure the necessary security in the vicinity visited by the State President be-

HOA

7/2/87
Jaward (267)

Jaward 18/2/87

Soweto to get 8 000 new phones

Pretoria Bureau

Soweto is to get about 8 000 new telephones during the next few months to bring the total to more than 50 000.

A spokesman for the Post Office said yesterday 2 300 phones would be installed in the Iketlo postal area of Meadowlands by the end of next month and 3 777 in Emdeni by the end of April.

He said Protea would have 1 666 new phones during the third quarter of the year.

Work on cables and electricity supply was being completed to make this possible, he added.

The spokesman said Soweto had 43 244 private telephones and 327 pay phones, and there was a waiting list of 16 536.

The Postmaster-General, Mr WTB Ridgard, said in his annual report for 1985/86 that there was a waiting list of 185 000 telephones countrywide.

Posting letters to soon cost 2 c more

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Posting a letter will cost 2 c more from April 1

The Minister of Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, announced yesterday that the tariff on standard letters would increase from 14 c to 16 c

The Opposition spokesman on Communications, Mr Alf Widman, said the increase was a 'left-hook' to the nation

Mr Widman said there was a clear indication that further tariff increases would be announced after the election

Explaining the increase in presenting a R3 billion Post Office mini budget yesterday, Mr Botha said he would deal with general tariff adjustments when he presented his main budget in May

The postal tariff, howev-

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

Letters will cost more

er, required immediate attention

The minister said the Post Office had lost about R192 million a year on non-profitable services, the biggest loss of R129 million being on the postal service

By far the biggest volume of post consisted of business mail and the private individual made a relative-

ly limited use of the service

What this meant in practice, he said was that businesses making extensive use of the postal service were 'being subsidised excessively by the telephone user'

The minister said the 2 c rise on standard letters would increase revenue in 1987/8 by an estimated R33 million

Cape Times 267
20/2/87

Postage on local letters up 2c

Political Staff

WARNING that more postal-tariff increases can be expected later in the year, Home Affairs and Communications Minister Mr Stoffel Botha yesterday announced that postage on letters is to go up by 2c from 14c to 16c from April.

Presenting a R3 billion Post Office Part Appropriation Bill (mini budget) in Parliament, Mr Botha declared that this increase — which will boost postal revenue by R33m over 1987.8 — must be seen as merely a step in the “gradual adjustment of postal tariffs to make them more cost-related”.

The Post Office's biggest losses — R129m over the past year — were in respect of its postal services.

Detailing the Post Office's “global” finances, Mr Botha said the organization's operating losses for the year were likely to amount to R192m, to be defrayed from profits realized from certain segments of the telephone service and from loans.

It was expected that operating expenditure to the end of March would total R3,45 billion as against the original budget estimate of R3,42 billion, an increase of about 1,1%.

Total expenditure is estimated at R5,41 billion.

Mr Botha said further tariff and salary adjustments would be dealt with in the Post Office's main budget, to be presented towards the end of May.

He announced yesterday that Mr Wim de Villiers, who recently completed an investigation into the operations of SA Transport Services, has also been appointed to carry out a similar exercise for the Post Office.

His investigation is already in progress.

(b) (i) Fresh milk

Area	1/7/86 c/litre	Floor price 16/2/87 c/litre
Bloemfontein	4,0	48,54
Cape Natal	4,0	51,58
Transvaal	4,0	49,37
	4,0	49,38

Prices paid by distributors to the Dairy Board for producers' milk with 3,5% butterfat

(ii) Industrial milk

Class	From 1/7/86 Butterfat c/kg	Protein c/kg	Floor price from 16/2/87 Butterfat c/kg	Protein c/kg
Class A plus bulk facilities	540	540	450	674
Class A	407	407	450	387
Class B	394	394	450	358
Class C	378	378	450	324

Wynberg: vagrancy/drunkenness:

517 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1986 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in each specified police station in the Wynberg police district?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Station	(a)		(b)	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Mowbray	17	486	746	71
Blacks	—	117	—	2
Whites	—	23	—	—
Rondebosch	51	429	34	160
Blacks	—	23	2	25
Whites	—	38	—	2
Claremont	45	724	10	317
Blacks	6	108	1	16
Whites	—	129	—	4
Wynberg	32	762	64	513
Blacks	1	102	3	27
Whites	4	61	—	5
Diepsvl	—	—	—	—
Blacks	—	—	—	—
Whites	—	—	—	—
Krstenhof	—	—	—	—
Blacks	—	—	—	—
Whites	—	—	—	—
Steenberg	—	—	—	—
Blacks	—	—	—	—
Whites	—	—	—	—
Muizenberg	—	—	—	—
Blacks	—	—	—	—
Whites	—	—	—	—
Fish Hoek	—	—	—	—
Blacks	—	—	—	—
Whites	—	—	—	—
Simonstown	—	—	—	—
Blacks	—	—	—	—
Whites	—	—	—	—
How Bay	—	—	—	—
Blacks	—	—	—	—
Whites	—	—	—	—

Loans to farmers

518 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Finance

(a) What was the total amount of loans granted to farmers by the Land and Agricultural Bank as at 31 December 1986 and (b) to how many farmers had these loans been granted?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) On 31 December 1986 farmers were indebted to the Land Bank for the total amount of R2 534 589 378 under long-, intermediate- and short-term loans

(b) The foregoing total debt is in respect of 41 885 loans granted by the Land Bank to farmers. Joint loans, which were granted to two or more farmers, make up a large percentage of these loans

Detainees: diet

519 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a standing order which laid down a reduced or altered diet for persons detained in terms of emergency regulations was implemented in prisons falling under his control, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) what were the terms of the standing order, (d) by whom was it drafted and (e) how did this reduced or altered diet differ from the diet for other prisoners,

(2) whether this standing order was approved by the Prisons Service, if so, (a) by whom, (b) why and (c) when,

(3) whether this standing order has since been withdrawn, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will action be taken in this regard, if so, when,

(4) whether any steps have been taken against the official who drafted this order, if so (a) what steps and (b) when, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

I wish to point out to the honourable member that no "prisons" resorts under my control. Should he, however, have police cells in mind the answer is as follows

(1) No (a) to (e) Fall away

(2) to (4) Fall away

Grahamstown: telephones

520 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Communications

(1) How many (a) applications for telephones were received and (b) telephones were installed for (i) private and (ii) business purposes in Grahamstown in 1986,

(2) whether there is a backlog for this area at present, if so, (a) what was the backlog as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) (a) 1 892,

(b) (i) 1 442, and

(ii) 346

(2) Yes,

(a) 272, as at 31 December 1986, and

(b) A minor cable work to provide two applicants with telephone service is at present being planned but at this stage it is not possible to indicate when the work will be undertaken. 122 waiting applicants will be provided with service after completion of cable works simultaneously with the commissioning of

the new 3 568 line automatic Kingsflats exchange during the first half of 1989, if nothing unforeseen occurs. The remaining 148 applications are in respect of services required in the Black residential area. The tempo at which these services can be provided will depend on the extent to which technical personnel are allowed to enter the area freely.

Contributions from farmers

521 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning *Harwood 23/2/87*

What amount of money was collected from farmers in the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Development Board as contributions in respect of Black workers under the Contributions in re-

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Pietermaritzburg	66	8	352	416	36	346	373	179	1 052	2
Inchanga	14	13	130	86	16	34	5	34	234	—
Mid-Illovo	29	7	50	15	6	14	6	9	51	—
Alexandra Road	26	13	117	164	9	41	260	73	740	—
Bishopstowe	8	2	69	31	5	12	6	17	46	—
Boston	3	4	16	5	2	3	6	5	38	—
Camperdown	21	21	156	115	23	54	22	43	266	—
Crannod	11	8	75	34	9	7	2	10	53	—
Hilton	4	5	42	28	6	11	13	22	142	—
Howick	35	22	262	149	22	36	33	100	280	—
Impendle	6	1	90	36	3	11	3	19	70	—
Mountain Rise	46	32	445	1 114	74	162	232	596	629	12
Nottingham Road	7	5	59	51	4	2	11	21	128	—
Plessislaer	298	60	991	1 040	170	378	111	695	1 148	—
Prestbury	—	1	3	21	1	8	35	7	130	—
Richmond	36	13	193	89	23	32	22	46	300	—
Thornville	8	4	57	51	4	23	12	13	86	—
Town Hill	6	12	26	28	6	11	31	14	208	—
Hammersdale	160	32	238	149	50	174	68	152	492	—

Note Statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1985 until 30 June 1986. Because statistics for the period 1 July 1986 until 31 December 1986 are not yet programmed, particulars for this period are not readily available.

I wish to point out to honourable members that should the above-mentioned figures be brought into perspective, it will be noticed that crime tendencies fluctuate

HOA

area to another, while the population density is also an important contributing factor. Increases in crime can mainly be ascribed to

- (a) the economical recession,
- (b) resulting unemployment, and
- (c) the abuse by criminal elements of unrest situations to commit crime.

The increase in crime is an universal tendency, and even causes great concern during international crime conferences.

Military disability pensions

527 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1986?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) 12 031
(b) R30 505 656

Pollutants

528 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

What was the average recorded atmospheric (a) lead level, (b) sulphuric acid level and (c) level of other specified significant pollutants measured at the monitoring points in the Cape Town area in winter and summer, respectively, over the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The following average concentrations

are all expressed in terms of micrograms per cubic metre

Summer 85/86 — October 1985 to March 1986
Winter 86 — April 1986 to September 1986

(a) Lead Results from semi-automatic sampler at City Hall

Summer 85/86	1,16	Winter 86	1,16
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Standard Samplers

Site	Summer 85/86	Winter 86
Epping Market	0.65	0.65
Tamboerskloof	0.23	0.26
City Hospital	0.25	0.53
Foreshore	0.8	1.35
Salt River	0.4	0.65
Paardenland	0.76	0.95
Drill Hall	0.4	0.8

(b) Sulphuric acid concentrations in the air are not monitored as such, but the following concentrations are those of sulphur dioxide a precursor to the formation of sulphuric acid

Site	Summer 85/86	Winter 86
City Hall	8	—
(discontinued)	—	10
Drill Hall (new station)	—	10
Foreshore	14	10
Epping Market	7	6
Paardenland	7	2
Salt River	10	9
Greenpoint	7	9
Tamboerskloof	3	4
Edgemead	18	11

(c) The following concentrations reflect the presence of particulates in air

Site	Summer 85/86	Winter 86
City Hall	15	—
(discontinued)	—	20
Drill Hall (new station)	—	—

HOA

Publications Act

405 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) How many items were declared undesirable in 1986 in terms of section 47 (2) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), respectively, of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974,

(2) whether any appeals have been lodged against decisions to declare any such items undesirable, if so, how many cases in respect of each of the categories referred to in section 47 (2) of the said Act (a) had been (i) upheld and (ii) dismissed and (b) were still pending as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Publications or Objects	Films	Entertainment	Public
(1) Section 47 (2) (a)	294	42	1
Section 47 (2) (b)	16	6	—
Section 47 (2) (c)	—	—	—
Section 47 (2) (d)	7	—	—
Section 47 (2) (e)	200	3	—
Section 47 (2) (f)	—	—	—

- (2) Yes

(a) (i) Section 47 (2) (a)	25	5	—
Section 47 (2) (b)	—	1	—
Section 47 (2) (d)	4	—	—
Section 47 (2) (e)	10	—	—
(ii) Section 47 (2) (a)	14	6	1
(b) Section 47 (2) (d)	1	—	—
Section 47 (2) (e)	1	—	—

Illegal immigrants

412 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

or repatriated, if so (a) to which country and (b) when was each (i) deported and/or (ii) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Whether any persons were being held at police stations in the Nelspruit police district on 31 December 1986 on suspicion of being illegal immigrants, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what specified period was each detained.
- (2) whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained, if so, how many,
- (3) whether any of the suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported

(1) Yes

(a) 40 persons

(b) 2 persons for 30 days
1 person for 15 days
1 person for 12 days
11 persons for 11 days
2 persons for 6 days
1 person for 5 days
16 persons for 4 days
6 persons for 3 days

HOA

- (2) Yes, 11 persons

(3) All these persons entered illegally into the Eastern Transvaal area from Mozambique with the aim to search for a better refuge. Control over these aliens resort with the Department of Internal Affairs who are responsible for their further handling. I am therefore not prepared to supply further answers to the question

phone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Johannesburg North constituency as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

Johannesburg North telephone services/private post boxes

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

414 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

Whether any applications for (a) tele-

Exchange area

Number of waiting applicants

When services are to be provided

Bramley (includes the suburbs of Eltonhill, Winston Ridge, Kentview and Birnam) 51 Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

Rosebank (includes the suburbs of Fairway, Illovo, Melrose, Melrose North, Melrose Estate, Birdhaven, Dunkeld, Dunkeld West, Parktown North, Parkhurst and Craighall Park) 51 Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

Randburg (includes the suburb of Craighall) 150 Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

Linden (includes the suburbs of Victory Park, Pieneef Park, Pine Park, Blairgowrie and Beaconsfield Estate) 20 Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed, and

(b) Yes, 20 as at 13 February 1987, Birnam Park Post Office 8 Additional private boxes cannot unfortunately be provided as the structure of

HOA

Exchange area Number of waiting applicants When services are to be provided

(1) the hired premises housing the post office precludes the installation of such boxes

(11)

12 There is unfortunately no space available in the present accommodation to install additional private boxes. Negotiations to obtain more spacious accommodation have not yet been finalised.

Public telephones

415 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

What was the estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic in 1986?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

R0 9 million for repairs arising from vandalism and the theft of apparatus

Internal Security Act

416 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18 (1) and (b) section 20 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1986, if so, how many in each case,

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed, if so, how many,

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) No (i) to (iii) Fall away

HQA

Independent states projects

418 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each specified independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1986-87 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) Transkei R5 622 000
 Bophuthatswana R11 805 000
 Venda R2 976 000
 Ciskei R59-143 000

(b) Transkei Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships R5 622 000

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Bophuthatswana Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships and settlements R11 805 000

Venda Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships R2 976 000

Ciskei Provision of infrastructure, housing and schools in townships R25 175 000

Provision of infrastructure in one settlement R500 000

Provision of bulk water and sewage Whittlesea R1 525 000

Provision of water Dimbaza R100 000

Development of settlement and irrigation units Ntabataba R6 400 000

Provision of basic facilities at Phakamisa R200 000

Development of settlements at Potsdam and Ndevana R250 000

Binfield Parkdam R11 000 000

Bisho Post Office and Department of the Department of Telecommunication R120 000

Offices for the Department of Works and Transport R2 269 000

Government buildings (Burger Square) R8 826 000

Offices for the Department of Health and Agriculture R2 132 000

Upgrading Lovedale R500 000

College Master store for the Ciskei police at Bisho R146 000

in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1986?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

315

National independent states

428 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower

How many residents of each of the (a) national states and (b) four independent Black states were employed in the Republic in 1986?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) and (b) The statistics requested are not kept by the Department of Manpower

Emergency regulations

429 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) (1) How many females have been detained in prison cells in terms of the emergency regulations since 12 June 1986 and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) how many females were being so held as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) and (b) I refer the hon member to my summarised reply on oral Question Number 2 which I furnished on 17 February 1987

Defence Force volunteer shot

430 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a Defence Force volunteer was shot and paralysed by members of an alleged terrorist gang that operated in Alexandra Township over the

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HQA

- Milmed
- Navy News
- Nine flames
- Newsletter—2 Medical Battalion Group
- Newsletter—14 Artillery Regiment
- Newsletter of the Johannesburg West Commando
- Newsletter—Regiment Dan Pienaar
- Nhrisano
- Octavo
- Orders North Western Command
- Parade
- Paratus
- Perdeskoen
- Pergamus
- Praevenimus
- Primus
- Regulus
- Reveille
- SA Army Women's College Journal
- SA Army Women's College News
- Sophist
- Strelitzia
- Sukerbos
- Supero
- The Anthill
- The Crows Nest
- The Infantryman
- Three Feathers
- Uniform
- Verbum Sapienti
- Vier Zero
- Vigilantia
- Wingfo
- Yearbook of 1 Construction Regiment
- Yearbook of 1 Parachute Battalion
- Yearbook of 1 SA Infantry Battalion
- Yearbook of 2 Special Service Battalion
- Yearbook of 2 SA Cape Corps Battalion
- Yearbook of 4 SA Infantry Battalion
- Yearbook of 4 Field Regiment
- Yearbook of 73 Motorised Brigade
- Yearbook of the Army Gymnasium
- Yearbook of the Infantry School
- Yearbook of the Personnel Service School
- Yearbook of the SWA Territory Force

1987, if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) Yes,
- (i) Four Ways and Morningside,
 - (ii) a post office in each case, and
 - (iii) Four Ways Middle 1987 Morningside Second half of 1987,
- (b) yes,
- (i) Bergvlei, Linbro Park, Gallo Manor and Rivonia.
 - (ii) and (iii) Bergvlei The provision of 1 400 additional private boxes in a separate lobby approximately 1.1 km from the existing Bergvlei post office during the middle of 1987, Linbro Park A mail collection unit consisting of 1 500 boxes to serve Linbro Park and the adjacent suburbs during the second half of 1987, Gallo Manor The installation of 800 additional boxes at the existing mail collection unit during the middle of 1987, and Rivonia The installation of 2 000 additional private boxes and additional counter serving points in the relocated new Rivonia post office during April 1987

Sandton: post offices/postal services

347 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in

HoA

Note In the written reply furnished on 27 February 1986 to question No 209 it was stated that a private box lobby would be provided at Bergvlei during the latter half of 1986. The work has been delayed mainly as a result of negotiations that had to be conducted with the local authority concerned for the provision of parking facilities for the users of the lobby. The additional private boxes cannot unfortunately be provided at the existing post office as the structure of the building pre-

cludes the installation of such boxes. The building that is now being utilised for this purpose is the nearest suitable building to the existing Bergvlei post office

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) (a) (i) 40

(ii) 150

(iii) 225

(iv) This exchange is no longer in existence and all telephone connections that were previously connected there to have been cut over to the Benmore Gardens exchange

Telephone services

348 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) How many applications for telephone services were outstanding in respect of (a) the exchanges of (i) Bryanston, (ii) Randburg, (iii) Benmore Gardens, (iv) Sandown, (v) Kelvin, (vi) Bramley, (vii) Rosebank and (viii) Sunninghill Park, and (b) any other exchanges serving the Sandton constituency, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) when is it anticipated that the backlog in respect of each exchange will be eliminated,
- (3) what steps are being taken to satisfy the demand for telephones in respect of each such exchange?

Handled

2/2/87

(1) (a)

(v) 108	(viii) 23
(vi) 51	Farmall
(vii) 51	Fourways
	Olivedale
	Diepsloot
	Bromhof
	Crowthorne

As at 31 December 1986

(2) and (3)

- Bryanston, Randburg, Bramley, Rosebank, Sunninghill Park, Fourways, Olivedale, Diepsloot, Bromhof and Crowthorne

Farmall

Benmore Gardens and Kelvin

HoA

If everything proceeds according to plan, the waiting applicants will be provided with service within the next three months on completion of cable works. It is expected that a 1 048 line extension of the Bryanston exchange will be taken into service during the first half of 1988, a 1 944 line extension of the Randburg exchange towards the middle of this year and a 1 716 line extension of the Bromhof exchange during the second half of this year. A 1 055 line extension of the Rosebank exchange was completed earlier this month.

Restrictions on the provision of telephone services are at present in force owing to a shortage of telephone numbers in the exchange and in some cases cable leads. It is expected that the applications on hand will be met within the next three months as minor cable works are completed and by making use of numbers that become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services.

Owing to a shortage of telephone numbers in the relative exchanges, services can at present only be provided when telephone numbers become available as a result of the discontin-

nance of existing services It is expected that a 4 016 line extension of the Benmore Gardens exchange and a 2 968 line extension of the Kelvin exchange will be taken into service during the second quarter of this year and all the applications will be met as soon as possible thereafter

Patrol vehicles

349 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many serviceable patrol vehicles (a) with and (b) without radio equipment installed are stationed on a daily basis at the (i) Sandton, (ii) Bramley, (iii) Wynberg/Alexandra and (iv) Lombardy East police stations?

(a)	(b)
(i)	4
(ii)	2
(iii)	5
(iv)	2

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

defending of criminal cases are restricted on legal aid tariff to a maximum of R240,00 and R360,00 in respectively the magistrates' and regional court, the legal costs in matters where the death sentence has been imposed are restricted on legal aid tariff to a maximum of R360,00 per application or petition. The Director of the Legal Aid Board however retained the authority to grant legal aid in deserving cases, to give instructions to advocates and senior advocates and to increase restrictions or to uplift it

Legal Aid Board

352 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any legal aid services were suspended by the Legal Aid Board in 1986, if so, (a) (i) which services and (ii) for what period and (b) why were these services suspended?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

(a) (i) Criminal and civil appeals, all briefs to advocates in the lower courts in criminal as well as civil cases, all briefs to senior advocates in the Supreme Court in criminal as well as civil cases, cases in which the quantum of a claim is R1 200,00 or less, the legal costs in divorce actions and related actions are restricted on legal aid tariff to a maximum of R500,00, the legal costs for the

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(ii) In respect of criminal and civil appeals, briefs to advocates, briefs to senior advocates and the restriction on the legal costs in divorce actions and related actions since 1 April 1986 till further notice In respect of the other matters since 19 August 1986 till further notice

In order not to exceed the voted funds In respect of cases in which the quantum of a claim is R1 200 or less, it should also be mentioned that legal aid services were suspended because small claims courts were originally introduced to be a forum for claims of this nature

Films on Sundays

353 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

(1) How many applications were received by his Department in 1986 for permission to exhibit films on Sundays,

(2) how many of these applications were

for permission (a) in general, (b) in a particular case and (c) in cases of a particular nature,

(3) (a) how many of the applications in each category were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) what were the reasons for the refusal in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) 29

(2) (a) 18

(b) 2

(c) 9

(3) (a) (i) Granted (ii) Refused

Applications in general	14	2
Applications in a particular case	2	0
Applications of a particular nature	9	0

(b) Applications in general 2 applications were refused because the applicants applied to exhibit the films in commercial theatres 2 applications were not promoted as no answers were received from the applicants on further inquiries

Note In so far as the above-mentioned classification is concerned, it is assumed that the words "applications in general" refer to those applications in respect of which consent was requested for general permission to exhibit films on Sundays, or on one or two Sundays per month It is also assumed that the words "applications in a particular case" refer to applications to exhibit films on Sundays on specific dates and that the words "applications in cases of a particular nature" refer to applications to exhibit films of a particular category on Sundays, for example religious and cultural films and films in the Indian or Greek language

Drunkness/vagrancy

354 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1986 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkness in the (aa) Milnerton, (bb) Maitland and (cc) Pinelands police station areas?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (aa) 27 Coloureds 13 Coloureds 4 Blacks 8 Blacks

(ii) 765 Coloureds 257 Coloureds 154 Blacks 4 Blacks 121 Whites 6 Whites 23 Coloureds 7 Coloureds 4 Blacks

(1) (bb) 2 110 Coloureds 491 Coloureds 111 Blacks 77 Blacks 23 Whites 3 Whites 1 Black

(ii) 236 Coloureds 32 Coloureds 270 Blacks 10 Blacks 8 Whites

(1) (cc) 236 Coloureds 32 Coloureds 270 Blacks 10 Blacks 8 Whites

Milk-powder

355 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture

(1) Whether milk-powder is being exported at a profit, if not,

(2) whether a levy is charged on fresh milk in order to recover the loss, if so, (a) what amount (i) had been recovered and (ii) remained to be covered as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) when is it anticipated that this levy will be discontinued?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(1) No

(2) Yes

Too much interest

The Post Office's R108m operating deficit for the year to March 1986 was its first in more than two decades. The figure will be used by the Post Office in presentations to previous Gencor chairman Wim de Villiers, who recommended material restructuring in earlier investigations of Escom and Sats.

The Post Office's accounting system is woefully unsuited to modern conditions, especially considering inflation. A cash-flow

FINANCIAL MAIL FEBRUARY 27 1987

267) 9/11 27/2/87

POST OFFICE STATEMENT**Cash flow quandy**

Cash out		"Cash" in	
Operating expenses	R2 869m	Revenues	R3 096m
Other expenses	334m	Provisions	346m
Capital Expenditure	1 451m	Loan redemption	241m
		Actual redemptions	(100m)
		Borrowing requirements	1 071m
	<u>R4 654m</u>		<u>R4 654m</u>

analysis (not given in succinct form in the 80-page annual report) shows that 23% of its R4,7 billion spending in 1985-1986 was financed by loan capital of R1 billion. Interest charged to operating expenses was R580m — some 19% of R3 billion revenue.

Post Office tariffs are nowhere near economic levels. They have not increased in line with inflation, while replacement of assets and new assets have been paid for at inflated market costs.

Demand for services has been strong. The number of telephones and exchanges rose 27% between 1981-1986 to 4m. Telephone charges comprise 74% of revenue.

Though Post Office "permanent capital" is only R199m and despite its lack of profits, the core of solving its cash flow problem must lie in what the Post Office describes as "provisions", or cash raised internally (see table). These provisions for depreciation and the higher cost of replacing assets are charged to operational expenditure. Provisions in 1985-1986 (including loan redemptions) were a net R487m.

If the provisions are increased, so the charge to operational expenditure is increased. The shortfall has to be financed either by borrowing or by revenue. In the end, the Post Office must rely less on borrowing (and the attendant costs) and more on internally generated capital.

The Post Office's two-year-old internal cost investigation is looking at two main issues: cross-subsidisation (for example, of postal services by telephone charges); and the phasing-in of cost-related tariffs.

An earlier investigation recommended that provisions should be at least 50% of capital expenditure. In 1985-1986 the Post Office was miserably off that figure, at 26%.

In the annual report Postmaster General Willie Ridgard makes the vital point that the operating loss meant the Post Office had no contribution from income toward financing its "considerable" capital programme. Post Office spokesmen confirm capex is down in real terms in 1986-1987.

Ridgard says demands for radical communications changes mean traffic capacity of the telecommunications network will have to treble in the next decade. Much of the network must be converted from analog to digital switching and transmission at considerable cost.

De Villiers may also look at possible cost-cutting within the Post Office. Employees

increased 1,2% in 1985-1986 to 97 943 and cost R1,2 billion — 26% of total expenditure. A spokesman says staff cost has risen to R1,5 billion for 1986-1987, mainly because of a restored bonus.

The Post Office is taking its staff policy seriously, those retiring or resigning being replaced only "in the most unavoidable circumstances".

Material changes to communications charges can be expected in the years ahead. The Post Office will withdraw more from the capital market as it raises cash internally. It must be hoped that it will be able to afford to install more of the equipment that has revolutionised communications abroad. ■

267

ACT

To appropriate an amount not exceeding R3 000 000 000 out of the Post Office Fund for a part of the requirements of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications during the financial year ending 31 March 1988.

*(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 2 March 1987.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Appropriation of moneys in Post Office Fund for part of requirements of Department of Posts and Telecommunications

1. Subject to the provisions of section 12G (1) (b) (ii) and (2) of the Post Office Act, 1958 (Act No 44 of 1958), there is hereby appropriated out of the Post Office Fund such amount not exceeding R3 000 000 000 as may be necessary for a part of the requirements of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications during the financial year ending on 31 March 1988, until such time as provision has been made for such requirements in a Post Office Appropriation Act for that financial year

5
10

Short title

2. This Act shall be called the Post Office Part Appropriation Act, 1987

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Post Office installed more than 91 000 additional telephones in the first six months of the current financial year.

At end-September last year, the total number of telephones in SA was 4 148 807.

The waiting list then was 9 000 less than a year before, and totalled 176 199.

Phones backlog reduced

267 24/5/87
V Day

On the Witwatersrand, there were about 936 000 telephones by the end of September. The waiting list came to near 28 800.

In the Northern Transvaal there were 666 000 phones and about 41 500 people still on the waiting list. In South-Eastern Transvaal there

were some 569 000 phones while deferred applications came to just over 36 400.

By end-September, more than 738 300 phones had been installed in the Western Cape, and just over 12 000 people were waiting for service.

In the Eastern Cape, 295 800 phones had been installed. Deferred applications totalled 12 700.

More than 86 000 phones had been installed in the Northern Cape and the waiting list was some 1 300.

There were about 658 000 phones in Natal and the waiting list came to just over 34 400.

In the OFS, the total number of phones was about 200 000 at the end of September 1986. The waiting list came to just over 8 700.

267

Post Office apologises to bird artist

By Dan Side

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has apologised to well-known South African painter of birds Mr Kenneth Newman after paying him substantial damages for unlawfully duplicating some of his works on aerogrammes

Mr Newman said yesterday he had taken legal action against the department on discovering that work done by an illustrator for overseas and local aerogrammes had been copied from his book "Garden Birds of Southern Africa"

He said it was normal practice for him, in such cases, to claim payment

"This is the fifth time I have had to take action to protect my rights and I have been successful on all occasions," he said

"When I know the identity of the artist I take action directly against

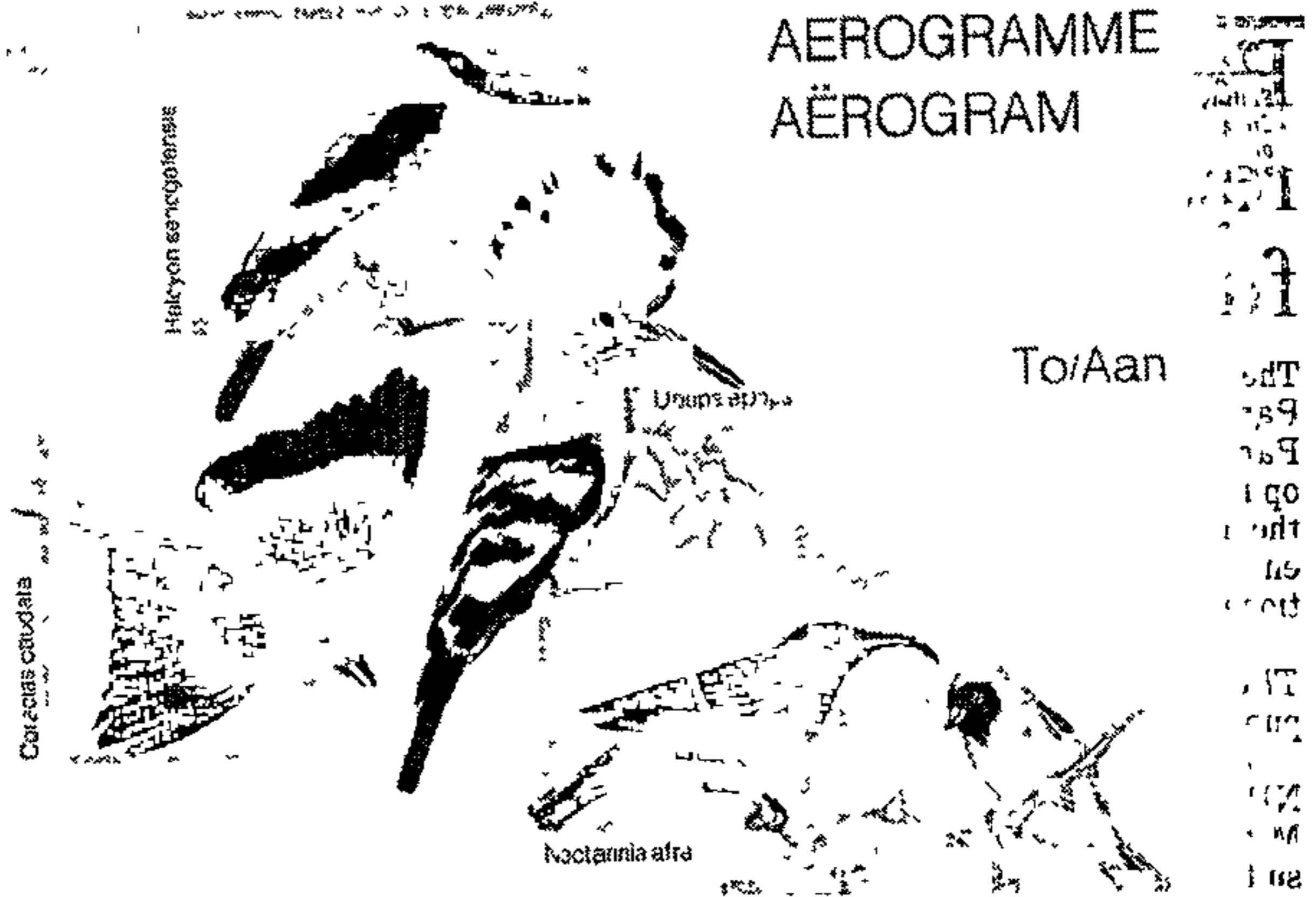
him or her but in this case the identity of the artist was unknown to me and the action was directed against the Post Office

"It's a silly thing for the Post Office to give this type of work to an unknown artist when the commission should have gone to someone recognised in the field. A stop must be put to fly-by-night artists who think they can copy for their own profit anything that suits their fancy

"The work is so much mine that all it lacks is the signature under it"

Mr Newman refused to disclose the amount settled on him, other than to say it was substantial

He said he had on two occasions been commissioned to do work for the postal authorities — one (unused) was for a South West African stamp and the other was for a Le-



Part of the offending aerogramme, which Mr Newman says is easily recognisable as his work.

sotho issue

Mr Newman is widely recognised in ornithological circles for his ability

He said the following apology was published in a Sunday newspaper last weekend under the headline "Apology to Kenneth Newman"

"The Department of Posts and Telecommunications hereby apologises to the artist Kenneth Newman for the unlawful use of a number of his works of art on a local

and international aerogramme depicting South African avifauna

"The Department made payment to Kenneth Newman of an amount of damages for the unlawful use of his works of art without his knowledge or permission

"The Department was under the bona fide impression that it was acting within its rights and did not realise that it was infringing Kenneth Newman's copyright"



Mr Kenneth Newman protecting his rights for the fifth time.

For the purpose hereof—

"Baking and Confectionery Industry" means the industry in which employers and employees are associated for the purpose of baking and/or making bread and/or confectionery, and includes—

- (a) the baking and/or making of rolls, buns, currant bread, doughnuts, rusks, mostbolletjies, cakes, pastries, pies, yeast goods and other products of a bakery of which dough or batter forms a component part,
- (b) the manufacture of any commodity or ingredient used in the baking or the making of confectionery if carried on by employers and employees engaged in the activities referred to in paragraph (a), and
- (c) all activities carried on by such employers which are incidental to, connected with or consequent on the activities referred to in paragraph (a) or the distribution of products referred to therein, if carried on by such employers and their employees, including the distribution and/or sale from a baker's shop and/or the display therein of the said products, but excluding the manufacture of sweets and biscuits other than handmade biscuits

Postal address of applicant — P O Box 3211, Pretoria, 0001
Office address of applicant — 832 Kingsley Centre, 448 Pretorius Street, Arcadia, Pretoria

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act

- (a) The representativeness of any employers' organisation which objects to the applications shall in terms of subsection (4) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration
- (b) The procedure laid down in subsection (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged

L L L OLIVIER,
Industrial Registrar
(3 April 1987)

Vir die doel hiervan beteken—

"Bak- en Bankerywerf" die nywerheid waarin werkgewers en werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om brood en/of banket te bak en/of te maak, en omvat dit—

- (a) die bak en/of maak van broodrolletjies, bolletjies, korentebrød, oliebolle, beskuit, mosbolletjies, koeke, fyngebaktes, pastere, suurdeeggebak en ander produkte van 'n bakkerij waarvan deel of beslag 'n samestellende deel vorm,
- (b) die vervaardiging van emge kommoditeit of bestanddeel wat gebruik word by die bak van die maak van banket indien bedryf deur werkgewers en werknemers wat betrokke is by die werksaamhede in paragraaf (a) bedoel, en
- (c) alle werksaamhede wat deur sodanige werkgewers verrig word en wat gepaard gaan met verband hou met of voortspuit uit die werksaamhede in paragraaf (a) bedoel, of die verspreiding van produkte daarin bedoel indien dit verrig word deur sodanige werkgewers en hul werknemers, met inbegrip van die verspreiding en/of verkoop van genoemde produkte vanuit 'n bakkerij en/of die uitstalling daarvan van genoemde produkte, maar met uitsluiting van die vervaardiging van lekkers en beskuitjies, uitgezonderd handgemaakte beskuitjies

Posadres van applikant — Posbus 3211, Pretoria, 0001
Kantooradres van applikant — Kingsley-sentrum 832, Pretoriusstraat 448, Arcadia, Pretoria

Die aandaag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikel 4 van die Wet

- (a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende werkgewersorganisasie verteenwoordigend is, word ingevolge subartikel (4) bepaal volgens die fete soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingedien is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem
- (b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingedien word

L L L OLIVIER,
Nywerheidsregistrateur
(3 April 1987)

NOTICE 215 OF 1987—KENNISGEWING 215 VAN 1987
DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN TELEKOMMUNIKASIEWESE

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FEBRUARY 1987
STAAT VAN INKOMSTE EN UITGAWE FEBRUARIE 1987

	Estimates Begroting 1986/87	Month of February Maand van Februarie		Total Totaal
		1987	1986	
Operating Expenditure Postal, Savings, Money transfer, Agency services and Telecommunications	3 420 874 000*	220 429 784	229 245 825	2 851 218 821†
Capital Expenditure Land, Buildings and Housing, Vehicles, Office, Mail, Processing, Stores Equipment, and	1 443 601 000	112 949 474	104 920 775	1 212 026 617
Total	197 000 000 38 000 000 45 163 000 1 723 764 000	8 934 327 1 614 142 1 986 331 125 484 274	5 260 961 2 089 812 2 571 294 114 842 842	72 271 024 31 378 813 23 923 560 1 390 669 762†
				1 078 667 972
				2 399 445 173†
				1 206 241 369†

614 (267)
31/1/87
(10679)

	Estimates Begroting 1986/87	Month of February Maand van Februarie		Total Totaal
		1987	1986	
Amounts to be appropriated from the operating surplus Redemption of Loans Staff Housing Scheme Increase of Standard Stock Capital Contribution to Saswisch	207 000 000 10 000 000 38 000 000 500 000	— — — 9 000 000	— — 40 000 000 —	— — 40 000 000 —
Total	252 500 000*	9 000 000	40 000 000	48 243 190†
Revenue Telephone system Telex system Genex system Leased circuits Postal services Money transfer services Agency services Non-operating revenue Savings services	2 761 650 000 171 912 000 33 633 000 129 900 000 413 576 000 23 335 000 14 223 000 91 900 000	229 052 788 12 409 484 8 915 249 9 728 475 31 090 030 1 910 316 1 171 258 8 413 051	165 708 879 12 051 056 8 420 442 8 420 397 25 271 624 1 764 494 1 066 856 9 094 077	2 555 748 156 144 951 959 33 506 938 111 406 201 352 268 494 22 709 781 13 082 578 193 240 124
Total	3 640 129 000*	302 710 651	231 797 825	3 426 914 251†

Printer's note: Items correspond to 1986/87 printed estimates
Drukkersnota: Items stem ooreen met die 1986/87 gedrukte begroting
* Internal charges not included
Innere heffings nie ingesluit nie

† Neither revenue nor expenditure is evenly spread over the financial year. Certain large operating expenditure payments are made quarterly, half yearly or annually, whilst capital expenditure payments are related to the execution of specific short and long term contracts.
Nog inkomste nóg besteding is gelykmatig oor die boekjaar versprei. Sekere groot bedryfsuitgawebetelings geskied kwartaaliks, halfjaarlik of jaarliks, terwyl kapitaaluitgawebetelings geskied kort- en langtermynkontrakte.

NOTICE 216 OF 1987

CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICE
THE HEAD CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICE
notifies for general information that the Consumer Price Index is as follows

Consumer Price Index, all items (Base 1980 = 100)
February 1987: 251,0
(3 April 1987)

KENNISGEWING 216 VAN 1987

SENTRALE STATISTIEKDIENS
DIE HOOF SENTRALE STATISTIEKDIENS maak vir algemene inligting bekend dat die Verbruikersprysindeks soos volg is

Verbruikersprysindeks, alle items (Basis 1980 = 100)
Februarie 1987: 251,0
(3 April 1987)

NOTICE 219 OF 1987

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW ABATTOIR IN TERMS OF SECTION 12 (1) OF THE ABATTOIR INDUSTRY ACT, 1976 (ACT 54 OF 1976)

It is hereby made known in terms of section 12 (1) of the Abattoir Industry Act, 1976 (Act 54 of 1976), that Mr N B van der Westhuizen, P O Box 12, Loxton, 6985, has in terms of section 11 of the said Act applied to the Minister of Agriculture for approval for the erection of a new abattoir on Erf 359, Loxton Commonage.

If the application is granted, the abattoir will be used for the slaughter of 15 sheep/goats per day for supplying meat to the residents of Loxton and vicinity.

Any person intending to submit representations or objections in regard to the above-mentioned application shall forward such representations or objections to the Chairman, Abattoir Commission, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice and in the manner set out in the regulations published under the said Act.

KENNISGEWING 219 VAN 1987

KENNISGEWING VAN AANSOEK OM GOEDKEURING VIR DIE OPRIGTING VAN 'N NUWE ABATTOIR KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 12 (1) VAN DIE WET OP DIE ABATTOIRBEDRYF, 1976 (WET 54 VAN 1976)

Kennis geskied hiermee kragtens artikel 12 (1) van die Wet op die Abattoirbedryf, 1976 (Wet 54 van 1976), dat mnr N B van der Westhuizen, Posbus 12, Loxton, 6985, kragtens artikel 11 van genoemde Wet by die Minister van Landbou aansoek gedoen het om goedkeuring vir die oprigting van 'n nuwe abattoir op Erf 359, Loxton-Dorpsmeent.

Indien die aansoek toegestaan word, sal die abattoir gebruik word vir die slag van 15 skaap/bokke per dag vir die voorsiening van vleis aan die inwoners van Loxton en omgewing.

Iemand wat verotoë of besware in verband met bogenoemde aansoek wil rig, moet sodanige verotoë of besware aan die Voorsitter, Abattoirkommissie, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001, rig binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae vanaf datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en op die wyse uiteengesit in die regulasies kragtens genoemde Wet uitgevaardig.

PO takes action on landmines

NORMAN SHEPHERD

THE Post Office aims to have 79 vehicles converted to withstand landmine blasts by the end of the year.

Its vehicle branch has fitted 12mm-thick steel floor-plates to 50 vans and light commercial vehicles since the end of last year and intends fitting the plates to another 26 this year.

Three bakkies, the PO has dubbed *Rooibokke*, have been fitted with 12mm-thick steel floor-plates and bullet-proof windows.

All the adapted vehicles are for use by technical maintenance staff in northern Transvaal and northern Natal border areas.

A spokesman said people travelling in an adapted vehicle could still be injured if it went over a landmine, but they would not suffer serious injuries such as losing limbs.

The floor-plating is fitted inside, so the vehicles look normal from the outside.

367
13/4/87
K. Day

Post and rail tariff rises forecast

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Consumers should brace themselves for a wave of administered price increases in two key budgets to be tabled in Parliament this week

The Post Office budget is to be tabled by the Minister of Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, this afternoon

The budget of SA Transport Services is to be tabled by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Eh Louw, tomorrow.

Rate increases from the Post Office and Sats were postponed until after the election

The only increase announced by Mr Botha in the Post Office Part Appropriation Bill tabled earlier this year was for postage

on standard internal mail from 14c to to 16c.

It is unlikely that this will be increased today although postage on non-standard mail and other forms of communications could be increased.

Full details of rate increases and the financial review of the Post Office will be carried in later editions of The Star

267
SME 1/987

Massive hikes in postal and phone tariffs announced

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Major increases in postal and telephone tariffs were announced today by the Minister of Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha. They are:

- Local telephone calls up from 12c per unit to 13,5c
- Payphones from 10c per unit to 20c for local calls
- Monthly rental for telephones up from R11 to R15
- Installation charge from R90 to R125 (for social pensioners the fee remains constant at R25)
- Handling fee for telegrams up from R1,30 to R2,50
- Cost for first 10 words of a telegram up from 80c to R1,20 and from 8c to 12c for each additional word
- Parcel postage up by between 15c and 80c, depending on mass, and
- Registration of postal article up from 56c to 75c.

Full story on Page 2

267
POST
25/5/82

267
25/8/87

Shorpp rises in postal and telephone tariffs

By PATRICK CULL, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Massive rises in postal and telephone tariffs were announced today by Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs and Communications.

The wide-ranging increases — pay phone tariffs for local calls will rise by 100% — are South African consumers' first dose of post-election medicine

Added to the 2c increase in standard letter costs announced in February, Mr Botha today raised:

- Telephone unit costs from 12c to 13,5c.
- Pay phone costs from 10c a unit to 20c.
- Telephone rentals from R11 to R15
- Installation costs from R90 to R125 — but they will remain at R25 for social pensioners
- Telegram rates by 50%

● Non-standard letter and parcel postage by between 3c and 80c.

● Prices of a host of other miscellaneous services, some by as high as nearly 300%

The tariff hikes will come into operation on July 1

Mr Botha also warned that this was just the beginning

The Government intended "adjusting tariffs gradually" until a situation was reached in which every person who made use of a service would pay for it without being sub-

sidised by users of other Post Office services

Mr Botha said that over the years the unprofitable postal, telegram and money transfer services had been subsidised by the more profitable telephone system

Having introduced every possible savings measure in the running of unprofitable services, the department had been faced with three options

- The abolition or curtailment of services
- Maintaining the status quo through cross-subsidisation.
- Applying a cost-related tariff structure.

Such strategies as postal deliveries on alternate days and the closure of uneconomical post offices, of which there were many, had also been considered.

However, it was believed that these services were so basic that it was generally recognised that such a course of action was unacceptable

To continue with cross-subsidisation, he said, was to continue with price distortion and create an artificial demand for the unprofitable services which continually compounded the problems.

Current tariff increases would increase Post

Office revenue by 8,8% and yield further revenue of R345 million, so reducing the loan requirement for the 1987-88 financial year to about R88 million

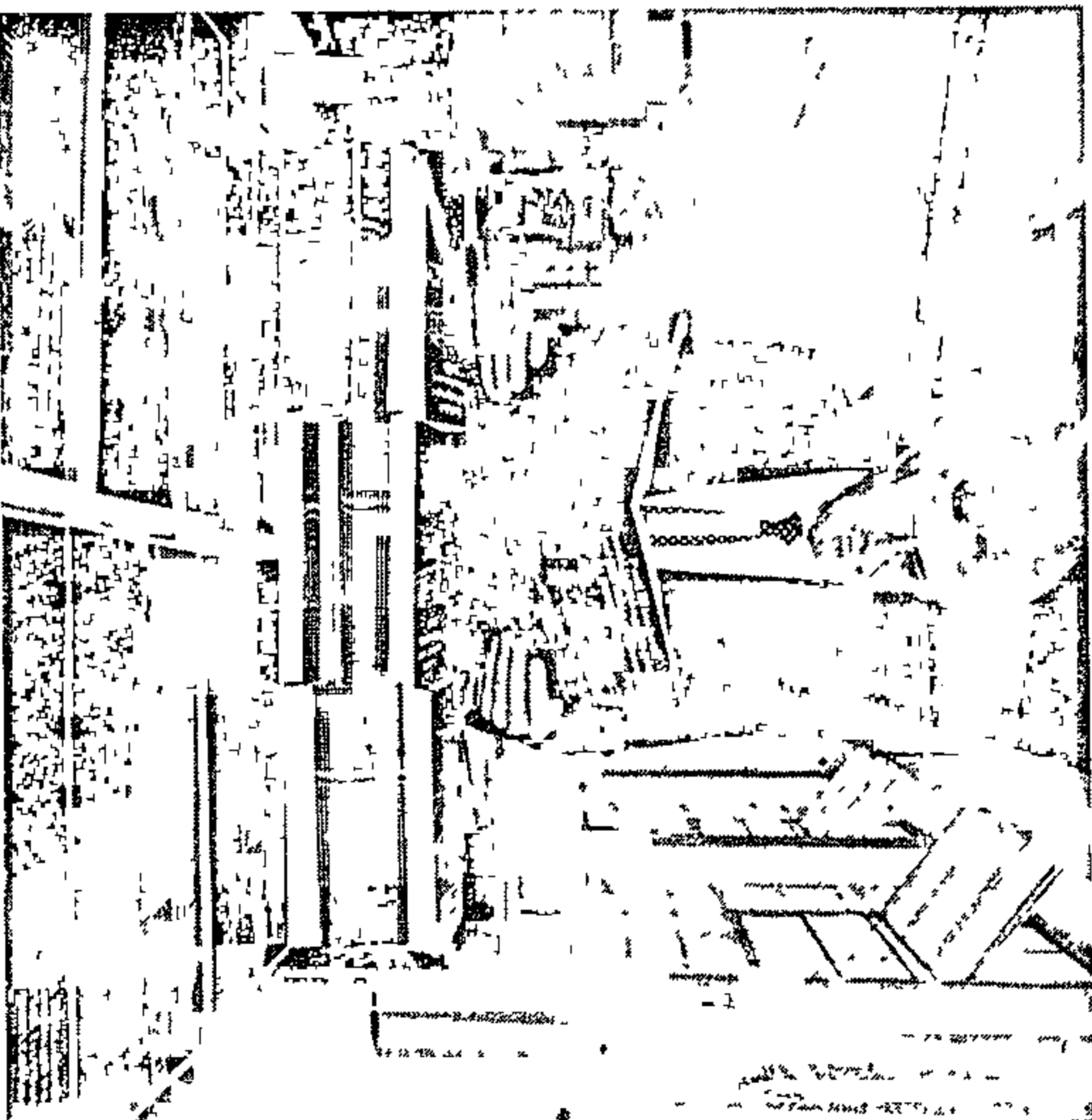
Mr Botha said pay phone tariffs had remained constant for the past five years

The cost of handling a pay phone unit was currently in excess of 20c and a loss of R44 million during the 1987-78 financial year would now be reduced to R13 million

With regard to new installation costs of R125, this was still far below the actual cost of R204

Mr Botha said total expenditure for 1987-88 was estimated at R5 845 million, an increase of 9,9% on the previous year

Operating expenditure was estimated at R3 891 million and was R517 million — 15,3% — higher than the previous year



Hot off the press... Port Elizabeth's development officer, Mr ANDRE CROUSE, examines some of the 14 000 copies of the new brochure on industrial development potential in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage region.

New Times in SA

Handling costs of telegrams up to R2,50

MASSIVE PO RISES

[Faded, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

SIPHO Ngwenya (16), a standard seven pupil at the Alexandra High School, was one of the children who died when the bus transporting them to the Eastern Transvaal rolled over a steep cliff on Friday night. See story on Page 14.

R125 to get telephone installed

MASSIVE increases in specific post office services and a substantial rise in the cost of telephone installations and rentals, were announced by the Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, yesterday.

From July 1 the handling costs of telegrams for example will go up 92,3 percent to R2,50 and telephone installations by 38,9 percent to R125.

Mr Botha delivered his Post Office Budget yesterday and said the losses on unprofitable services had reached such proportions that they could no longer be borne by profitable services.

He announced that telephone rentals were to be increased by between R3 and R5,50 a month (27,3 to 50 percent).

- Payphone units to be increased from 10 to between 15 and 20 cents (50 to 100 percent).
- Telephone and telex

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

call unit charges to be increased from 12 to 13,5 cents (12,5 percent).

- Postage on non-standardised letters increased from 22c to 25c (13,6 percent) and COD from R2,20 to R2,40 per parcel (nine percent)

List

He also announced a substantial list of increases in the handling of postal articles and teleprinter tariffs which included

- A 233 percent increase (15 to 50c) and a 275 percent increase (20c to 75c) in handling ordinary and registered postal

To Page 2

The ability of the profitable service to subsidise the unprofitable postal and other services as well as the unprofitable rental of telephone services had to a large extent been adversely affected.

"It is essential that tariffs for the various services should be adjusted to relate more closely to the cost of rendering the service," he said.

"Damelin makes PO rates shock

From Page 1

articles after closing of mail;

- A 25 percent increase (R1,80 to R2,25), for express delivery,
- A 46 percent increase (R65 to R95) in the tariff for a send/receive 50-band teleprinter and a 45 percent increase on the tariff for a receiver only.

Mr Botha said he knew that tariff increases should under present circumstances be kept as low as possible, "and for that reason an adjustment that will increase post office revenue by only 8,8 percent in the 1987/88 financial year is contemplated."

It had been found that internal subsidisation was also taking place between sub-divisions of the same service. The most important was the subsidisation of telephone rental by telephone call charges.

Mr Botha said it was estimated that telephone call charges would subsidise telephone rentals by more than R500 million in 1987/8

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he Damelin Correspon

Tabling the Post Office budget in the House of Assembly, Mr Botha said it had become essential that the tariffs of various services should be adjusted to relate them more closely to the costs of providing them

This decision followed an investigation into the Post Office's financial structures by Mr Wim de Villiers, a previous chairman of Gencon

Mr Botha said this investigation had, predictably, revealed that a considerable amount of cross-subsidisation had been taking place, which now needed to be remedied

In addition it had been found that internal subsidisation was also taking place between sub-divisions of the same service

The most important of these was the subsidisation of telephone rental by telephone call charges, which was expected to amount to more than R500m in 1987-88.

Mr Botha said that the losses to be suffered on the unprofitable services in 1987-88 would probably amount to about R200m

Of these losses, R147m would be incurred on the postal service, R13m on telex, and R28m on the telegramme service

The revenue pattern in the telephone service, which up to now had shouldered the burden of cross-subsidy, was changing to such an extent that it could not be allowed to continue.

"Moreover, in most cases it causes price distortion and creates an artificial demand for the unprofitable services, which continually compound our problems," Mr Botha said

The only equitable option for all the users of Post Office services was "to plan in such a way that ultimately a person using a service will pay for it without being subsidised by users of other Post Office services," he said

Tariffs would be adjusted gradually to bring them in line with costs

Mr Botha announced that it had been decided to increase Post Office revenue by 8,8%, from the R3,8bn raised in 1986-87

This will yield addit-

ional revenue of R345m, reducing the loan requirement for 1987-88 to about R888m, and leaving a small operating surplus of about R38m

Mr Botha said the increases announced yesterday stemmed mainly from higher than expected spending on salaries, on international commitments as a result of the expected growth in international traffic, on financing costs of new loans, on exchange rate adjustments, and on general cost and price increases

In view of the need to limit expenditure as much as possible, capital expenditure for the year had been restricted to R1,62bn — some R57m less than in 1986-87

Mr Botha said he knew that tariff increases should be kept as low as possible "and for that reason an adjustment that will increase Post Office revenue by only 8,8 per cent in the 1987/88 financial year is contemplated"

Meanwhile, opposition parties reacted with shock and condemnation to the increases.

Responding to the tariff increases, which take effect on July 1, the CP spokesman on communications, Mr J H van der Merwe, said he was "shocked" and he "condemned" the minister for his "lack of courage" in failing to announce them before the May 6 election.

"The increases reflect the callous attitude by the government towards the consumer and will increase inflation at a time when the country can least afford it," Mr van der Merwe said

The Labour Party spokesman, Mr Chris Wyngaard, described the increases as "exorbitant" and said new subscribers "now have to face installation charges and tariffs which have the effect of putting these facilities permanently out of their reach"

The PFP spokesman, Mr Pierre Cronje said that given the recent "quantum leap" in technology and expected increased demand over the next decade, "current subscribers are not getting the benefit and are indeed paying in advance for future subscribers" — DDC

Reaction page 13

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CAPE TOWN — A warning that further postal tariff increases were in store following the announcement of hikes in telephone and postal costs was given in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs and Communication, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Phone, post costs set to rise again

26/5/87. 90-

POST OFFICE

Rejecting consumers

Swingeing increases in Post Office (PO) tariffs ranging up to 100% will hit consumers from July 1. Communications Minister Stoffel Botha says this is to "stop the slide towards heavier cross-subsidisation and in-

35

creasing overall losses"

Pity the PO doesn't get on with privatising some services, and using the proceeds to reorganise loss-making sectors. Instead, inflation will be clobbered by administered price increases which must be the largest in history (see next story)

Overall, it appears only increases for profitable services have been kept at or below the inflation rate. The most important include

- Pay-phone cost per call up 100% to 20c,
- Telegram handling charges up 92% to R2,50;
- Telegram charges up by around 50%;
- Monthly telex rentals up 44% from R90 to R130,
- Telephone installation charges up 38,8% from R90 to R125, and
- Monthly telephone rentals up 36% from R11 to R15

Most other increases are more "modest". Telephone and telex unit call tariffs go up 12,5% to 13,5c, while there are increases of around 15% on postage for non-standardised letters. The standardised rate remains 16c, after an increase earlier this year.

Botha says that losses on some services have "reached such proportions that they can't be carried much longer by profitable services."

Even so, the PO is budgeting for losses by unprofitable services of around R215m. Of this, R174m will be on the postal service, R13m on telex, and R28m on telegrams.

Botha plans to continue the trend away from cross-subsidisation. It is clear his decision to push up tariffs is motivated partly by the preliminary report of Wim de Villiers, who is busy with a wide-ranging investigation into the PO like his earlier investigation of Escom.

Botha says the full report is likely later this year, but preliminary findings point to the need to make PO services far more cost-related.

The new tariffs will yield an extra R345m and reduce loan requirements to around R888m (R1,14 billion last year), to leave a small operating surplus of R38m. Despite the increases Botha says losses, for example, on pay-phone calls will amount to R13m. Similarly, the "cost-related" monthly rental for telephones is R27 for urban exchanges, compared to the new tariff of R15

Fm 29/5/87

He also says the "cost" of installing a telephone is R204, as opposed to the new fee of R125.

His budget provides for expenditure of R5,8 billion — apart from financing loan repayments of R305m — 9,9% up on the previous year. Operating expenditure is estimated at R3,9 billion, 15,3% up.

Higher operating costs stem mainly from the latest salary hike for civil servants; expected growth in international traffic, the cost of financing new loans; exchange rate adjustments on redemption of foreign loans, and inflation.

Botha says capital expenditure will be cut by 20% in real terms to R1,6 billion — R57m

less than last year — to "limit expenditure to what is absolutely unavoidable" (see *Markets*)

For 1986-1987 expenditure totalled R5,3 billion, R81m (1,5%) less than budgeted. Revenue of R3,8 billion was R152m higher than budget.

Botha says R51m was saved on personnel expenses by leaving open vacant posts, not creating new posts and cutting down on paid overtime. More of that, please.

In spite of all this, Postmaster General Rudi Ridgard says telephone rentals are too low and plans are being considered to raise rentals to "cost-related levels." Remarkably, he then says "too many telephone subscribers don't use their service enough to cover actual installation and maintenance costs." In other words, the PO tariffs are too high.

He also complains of having too many customers! Since the actual cost of rental is R27 a month, the lower rentals attract "an artificial demand for the service," he says.

'Hands off Cosatu'

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions has launched a "Hands Off Cosatu" campaign as it battles to survive a test that began when 16 000 members of one of its affiliates in the railways went on strike two months ago.

Cosatu's chronology of "attacks" on its property and organisational structure is a story which began on Thursday March 12, and is thus recorded:

Thursday 12th — Andrew Nendzamba dismissed
Tuesday May 12 — SABC morning radio's "Comment" states the following:

"The intimidation of workers who will not accept the dictates of a faceless militant element in a part of the trade union movement is now openly murderous and appears to encourage management to resist negotiations with unions"

Last week Cosatu embarked on a "Hands Off Cosatu" campaign and has openly challenged the Government

Smear

General secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, told 1 500 people, mostly students, at the University of the Witwatersrand on May 26 that the federation had been attacked by the Government and smeared by the South African Broadcasting Corporation without being given a chance to defend itself

Mr Naidoo said: "Cosatu is not an ANC (African National Congress) affiliate although we have insisted and called for the unbanning of the ANC

"We have met with the ANC, just as businessmen and church leaders have done. We have also issued joint statements with them," he said

A week ago the birth of the 130 000-strong National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) saw Cosatu's dream of "one

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

industry, one union" come closer to reality

The significance of the giant merger of seven Cosatu-affiliated unions was the pledge to look beyond organising on the factory floor by embarking on a "political programme."

This was endorsed by Mr Naidoo at his Wits University address

He said, "We are involved in politics and we do not apologise for this. We openly see ourselves as part of the extra-parliamentary opposition"

In the background are accusations that Cosatu is an ANC front and an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, the two organisations described by pro-Government agencies as being behind "necklace" deaths in the country's townships

Violence

The UDF has repeatedly condemned violence and Cosatu has denounced any form of violence while also challenging the South African Transport Services (SATS) to prove allegations that Cosatu was an affiliate of the ANC and the UDF.

The general manager of SATS, Dr Bart Grove, said at the height of the



COSATU general secretary Jay Naidoo.

strike by 17 000 workers that Cosatu was a UDF/ANC front

Mr Naidoo said on the "necklacing" of SATS workers Cosatu has condemned the deaths of those workers and the violence behind it and has built discipline among its members

The federation has noted: "There is a sinister programme to reduce the efficacy of Cosatu and its organisational structure. We believe that it may prefigure more direct action against Cosatu itself

"If Cosatu is prevented from functioning fully and openly the new era of labour relations is doomed"

While also facing a R1 million repair bill to make its bombed Johannesburg headquarters safe, Cosatu faces a test of survival as the largest worker federation in the country

Hereunder follows a chronology of events as the Cosatu story unfolds.

The catalogue was compiled prior to the "Hands Off Cosatu" campaign launch

Chronology

MARCH

Thursday 12th: Andrew Nendzamba dismissed.

Friday 13th: Strike at City Deep starts. About 600 workers involved. Negotiations started between worker representatives and SATS.

Tuesday 17th: Negotiations continue. Wednesday 18th: Solidarity pledges from other depots.

Thursday 19th: Nendzamba reinstated (does not return to work). SATS claims 2 400 workers on strike, Sarhwa claims 6 000 involved.

Monday 23rd: Special Government Gazette published empowering dismissal of striking workers. Strike spreads to most of Witwatersrand. Negotiations continue.

Police use teargas to disperse 250 strikers at a Johannesburg depot. Tuesday 24th: Negotiations break down. Strike spreads to Vereeniging. Wednesday 25th: Cosatu urges SATS to resolve dispute and warns of danger that conflict may spread.

Thursday 26th: SATS attributes spread of strike to intimidation by small group of Sarhwa members.

Media coverage of strike increases dramatically throughout the week.

Friday 27th: Cosatu calls on business sector to intervene to resolve strike.

SATS accuses Sarhwa of "exploiting strike and inciting workers"

Strike has spread to 23 depots. Saturday 28th: Witwatersrand "Living Wage" rally banned. Police armed with rifles and teargas seal off Cosatu House where 300 workers were meeting to formulate proposals for settlement of dispute.

Monday 30th: Twenty-one workers arrested and two injured in incident at Meyerton/Klipriver station, allegedly involving physical intimidation of non-strikers.

Tuesday 31st: SATS issues pamphlet to workers stating that they have no control over the action of security forces.

A SATS worker is shot in Soweto and his house burnt, according to Bureau for Information.

APRIL
Wednesday 1st: Seven workers arrested in Springs and one in Nancefield (alleged intimidation) — Bureau for Information.

Cosatu and UDF pledge solidarity with Sarhwa in response to threats of mass dismissal by SATS.

Thursday 2nd: Minister of Transport Affairs, Eh Louw accuses Cosatu and UDF of taking the crisis from the schools and townships into the workplace. He denies that SATS is not prepared to negotiate with Sarhwa.

Wednesday 8th: Negotiations do not take place as SATS refuses to allow Sarhwa representatives to attend.

305 strikers arrested at Opies in terms of the emergency regulations.

Second bomb blast on railway lines disrupts passenger services.

Thursday 9th: Negotiations collapse. SATS rejects Cosatu's offer to mediate dispute.

Friday 10th: City Deep worker representatives deny that they were intimidated to withdraw from the negotiations.

Monday 15th: Citizen newspaper reports that police say "Non-strikers beaten up at Cosatu HQ"

Police claim to have sworn affidavits and photographs of assaulted non-strikers.

Arson attacks on trains begin. Tuesday 16th: SATS begins "Judge for yourself" advertising campaign in major newspapers.

Monday 20th: Director General of SATS, Bart Grove, issues Press statement alleging that Sarhwa Cosatu and ANC "linked". In interview given to foreign media he claims that Cosatu is affiliated to the ANC. He further alleges that the SATS strike is part of a revolutionary strategy against South Africa.

APRIL
Tuesday 21st: Ultimatum issued by SATS for striking workers to return to work expires — extended for one more day.

Police search Sarhwa members leaving Cosatu House after a meeting to discuss the strike.

SABC radio's morning comment picks up on Grove's insinuations about the ANC and elaborates, saying that the strike has "degenerated into an outright campaign of intimidation and terrorism conducted against the public railway workers and the service itself". Preparing the way for the next day's police assault on Sarhwa/Cosatu.

Wednesday 22nd: Meeting of Sarhwa workers at Germiston offices broken up by police. Three Sarhwa members shot dead by police with no warning given.

A few hours later at least three workers killed by police in clash near Doornfontein Station.

At 15h00 a huge force of police enters Cosatu House. The building is under siege for the next five hours. During this time Cosatu personnel in the building are viciously assaulted, and extensive malicious damage is done to fixtures, equipment, etc by police. Damage caused by police estimated at R53 000.

SATS dismisses 16 000 striking workers.

Bureau for Information issues statement that three suspected ANC "terrorists" were arrested in the raid on Cosatu House. This is withdrawn shortly after the statement is issued (This allegation still being used by

SABC several weeks later).

Cosatu launches urgent interdict to prevent police from using unlawful force on its members in Germiston. Undertaking given by police Application withdrawn.

Thursday 23rd: Cosatu launches urgent interdict against police relating to the previous day's siege of Cosatu House. Police deny allegations of assault etc, but give undertaking not to use unlawful force etc.

Wednesday 29th: Police once again seal off Cosatu House for several hours. They make several arrests.

SABC TV links the raids on Cosatu House with the discovery of four people killed by "necklacing" the previous day. It is alleged that these people had first been tortured and assaulted at Cosatu House.

Thursday 30th: SATS launches an urgent interdict against Sarhwa and Cosatu requesting undertaking that no intimidation will be allowed at Cosatu House etc. Allegations denied, but undertaking given.

MAY
Friday 1: Cosatu refused permission to hold May Day rallies. Indoor rallies either disrupted or marked by strong police presence.

Attacks by Uxusa members on bus drivers in Pietermaritzburg area. Two seriously injured.

Wednesday 6th: Germiston offices of Mawu and Cawawa broken into.

East London offices of unions attacked, burnt and vandalised. (Two offices of Sached, a union support organisation destroyed. Saawu offices smashed up).

Thursday 7th: Several bombs explode in Cosatu House in the early hours of the morning. Extensive damage to building.

SABC says that bomb thought to be of "Soviet origin" and points out that three suspected "ANC terrorists" were arrested at Cosatu House in the first raid.

Nick Henwood, Cosatu Regional Secretary for the Western Cape taken in for a day's questioning.

Seizure of latest Cosatu News begins. About 55 000 copies were taken and the issue has since been banned.

Friday 8th: NUM, Mawu, Cawawa offices in Witbank raided.

Saturday 9th: The Citizen and Saturday Star both carry front page stories containing police suspicions that workers were allegedly murdered at Cosatu House. This story is also featured on the posters of both newspapers.

Monday 11th: Sarhwa offices in Kroonstad smashed up. The following day officials detained, escorted out of town.

A union member who had an argument with police was assaulted at Cosatu House. Cosatu lawyer found him manacled to the security gate lying on broken glass which had resulted from the bomb blast.

Tuesday 12th: SABC Radio morning "Comment" states the following:

"The intimidation of workers who will not accept the dictates of a faceless militant element in a part of the trade union movement is now openly murderous," and appears to encourage management to resist negotiations with unions.

"It is mockery to speak of negotiation between management and trade unions on the basis of normal industrial relations. Both management and ordinary workers are functioning with loaded guns to their heads."

Lest we forget

THE Sowetan today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the New Nation, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 172 days;
- Mzayifani Hoffman of Lentswe in the Western Transvaal, who has been detained under emergency



Don't wait, sell now

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If ever there was a compelling argument for privatisation — especially after the massive telecommunication tariff hikes — it is the latest published accounts of the Post Office (Sapo), which are for the year 1985-86

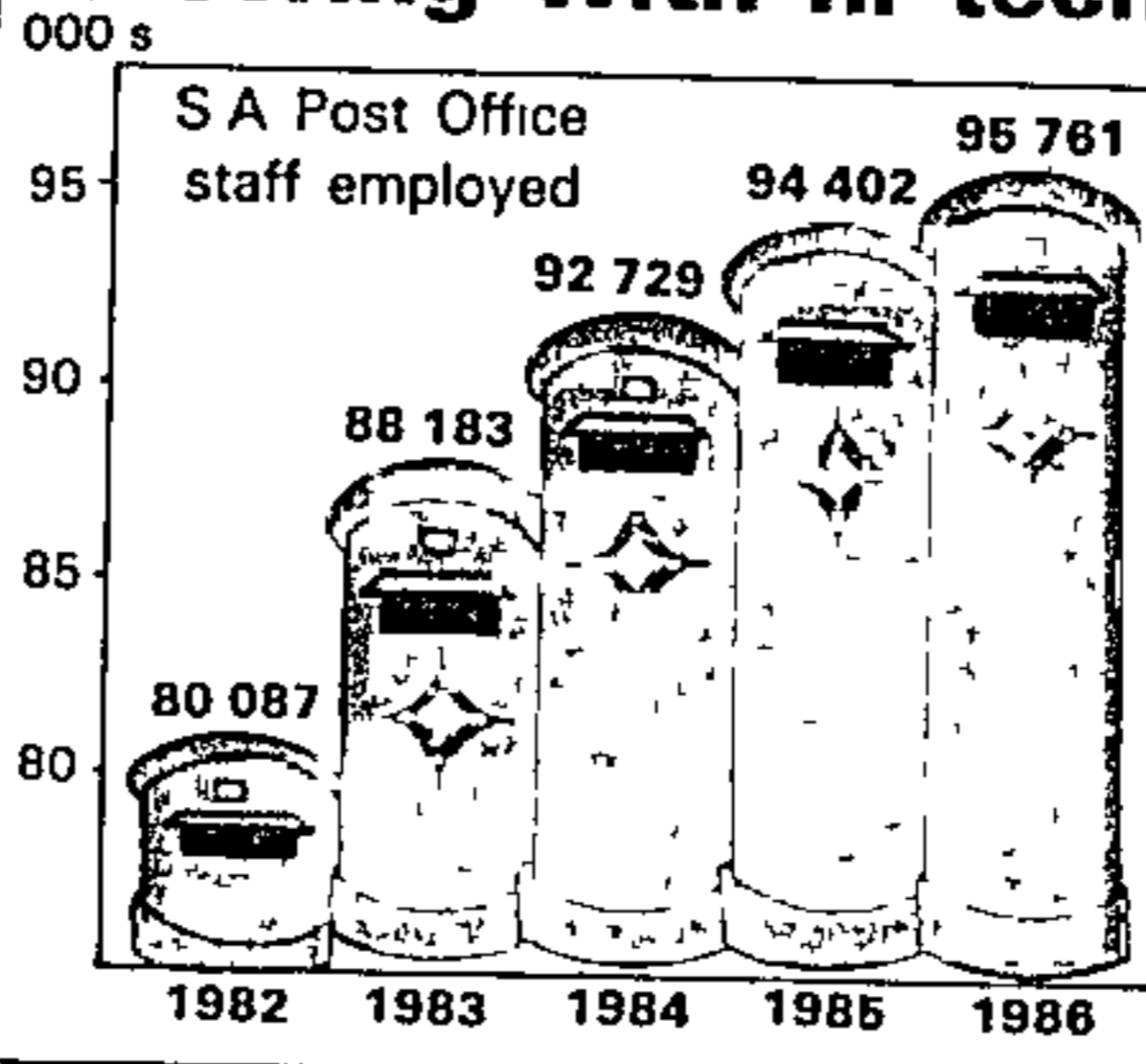
Not only are the accounts a year late, which would be untenable in the private sector, but they show a deficit of R108m which, if normal accounting procedure were applied, would be transformed into a profit of R277m.

The *FM* asked Sapo what its profit would be, calculated on a similar basis for the past year (1986-1987), during which it reported a "surplus" of R151m. The answer is R560m, but it would apparently be substantially reduced if there was an appropriate change in depreciation policy.

Our guess is that if Sapo were to be privatised, that profit would be much higher, given the pent-up demand for telephones (167 000 telephone applications were outstanding at the end of 1986-1987) and the current year's tariff increases, which range

The Post Office's R10 billion worth of assets are not for sale. Without privatisation, we can expect a continuation of archaic accounting policies, and price increases that make the inflation rate look comfortable. But the public is prepared to pay for shares in something it already owns.

Growing with hi-tech



on most services from about 40% to 100%. If permanent private sector equity capital were substituted for Sapo's excessive self-funding arrangements, it is possible that actual tariffs could have been held — if not reduced — and that the demand for telecommunication services would increase. Nor would there be any difficulty in funding this expansion if the rising costs complained of by Sapo monopoly managers were stripped of what we regard as excessive provisions. Higher profits would then flow from higher turnover on tighter margins, or, to coin a phrase, the Pick 'n Pay formula.

Trouble is that the 100 000 employees of Sapo don't see things that way at all. Why open their safe jobs to competition and the disciplines of the market place that most likely will see their ranks thinned and pension benefits circumscribed (they can buy back service to the age of 16)?

Why indeed when they can keep costs escalating simply by increasing provisions against revenue, and thus be in a position to

FM DISTRIBUTION

The *Financial Mail* was to have been distributed a day early last week because of the public holidays. In the event, industrial action at our printers, Keartlands Nasionale Litho Ltd, delayed its distribution by a day. We apologise to our readers for this inconvenience.

This week the *FM* is being distributed a day later than usual, so that we will be able to carry a full report and analysis of Wednesday's national Budget.

justify to a gullible public further tariff increases?

Without shareholders and competitors to worry about, there is no earthly reason why Sapo managers should ever aim to maximise profitability.

They will claim they are there to provide and service as cheaply as possible. But it is how they arrive at their definition of cheapness with which we have a quarrel.

In plain language, the argument that tariffs must go up to meet higher costs may sound very reasonable to the consumer. But in Sapo's monopolistic circumstances it is no more than accounting sophistry.

Costs in public corporations or State enterprises are very largely what government and monopoly managers decide to make them. In all utilities costs depend on.

□ The method and period over which capital equipment is depreciated,

□ The interest rate used to determine the cost of capital. The choice is between the historic cost of capital, the current cost or an estimate of future costs. Monopoly managers inevitably choose the highest one, especially if they are seeking to justify tariff increases, and

□ Estimates of future demand for their services, and to what extent the cost of meeting it should be lumbered on the tariffs paid by present consumers.

By manipulating these charges, in 1985-1986 Sapo was able to reduce its revenues to such an extent that it reflected a deficit.

In the competitive private sector, where profits are a measure of performance and are themselves a determinant of the cost of capital, they would to a substantial degree be funded from permanent equity capital provided by shareholders.

Without equity capital, it is a simple matter for monopoly managers seeking higher tariffs merely to repay loans faster, which in turn encumbers the

revenue, increasing a deficit or reducing a surplus, thereby ostensibly justifying a higher impost on the consumer.

This sometimes leads to accounting anomalies. The Sapo deficit in 1985-1986 was R108m yet it had at the same time current assets of R518m of which R249m was in cash.

Problem is that it suits Sapo to lump in its capital costs with current costs. In 1985-1986 the cost of loans and interest payments on general revenue and expenditure were R580m. Had Sapo been in the private sector, this amount would have been in a capital account reflected in the annual financial statements under capital employed.

It is common practice for any enterprise to deduct interest costs in general revenue and expenditure accounts.

But Sapo goes further, deducting pure capital items as current costs.

In 1985-1986 treated in this way were housing loan funds (R30m), loan redemptions (R241m) and increased standard-stock capital of R62m.

Sapo is tender about competing services,

especially specialised courier ones. According to Sapo it suits it "to privatise this type of service since the provision of the necessary infrastructure, that is transport and personnel, would be too costly."

But who is to say that the provision of what is needed to supply Sapo's current services is not also too costly? Surely if private couriers can thrive in areas where Sapo feels it cannot compete, they could thrive even more in areas where Sapo feels comfortable.

There are other areas of Sapo monopoly management which have probably not yet been adequately probed. For instance, despite higher import costs brought by a depreciating rand, the cost of modern technology used by Sapo has for some time been declining abroad.

Yet Sapo is locked into domestic supply contracts. We would be surprised if the true local cost of this equipment were below the cost of imported equipment.

The reason for domestic contracts, we understand, is strategic, which more often than not is the euphemism the public sector uses for its own profligacy, self-interest and inefficiency.

Sapo claims too that the tariff rises were necessary to reduce cross-subsidisation. That in turn implies that tariffs for some services are too high in order to pay for those services for which tariffs are inadequate.

If the reduction of cross-subsidisation is to be taken seriously, surely while some tariffs would need to be increased others should now be reduced?

One reason that we cannot

If the Post Office had to account as a JSE-listed company, what would net profit before tax be for 1986-87?

Deduct operating costs of R3 232m from revenue of R3 792m giving a profit of R560m

SOME SAPO HIGHLIGHTS

Breaking down the figures

Increase in revenues, 1985-1986	13,5%
Increase in revenues, 1986-1987	22,5%
1987-1988 Tariff Increases	
Pay-phone	100%
Telegram handling	92%
Telex rentals	44%
Telephone installation	39%
Telephone rentals	36%
Telephone and telex unit calls	12,5%
Unfulfilled telephone applications	167 000
General revenue and expenditure account (1985-1986)	
Total revenues	R3 096m
Less	
Operating expenditure	2 754m
Higher asset replacement costs	115m
Balance (profit)	227m
However, actual deficit recorded	108m
Current assets, per balance sheet (including cash of R249m)	518m
Capital expenses used to reduce current revenues	
"Cost of loans and interest payments"	580m
Housing loan fund	30m
Redemption of loans	241m
Increase of standard-stock capital	62m
	913m
Provisions used to reduce revenues	
Depreciation	230m
Higher replacement cost of assets (used to enhance equity)	115m
	226m

Hefty postage increases coming

THE Post Office has announced hefty increases of between 20% and 33% on overseas air and surface mail

From July 1 postage on an airmail letter to the UK and most European countries will increase by 33% from 30c to 40c, and on an aerogram from 25c to 30c.

To all other countries abroad, postage on a surface mail letter (up to 20g) will be 30c, up from 25c, and postage on a postcard and on other printed matter (up to 20g) will be 25c, up from 20c.

In a statement released yesterday, the

(267) B/Day
MICK COLLINS 9/6/87
PO said postage on surface mail letters (up to 50g), postcards and printed matter (up to 50g) to neighbouring countries would cost 25c instead of 20c. Airmail letters (10g) and aerograms to these countries will increase from 20c to 25c.

An airmail letter to, for example, the US will cost 50c instead of 40c and an aerogram 30c instead of 25c.

A PO spokesman said the increases were not linked with the general postal tariff adjustments recently submitted to Parliament in the Post Office Budget.

Section 54 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, subversion

Section 54 (4) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, rendering of assistance to a person suspected of committing a deed of terrorism and/or subversion,

Section 32 of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969,

the Protection of Information Act,

treason,

sedition,

murder,

attempted murder

(c) Until 5 June 1987

(2) Yes

Detainees charged

*25 Mrs H SUZSMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons detained in terms of the emergency regulations since 12 June 1986 have been charged, if so, (a) how many, (b) with what offence in each case and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) whether this information includes persons detained in the national states, if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) 2 165 persons on 2 703 counts

(b) On a variety of counts, *inter alia*, contraventions of—

Section 54 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982—terrorism, section 54 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 1982—subversion, section 28 (1) and (2) of Act 26 of

Political party

Date of request

Directory required

Date supplied (Edition indicated in brackets)

National Party

1987-01-06

Vaal Triangle

1987-01-07 (1986-87)

National Party

1987-01-07

Northern Cape

1987-01-07 (1986-87)

National Party

1987-02-03

Northern Transvaal

1987-02-03 (1986-87)

Progressive Federal Party

1987-02-03

Cape Peninsula

1987-02-03 (1986-87)

National Party

1987-02-05

Western Transvaal

1987-02-09 (1986-87)

National Party

1987-02-16

Cape Peninsula

1987-02-20 (1987-88)

Progressive Federal Party

1987-02-03

Port Elizabeth and surrounding area

1987-02-20 (1987-88)

National Party

1987-03-02

Eastern Cape Country Boland and West Coast

1987-03-02 (1986-87)

National Party

1987-03-05

Durban and surrounding area

1987-03-10 (1986-87)

Progressive Federal Party

1987-03-31

Pietermaritzburg and Natal Interior

1987-03-10 (1986-87)

National Party

1987-03-26

Natal North Coast

1987-03-10 (1986-87)

Progressive Federal Party

1987-03-31

Natal South Coast

1987-03-27 (1986-87)

National Party

1987-03-26

Northern Cape

1987-03-27 (1986-87)

Progressive Federal Party

1987-03-31

Pretoria

1987-03-31 (1986-87)

National Party

1987-03-26

Johannesburg

1987-03-31 (1986-87)

Progressive Federal Party

1987-03-31

East Rand

1987-03-31 (1986-87)

Conservative Party

1987-04-01

West Rand

1987-03-31 (1986-87)

Progressive Federal Party

1987-04-16

Cape Peninsula

1987-04-16 (1986-87)

Herstigte Nasionale Party

1987-04-23

Pretoria

1987-04-23 (1986-87)

Telephone directories—computer tapes

*26 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether any political parties were supplied with computer tapes of telephone directories in 1987, if so, (a) which political parties, (b) (i) on what date did each such political party make a request for these tapes and (ii) in respect of which directories were these requests made and (c) on what date was each of these computer tapes supplied to the parties concerned,

(2) whether any of these computer tapes were for the (a) 1986-87 and (b) 1987-88 directories, if so, (i) which computer tapes were supplied to each political party and (ii) when was each of these computer tapes supplied?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) and (2) Yes, computer tapes of telephone directories have been supplied to political parties as follows since the beginning of this year

It should be explained that when the Progressive Federal Party applied for the tape in respect of the telephone directory for the Cape Peninsula on 1987-02-03, the only tape

then available was that in respect of the 1986-87 edition of the directory and a copy of this tape was supplied to that party. When the National Party applied for the tape in respect

Handwritten signature

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of the same area on 1987-02-16, the tape in respect of the 1986-87 edition had in the meantime been overwritten with the data in respect of the 1987-88 edition and consequently the tape produced for the latter edition was supplied to the National Party

Langa High School

*27 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) Whether Langa High School was required to admit Standard 6 pupils for the first time in 1987, if not when was this high school required to admit such pupils for the first time, if so, when was the decision made that Standard 6 pupils should attend this high school,
- (2) how many such pupils registered at this high school in 1987,
- (3) whether any additional classrooms were provided at the beginning of 1987 to accommodate Standard 6 classes, if so, how many, if not, why not,
- (4) whether the Standard 6 pupils have been provided with (a) exercise books and (b) stationery, if so, as from what date if not, why not,
- (5) whether additional exercise books were supplied to Langa High School in 1987 for Standard 6 pupils, if so, on what date, if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

The circumstances surrounding Langa High School have been investigated by a departmental committee. A report is being prepared on receipt of which more clarity on questions concerning this matter will be attained.

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask him whether this enquiry which he refers to, is having to investigate his own Department's instructions to schools as to whether to admit Std 6 pupils or not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the investigation deals with the circumstances in connection with the Langa school matter

HoA

It will investigate all circumstances, including those where instructions were given and where they were also not carried out

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, in view of his suggestion that the information will be forthcoming out of that enquiry, may I ask him whether the report of that enquiry is to be made public?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, if there is certain information in that report which the hon member would like to obtain, we shall gladly make it available to him

Schools closed

*28 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) Whether any schools (a) have been closed and (b) have remained closed during the second quarter of 1987 owing to non-attendance, unrest or any other form of disruption of normal school activities, if so how many in each case,
- (2) whether his Department is considering closing schools on account of the disruption of normal school activities at such schools, if so, which schools?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (1) (a) No
- (b) No

(2) This possibility is considered where closing a school is required to allow time to investigate, consult, rectify, address problems and restore order (which is a precondition for effective education) before reopening such a school under normal conditions at the earliest possible date

As investigations are still in progress names of schools cannot be disclosed at this stage

Meetings prohibited

*29 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any meetings involving a certain organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply have been prohibited, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) why in each case and (d) what is the name of this organisation?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

No specific gathering of the organization concerned has been prohibited in terms of section 46 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) since 1 January 1987 up to 10 June 1987. The hon member's attention is also drawn to the provisions of Government Notice No 750 of 1 April 1987 (*Government Gazette* No 10691) in which the general prohibition on certain gatherings was promulgated

End Conscription Campaign

*30 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any persons have been detained for reasons relating to their participation in the activities of a certain organization, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) How many, (b) why and (c) what is the name of this organization?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes

- (a) 23 persons

(b) Because their activities posed a threat to the maintenance of public order which activities would not contribute to the termination of the state of emergency

- (c) The End Conscription Campaign

HoA

Leon Howard Sullivan visa

*31 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether a certain citizen of the United States of America, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply recently applied for a visa to visit the Republic, if so, (a) on what date, (b) what reason was given for requesting a visa and (c) what is the name of this person,
- (2) whether the application was granted, if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard,
- (3) whether an explanation was given for refusing the visa, if not, why not, if so, what was the explanation given,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes

- (a) 11 April 1987

(b) Business visit to review progress of US companies in South Africa

- (c) Leon Howard Sullivan

- (2) The application was not granted

(a) The visit was considered inopportune

- (b) The Minister of Home Affairs

- (3) Yes, that the visit was inopportune
- (4) No

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I would just like to know the following. Given the fact that the explanation given to Mr Sullivan was that his visit was inopportune, does it imply that Mr Sullivan would have been allowed at another time in the past or that he may still be allowed in the future?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, it will all depend on circumstances if and when Mr Sullivan applies again

HoA

R30 000 Transkei postal lost

By LAWRENCE NGOZI

UMTATA — Some officials in the Department of Post and Telecommunications had misappropriated government funds and about R30 000 worth of registered items and cash-on-delivery (COD) parcels had been "lost" by the Transkei Post Office.

This was reflected in the report of the Post and Telecommunications Department for the financial year 1986/87 tabled in the Transkei National Assembly by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Miss Nomzamo Sigcau.

The report said that out of an amount of R29 749,03, approximately R25 480,31 had already been paid to the senders as compensation.

The Postmaster-General, Mr H. S. Calaza, said in most cases the officers concerned had been employees for a number of years and were, therefore, fully acquainted with the activities of the organisation.

He said most of the financial irregularities had been exposed during routine inspections.

The loss of registered items was a cause for concern as it seemed officers did not realise the importance of securing

articles while in their custody, Mr Calaza said.

The report also said 35 post offices were burgled and the police were investigating.

In most cases, thieves entered the offices through windows not provided with burglar proofing and, in a few instances, through locked doors which had been hacked open.

Postal agencies were also burgled, resulting in the loss of 52 registered and two COD parcels. Compensation of R697 had been arranged in favour of the senders.

A total of 23 mail despatches were violated during the financial year, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the previous financial year.

The report also revealed 369 registered items, one official remittance, one insured bank parcel and one insured parcel, for which a total compensation of R21 536,86 was effected, were lost in the mail.

To curtail the losses and to discourage possible theft by staff several circulars were being distributed to all postmasters informing them that the loss of an item would result in the responsible officer being held liable for the actual contents.

"It should be mentioned that the involvement of staff members in theft and fraud cases has since decreased by seven per cent as compared with the previous financial year."

DD. 27/6/87

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Telecommunications at crisis point says annual dept report

Dispatch Reporter

UMFATA — The urban areas of Umtata and Butterworth had been declared "crisis points" because of spiralling demands by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, the department says in its 1986/87 annual report tabled in the National Assembly here

The report said of the two, Umtata was the worst

It said that as a result of Treasury's austerity measures, the development and expansion of Transkei's Telecommunication infrastructure was gradually grinding to a halt

A backlog has built up as a result of the frequent postponement of certain phases of the Five Year Plan of the department

In the report, the Postmaster-General is quoted as complaining that copious motivations had been submitted by the Postal Administration "to warn the powers that be" against making development projects a low priority

"It is a known fact that postal services and ru-

ral telephones are subsidised by urban telephone networks, and therefore, to neglect the backbone of our service (expansion of telephone network) is tantamount to giving our administration a slow poison"

He said with the exclusion of extensions to Umtata and Butterworth and the automation of Mt Frere and Ezibeleni, the balance of the other 24 hinterland towns at R4,5-million each would cost over R108-million

"Because of the undoubted economic viability of our development projects, even the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) has never expressed any doubts about its preparedness to fund any of our programmes," he said

Because of the delapidated state of Transkei Post Office buildings, the administration had approached the Department of Works and Energy to request a concerted renovation programme, adding that "some of our offices are, to say at least, in a shameful state of disrepair."

Cape Times 30/6/87 (267)

Rail, post rises tomorrow

Staff Reporter

TOMORROW, July 1, will see the introduction of a battery of new increases from suburban rail tariffs to telephone, telegram and postal charges.

The new rail tariffs on Peninsula lines will be an average 10% higher

The installation fee for a telephone will be R125 while the monthly rental will increase on average by R3. Telephone calls will go up from 12c to 13,5c a call unit

Telephone subscribers will find that the new rental is debited on their latest account as this is paid in advance.

Telegrams will also cost more with the handling charge rising to R2,50 and the per-word cost R1,20 for the first 10 words and 12c for each extra word

Postage on standard letters (no smaller than 90mm x 140mm, no

NEW rail tariff fares from July 1, 1987.

Cape Town to:	Km	Single		Week		Month	
		1st	3rd	1st	3rd	1st	3rd
Bellville/Lavistown	19	1,60	,70	12,50	3,80	45,50	14,50
Claremont	10	1,00	,40	8,00	2,70	29,50	10,50
Crawford and Langa	13	1,20	,50	9,40	3,10	34,50	12,00
Elsie's River	14	1,20	,50	9,90	3,20	36,50	12,50
Goodwood	12	1,10	,50	8,90	3,00	33,00	11,50
Martland	6	,70	,40	6,10	2,10	22,50	8,30
Mitchells Plain	32	2,40	1,00	17,50	4,80	65,00	19,00
Muizenberg	25	1,90	,80	15,00	4,30	55,00	17,00
Paarl	57	3,90	1,70	25,50	6,00	95,00	23,50
Pinelands/Newlands	9	,90	,40	7,60	2,60	28,00	10,00
Rondebosch	8	,90	,40	7,00	2,40	26,00	9,50
Somerset West/Stellenbosch	48	3,40	1,50	23,00	5,60	85,00	22,00
Strand	53	3,70	1,60	24,50	5,80	91,00	23,00
Khayelitsha	34	2,50	1,10	18,50	4,90	68,00	19,50

larger than 120mm x 235mm, no thicker than 5mm and maximum mass 50g), postcards and aérograms will be 16c

On non-standard letters with a mass of up to 100g the surface postage rate will be 25c and the

airmail rate 35c.

Certain overseas mail will also cost more to send from tomorrow but these price increases are "beyond the control of the South African Post Office", said a PO statement yesterday.

New postal, rail rates in force tomorrow

NEW postal and rail tariffs will be introduced tomorrow.

The revised postal services rates are (old rates in brackets):

- Telephone installation R125 (R90);
- Monthly telephone rental R14 (R11);
- Telephone calls 13,5c a call unit (12c);
- Telegram handling charges R2,50 (R1,30);
- Telegram costs R1,20 (80c) for the first 10 words and 12c (8c) for every extra word;
- Postage on standardised letters, postcards and aerograms will be 16c (up by 14%), while non-standardised letters sent surface mail will be 25c and airmail 35c (up 13,6%); and
- Airmail postage to Britain and most European countries 40c and to the US 50c, while overseas aerograms and postcards will be 30c.

Fares on intercity rail services have been raised countrywide by 15% and by 10% on commuter services.

First-class return tickets from Durban to Johannesburg and Pretoria will go up from R204 to R232 and from R214 to R244 respectively.

Second-class tickets on both these routes will go up by R20 each and third class by R11 each.

Higher PO tariffs today

Tariffs for the installation and the monthly rentals of telephones went up today, a Post Office spokesman said.

The installation fee for a telephone is now R125 while the monthly rental has increased, on average, by R3. Phone calls will cost 13,5 c per call unit.

The handling charge for a telegram is now R2,50 and R1,20 a word for the first 10 words.

Postage on certain mail items to countries abroad also increased.

Postage to most European countries is now 40 c, while the cost to the USA is 50 c. Postage on aérograms and postcards to countries abroad is 30 c.

The unit charge for calls from payphones has gone up from 10 c to 20 c. — Sapa.

(267) 5702 1/7/87

TELEPHONES FM 3/7/87

Walking talking (267)

The car telephone is an exotic concept to most South Africans, but a leading telecommunications company now plans to make "portable" radio-telephones available in SA.

Siemens GM Etienne Geysler recently returned from Germany carrying, as part of his hand luggage, a 12 kg case containing the telephone, which has now been submitted to the Post Office for approval.

Geysler tells the FM that, if accepted by the PO, it will be the first time that a "portable" radio-telephone has been sanctioned in SA.

When Siemens launched its car radio-telephones eight months ago, they were lampooned as an executive toy. But, despite this, they have proved a success, particularly among such people as plumbers, pool main-

tainers and builders.

The daily cost averages R20, including hire and PO fees, but it pays for itself, says Geysler, in fewer wasted calls, better customer service and the fact that just one additional contract a week can pay for the installation.

The radio-telephone handset clips inside the car next to the driver when not in use while its portable battery-pack is charged by a boot-mounted mechanism.

When unclipped from the car for use on a remote site, the power pack will give eight hours service on standby, or two hours continuous talking before requiring a recharge.

Potwa, PO talks to be resumed

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Negotiations between the Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Association (Potwa) and senior postal officials, will be held in Pretoria tomorrow, in an attempt to end a four-week strike in the Eastern Cape

Both a post office spokesman, Mr Ben Rootman, and Potwa's president, Mr Vusi Khumalo, confirmed that the talks, which were deadlocked on Monday last week, would be resumed tomorrow

Mr Khumalo said the strike, which has affected nine Eastern Cape towns, had spread to Uitenhage. The other affected towns are East London, Queenstown, Port Elizabeth, King William's Town, Grahamstown, Somerset East, Stutterheim, Humansdorp and Plettenberg Bay

Mr Khumalo said 2 100 workers had joined the strike, which started in protest at the dismissal of three workers in January this year.

According to the Post Office, there are a total of 2 200 black workers in the Post Office in the Eastern Cape

Mr Khumalo also said that the post office had hired some 400 people to assist with postal deliveries in the area

This was disputed by Mr Rootman who said 1 700 workers were on strike. He also denied that 400 people had been hired to assist with postal deliveries, saying only four had been hired

About 300 casual workers had been employed to assist with construction work.

Mr Rootman said only New Brighton's postal deliveries were affected. A poste restante had been established in Keble Street, Port Elizabeth, where New Brighton residents could collect their post

(3) No
 tion, and the Association withdrew its request

Newspapers, notices published

207 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department publishes each official notice in both English-language and Afrikaans-language newspapers, if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the language medium of the newspapers in which his Department publishes such notices if so,
- (2) whether his Department has at any time published any official notices in English-language or Afrikaans-language newspapers only, if so, (a) why, (b) (i) in which newspapers and (ii) on what dates in each case, (c) what was the content of each such official notice and (d) who took the decision in this regard,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

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The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) No, not as far as could be ascertained from available records (a), (b) (i), (ii), (c) and (d) Fall away
- (3) No

Kruger National Park

208 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

- (1) What was the total value of the products produced by the by-products depot in the Kruger National Park during the periods (a) 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985, (b) 1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986 and (c) 1 April 1986 to 31 March 1987,
- (2) what was the profit or loss shown by the depot at the end of each of these periods?

HOA

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The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) R2 415 491
 (b) R3 735 667
 (c) R3 434 567

- (2) (a) R941 521 (profit)
 (b) R1 664 721 (profit)
 (c) R1 890 100 (profit)

Kruger National Park

209 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

- Whether any animals were culled in the Kruger National Park during the periods (a) 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985, (b) 1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986 and (c) 1 April 1986 to 31 March 1987, if so, how many head of each species during each of these periods?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

- Yes
- (a) 1 107 elephant
 1 667 buffalo
- (b) 899 elephant
 993 buffalo
- (c) 280 elephant
 2 966 buffalo

Gugulethu/Nyanga/Langa: telephones

227 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) How many (a) private and (b) public telephones were there in (i) Gugulethu, (ii) Nyanga, (iii) Langa, (iv) New Crossroads and (v) Khayelitsha as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) how many new (a) private and (b) public telephones were installed in each of these suburbs in (i) 1986 and (ii) the first three months of 1987,

(3) whether there was a shortage of telephones in any of these suburbs as at 31 December 1986, if so, (a) how many applications were outstanding at that date and (b) when is it anticipated that the shortage will be eliminated, in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

	(1)	(2)
(a)	(a)	(a)
(b)	(b)	(b)
(i)	(i)	(i)
(ii)	(ii)	(ii)
(iii)	(iii)	(iii)
(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
(v)	(v)	(v)

†Gugulethu 2 621

†Nyanga and New Cross Roads 275

†Langa 195

†Khayelitsha 1 133

† Until the relief measures indicated have been implemented, services will in those cases where cable leads are available be provided to the most deserving applicants as and when telephone numbers become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services

*New Cross Roads forms part of Nyanga and separate statistics are not available

Aids

241 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- How many carriers of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus had been identified in respect of each race group in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT	
Whites	1 140
Coloureds	31
Indians	3
Blacks (of which 946 were miners)	1 093
Unknown	57
Total	2 234

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HOA

tween the applicant and an occupant
The Department is now being held
responsible for alleged damages sus-
tained by the applicant

The matter has been referred to the
State Attorney and is therefore *sub
judice*

(4) Falls away

State-controlled schools: non-White pupils

*4 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister
of Education and Culture

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply
to Question No 3 on 23 June 1987,
any non-White pupils who are not
children of diplomats or members of
consular missions, are admitted to
State-controlled schools falling under
his Department, if not, in terms of
what statutory provisions are they not
so admitted,

(2) whether he will make a statement on
the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE

(1) No, not according to available re-
cords They are not so admitted in
terms of

section 14 read in conjunction
with item 2 of Addendum 1 of
the Constitution of the Republic
of South Africa, 1983 (Act No
110 of 1983), and

section 1 of the National Educa-
tion Policy Act, 1967 (Act No 39
of 1967), as amended,

(2) No

*Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Speaker, aris-
ing from the hon the Minister's reply, could
he perhaps give us an indication on what
basic principle foreigners, whether in this in-
stance they are diplomats or not, have the
right to be educated in those schools, while
South African citizens of the same race and
ethnicity are not allowed into the schools?
On what basic principle does this take place?
[Interjections]

*The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I refer the
Hon

hon member to my Hansard because I dealt
with that question yesterday If he is not sat-
isfied with that, he may place a question in
that regard on the Question Paper again

Teachers' jobs lost

*5 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister
of Education and Culture

Whether any teachers in the Parow School
Board area have lost their jobs as a result
of the abolition of posts, redundancies, re-
trenchments or other reductions in staff
complements, if so, (a) how many, (b)
when, (c) why and (d) what was the
change in pupil numbers during the same
period?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE

Yes

(a) 21

(b) 31 December 1986

(c) Due to the decline in the number of
pupils, at the schools concerned,

(d) A net total increase of 124 based on
the average enrolment for the first
terms of 1985 and 1986, as the in-
crease was limited to certain schools
whereas a notable decrease in pupil
numbers occurred at other schools, a
decrease in the number of personnel
was effected

Teachers whose posts were abolished
were informed timeously to enable
them to apply for teaching posts else-
where Some of them were appointed
in other teaching posts

Own Affairs

Amounts spent on housing

5 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of
Local Government, Housing and Works

What amounts were spent by his Depart-
ment in the 1986-87 financial year on the
construction of housing for Whites in (a)

Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Pietermaritz-
burg, (d) Pretoria, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f)
Kimberley, (g) East London, (h) Bloem-
fontein and (i) Johannesburg?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERN-
MENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

- (a) 15 410 738
- (b) 3 666 047
- (c) 906 628
- (d) 17 012 174
- (e) 3 083 709
- (f) 519 042
- (g) 4 489 612
- (h) 449 122
- (i) 17 364 310

Venterspos

46 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of
Local Government, Housing and Works †

(1) What total amount was spent by die
State on effecting improvements in
the White town of Venterspos in the
latest specified period of five years
for which information is available,

(2) whether a long-term plan for improv-
ing and extending this town has been
drawn up, if so, (a) when, (b) by
whom and (c) what are the particu-
lars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERN-
MENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) No funds were spent

(2) No A Committee of the Develop-
ment and Housing Board under the
chairmanship of Mr Boet van Straten
has investigated the problems sur-
rounding Venterspos incisively The
investigation is completed and the
Committee's report has been sub-
mitted to the Development and Hou-
sing Board for consideration and rec-
ommendations The moment that
recommendations are made to me I
will consider it further

†Indicates translated version

For written reply
General Affairs

Bosfontein telephones

230 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the
Minister of Communications

(1) Whether any applications for tele-
phones in Bosfontein (Registration
No 200 JO), formerly known as Ma-
chakaneng and situated on the border
between the Republic and Bophutha-
tswana, were outstanding as at the la-
test specified date for which informa-
tion is available, if so, (a) how many
and (b) when were the applications
received,

(2) Whether there has been any delay in
installing these telephones, if so,
what (a) is the nature of and (b) are
the reasons for this delay

(3) (a) To what authority do persons liv-
ing in Bosfontein apply for tele-
phones and (b) where is this author-
ity situated?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) Yes

(a) 58, as at 22 June 1987

(b) 1 during 1983, 7 during 1984, 13
during 1985, 26 during 1986, and
11 during 1987

(2) Yes (a) and (b) As no vacancies ex-
ist on the party lines serving the area
construction work of a considerable
magnitude is necessary in order to
provide connections for the appli-
cants Owing to limited capital funds
and other priorities it has not yet
been possible to make provision for
the work involved in a construction
programme

(3) (a) The Postmaster, Brits or the De-
partment's Northern Transvaal
Regional Office

(b) Brits and Pretoria, respectively

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Howard 48/87

Howard 47/87

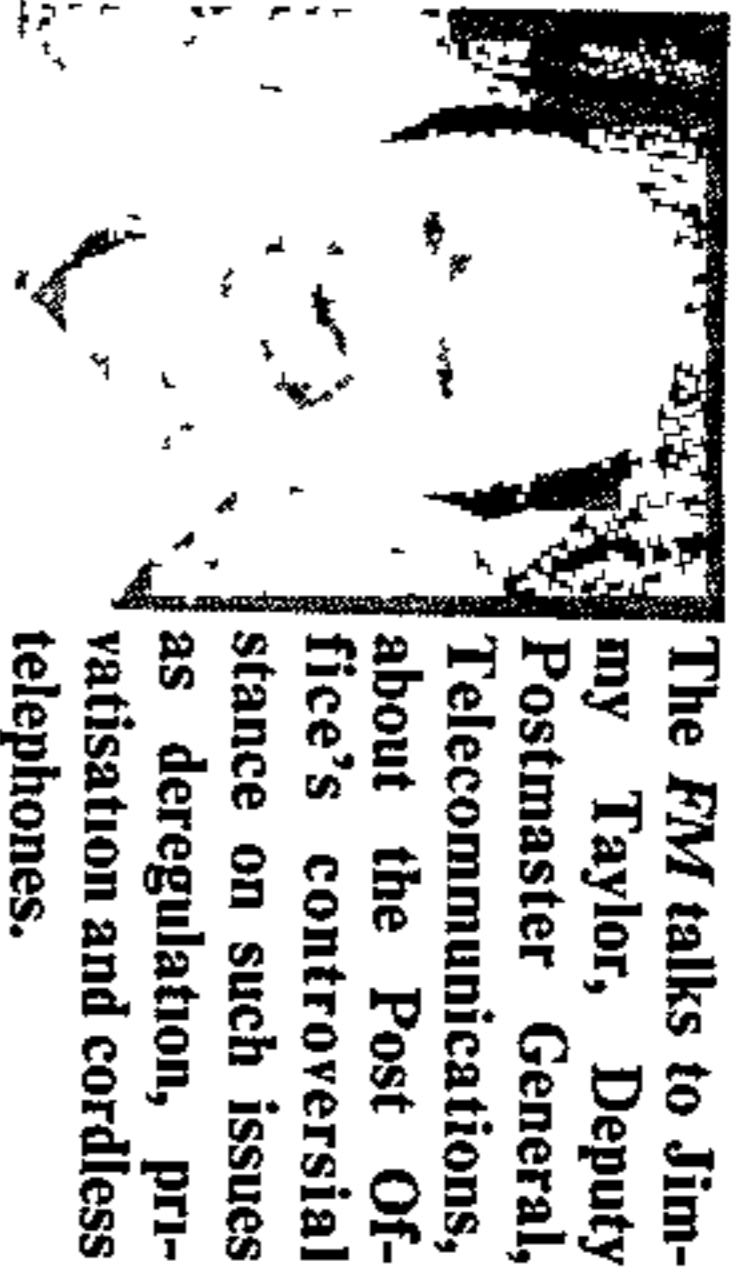
Howard 5/8/87

Howard
4/8/87

JIMMY TAYLOR

'Not in the national interest'

FACE TO
FACE



The *FM* talks to Jimmy Taylor, Deputy Postmaster General, Telecommunications, about the Post Office's controversial stance on such issues as deregulation, privatisation and cordless telephones.

***FM:* To what extent will the PO implement the government's stated objectives of greater privatisation and deregulation?**

Taylor: Telecommunications, with certain exceptions, is a national asset. In terms of the main switching and transmission network, we don't believe any form of privatisation is appropriate in SA. There is room for liberalisation in the terminals and peripheral devices markets. But that is as far as I would like to see it go. I don't believe it is in the national interest to privatise.

What progress is being made toward allowing organisations to use microwave links?

Not between organisations, within organisations certainly, provided such microwave links are approved by the PO.

What about infrared technology? The *FM* reported (July 17) that Punch Line appears to have sidestepped the regulations by supplying a Pretoria client with infrared equipment which will allow the organisation to operate a network between two buildings separated by a highway.

This contravenes the Post Office Act. It is not the first time this has happened. A similar installation came into being under similar

circumstances. In that case, the system was taken over by the PO. The regulation says the communications link must be limited to a single organisation on one set of premises. It is not the medium that is in question, it is the simple fact that the national network is being bypassed.

So the issue is that business is being taken away from the PO. Issues such as whether or not such a communications link will impair the public service, or whether such a system is more efficient and cost effective for the user are irrelevant?

Yes

Should the price paid for maintaining the PO monopoly be the sacrifice of efficiency in particular areas?

I don't think there is any efficiency attached to this, I don't believe it is a question of efficiency.

Cordless telephones seem to be gaining wide acceptance in the First World, why are they not being allowed in SA?

If it could be guaranteed that the only cordless telephone available offered full security, then I would go along with the concept. The fact is that if such phones were approved, they would probably each cost upwards of R1 200 to R2 000.

Have any been tested?

Many have been tested, including models in common use in the US and UK, but none was acceptable. The most common problem is that if large quantities of cheap and nasty phones were allowed onto the market, there would be nothing to stop people with similar models from walking or driving around until they picked up dialling tones and then mak-

ing a call free of charge — it is as simple as that.

That is why the good ones are so expensive.

Are there any good ones being considered at the moment?

None at all. The problem is that once the door is opened, it is impossible to ensure that what is coming in is acceptable, so we are at this moment discouraging people from applying for approval for these types of telephone.

A senior official tells the *FM* that figures in successive annual reports have understated the real backlog of applications for telephones. The official says the PO routinely screens out large numbers of applications on the grounds that the applicants have no need of telephone services. These include a large number of blacks and requests for second and multiple lines.

My one comment is on the issue of hidden demand. What happens is that when there are many applicants in a specific area, the waiting list inhibits others from applying. Typically when someone moving into an area wants a telephone, but finds his neighbours on both sides have been told that they will not wait 18 months for their service, the newcomer feels there is little point in applying. We don't artificially suppress any figures.

Is there any emphasis placed on meeting the demand in black areas?

The major thrust in the last three or four years has been in black areas. I would guess that upwards of 75% of applications are from black areas.

CHRY Times 13/8/87

Four post offices ²⁶⁷ to serve 250 000

Political Staff

THERE are four permanent post offices serving the 250 000 people in Mitchells Plain but none in Strandfontein, the Minister of Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, said yesterday.

He said in reply to questions by Mr Peter Harris (LP, Strandfontein) the four permanent post offices were at Caravelle, Lentegour, Mitchells Plain and Westridge.

Mr Botha said his department was negotiating with the city council for a site in the proposed extension to the Mitchells Plain town centre. When a site was acquired it was intended that a new departmental post office and mail delivery depot would be built.

Additional post offices were not envisaged in Mitchells Plain at present.

□ The Minister of Health Services and Welfare, in the House of Representatives, Mr Chris April, said in a reply given on his behalf to another question by Mr Harris there was no shortage of space at the Mitchells Plain Day Hospital and only two-thirds of the existing facilities were being used.

CAPE TIMES 13/8/87

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Hulley decries govt

Eksteen affair

Capt. Trix 3/12/72
closed
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JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Brand Fourie, chairman of the SABC Board, said last night that the board considered the Eksteen affair "closed". He said neither the question of Mr Riaan Eksteen resigning nor the termination of his services had been on the board's agenda at yesterday's meeting.

Hansard

(e) (i) (aa)	DMP	WCC	UIC	NMC
1982	None	None	None	None
1983	None	None	None	None
1984	One	None	None	None
1985	One	None	None	None
1986	None	None	None	None
(bb)	DMP	WCC	UIC	NMC
1982	One	None	None	None
1983	One	None	None	None
1984	One	None	None	None
1985	One	None	None	None
1986	One	None	None	None
(ii) (aa)	DMP	WCC	UIC	NMC
1982	—	—	—	—
1983	—	—	—	—
1984	2	—	—	—
1985	6	—	—	—
1986	6	—	—	—
(aa)	DMP	WCC	UIC	NMC
1982	2	—	—	—
1983	3	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—
1985	—	—	—	—
1986	—	—	—	—

390 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Manpower †

- (a) How many strikes occurred in the Republic during the period (i) 1 January to 5 May 1987 and (ii) 6 May to 31 July 1987 and (b) how many Black workers were involved in such strikes in each of these periods?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) (i) and (ii) Strike statistics are released by the Department of Manpower on an annual basis. Although notices of the discontinuance of work are received continuously, the statistics for 1987, on the number of employees who took part in strikes are at this stage still unverified, and (b) thusfar 332 strikers have been reported to the Department of Manpower this year

Own Affairs

Aged persons: accommodation

93 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Welfare

Hoa

The MINISTER OF WELFARE

- (1) Whether there is any State-owned or subsidised accommodation available in the Cape Town area for aged White persons, if so, (a) how many units, and (b) where are they situated, in each case,
- (2) whether any of these units are (a) fully paid for and (b) subsidised by the State, if so, how many in each case?

(1) There is no State-owned accommodation for white aged persons available in Cape Town area. Accommodation is provided by various welfare organisations and they are receiving subsidies from the Department in respect of sub-economic aged persons who are accommodated in homes for the aged

(a) State-owned homes 0
Subsidised homes 24

(b) The names of the subsidised

Hansard

homes and where they are situated, are as follows:

Carlisle Lodge	Fish Hoek
Nerna Gardens	Fish Hoek
Arcadia Home	Observatory
Avondrust	Rondebosch
Clareinch	Pinelands
Helen Keller	Pinelands
Newlands Home	Claremont
Zonnebloem	Zonnebloem
Highlands House	Cape Town
Luckhoff House	Cape Town
Kendrick House	Thornton/Goodwood
Nazareth House	Cape Town
Protea Home	Goodwood
Rogelium and Monte Rosa	Cape Town
The Ladies Christian Home	Cape Town
Salvation Army Men's Home	Cape Town
Sawas House	Pinelands
Sunnyside Lodge	Plumstead
Sea Point Place	Three Anchor Bay
Zonnekus	Milnerton
Princess Christian	Mowbray
Zerilda Steyn	Pinelands
Bay Beach Place	Mouille Point
Muzenberg Place	Muzenberg

- (2) (a) No
- (b) Yes, 24

TUESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Group Areas Act

340 Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

- (1) (a) How many persons are occupying premises in contravention of the pro-

Hoa

visions of the Group Areas Act in (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) Unknown and indeterminable
- (2) No

Public telephones

457 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Communications †

With reference to his reply to Question No 227 on 28 July 1987, how many of the public telephones in (a) Guguletu, (b) Nyanga, (c) Langa and (d) Khayelisha were out of order as at 30 June 1987?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) 2
- (b), (c) and (d) Nil

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*THURSDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER 1987

*Precedence given to questions for oral reply on this day pursuant to resolution adopted by House on Monday, 21 September 1987

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

*1 Mr F J LE ROUX—State President † [Withdrawn]

Ministers

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 15 September 1987

State vehicles

*16 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister in

(267) PMA 25/1/87

Back of beyond

The growing security-mindedness of shopping centre owners and tenants has many people grumbling — not at metal detectors, handbag searches and restricted entrances, but at the inaccessibility of “convenience” facilities such as post office boxes, public telephones and automated bank tellers.

The biggest gripes come from those who would like to get at their post boxes at night or over weekends. Those centres where there is no cinema or other late-night custom are often closed, not only as a crime deterrent but also to save on security costs.

Aggravating the situation is the fact that Post Office branches are increasingly located in shopping centres. This, says Dries Driescher, PO director of works and estates, is because it is policy to rent accommodation wherever possible, rather than build free-standing post offices. Indeed, the bulk of the R30m PO rental budget goes towards premises for branches in retail centres.

Driescher says the PO establishes branches where there is consumer demand — and



but maintains this is inevitable if the industry is to grow

But business consultant George Negota warns that those whites who intend entering the black market should observe certain basic rules. “At this stage, it is still immoral for whites to do business on their own in the black townships because black estate agents and black builders are not skilful enough to meet the challenge

“Rather, white business should enter into management contract agreements whereby they will offer assistance and charge a certain percentage based on profits”

He says these management contracts could engender a spirit of professionalism but that they should be treated as a learning process, with the black partner not in the position of perpetual student.

“The lack of management skills on the

part of blacks is a national crisis and it needs men and women of goodwill to lend a hand”

As an alternative approach he suggests a joint company in which the white partner has only a 20% stake, as anything more could lead to the company becoming a white “front”

However, Kemmey says before estate agents can become fully effective, they, along with the financial institutions, will have to use their influence to force local authorities to ensure that alternative building methods are approved for general use

“The Perm approved no less than 18 alternative building methods, some of them — the Zenzele type — based on wattle and daub. But only six Mantag certificates have in fact been issued in respect of alternative building methods. To date approximately 1 000 Zenzele type houses have been built,

whereas we should by now have had hundreds of thousands.”

He also says the property sales industry should put even more effort into the process of educating the public about what home ownership really means

The consensus appears to be that it will take a great act of faith for estate agents to go into the largely uncharted waters of black housing — especially at a time of increased activity in their existing markets

But the industry is by no means recession proof — the number of agents declined from a high of 25 000 in the early Eighties to 14 000 two years ago

Though numbers have now recovered to around 20 000, estate agents have long been accustomed to the feast and famine cycles of the industry. Exploring new markets could be an answer to the fluctuations

granting and (ii) refusing each application,

- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Tyger-vallei constituency in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken, and (vi) what was the outcome of this action, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

In view of the fact that the required information is not available in terms of parliamentary constituencies, the question cannot be answered in its present form

Helderberg exemptions from Group Areas Act

408 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, since 1 January 1986, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in the Helderberg constituency, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application,

- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Helderberg constituency in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken,

HoA

- (c) 1987 as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No, (a), (b) and (c) fall away

Old-age pensions

503 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (a) How many Black persons applied for old-age pensions in 1986, (b) how many of these applications (i) were granted, (ii) were refused and (iii) are still under consideration, (c) how many of the refusals were attributable to the applicants' assets exceeding the limits laid down in terms of the means test and (d) what total number of Black persons were in receipt of old-age pensions as at the end of 1986 or the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a), (b) (i), (ii) and (c) Special records were not kept of the information for 1986 as required. A new data system has been implemented which will provide for the supply of such information in future

It is estimated that 38 116 Black persons were granted old-age pensions in 1986. This figure reflects only pensions granted by the Department of Development Planning and does not include those granted by the self-governing states

- (d) 289 119-July 1987

Group Areas Act

507 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- With reference to his reply to Question No 310 on 11 September 1987, (a) in respect of which specified 41 properties were notices issued in terms of section 41 of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, and (b) in which town is each of these properties located?

HoA

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
It is not deemed desirable to divulge the required information as it might lead to embarrassment of owners and occupants

Michael Roussos

510 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 105 on 18 September 1987, Michael Roussos has been charged with (a) any of the alleged offences referred to in the above-mentioned reply and/or (b) any other alleged offences, if so, (i) when and (ii) with what specified alleged offences?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) and (b) No, but a case docket is at present with the Attorney-general for his decision
(i) and (ii) Fall away

Funds to company

511 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Education

- (1) Whether his Department has made any funds available to a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what total amount, (b) when, (c) for what purpose and (d) what is the name of this company,

- (2) whether this company is still operating, if not, (a) when and (b) why did it cease operations,

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No
(2) It was not yet necessary for this Department to obtain this information. This information is therefore not available at this Department
(3) No

HoA

mentary constituencies, the question cannot be answered in its present form

Wynberg, exemptions from Group Areas Act

492 Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether since 1 January 1986, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in the Wynberg constituency, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application, (c) in respect of which properties were such applications granted for (i) acquisition, (ii) holding or (iii) occupation and (d) in respect of which group, as defined in section 12 of this Act, was each such application granted with reference to each such property
- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Wynberg constituency in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case,
- (3) whether any notices in terms of section 41 of this Act were served in respect of any of the above-mentioned properties, if so, when was notice (a) served on the (i) owner of the property and (ii) holder of any registered mortgage bond over the property, (b) published in the *Gazette* and (c) transmitted to the Registrar of Deeds,
- (4) whether any of these notices have been withdrawn in respect of any of

the properties concerned, if so, (a) in respect of which properties and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

In view of the fact that the required information is not available in terms of parliamentary constituencies, the question cannot be answered in its present form

Groote Schuur, exemptions from Group Areas Act

493 Mr J B de R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, since 1 January 1986, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in the Groote Schuur constituency, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application, (c) in respect of which properties were such applications granted for (i) acquisition, (ii) holding or (iii) occupation and (d) in respect of which group as defined in section 12 of this Act, was each such application granted with reference to each such property,
- (2) whether any action has been taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Groote Schuur constituency in terms of the provisions of the said Act during the above-mentioned period, if so, (i) in respect of the owners or occupants of which properties, (ii) what action was taken, (iii) who initiated the action, (iv) who decided that action should be taken, (v) why was action taken and (vi) what was the outcome of this action in each case,
- (3) whether any notices in terms of section 41 of this Act were served in respect of any of the above-mentioned

properties, if so, when was notice (a) served on the (i) owner of the property and (ii) holder of any registered mortgage bond over the property, (b) published in the *Gazette* and (c) transmitted to the Registrar of Deeds,

- (4) whether any of these notices have been withdrawn in respect of any of the properties concerned, if so, (a) in respect of which properties and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

In view of the fact that the required information is not available in terms of parliamentary constituencies, the question cannot be answered in its present form

~~Transit delayed/cancelled~~

494 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

With reference to his reply to Question No 228 on 29 July 1987, (a) how many trains that were technically delayed for longer than 60 minutes were cancelled in respect of the (i) Cape Town to Simons town, (ii) Cape Flats, (iii) Cape Town to Kaptevenship, (iv) Cape Town to Bellville

- (i) 224 Akasia exchange area (ii)

1 493 Atteridgeville exchange area

3 Bergbines exchange area
703 Bronberg exchange area

64 Constantia Park exchange area
16 Daspoot exchange area

and (v) Cape Town to Bellville via Monte Vista suburban railway lines during the period 1 January to 30 April 1987 and (b) how many commuters were affected by such cancellations in respect of each of these routes?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) (b)
- (i) Nil Nil
- (ii) Nil Nil
- (iii) 33 57 161
- (iv) Nil Nil
- (v) Nil Nil

Pretoria: telephone services/private post boxes

495 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

Whether any applications for (a) telephone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Pretoria area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many, (ii) in respect of which post office areas and (iii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Yes, (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

During the second half of 1989 on the commissioning of the new Akasia exchange and the completion of a cable work

During the first half of 1988 on the commissioning of a 1 984 line extension of the exchange and the completion of a cable work

See note 1
During the first half of 1988 after the commissioning of a temporary 1 700 line contained exchange at Schoonzicht and the completion of a cable work

See note 1
See note 2

(267) Hurd

267

Hurd

(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1	Donkerhoek exchange area	After completion of a cable work which will be undertaken during October 1987
231	Doornpoort exchange area	During the second half of 1989 on the commissioning of the new Doornpoort exchange and the completion of a cable work
8	East Lynne exchange area	See note 1
449	Eerstertus exchange area	See note 1
4	Elarduspark exchange area	See note 2
51	Eldoraigne exchange area	
1	Erasmusia exchange area	
8	Erasmusstrand exchange area	
199	Faerie Glen exchange area	See note 1
25	Hatfield exchange area	
1	Irene exchange area	
10	Kameeldrif exchange area	After completion of a cable work which will be undertaken during December 1987
75	Laudium exchange area	
22	Les Marais exchange area	See note 1
131	Lynnwood Glen exchange area	
129	Lytelton exchange area	During the second half of 1989 on the commissioning of a 2 870 line extension of the exchange and the completion of a cable work
1	Magalesmoot exchange area	During the first half of 1989 on the commissioning of a 1 160 line extension of the exchange and the completion of a cable work
1 469	Mamelodi East exchange area	
1 289	Mamelodi West exchange area	See note 1
10	Meyerspark exchange area	During the first half of 1988 on the commissioning of a 2 976 line extension of the exchange and the completion of a cable work
29	Ohlfontein exchange area	
140	Pretoria Central exchange area	
12	Pretoria North exchange area	
174	Pretoria West exchange area	During the first half of 1988 on the commissioning of a 1 984 line extension of the exchange and the completion of a cable work
22	Queenswood exchange area	
35	Rietfontein exchange area	See note 1
604	Rooibuskraal exchange area	

See note 1

See note 2

The requirements of approximately 100 of the waiting applicants are expected to be met by the end of October 1987 on the completion of a

(i)	(ii)	(iii)
214	Rosslyn exchange area	cable work. Further cable works will be completed progressively until the end of March 1988 whereafter the requirements of all the remaining waiting applicants will be met
39	Ryneveldpark exchange area	
28	Saulsville exchange area	See note 2
4	Silverton exchange area	
26	Sinoville exchange area	
541	Sunnyside exchange area	
129	Swartkop exchange area	During the first half of 1988 on the commissioning of a 1 850 line extension of the exchange and the completion of a cable work
46	Theresapark exchange area	
12	Vasfontein exchange area	See note 1
11	Verwoerdburgstad exchange area	
3	Voortrekkerhoogte exchange area	See note 2
29	Waterloof exchange area	
88	Willows exchange area	See note 1
	After completion of a cable work which will be undertaken during the current financial year	
	After completion of a cable work which will be undertaken during the 1988/89 financial year	(b)
	(as at 16 September 1987)	
3	Alkantrant	A private box lobby with 900 additional boxes which is in the process of being erected next to the Sinoville post office, is expected to be completed at the end of January 1988. The buildings housing the other post offices concerned, unfortunately do not lend themselves to the installation of additional private boxes
23	Brooklyn	
22	Lynn East	
20	Monument Park	
10	Pretoria North	
35	Silverton	
220	Sinoville	
50	Sunnyside	
30	Totusdal	
29	Valhalla	

Tygervallei: exemptions from Group Areas Act

497 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether, since 1 January 1986, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in the Tygervallei constituency, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i)

Take the viper to your bosom

Sir — Your article "Time to sell the shop" (*Leaders* December 4) deals with the thorny issues of privatising/liberalising the telecommunications side of the Post Office (PO). The article is highly critical of the current level of technology in the PO. This is a little unfair in that it gives no credit to the PO for the giant strides it has made, particularly in the data communications area.

The major problem at present is not one of technology. Between the PO and most of the end-user organisations all of the technology is in place which would allow for far greater use of the existing infrastructure. The problem, at the end of the day, comes straight back to the issue of costs/revenues.

The PO is concerned that a wholesale liberalisation of its telecommunications would erode its revenue base. It is our view that this need not be the case, for two rea-

each other as adversaries and start to cooperate in this matter, which is of vital national interest.

To this end we would suggest the formation of a body to be composed of representatives of the business community and the PO to thrash out an approach to give business the service and the flexibility which it requires without damaging the PO's bottom line. We would be happy to play a facilitative role in the formation of such a body and would welcome feedback from the private sector on this matter.

David Jonas, The Malbak Group, Sandown



sons

The tariff structure is low at the moment and business would undoubtedly be prepared to pay more for its communications infrastructure if it was accompanied by a loosening of the bonds, and

The widescale introduction of added value networking products which would accompany a liberalisation of the current restrictions would generate a very substantial increase in traffic and would also reduce the volume of data sent by post, thereby reducing the losses incurred by the PO's postal services.

Business and the PO need to stop viewing

M25/12/87 (267)
D30

Through the maze

Any organisation trying to set up an electronic information network linking its branches by computer is likely to be faced with many problems

Aside from the organisation's internal considerations, there are technical difficulties such as hardware and software compatibility, and then there is the very real problem of deciding which of the Post Office's (PO) many services is right for the job

40

✓ M 25/12/87

In a developed area like the PWV the PO offers many different services, namely telephone, facsimile, telex and teletex, leased line, Diginet, the packet switching services X 25 and X 28, Beltel and the normal postal service

Not all of these services are suitable for data communication purposes and not all of them are available on a national basis. In fact the further an organisation's branch is from the developed industrial areas in the country — for instance the mining houses have mines at all sorts of isolated locations spread throughout SA and in the adjoining territories — the less the choice of service which the PO can offer

Then an additional factor intrudes: the PO services are not static, they are continually being updated

Where a company may have had to rely on a leased line previously, it may now be able to upgrade its link and use Diginet, or it may use a combination of the two, say leased line and Diginet

In fact a formidable array of choices may have to be faced, not the least of which is actually liaising with the PO to establish what is available where and when, the technical requirements, and the applicable cost for the service

Where technology causes problems, it can also provide a solution. North East Consult-

ants (NEC), a company specialising in computer data communications products and consultancy services, has developed a PC-based service which stores all the details of the PO's different data communications services in a data base

As the situation changes and the PO introduces new services or old services are upgraded, so NEC keeps abreast of these developments and updates its data base

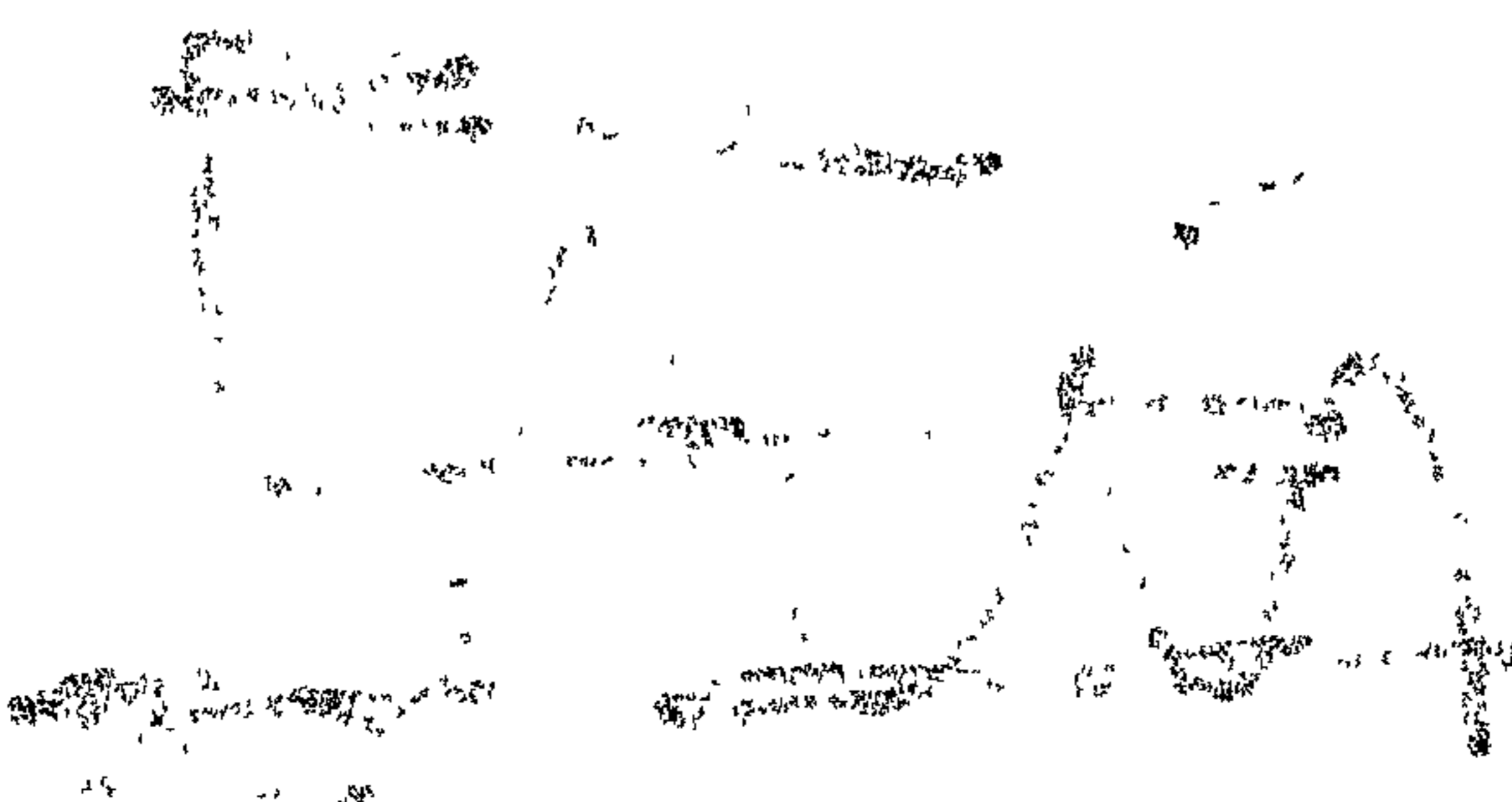
Here the flexibility inherent in the PC scores another plus for computers. By manipulating the data, NEC adds value to what is essentially an electronic list of information and by using a program developed by its staff, is able to supply to any company planning a data communications network an up-to-date and comprehensive report on the state of the PO's various services, suggest which service should be used, and supply a table of costs for the specified services

NEC considers the service to be unique. MD Neil Fraser says "Potential users are often unaware of the finer details of operation of all these PO services, in particular the limitations of use

"Time and time again, costly mistakes are made whereby an inappropriate service is chosen based on an incorrect understanding of what it has to offer. By analysing a prospective user's requirements, NEC helps its clients choose the right service first time" ■

Public Sector - TELECOMMUNICATION - GENERAL 1988

SUPPORT GROUPS



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KENNISGEWING 137 VAN 1988—NOTICE 137 OF 1988
DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN TELEKOMMUNIKASIEWESE
DEPARTMENT OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
STAAT VAN INKOMSTE EN UITGAWE JANUARIE 1988
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE JANUARY 1988

	Begroting Estimates 1987-88	Maand van Januarie Month of January		Totaal April tot Januarie Total April to January		
		1987	1986	1987/88	1986/87	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Bedryfsuitgawe: Pos-, Geldoordrag-, Agentskap- en Telekom- munikasiedienste	3 890 861 000*	258 441 090	205 449 121	2 830 135 515†	2 593 914 037†	Operating Expenditure Postal, Money transfer, Agency and Telecom- munications services
Kapitaaluitgawe: Telekommunikasie	1 374 376 000	85 563 054	80 536 299	987 623 854	1 099 077 143	Capital Expenditure: Telecommunications
Grond, Geboue en Behu- sing	161 000 000	2 723 819	5 361 447	103 983 226	111 452 118	Land, Buildings and Hou- sing
Voertuig	42 900 000	1 462 701	2 281 961	26 150 292	29 200 389	Vehicles
Kantoor-, Dataverwer- kings-, Poshanterings- en Voorraadtoerusting	41 724 000	1 200 492	7 437 573	22 783 571	25 455 838	Office, Data Processing, Mail handling and Stores Equipment
Totaal	1 620 000 000	90 950 066	95 617 280	1 140 540 943†	1 265 185 488†	Total

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 4 MARCH 1988

No 11160 27

	Begroting Estimates 1987-88	Maand van Januarie Month of January		Totaal April tot Januarie Total April to January		
		1987	1986	1987/88	1986/87	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Bedrae wat uit die bedryf- surplus aangewend staan te word: Voorsiening vir Lenings- delging en effek van wisselkoersveranderings	273 000 000	—	—	273 000 000	—	Amounts to be appro- priated from the operat- ing surplus: Provision for redemption of Loans and effect of exchange rate changes
Personeelbehuisingskema	1 000 000	—	—	—	10 000 000	Staff Housing Scheme
Verhoging van Standaard- voorraadkapitaal	60 000 000	—	—	60 000 000	38 000 000	Increase of Standard Stock Capital
Bydrae tot Saswitch	500 000	—	—	74 000	234 190	Contribution to Saswitch
Totaal	334 500 000*	—	—	333 074 000†	48 234 190†	Total
Inkomste: Telefoondienste	3 207 450 000	298 321 827	242 356 718	2 797 456 983	2 326 695 368	Revenue: Telephone services
Teleksdienste	182 800 000	13 214 242	12 017 116	135 425 394	132 542 475	Telex services
Gentekdienste	48 555 000	10 235 347	2 086 651	36 388 378	24 571 710	Gentex services
Huurverbindinge	143 650 000	13 049 012	9 464 139	123 100 640	101 677 726	Leased circuits
Posdienste	443 430 000	37 375 382	31 743 554	354 057 730	321 178 464	Postal services
Geldoordragdienste	27 518 000	2 086 872	1 756 193	23 124 870	20 799 466	Money transfer services
Agentskapdienste	16 038 000	1 327 579	852 099	18 629 121	11 911 320	Agency services
Nie-bedryfsinkomste	194 322 000	33 570 824	19 699 417	147 952 105	184 827 073	Non-operating revenue
Totaal	4 263 763 000*	409 181 085	319 975 887	3 636 135 221†	3 124 203 602†	Total

Drukkersnota Items stem ooreen met die 1987/88 gedrukte begroting
Printer's note Items correspond to 1987/88 printed estimates

* Interne heffings nie ingesluit nie
Internal charges not included

† Nêg inkomste nêg besteding is gelykmatig oor die boekjaar versprei. Sekere groot bedryfsuitgawebetelings geskied kwartaaliks, halfjaarlik of jaarlik, terwyl kapitaaluitgawebetelings saamhang met die uitvoering van bepaalde kort- en langtermynkontrakte
Neither revenue nor expenditure is evenly spread over the financial year. Certain large operating expenditure payments are made quarterly, half yearly or annually, whilst capital expenditure payments are related to the execution of specific short and long term contracts

(4 Maart 1988)/(4 March 1988)

Post Office shows R470m surplus

267

cut tariffs
19/2/88

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Post Office has revealed a massive operating surplus of nearly R470 million in the 1986/87 financial year — when it had actually budgeted for a loss

While most of the money has been ploughed back into paying off the previous year's deficit and loan redemptions, the huge profit will make it extremely difficult to justify tariff increases in this year's budget — particularly in light of the government's declared war on inflation

Mr Harry Schwarz, chief finance spokesman for the PFP, yesterday said there was a good case to be made for cutting tariffs

"It is quite clear we have been charged too much and it would be a disgrace if tariffs were increased. They should be cut"

In the annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday, the Postmaster General, Mr W T B Ridgard says "Although a further operating loss was budgeted for, I am pleased to be able to report that this estimated loss was converted into an operating surplus of R112 million which was contributed towards capital expenditure"

However, in his report on finances, the Deputy Postmaster, general finance, Mr R B Raath, explains that the surplus was actually R469,9 million

He said "The financial year closed with an operating surplus of R469,9 million from which the operating deficit of R107,6 million of the previous year was made good

"The balance of R362,3 million was utilized for the redemption of loans, to increase the standard stock capital, for the housing loan fund and the partial financing of capital expenditure"

Howard

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Johannesburg North: applications for telephone services/private post boxes outstanding

17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

Whether any applications for (a) telephone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Johannesburg North constituency

Exchange area

Bramley (includes the suburbs of Eltonhill, Winston Ridge, Kenview and Birnam)

Rosebank (includes the suburbs of Fairways, Illovo, Melrose, Melrose North, Melrose Estate, Birdhaven, Dunkeld, Dunkeld West, Parktown North, Parkhurst and Craighall Park)

Randburg (includes the suburb of Craighall)
Linden (includes the suburbs of Victory Park, Pierneef Park, Pine Park, Blaugowrie and Beaconsfield Estate)

(b) yes, 94 as at 10 February 1988,

Birnam Park post office

Parkhurst post office

Pinegowrie post office

ency as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Yes, 667 as at 31 December 1987

(i) and (ii) In addition to applications that are met on demand on a continuous basis where telephone numbers and cable leads are available, service will be provided as follows to waiting applicants in the areas indicated

Number of waiting applicants

267

When services are to be provided

154

Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

192

Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

175

Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

146

Within the next 3 months as cable works are completed

(i) 40

The structures of the hired premises housing these post offices unfortunately preclude the installation of additional private boxes

22

32

Tenders for the erection of a new departmental post office in which 2 000 private boxes will be installed, close on 2 March 1988. If an ac-

Howard

Note The possibility of accommodating the waiting applicants at Birnam Park and Parkhurst at the proposed new Pinegowrie post office will be investigated in due course.

Mossel Bay: land purchased by State

78 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

Whether (a) the State, (b) Soekor and/or (c) any other company in which the State directly or indirectly owns shares has purchased any land in the Mossel Bay area since his reply to Question No 321 on 23 February 1987, if so, (i) what specified land in each case, (ii) what was the cost of each specified piece of land and (iii) from whom was each such piece of land purchased?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) No, not as far as the Departments of Mineral and Energy Affairs and of Trade and Industry are concerned

(b) No

(c) Yes. Land has been bought in the name of MOSSREF (PTY) LTD, a full subsidiary of CEF (Pty) Ltd. All the issued shares of CEF (Pty) Ltd is held by the State

(i) 60 residential stands in Mossel Bay Extension 12

(ii) Total cost R630 000

(iii) Municipality of Mossel Bay

Public telephones: cost of repairing

92 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

What was the estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic in 1987?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

R0,657 million for repairs arising from vandalism and the theft of apparatus

ceptible offer is received and unforeseen difficulties do not arise, the building will be completed and the backlog eliminated by August 1989

Bramley construction of post office/postmen's depot

93 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether a post office and postmen's depot is to be constructed for Bramley, if so, (2) whether tenders have been invited for this purpose, if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) Yes, provision has been made in the Department's buildings programme for the erection of a new post office and postmen's depot during the 1989/90 financial year,

(2) No, the project is at present in an early planning stage and if matters progress favourably tenders will be invited early in 1989 provided funds are available

Alexandra Township: telephones installed

132 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

(1) How many telephones were installed in Alexandra Township for (a) private and (b) business purposes in 1987,

(2) how many applications for telephones for (a) private and (b) business purposes were received in 1987 from (i) residents and/or (ii) business persons in this township?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) (a) 1 118, and

(b) 82,

(2) (a) 1 846, and

(b) 79

Plum

Hammond

Applications for telephone services outstanding
134 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

Bromhof, Benmore Gardens and Kelvin

It is expected that a 1 048 line extension of the Bryanston exchange will be taken into service early during the second half of this year (initially anticipated during the first half of this year)

- (1) How many applications for telephone services were outstanding in respect of (a) the exchanges of (i) Bryanston, (ii) Randburg, (iii) Benmore Gardens, (iv) Sandown, (v) Kelvin, (vi) Bramley, (vii) Rosebank and (viii) Sunninghill Park, and (b) any other exchanges servicing the Sandton constituency, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) when is it anticipated that the backlog in respect of each exchange will be eliminated,
- (3) what steps are being taken to satisfy the demand for telephones in respect of each such exchange?

Farmall

267

Restrictions on the provision of telephone services are at present in force owing to a shortage of telephone numbers in the exchange and in some cases cable leads. It is expected that the applications on hand will be met within the next three months as minor cable works are completed and by making use of numbers that become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services. The existing exchange will be replaced by an electronic unit during the first half of 1990 which will result in this exchange being extended by 891 lines

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) (a) (i) 71,

(ii) 175,

(iii) 118,

(iv) this exchange is no longer in existence and all telephone connections that were previously connected thereto have been cut-over to the Benmore Gardens exchange,

(v) 63,

(vi) 154,

(vii) 192,

(viii) 124, and

(b) Farmall 13,
Fourways 169,
Olivedale 61,
Diepsloot 1,
Bromhof 99,
Crowthorne 46,
as at 31 December 1987, and

Crowthorne and Fourways

Owing to a shortage of telephone numbers in these exchanges, services can at present only be provided when telephone numbers become available as a result of the discontinuance of existing services. It is expected that a 910 line extension of the Fourways exchange will be taken into service during the second half of this year and a 884 line extension of the Crowthorne exchange towards the end of this year. All outstanding applications will be met after completion of these extensions

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Telephone directories printed/distributed
312 Mr J B de R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications

How many (a) telephone directories were printed in each specified region of the Republic

in 1987 and (b) such telephone directories had been distributed in each of these regions by 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

	(a)	(b)	Date on which distribution commenced
Vaal Triangle	116 343	112 265	1987-02-25
Port Elizabeth and surrounding area	156 349	155 726	1987-02-23
East London and Eastern Cape country	128 022	125 303	1987-03-23
West Rand	680 192	577 813	1987-06-23
Cape Peninsula	550 247	493 007	1987-06-08
White Pages	353 347	352 582	1987-06-08
Yellow Pages	930 361	823 635	1987-08-11
Johannesburg	282 419	227 458	1987-08-11
White Pages	153 331	122 663	1987-08-24
Boland and West Coast	68 595	54 062	1987-09-07
Southern Cape	34 090	27 791	1987-09-28
Karoo and Namaqualand	659 791	560 323	1987-10-13
East Rand	424 064	291 504	1987-11-02
Durban and surrounding area	238 407	181 313	1987-11-02
White Pages	86 604	64 700	1987-11-02
Yellow Pages	208 777	137 587	1987-12-03
Northern Cape			
Orange Free State			
Pretoria			
White Pages	394 729	241 235	1987-12-14
Yellow Pages	130 241	45 829	1987-12-14
Natal South Coast	46 022	N/A	1988-01-18
Natal North Coast	69 808	N/A	1988-01-18
Northern Transvaal	95 824	N/A	1988-01-15
Eastern and South-Eastern Transvaal	156 381	N/A	1988-01-15
Western Transvaal	121 989	N/A	1988-01-15
Johannesburg and Witwatersrand			
Business and Industrial			
Yellow Page Telephone Directory	40 320	N/A	1988-01-02
Pietermaritzburg and Natal Interior	158 854	N/A	1988-01-27

Note In those instances where 'Nil' appears in column (b) the directories were printed during December 1987 and could not be distributed during 1987. For the sake of completeness the actual dates on which the distribution of the various directories commenced have also been furnished

Technicians/postmen: resignations
316 Mr J B de R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many employees in his Department resigned in 1987 and (b) how many such employees were (i) technicians and (ii) postmen?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

267

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) 4 564, and
(b) (i) 380, and
(ii) 250

Flats/housing units owned by Department
317 Mr J B de R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications

- (a) How many (i) flats and (ii) housing units were owned by his Department, and (b)

how many such (i) flats and (ii) housing units had been allocated to non-White employees, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) (i) 1 132,
(ii) 1 792, and
(b) (i) 52, and
(ii) 52,
as at 18 February 1988

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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| Eglin, Mr C W—
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No PO tariff hikes, no rise for the staff

By David Braun, Political Correspondent
Good news for the consumer yesterday was that there are to be no increases in tariffs for postal, telephone and other Post Office services in the new financial year.

The Minister of Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, told the House of Assembly that general salary increases would also not be granted in the Post Office this year.

He said purely business and economic considerations required the adjustment of tariffs for the non-profitable services, namely the postal service, telex service, telegram service and money-transfer services, to a cost-related level.

In view of the in-depth investigation being conducted into these services, the expected favourable ratio of fixed assets to liabilities, and also as a contribution towards the fight against inflation, no tariff increases in 1988/89 were proposed.

No details

Mr Botha gave no specific details of privatisation in his record R6,1 billion budget, but he did outline plans to carve up the Post Office into smaller profit-making tax-paying business enterprises.

He said it had been decided to extend deregulation to allow the private sector to provide and maintain extension-line cabling and peripheral equipment, terminated on private automatic branch exchanges, in certain circumstances, from next year.

It had also been decided to allow the private sector to operate bureaux where facsimile transmissions services could be offered to the public.

Three phases of reform were necessary to reorganise the Post Office in terms of the De Villiers investigation, he said. These were:

- Changing the present functional management into an organisation based on business units directed towards management by objectives, so the Post Office could run as a business enterprise
- Implementing control

structures similar to the Eskom board to run, as separate unrelated structures the Postal and Savings Services and Telecommunications. Further division into smaller business units was also possible.

- Creating profitable tax-paying undertakings in which the State would be a shareholder

Mr Botha said a task group was investigating re-organisation and new management, operating and financial systems would be phased in during the 1989/90 financial year.

Cape Times 8/3/85

The phone-call frowns?

By LAWRENCE TOTHILL *267*

BUSINESSMEN are expected to frown harder at both their staff and their families following the introduction of time-related local phone calls, which is also seen as a likely contributor to inflation unless rates are reduced significantly.

Mr Colin McCarthy, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said the announcement did not come out of the blue since notice of this had been given some years ago.

"We don't like losing a benefit, but I see it as more applicable to social phone calls than business calls. It is, of course, known that a lot of calls made during business hours are social and not business-related, and so we can expect all businessmen to have a stern word with both staff and family. The overall result is likely to be sharper telephone conversations and a more watchful eye on staff."

More reports — Page 5

Local calls: New charge system

Political Staff

THE Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Stoffel Botha, presented a "no tariff increases" budget yesterday, but there was a nasty sting in the tail with local calls to be charged according to duration as from next year.

Currently there is no time limit on local calls and subscribers pay a single unit cost for the whole call.

Next year, a system measuring the duration of calls will be phased in,

9/1 Times 8/3/89 267

bringing local calls in line with the system currently used for trunk calls.

The announcement has drawn flak from the CP and the PFP.

The CP's Mr S P van Vuuren said the new measure was a "thinly disguised increase" in the cost of local calls which "will add to the heavy burden already carried by the consumer".

And PFP spokesman Mr Jan van Gend asked what was the new system if not an increase in tariffs. It would, he said, add heavily to the telephone bill of those who could least afford it.

Presenting a R6 154-million budget for 1988/9—2,3% higher than last year

— Mr Botha also gave the thumbs down to salary increases, in line with the announcement by President P W Botha when he opened Parliament last month.

Revenue for 1988/9 was estimated at R4 677m.

Mr Botha said non-profitable services such as the postal, telegram, telex and money-transfer services required an increase in tariffs, but this would not be implemented as a contribution to the fight against inflation.

Mr Botha also announced, as part of the Post Office's privatization and deregulation programme, that the pri-

vate sector would in future be permitted to provide and maintain the extension-line cabling and peripheral equipment terminated on private automatic branch exchanges.

This will be in addition to the supply and maintenance of private automatic branch exchanges, which were transferred to the private sector some time ago.

It has also been decided to deregulate the facsimile service to the extent of allowing the private sector to operate bureaux where they can undertake facsimile transmissions on behalf of the public.

PO bank to improve investment facilities

ONE Times 9/3/88 Political Staff 267

THE Post Office Savings Bank investment opportunities are to be improved to make them competitive with those offered by other financial institutions.

This was announced by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Mr Stoffel Botha in tabling his R6 billion postal budget in Parliament yesterday.

Last year the Savings Bank suffered a net outflow of R350m — the first time such an outflow has occurred since the bank was taken over from the Treasury in 1974.

Mr Botha said the large outflow of investment funds was mainly due to the reduction in interest rates on tax-free investments.

D/D 8/3/88 (267)

Single-charge local calls to end in '89

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Stoffel Botha, presented a "no tariff increases" budget yesterday, but there was a sting in the tail — local calls will be charged according to duration as from next year

Currently there is no time limit on local calls and subscribers pay a single unit cost for the whole call

Next year, a system measuring the duration of calls will be phased in, bringing local calls in line with the system currently used for trunk calls

The announcement has been criticised by both the Conservative party and the PFP

The CP spokesman, Mr S P van Vuuren, said the new measure was a "thinly disguised increase" in the cost of local calls

A PFP spokesman, Mr Jan van Gend, asked what the new system was if not an increase in tariffs

Presenting a R6 154 million budget, Mr Botha also gave the thumbs down to salary increases in line with the announcement made by the State President, Mr P W Botha, when he opened parliament last month

With regard to tariffs, Mr Botha said non-profitable services such as the postal, telegram, telex and money-transfer services required an increase, but this would not be implemented, as a contribution to the fight against inflation.

The biggest loss — R145 million — had been incurred by the postal service

The minister said total expenditure for 1988/9 was estimated at R6 154 million — 2,3 per cent higher than last year. Operating expenditure was R4 102 million and capital expenditure R1 595 million

Revenue for 1988/9 was estimated at R4 677 million and an operating surplus of R242 million was being budgeted for

Reviewing the past fi-

nancial year, Mr Botha said expenditure had been R122 million less than anticipated, and the operating surplus had been R268 million instead of the R38 million budgeted

The minister said that for the first time since 1974 there had been a material nett outflow from the post office savings bank

Investment facilities offered by the savings bank would therefore be made more attractive

See also page 5

Committee welcomes freeze in post office tariffs



MR BOTHA

(267) Political Correspondent

DID 8/3/88

PRETORIA — The national consultative committee on post office affairs yesterday welcomed the freezing of post office tariffs in the new financial year.

Reacting to the Post Office Budget tabled in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, the committee — it represents the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI), the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), the Federated Chambers of Industries (FCI) and the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) — congratulated the post office on its financial performance during the past financial year, and on the fact that in spite of the freeze it had budgeted for a surplus.

It welcomed, too, the minister's firm commitment to privatisation and deregulation and the action being taken to restructure the post office.

The committee hoped the reduction in the rate of increase in capital investment would not seriously impair the continued development of a modern telecommunications system.

It was appreciated the budget results would be possible only because of the salary freeze.

The private sector had already given the state president's anti-inflation initiative its support.

The move toward a system of timing local calls was supported by the committee.

Meanwhile, in Cape Town yesterday the Labour Party spokesman on transport and communications, Mr C A Wyngaard, welcomed the lack of post office tariff rises.

In his statement, Mr Wyngaard pleaded for parity in all positions, not only of salary but also medical and leave privileges, regardless of race or colour.

He said he hoped the privatisation to which the minister referred in his speech introducing the post office budget would eliminate cross-subsidisation.

"But, at the same time, I want to warn that privatisation and deregulation should not lead to the exclusive benefit of the whites."

267 B/day 8/3/88

PO to spend 2,3% more

CAPE TOWN — The Post Office's total projected expenditure for 1988/9 is expected to amount to R6,2bn, about 2,3% higher than the previous year.

Tabling the Post Office budget in Parliament yesterday, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Stoffel Botha said that total operating expenditure had been kept to R4,1bn.

This represented an increase of 8,8% on last's year budget, and was mainly due to the escalation in costs of material, equipment and services.

Alleviate pressure

Capital expenditure for the year has been restricted to R1,6bn, some R25m lower than in 1987/8.

This has been done with a view to alleviating pressure on the money and capital markets, and the likelihood that the growth in demand for telephones will be lower than that originally planned.

Botha projected that revenue for 1988/9 was at R4,7bn, 7% higher than for the past year, and was expected to lead to an operating surplus of R242m —

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

the latter being used to assist in financing capital expenditure.

It was intended to finance a total expenditure of R6,2bn from internal funds amounting to R5,6bn and loan funds of R580m

The loan funds are expected to comprise a Savings Bank inflow of R200m, the use of current assets of R100m, and loans and stock amounting to R280m.

sons in the Electricity Supply Electricity Supply Commission in il's River, Ladysmith, Laingsburg, enbosch, the Cape, Vredenburg and

tems are likely to be phased in starting in the 1989-1990 financial year,

□ Secondly, control structures should be implemented. Boards similar to Eskom's control and management boards are being considered. The PO may be split into separate, unrelated undertakings for postal and savings services on one hand and telecommunications on the other. Telecommunications may be divided further into telephone services and value-added services, such as data, teletex, Beltel and motorphones, that use the telecommunications network.

This may allow the phasing out of cross-subsidisation and the introduction of cost-related tariffs, which would also eliminate any "artificial demand" for services; and

□ Finally, amendments to laws to provide for the creation of suitable profit-making and tax-paying undertakings in which the State will be a shareholder.

Botha says the PO has been considering deregulation for some time.

The latest development is that the private sector will be allowed, in specified circumstances, to provide and maintain extension-line cabling and peripheral equipment terminated on private automatic branch exchanges from next year.

It has also been decided to allow private sector facsimile transmission bureaux.

Botha stresses privatisation or deregulation will take place "with utmost circumspection and responsibility". The national interest will be paramount and the interests of investors in PO instruments will be safeguarded. Personnel will also be "properly cared for" and need not worry about matters such as dismissals, salaries and pensions.

"I believe the proposed dispensation will create new opportunities which can only lead to improved benefits for those prepared to accept the challenges."

Other main points of the budget are

□ No tariff increases (in line with government's anti-inflation initiative). However, cost-related tariffs (though likely to be phased in over a period) could mean major tariff hikes in coming years;

□ Total expenditure in the coming year is estimated at R6,2bn (2,3% up on the current year) with operating expenditure of R4,1bn (8,8% up). Revenue is estimated at R4,7bn (7% up). An operating surplus of R242m is budgeted for, which will help to finance capex;

□ Total spending of R6,2bn will be financed from internal funds of R5,6bn and loan funds — expected to comprise a Savings Bank inflow of R200m, the utilisation of available current assets of R100m and loans and stock of R280m — of R580m;

□ Capital spending has been cut to R1,6bn, R25m less than the current year,

□ The PO ends this year better off than initially expected, thanks to a more favourable economy. Revenue is now expected to be R108m (2,5%) higher than initial budget. Operating expenditure and other appropriations will be R122m less than budget due mainly to a more favourable exchange rate

POST OFFICE BUDGET

Pushing for profit

The Post Office (PO) is heading for a major restructuring to make it more profit orientated and meet growing technological demands. Users will soon have to pay cost-related tariffs, it is clear from early details of the investigation by Wim de Villiers, released by Communications Minister Stoffel Botha in his Budget speech in parliament.

Though De Villiers's report, due to be completed in about two months, has still to be considered by government, Botha indicates a positive approach. De Villiers's plan seems to closely follow government's general thinking on privatisation and deregulation.

Botha sketched a three-phase restructuring envisaged by De Villiers.

□ Firstly, present functional management will be transformed into business units directed towards management by objectives. This will allow the PO to be run on "business principles", with return on capital and cost-related tariffs as norms.

A task group with private sector input is already investigating reorganisation. New management, operating and financial sys-

and good management. An operating surplus of R268m is expected, instead of the R38m budgeted.

□ Financing sources for capital expenditure had to be adjusted because, instead of the expected net inflow of R400m in investment funds into the PO Savings Bank, there was an outflow of R350m. This was caused by unexpected falls in interest rates and granny bonds which saw the withdrawal of R150m from the Savings Bank in five weeks.

The short fall will be made up by using R500m current assets against R200m budgeted, R215m more in loan and stock issues and the R268m operating surplus, and

□ The loss on postal services in the current year is estimated at R145m.

Mr Gend 18/3/88 (267)

Racism rife in Post Office — Van Gend

THE removal of racial discrimination in the Post Office continued to be hampered by the National Party's ideology and policy of continuing to pander to white prejudice, Mr Jan van Gend (PFP Groote Schuur) told the House of Assembly.

In the second-reading debate on the Post Office budget, he said training centres continued to be segregated and while coloured and Indian staff were trained at centres previously reserved for whites, training for blacks appeared to remain segregated

Separate medical aid schemes for each race were still maintained, he said Posmed would admit only whites to membership and workers of colour were compelled to join other racially exclusive schemes.

It was also of concern that almost a third of the staff, or nearly 30 000 employees, were in the lowest income bracket, said Mr van Gend.

Although the minimum wage was now R375 a month, this remained an "appallingly" low pay for a full-time staff member.

Mr S P van Vuuren (CP Ventersdorp) said whites stayed loyal to the Post Office and to South Africa when

black workers went on strike for three months last year.

He said the minister did not think these workers important enough to give them a salary increase.

"That is the thanks the Post Office workers get for strengthening the Post Office during the recent strike"

Even a moderate increase would have relieved the financial position of the workers. It was unacceptable that the postal worker had to pay the price for the Government failing to curb inflation

Political gain

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Stoffel Botha, said the Conservative Party was trying again to score political points over the Government in the debate

Replying to the debate, he said he knew very well how those postal workers who had not gone on strike had made the necessary sacrifices.

He said "Now the CP is trying to make political gain out of what was a very difficult situation."

Replying to Mr van Gend, the minister said the member had "spoiled" a good speech by dragging politics and apartheid into the debate — Sapa.

NP links to Broeders 'should be exposed'

THE National Party knew which Conservative Party MPs were members of the AWB but it was not known how many National Party MPs were members of the Broederbond, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP nominated) said in the Assembly.

"The National Party has an obsession with the AWB," said Mr Derby-Lewis "I would like to know how many National Party members are also Broederbond members, or, to make it easy, how many of them are not members of the Broederbond." — Sapa.



'Whites should get ^{Sowetan} own ^{18/3/88} phones' ²⁶⁷

SEPARATE public telephone booths for whites and "non-whites" should be re-introduced because there were always "hordes of blacks" in the way of white people, especially white women, who wanted to make a call, Mr Arrie Paulus (CP Carletonville) said in committee stage debate on the Post Office budget in Parliament.

Responding to interjections by National Party members, he said he would not mind if there were public telephone booths for whites, non-whites and "grey" call boxes for members of the NP, since they wanted mixed facilities. — Sapa.

Note 2

After completion of a cable work which will be undertaken during the current financial year

Note 3

Sufficient telephone numbers are available. Service will be provided after completion of a cable work which will be undertaken during the 1988/89 financial year.

(b)
(as at 12 February 1988)

(i)	(ii)	(iii)
79	Brooklyn	A sufficient number of boxes have or will become available at Lynn East, Sinoville and Sunnyside and the backlog will be eliminated soon. No vacant boxes are available at Monument Park and the hired accommodation of the office does not lend itself to the installation of additional boxes.
24	Groenkloof	In the case of the following offices, boxes have become available for allocation and the backlog will be reduced by the numbers indicated shortly.
72	Lynn East Monument Park	Brooklyn — 32
27	Monument Park	Groenkloof — 10
40	Onderstepoort	Onderstepoort — 25
250	Sinoville	Totusdal — 14
175	Sunnyside	Valhalla — 15
51	Totusdal	
31	Valhalla	

Owing to the size and layout of the accommodation of these offices, a sufficient number of boxes unfortunately cannot be installed.

Internal Security Act: persons charged with offences

64 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many persons were charged in 1987 with offences under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982,

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences in that year and (b) were still on trial or awaiting trial as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) 81 persons

(2) (a) (i) None

(ii) 2 persons

(iii) 2 persons

(b) 71 persons on 10 February 1988

(3) 1 person for 16 days

1 person for 66 days

2 persons for 67 days

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1 person for 208 days
1 person for 215 days
1 person for 217 days
1 person for 226 days
1 person for 228 days
1 person for 237 days
2 persons for 270 days
1 person for 307 days
2 persons for 311 days
3 persons for 321 days

Women approaching full-term pregnancy detained

65 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any women approaching full-term pregnancy were being detained in police station cells in terms of (a) emergency regulations and (b) the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) what arrangements have been made to care for these women (aa) during their pregnancy and (bb) when their babies are delivered,

(2) how many babies were born to women detained in terms of emergency regulations and the Internal Security Act during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available,

(3) what is the policy of the South African Police with regard to the release of female detainees who are pregnant?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) Yes

(i) One female on 19 February 1988

(ii) (aa) She is visited every 30 minutes and attends an antenatal clinic for medical examination and treatment if necessary, every week
(bb) She will timeously be taken to the maternity ward of a hospital

(b) None

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(2) One up until 19 February 1988

(3) The South African Police has no fixed

policy in this regard. However, in view of the circumstances, pregnant women in detention are treated humanely and with the necessary respect. In each case the merits of the detention are thoroughly considered and continued detention is authorised only in exceptional instances.

Mossel Bay: action taken against freelance photographer

91 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any member of the South African Police or the Security Branch took any action in Mossel Bay in January 1988 against a freelance photographer, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what is the name of this person, (b) what is the (i) rank of and (ii) position held by the policeman concerned, (c) what action did this policeman take, (d) in terms of what statutory provision was this action taken and (e) for what alleged offences was it considered necessary to take this action,

(2) whether any complaints have been laid against this policeman as a result of the incident, if so, (a) what complaints, (b) when and (c) what action has been taken as a result,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) the name furnished by the honourable member

(b) (i) and (ii) A lieutenant of the Security Branch

(c) to (e) The officer investigated the person's possible involvement in the boycott action against the Diaz Festival. On the grounds of this investigation, in terms of Regulation 7(3) of the Emergency Regulations issued under the Public Safety Act 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) and promulgated in Government Gazette 10771 dated 11 June 1987, he ordered the person to leave the area.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

Howard

Pietermaritzburg Medium A
 Pietermaritzburg Female
 Pollsmoor Maximum
 Pollsmoor Medium A
 Pollsmoor Female
 Grahamstown Male
 J C Steyn
 Patense
 Port Elizabeth Male
 St Albans Medium
 St Albans Maximum
 Pretoria Female
 Pretoria Central
 Voortrekkerhoogte
 Robben Island Medium
 Bien Donne
 Koelenhof
 Victor Verster Maximum
 Victor Verster Medium B
 Victor Verster Medium A
 Dundee
 Newcastle
 Waterval Medium B
 Waterval Medium A
 Ladysmith (Natal)
 Eshowe
 Middelburg (Transvaal)
 Witbank Male
 Robertson
 Springbok
 Swellendam
 Warmbokveld
 Worcester Male
 Worcester Female
 31 December 1987
 Allandale
 Klein Drakenstein
 Paarl
 Staart van Paardeberg
 Voorberg
 Barberton Maximum
 Lydenburg
 Nelspruit Male
 Bavaanspoort Maximum
 Bavaanspoort Medium
 Louis Trichardt Male
 Pietersburg Male
 Bethal Male
 Geluk
 Standerton Medium B
 Bloemfontein Male
 Brandvlei Maximum
 Brandvlei Medium
 Caledon

Helderstream Medium
 Helderstream Maximum
 Durban Female
 Durban Medium C
 Durban Medium B
 Durban Medium A
 Verulam
 Beaufort West
 George Male
 Oudtshoorn
 Unondale
 Goedemoed Medium A
 Middelburg (Cape) Male
 Middelburg (Cape) Female
 Groenpunt Maximum
 Groenpunt Medium
 Sasolburg
 Vereeniging Male
 Johannesburg Medium B
 Krugersdorp Female
 Krugersdorp Male
 Barkly West
 Kimberley Male
 Kimberley Female
 Upington Male
 De Aar
 Colesberg
 Lichtenburg
 Potchefstroom
 Rysmervult
 Kroonstad Female
 Hartsmuth
 Leeuwkop Medium C
 Leeuwkop Medium B
 Modderbee
 Heidelberg Female
 Fort Beaufort
 King William's Town
 East London Medium A
 East London Medium B
 East London Female
 Queenstown
 Ikopo
 Pietermaritzburg Female
 Sevontem
 Pollsmoor Maximum
 Pollsmoor Medium A
 Pollsmoor Medium B
 Pollsmoor Female
 Cradock
 Grahamstown Male
 Grahamstown Female
 J C Steyn
 Patense
 Port Elizabeth Male

Somerset East
 St Albans Medium
 Graaff-Reinet
 Pretoria Female
 Pretoria Central
 Pretoria Local
 Voortrekkerhoogte
 Bien Donne
 Koelenhof
 Victor Verster Maximum
 Victor Verster Medium B
 Victor Verster Medium A
 Waterval Medium B
 Waterval Medium A
 Glencoe Medium B Male
 Ladysmith (Natal)
 Empangeni
 Eshowe
 Belfast
 Middelburg (Transvaal)
 Witbank Male
 Obiqua
 Robertson
 Worcester Male

Prisons for sentenced juveniles
 The Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) provides for children and juveniles to be incarcerated in prisons under certain circumstances. This principle is applied world-wide and not only in South Africa. The standard rules for the treatment of prisoners which are subscribed to by South Africa, also incorporate the treatment of juveniles in prisons and lay down certain guidelines which were incorporated in the Prisons Act.

Prisons for sentenced juveniles were put into operation at the Leeuwkop Prison Command during 1986 and at Pollsmoor Prison Command during 1987. It is envisaged to extend this concept to other regions depending on needs and budget realities.

In regions which do not yet have separate prisons for sentenced juvenile prisoners, they are accommodated in separate sections or cells as far as possible, and depending on their needs, the available programmes are also offered to them as far as feasible.

Generally the intention with these programmes is to equip the juvenile for his successful reintegration into the community

after release. The following basic guidelines are followed

- The achievement of a certain level of education in order to facilitate adaptation into the community. In other words — acceptable norms and values must be acquired
- Education and training as the basis of the programme. Depending on the present level of education, intellectual capabilities of prisoners and the term of sentence it is endeavoured to achieve a specific level of education. The aim is to achieve at least 1 Std 4 qualification
- Meaningful utilization of time which is aimed at positive orientation after release
- Maintenance of present social structures to counter-act institutionalization and in so doing prevent recidivism e.g. maintenance and strengthening of family ties
- The fulfilment of religious needs
- Healthy physical development through physical training and -care

The honorable member is also referred to the press statements of Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education and Mr S J de Beer, Deputy Minister of Education of 15 August 1987 and 14 March 1988, respectively

Telephone section: complaints

490 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications

Whether the telephone section of his Department keeps a record of complaints received, if so, (a) into what categories do these complaints fall and (b) how many complaints in each of these categories were received in each of the latest specified five financial years for which information is available, if not, (i) why not and (ii) what procedure does his Department follow in monitoring the effectiveness of the telephone service?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Yes,
 (a) (i) subscribers equipment (telephones and installations at clients' premises),

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Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature: Howard

- (ii) line faults,
- (iii) automatic and manual exchange equipment, and
- (iv) faults reported but no faults found during the testing of lines, subscribers or exchange equipment, and

(b) Number of complaints per 1 000 telephones per month

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88*
Subscriber's equipment faults	23 26 34	24 28 38	25 27 35	24 26 37	22 26 35
Line faults	19 12 54	19 13 61	17 13 60	19 13 59	16 12 50
Faults in automatic or manual exchange equipment	4 6 2	3 7 2	3 8 3	3 8 3	2 6 3
Faults reported but no faults found during testing	20 9 17	19 10 20	18 10 20	18 9 20	16 10 20
Total	66 53 107	65 58 121	63 58 118	64 56 119	56 54 108
Percentage reported faults repaired within 24 hours	87	78	73	77	76
Percentage reported faults repaired within 48 hours	99	93	89	93	93

* Information available for six months only

(i) and (ii) fall away

Employees: financial incentive/bonus systems
741 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications

Whether there are any financial incentive or bonus systems for employees in his Department, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many and (b) what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Yes,

(a) 7, and

(b) Achievement awards

A system of progression according to achievement is in force whereby salary

and/or seniority recognition is granted to officials who render exceptional services and who distinguish themselves from their peers productivity-wise and by the quality of their work performance. Officials in entry grades who do not yet comply with the qualifying requirements for consideration for promotion are considered for achievement awards annually with effect from 1 April, whilst achievement awards to officers who already meet the qualifying requirements to be considered for promotion are granted from 1 October provided in both cases that they comply with set standards as indicated above

Cash awards (Learner Grades)

Pupil technicians, learner architectural draughtsmen, telecom trainees, learner printers, apprentices and learner inspectors to and excel in their studies/training quality annually for consideration for cash awards of between R50 and R100. This system also serves to promote competition between trainees thus improving the general standard of training.

Cash awards (Engineering students)

Cash awards to a maximum amount of R750 calculated according to a fixed formula are made annually to engineering students who, in addition to having passed a specific year of study, achieved distinction in one or more subjects.

Incentive bonus (Data typists)

A group bonus system is in force in accordance with which data typists are compensated monthly by means of a special bonus for production output which exceeds standard norms. The bonus amount is calculated as a percentage (between 1% and 40%) of an official's relative salary notch.

Coding allowance (Letter sorting)

Payable monthly to operators of automatic mail sorting machines to compensate them for the demanding and monotonous nature of their duties but also as an incentive to promote higher productivity. The allowance is based on the individual's

coding rate and varies between 40 cents and R1,15 per hour

Suggestion scheme

The purpose of the suggestion scheme is to encourage officials to continually submit suggestions to promote economy, to render the mail and telecommunication services more efficient by the introduction of mechanical aids and to improve and/or simplify forms, apparatus or existing systems. The amount awarded depends on the advantages the suggestion holds Grants of as much as R100 have already been made.

Bonus awards

Bonus awards are aimed at stimulating initiative and encouraging sacrifice in the interest of the Post Office, in recognition of which a cash amount may be paid to an official. Awards are considered on an annual basis. Awards of up to R1 000 have already been made.

Employees: salaries earned applicable to lowest two notches

798 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications.

(a) How many (i) semi-skilled and (ii) unskilled employees of each specified population group are earning salaries applicable to each of the two lowest notches of the salary scales in his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

	(a) (i)	(ii)	(b) 1 March 1988
Whites	48	443	322
Coloureds	9	209	30
Indians	57	652	352
Blacks	29	875	91
Whites	9	295	5
Coloureds	35	1 170	96
Indians	91	12 453	13 802
Blacks	5	1 349	
Whites	352	5 562	
Coloureds			
Indians			
Blacks			

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English (Language)
Junior English Second Language
Oxford English Course (Language)
English for You and Me (Language)
English Through Activity (Language)
Plan Sailing (Language)
Happy Family Series (Reader)
English Readers for South Africa

Dallas
Redgrave
G A Wright
N C Munchun & T J Horn
L M Arnold & A E Varty
J A Schoeman
S A Schiss & N Taylor
A S V Barnes

6 A book of English
Let's Use English (Heinemann)
Advance with English
English for the Sec School (New Syllabus)
New Horizons
Successful English Book One

Scheffer
Mbela, Y, Elias, R
Tregidgo
Fletcher
Dawson, P
Howe, D H

7 A Book of English
Let's use English (Heinemann)
Advance with English
New Horizons
Successful English Book Two

Scheffer
Mbela, Y, Elias, R
Tregidgo
Dawson, P
Howe, D H

8 A Book of English
Let's use English (Heinemann)
Advance with English
New Horizons
Successful English Book Three

Scheffer
Mbela, Y, Elias, R
Tregidgo
Dawson, P
Howe, D H

9 English the Active Way
Advance with English
Senior Secondary School English
New English the Easy Way
Plan Sailing

Hopwood & Standers
Tregidgo
Fletcher & Schellies
Terblanche, J D V,
Wratten, N E, & Nel, O P J
J A Schoeman

10 English the Active Way
Advance with English
English for the Senior Sec School
New English the Easy Way
Senior Secondary School English
Plan Sailing

Hopwood & Standers
Tregidgo
Fletcher & Swanepoel
Terblanche, J D V,
Wratten, N E, & Nel, O P J
Fletcher & Schellies
J A Schoeman

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

6 Novel Akpan and the Smugglers
Poetry African Sky Blue

R Uwmensedimo
B Buys & R Gillilan

7 Novel A Bushveld Story
Drama. Five plays for pleasure

I Holland
J Schoeman, B Scheffer,
M van Schalkwyk

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8 Prose Face to Face
Poetry Modern Poetry for Sec Schools

G. Edward
D Dawson

9 Novel Animal Farm
Poetry The Oak and the Peach
Short Stories Shades of Fear

G Orwell
F M M Olver
G E de Villiers

10 Poetry The Wind at Dawn An Anthology of Poems
Drama Shakespeare Macbeth
Novel Silas Marner
Genre Romanuca Book of English Short Stories

S Smyth & V Swacina
Shakespeare
George Eliot
K Vice

Post Office staff: cuts

667 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Communications

Whether there are to be any cuts in Post Office staff in 1988, if so, (a) what percentage of the staff complement is it intended will (1) be retrenched and/or (1i) have their posts frozen and (b) how are these cuts to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Staff provision in the Post Office is directly related to the demand for the various services it renders and although a decrease of 1.87% is anticipated in the number of personnel at the end of the financial year which ended on 31 March 1988 as compared to that at the end of the previous financial year, there is no indication at this stage that there will be a drastic decrease in the number of staff members for the 1988/89 financial year. In line with standing practice, the Department will, however, continue to —

(a) abolish posts that may become redundant, and

(b) hold the filling of vacancies that occur in abeyance if necessary, without detrimentally affecting the rendering of service

It is not the intention to retrench personnel with a view to effecting reductions. Everything possible is being done to place persons who become redundant at a specific office or section, elsewhere where there is a need for their services

Telephone accounts in arrears

753 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications

(1) How many telephone subscribers residing in the Black residential areas of South Africa were in arrears with their telephone accounts (a) as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) as at the same date in the previous year.

(2) whether such subscribers are allowed a period of grace prior to their telephone services being discontinued, if so, (a) what is this period and (b) what charges are levied for reconnecting such services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) (a) and (b) Since the large majority of the approximately 1 600 exchanges in the country serve both Black and White clients and as these groups are not reflected separately in our records, the compilation of the required information will be a task of considerable magnitude which cannot be justified.

(2) yes.

(a) and (b) from the time of the rendering of an account, from 45 to 51 days are allowed before a service is suspended due to non-payment. Should payment be effected after suspension, the service is restored and a reconnection fee of R30,00 levied. If payment is, however, not effected within a reasonable period after suspension, the client is informed in writing that steps are being taken to discontinue the service. Should the service thus be discontinued and the client requires restoration the request is treated as a new application and the full installation charge of R125,00 is payable in addition to any outstanding amounts in respect of his previous service. Depending on circum-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

International experts for ISDN conference

By Stan Kennedy

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Developments in telecommunications technology making an impact on the integration of voice and data services used in business, will be the theme of the first South African Conference on Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) at Sandton Sun Hotel, Johannesburg on May 16 to 19.

More than 450 delegates have booked to attend the conference at which 14 international speakers from West Germany, Holland, Austria, Belgium, France and Britain will present papers on the international progress of ISDN field trials, protocols, standards and related chip designs.

It is being organised by the SA Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Computer Society of SA.

Having one network and one circuit to send all types of information, whether it be voice, data, text or image, has long been the goal of the telecommunications engineer.

ISDN promises to do just this — bringing with it attractive tariffs, higher transmission capacities and greater integration and flexibility of all information processing and telecommunication equipment in the office.

Running concurrently with the conference will be an exhibition of the latest telecommunications equipment

shown at Telecom '87 in Geneva. It will be open to the public on May 17.

Plessey and GDS will demonstrate the integration of voice, data and video into ISDN; Dimension Data will exhibit the Infotron range of nodal network processors, STC Teltech will show the ISDN capabilities of the SA128E digital public exchange, STC Telecommunications will display locally designed network terminating units and flexible multiplexors together with ISDN equipment from overseas; and Pace Electronic Component will show support tools and software and demonstrate the ISDN chip set.

Major companies in the telecommunications field such as Altech Instruments, a subsidiary of Altron, will display a range of data and telecommunications test equipment from the French company, Tekelec, South African Micro-electronic System (SAMES) will present its state-of-the-art design capabilities, products and services.

Siemens will exhibit the possible evolution of today's digital telephonic network into a fully integrated telecommunication network using EWSD for the South Africa of tomorrow; Plessey will feature fully transparent networking using Digital Private Network Signalling (DPNSS) and Analogue Private Network Signalling System (APNSS), and Philips will demonstrate its Sopho-S, a family of ISDN PABXs.

AR017E

DID 415788

Illegal wire tapping common — claim

JOHANNESBURG — Illegal phonetapping occurs on a regular basis in South Africa, the director of the South African Security Association (Sasa), Mr. Johan Du Plooy, said.

Advertisements offering bugging devices for sale, and the specialised use of these devices for bugging telephones and offices by a detective agency, are appearing in a daily newspaper, he said.

Mr. Du Plooy said there were two ways of going about tapping phones: one could go through stringent checks and get permission from the post master general, or do it illegally.

"A lot of illegal wire tapping is done for husbands and wives through the security industry. This is done on a regular basis.

"The practice is more cost effective than sending someone out to do the surveillance work.

"However, it is totally illegal and unethical. Anyone with self respect would not do it."

Mr. Du Plooy added that most tapped information is put to good use in the end.

"There have been occasions where a company has had to protect itself from financial losses because of leaking information or against mass fraud and theft.

"In some industrial espionage or theft cases, in-house tapping has been used to find culprits."

He said some large companies were negligent in protecting their computer network systems.

"Tapping into computer lines to obtain information on a competitor does occur.

"Companies should do more to protect themselves."

A post office spokesman said Section 107 of Post Office Act 44 provides for a fine of R200 or 12 months imprisonment, or both, if a person is found guilty of illegally tapping phones.

Your number is up



We all know it's bad — but just *how* bad is the South African Post Office (Sapo)? There can't be many of us who haven't at some time fallen foul of that renowned inefficiency — whether it

be unreliable mail deliveries, faulty telephones or rude or careless counter staff. Over here at the *FM* we wonder why our subscribers in Johannesburg only get the magazine on Friday — if then — when we post it early on Wednesday.

Privatise Sapo, say the critics, and you'll have an efficient service attuned to the public's needs. At the very least, it needs a sharp dose of private-sector style management to bring it up to scratch. That makes a lot of sense — and the proliferation of postal courier services, admittedly at vast cost to the consumer, shows the radical gap in the market.

Sapo for its part insists its services aren't as poor as painted. Postmaster-General Johann de Villiers and his officials claim that, by and large, SA's postal and telecommunications services are as reliable as anywhere in the world. While accepting that there are problem areas, they are dismissive of suggestions that services are getting worse, and say Sapo is responsive to legitimate complaints from the public. De Villiers points to the fact that plans to streamline — and possibly privatise — Sapo operations are already under consideration.

As a first phase, government is investigating restructuring the Department of Posts and Telecommunications into two separate organisations: postal and banking services, and telecommunications.

Each would be split into eight or nine corporate divisions, every division made up of business units responsible for generating their own income and profits.

Says De Villiers: "The second phase is the creation of control structures. We are considering a board of control and below that a management board as in the case of Eskom."

He adds that by splitting telecommunications from other services, it would be necessary to eliminate the present cross-subsidisation by which substantial losses on postal services are made good by profits elsewhere in Sapo.

Postal services lost an estimated R145m in 1987-1988. Users who have suffered the worst these services have to offer will claim Sapo is lucky to have kept losses to that level. And it's no wonder that there should be burgeoning demand for telefax and other means of transmitting information. Whatever Sapo may say, its mail delivery services are not as well-run as those overseas. There may be excuses, but they are heavily out-

In its rush to modernise, the Post Office has neglected its traditional role — maintaining good postal and phone services for all. Steps are being taken to redress this, but progress is painfully slow.

numbered by problems.

The most obvious example is unreliable delivery periods. An item that takes two days to deliver in a given week, may take twice as long the next. An Assocom survey uncovered another problem — that delivery times differed by up to five days, according to where letters were posted. Mail from certain towns was always days slower than that from other centres.

De Villiers says steps have been taken to counter this. On the Witwatersrand, where most delays occur, Sapo has created "bulk concentration points" in large towns. Smaller post offices, which were responsible for most of the delays, now send their mail direct to these centres, so it can be dispatched from there. But customers still can't be sure when their mail will arrive.

There appears no reason why Sapo shouldn't take a leaf out of other countries' books, and introduce *optional* mail delivery services. In Britain, for example, you have first- and second-class mail. By paying a premium for first-class and posting before a particular time in the afternoon, your letter is guaranteed delivery the next day.

Sapo's argument that SA's greater distances make it impossible to guarantee next-

day delivery, doesn't hold up. If a letter posted in the furthest reaches of Scotland can be assured of delivery 12 hours later, more than 1 000 km away in the southern-most corner of England, only the will to do so prevents the same sort of efficiency being possible here.

It may not be feasible to offer the service to every outlying household in the country, but there is no reason why it shouldn't be possible between major centres and even many smaller towns around SA — particularly as Sapo carries considerably less daily mail than Britain's postal services.

De Villiers, however, sets his sights lower. "We would be very cautious in guaranteeing mail delivery times. But it is something that could perhaps be looked at. If we introduced such a service, it would have to be restricted to large cities."

Businessmen say they would jump at a first-class service. Cost certainly wouldn't be an obstacle. At 16c a letter — a fraction of what it costs in some countries — local postage rates are under-priced. While Sapo is loath, at this stage, to increase general charges to a more realistic level, it should be able to demand a premium from customers wanting superior service.

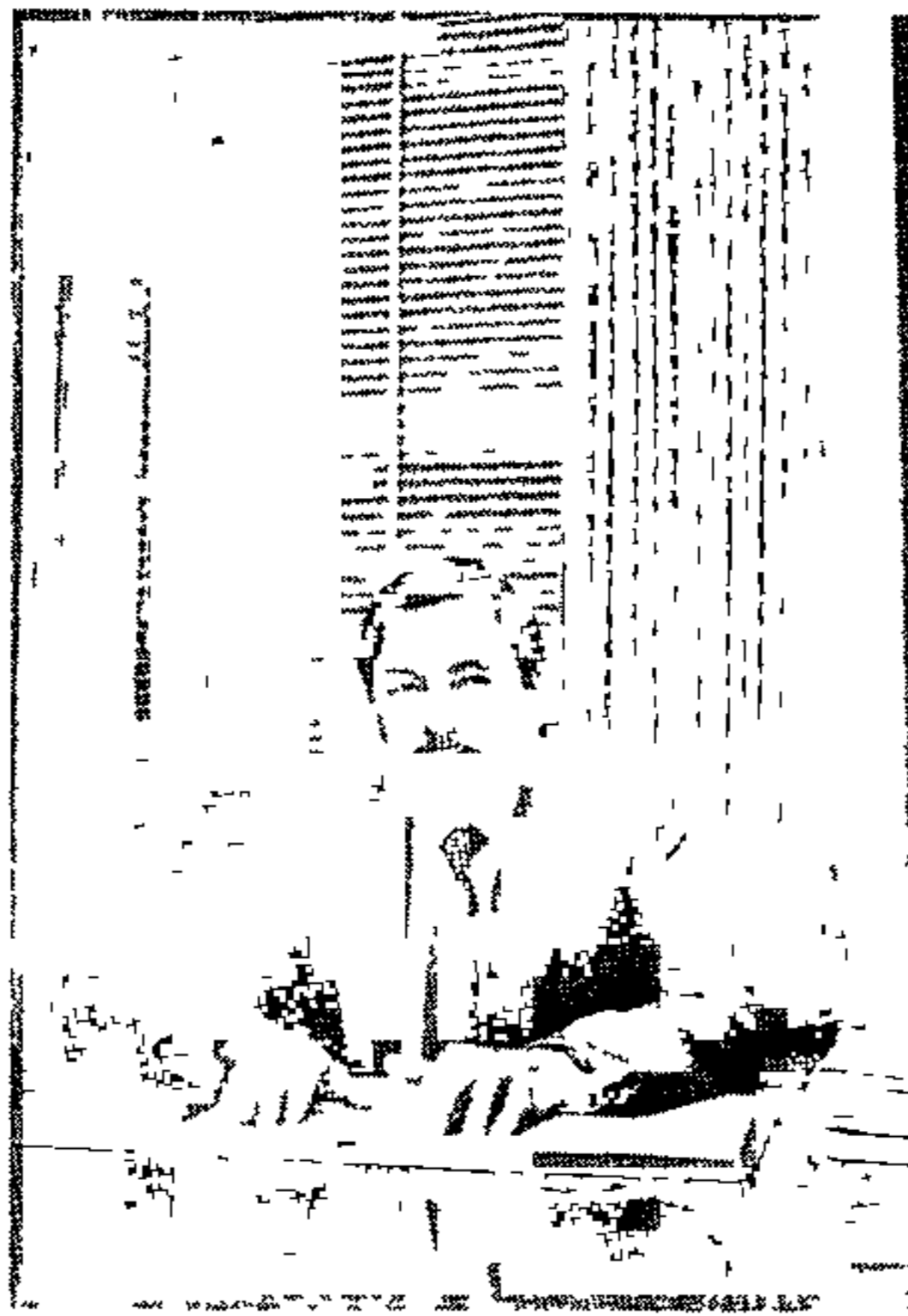
De Villiers, who was appointed Postmaster-General last month on a three-year contract, does blame low rates as one of the main reasons behind the service's financial losses. "These are primarily due to the current low postage rates and, to a lower degree, to rebates allowed on bulk mailings." He adds that the growth of telecommunications facilities such as telephones and telefax are also drawing away demand from the postal services. The imminent introduction of computer-based electronic mail systems will hasten the drift.

But for millions of ordinary people and advertisers around SA, mail is still the only way of communicating.

De Villiers says: "We have done a great deal in the last couple of years to improve the postal delivery service." He cites extra mail deliveries, substituting air transport for rail, and increased automation, as all helping to speed up delivery times.

Air transport is not only quicker, it's cheaper. In another example of the unbending railways pricing themselves out of the market, De Villiers says SAA charges less for carrying mail at high speed than the railways ever did for trundling it around the country.

The growth in automation, by contrast, is slow. So far, automated postal sorting is available only in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town. Elsewhere, it is still done by hand. Only R5m has been set aside in the capital expenditure estimates in 1988-1989 for new mail-handling equipment, and that for Johannesburg and Cape Town.



Sapo's De Villiers ... yes, we do have some problems

De Villiers says automation is too expensive to use generally "You can justify it only where you have sufficient volumes. Places like Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein, for example, don't handle enough to merit automation."

This cash-consciousness could also lead to a reduction in already irregular mail delivery services, and lead to the disappearance of some post offices. Both are threatened by Sapo's three-point plan to increase profitability.

"First, the department will need to address the question of adjusting postage tariffs to more realistic and cost-related levels," says De Villiers. "A study has already shown that the charge for an ordinary letter should be raised from 16c to 22c to achieve break-even on standardised mail."

"Second, the rationalisation of services requires scrutiny with a view to eliminate or effectively reduce the uneconomic or less economic ones. This could, for instance, affect the frequency of mail services at street addresses and the maintenance of post offices in suburban and rural areas."

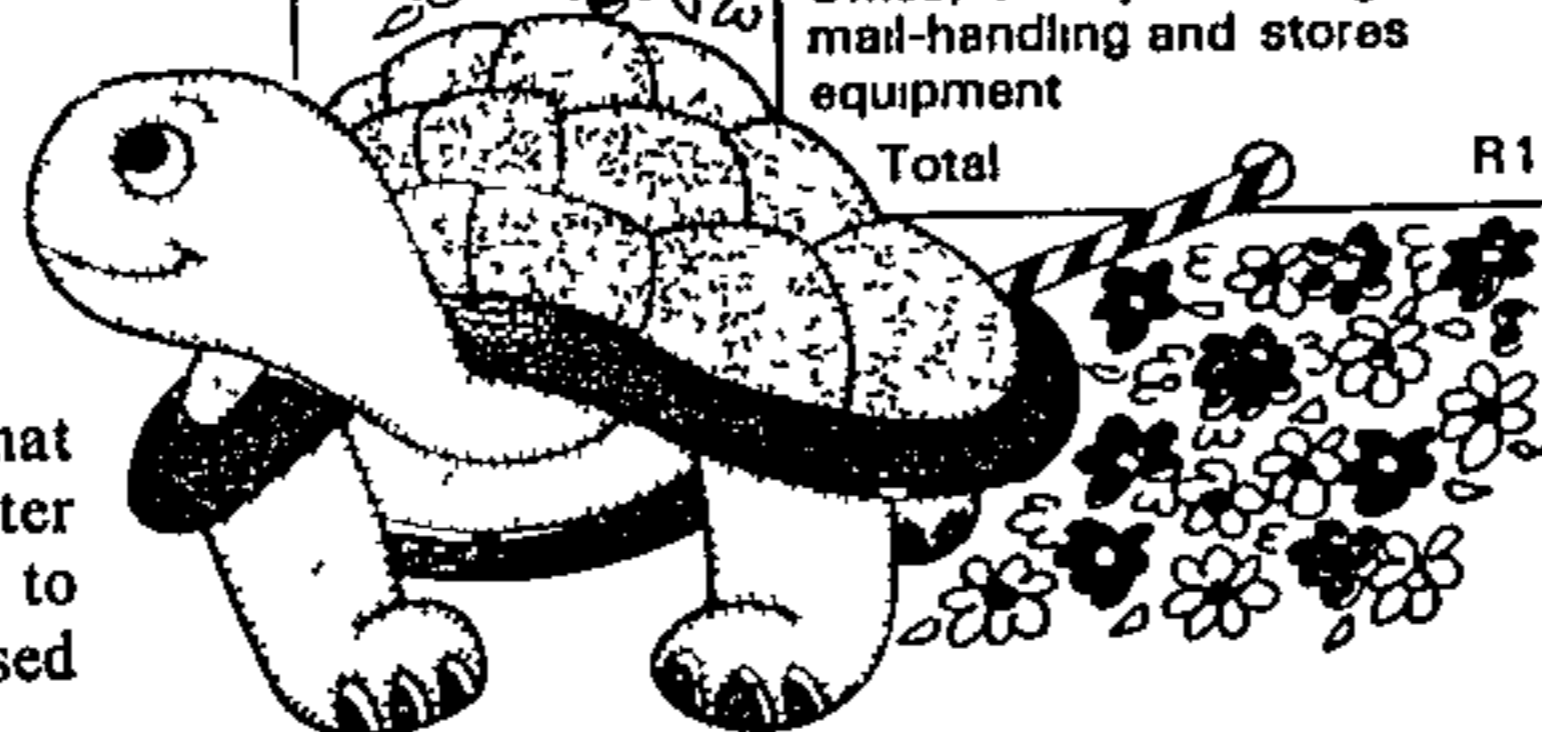
"The third main objective extends to generating higher mail volumes, without a corresponding increase in operating costs. The department is planning a strategy aimed at attracting additional postal business and stimulating postal revenue by marketing the mail service as an economic yet effective direct advertising and marketing medium."

Any move to close down post offices is bound to meet local resistance. It's hard enough already, finding one that's visible, open and organised. While accepting Sapo must try to balance its books, any closures must be matched by greater efficiency at remaining post offices.

A beef among many is that they have continued to use distant post offices, unaware of a local one on their doorstep. A Roodepoort businessman drove past his local post office daily for six months on the way to work before realising it was there. A random poll among members of the public revealed only one in eight knew how to identify a post office from the outside. (In theory, the P & T logo should tell you — but it's rarely visible.)

De Villiers accepts other criticisms — that counter staff are considered unhelpful, and that queuing for service can be a nightmare. He says Sapo has responded to pleas to implement single queues, as in banks and building societies. "We recognise the problem," he says.

De Villiers, who started his Sapo life 40 years ago as a counter clerk, believes the poor image of postal staff can be overcome through a public relations exercise. While he accepts there is room for staff training, he adds "It's mainly a question of image. We're aware it's still poor but it has changed for the



No expense spared

Capital expenditure estimates 1988-89

Telecommunications	R1,333bn
Land, buildings and housing	R150m
Vehicles	R52m
Office, data processing, mail-handling and stores equipment	R60m
Total	R1,595bn

better. Since I took over, we have decided to extend the PR operation."

Where postal services have consistently made losses, Sapo's telephone arm has made money. That doesn't mean it's made friends.

Telephones and other telecommunications operations — including telephones, telex, teletex and fax — must run flat out just to keep pace with technological developments. But in its haste to remain up-to-date, Sapo is in danger of outstripping its own capability. How do you reconcile a service that is at once racing headlong towards the 21st Century, and at the same time unable to satisfy customers' needs today?

While Sapo invests millions of rands in new-wave technology like Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDN) and Centrex, hundreds of thousands of families are waiting for a simple telephone. The backlog is already estimated at 250 000, and demand for phones is expected to double within the next 12 years, from 2,7m at the end of 1987, to 5,4m by the turn of the century.

In metropolitan areas, telephone services exist in about 80% of white homes, 60% of coloured, 72% Asian and 22% black. By the year 2000, these figures are expected to rise to 94%, 82%, 93% and 64% respectively.

Not everyone who has a phone is happy with it. Sapo technicians insist they have ironed out bugs in the network's push-button units. Many customers aren't convinced. Critics say push-button phones are more breakdown-prone than the traditional circular-dial version, and more expensive to repair. The problem, they say, is twofold — Sapo rushed into the new phones without due preparation, and is tied into long-term contracts with local suppliers who can't match overseas expertise.

"Nonsense," says De Villiers. "Telephones are made by local companies on 15-year contracts, but the technology is right up there. We are not lagging behind." Of Sapo's

Banking on the Post Office

How savers' money is spread	
Savings bank accounts	R500m
Telebank	R70m
Savings bank certificates	R2,5bn

own engineers, he adds. "They are the best-trained in the world. In some respects, they are too well-trained. We are losing them to the private sector every day."

Sapo is under growing pressure to licence cordless phones. Illegal as they are for now, many households already possess them. Sapo accepts their inevitability, so why delay? According to De Villiers, tests are under way to see which are best-suited to SA. "When we find the best ones, we will legalise them." He doesn't accept that users should be allowed to decide which ones they want to use.

Meanwhile, Sapo's other moneyspinner is its Savings Bank. Originally created to cater for people in outlying areas where banks and building societies didn't operate, today it holds more than R3bn in savings. The 7,5% tax-free savings certificates total R2,5bn, savings book accounts R500m, and the Telebank automated service R70m.

Sapo has budgeted R4,1bn for operating expenditure this year, and R1,6bn for capital spending. It funds its needs mostly through Savings Bank investments, export credit agreements — the only source of foreign loans under debt standstill arrangements — and issue of Post Office stock on the domestic secondary capital market.

At the end of March, the book value of total foreign debt was R1,6bn, of which R890m lay outside the standstill net. Domestic loans amount to R1,53bn, consisting of Post Office stock worth R1,4bn, domestic loans of R60,6m and Treasury loans of R72,5m.

A breakdown of the R1,6bn capital expenditure bill gives an idea of where Sapo's service problems lie. Telecommunications accounts for nearly all of it — R1,33bn. Land and buildings take up another R150m and vehicles R52m. That leaves only R60m to be spread between office, data processing, mail handling and stores equipment.

It looks increasingly as if Sapo is so intent on remaining at the cutting-edge of technology that it is neglecting its base business of providing a service for everyone in SA. Electronic mail, ISDN and all the other new toys are all very well, but what about the millions of ordinary South Africans who want nothing more than a mail service that delivers on time and a telephone that works?

Whatever Sapo may say, problems abound. The solutions are there, all it needs is the will to grasp them. But with its headlong flight towards a brave new electronic world, has it the time or the inclination to bother?

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is he prepared to disclose to Parliament that part of the report which contains the findings on Mr Riaan Eksteen — the matter has had country-wide repercussions?

†THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, it does not even go without saying that there is a part of the report which deals with Mr Eksteen

Former director-general of SABC, resignation

*8 Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry †

- (1) Whether he or his predecessor received, either directly or indirectly, any requests and/or instructions in connection with the resignation of the former director-general of the SABC, if so, (a) (i) from whom and (ii) when, (b) what was the purport of the requests and/or instructions and (c) (i) (aa) when, (bb) where and (cc) to whom did he convey the requests and/or instructions and (ii) what was the purport of his words to such person or persons,

(2) whether he was in touch with the Board of the SABC before 20 April 1988 about the resignation of the said director-general, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the purport of this conversation,

(3) whether he intends discussing, either directly or indirectly, the question of the successor in the post of director-general of the SABC with the (a) State President and (b) Board of the SABC, if not, why not, if so,

(4) whether he will convey the standpoints of the State President in this connection to the Board of the SABC,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY

- (1) No
(a) to (c) Fall away
- (2) No
(a) and (b) Fall away
- (3) Because of the nature of the importance of the post of the director-general of the SABC I will discuss the matter directly

Tapping of telephone conversations

*10 Mr L DE BEER asked the Minister of Communications †

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the tapping of telephone conversations, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available his Department granted permission for the tapping of telephone conversations of members of the House of Assembly, if so,

(3) whether he will furnish any further information in this connection, if not, why not, if so, (a) in respect of which members, (b) when, and (c) at whose request was such permission granted, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Communications)

(1) No, because it will not be in the country's interest to furnish the information. It is pointed out to the hon member that the provisions of section 118A of the Post Office Act are at all times being strictly complied with and that no application for a telephone interception is granted for any other reason than for the maintenance of the security of the Republic.

(2) and (3) fall away

Hospital board of Witbank: new members

*11 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

Whether any new members were appointed to the hospital board of Witbank during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, (a) what are their names and (b) on whose recommendation were they appointed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This information was furnished by the Transvaal Provincial Government

Yes

(a) Mr G F C Voss was reappointed
Mrs M E Maritz

(b) Mr P P Broodryk, Chairman of the Witbank Hospital Board

KwaNdebele/Lebowa, one self-governing territory

*12 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(1) Whether the self-governing territories of KwaNdebele and Lebowa have intimated to him or his Department that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory, if so,

(2) whether it is still the intention to add the irrigation area Rust de Winter to KwaNdebele, if so, why,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) KwaNdebele did not intimate that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory with Lebowa. However, I have intimated to me that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation

(2) It is still the intention to add the Rust de Winter area to KwaNdebele. The Rust de Winter area was promised to KwaNdebele as compensatory land for Kalkfontein, Gewertfontein and Bloedfontein

(3) No

Certain person in employ of SADF

*13 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Defence

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is currently in the employ of the Defence Force, if so, (a) in what capacity is he employed, (b) for how long has he been employed, (c) what is his rank, (d) what are his functions and duties, (e) where is he stationed at present and (f) what is his name?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) to (f) With the information furnished the person could not be identified as an employee of the SA Defence Force

Certain person in employ of SAP

*14 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Student radio ^{STARTUP} broadcasts stifled ⁽²⁶⁷⁾

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A "free the airwaves" campaign has been launched at the University of Cape Town after an attempt by the campus radio station to broadcast to residences was stifled.

A spokesman for the Department of Telecommunications in Pretoria confirmed this week that two Post Office officials, accompanied by an SABC official, arrived at UCT Radio's office last week with documents informing station staff that they were breaching broadcasting laws.

The action had been taken following complaints from Rondebosch residents and motorists about "interference" with SABC radio reception.

PROTEST

The spokesman said the officials asked that five home-made transmitters be removed and kept in a sealed bag in UCT's administration building.

The fine for breaking the seal was set at R1 500, he said.

A spokesman for UCT Radio, Mr Ian Koenigsfest, said the 12-year-old station had been trying for years to get permission for residence broadcasts.

The department spokesman said that under the Radio Act, the SABC had the "sole right to broadcast over FM".

Mr Koenigsfest said spillage from the low-frequency FM transmitters was confined to the "immediate vicinity" of the residences.

A protest meeting was planned for today.

prices on

Their radio's silent, but student broadcasters are not

By STEPHANIE VENTER,
Cape Town

UNIVERSITY of Cape Town campus radio plans to challenge the Geneva-based International Telecommunications Union over the recent sealing off of their transmitters by Post Office officials.

While they realise their placing of home-made FM transmitters in five university residences was illegal, UCT Radio staffers believe the action should be seen in the context of the state's attack on the media.

Station director Ian Koenigsfest and news director Alan Davidson said they were writing to the ITU "which is responsible for handing out airwaves internationally", challenging

the fact that the SABC controls the airwaves rather than regulating them.

"And through its control, they are preventing legitimate alternative radio stations from applying for a licence.

"Is the ITU sanctioning the SABC in preventing legitimate radio stations from applying for a licence?" Koenigsfest asked.

Post Office and SABC officials who sealed off the transmitters, told UCT Radio that they had received complaints from residents in nearby suburbs and motorists that UCT Ra-

dio had spilled over.

Davidson said "the spill-over was minute. The SABC's transmitter is far more powerful.

"Our fundamental demand is that legitimate alternative radio stations should be given the right to apply for broadcasting licences. We find it quite absurd that no channels exist for licence application, regardless of how limited the proposed signal is," said Koenigsfest.

UCT Radio sees the radio legislation as serving the same function as the silencing of the press. "Ultimately we are the losers as the culture of si-

lence descends upon us."

● According to a representative for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in Pretoria, UCT Radio's application for "a licence to broadcast music on the campus was rejected". Despite having had lines put through to the residences, "they used hand-made transmitters linked up to the broadcasting system. The SABC has the sole rights for FM transmitters. UCT Radio transmitted on an SABC wavelength."

Post office officials discussed the matter with the SABC and it was decided to seal off the transmitters.

raise over R1 m

D1019/588
Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — More than R1 million was collected by the South African Christmas Stamp Fund last year, the fund's chairman for the Border area, Mr J. W. Gloster, told the fund's annual meeting here.

The actual figure was R1 028 616,93, which was an increase of more than R300 000 on the previous year.

The Border area total was R51 406,61, which was more than R10 000 up on last year.

Trophies ²⁶⁷ were awarded by the mayor-ess, Mrs Anne de Lange, to post offices and schools for their efforts in the 1987 campaign.

The Mercury trophy for the country area again went to the King William's Town post office, while the trophy for the East London area went to the Greenfields post office.

The school which sold the most stamps was Baysville.

Mr Gloster said donations amounting to R427 550 were made.

"These donations consist of seven mobile clinics costing about R39 000 each — one of which was given to East London — extensions to the Frans Theron Training Centre for Health Educators at Modderfontein, audio-visual equipment and restoration of a tuberculosis hospital ward," he said.

Mr Gloster was re-elected chairman for another year at the meeting.

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N.B

Howard

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Indian areas' public/private telephones installed

31 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) How many new (a) public and (b) private telephones were installed in 1987 in the Indian areas of Lenasia, Laudium, Benoni, Germiston, Newcastle, Ladysmith, Dundee, Estcourt, Mooi River, Pietermaritzburg, Marburg, Umzimto and Umkommas, respectively;
- (2) how many (a) public and (b) private telephones were there in each of these Indian areas as at 31 December 1987,
- (3) how many applications for telephones were outstanding in respect of each of these areas as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Lenasia	41	2 532	103
Laudium	Nil	341	32
Benoni	12	547	25
Germiston	Nil	Nil	2
Newcastle	Nil	44	44
Ladysmith	Nil	31	17
Dundee	Nil	15	4
Estcourt	Nil	152	2
Mooi River	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pietermaritzburg	1	833	107
Marburg	Nil	47	7
Umzimto	Nil	10	36
Umkommas	1	31	4

31 December 1987

Note in respect of (1) and (2)

The Department's customer records do not distinguish between the various population groups. Replies to similar questions in the past were based on information gleaned from surveys that were conducted to establish the demand for telephone service as at 31 December of each year. The date of these surveys has since been changed to 30 September and the information under (1) is accordingly furnished in respect of the period 30 September 1986 to 30 September 1987 and that under (2) as at 30 September 1987

Notes in respect of (3)

Lenasia

Laudium

Newcastle

Ladysmith

Estcourt

Pietermaritzburg

Marburg

Craigeburn Seventeen of the waiting applicants (previously have in the meantime been provided with service and a further 19 applications for service required at premises situated beyond the minimum rental area of the exchange are in the course of being met. A further 38 applicants are expected to be provided with service during the second half of this year after the commissioning of an extension to the exchange. The provision of service to the remaining 11 applicants is dependent on the availability of funds

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Question standing over from Tuesday, 3 May 1988

Clarendon Gardens, East London representations

*25 Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 28 July 1987, the Administrator of the Cape Province has received any representations regarding the proposed Clarendon Gardens project in East London, if so, (a) what are the names of the persons or organizations who submitted representations and (b) what was the (i) purport of each representation and (ii) response of the Administrator thereto,
- (2) whether any of these representations were received after his reply to the above question, if so, (a) which representations and (b) on what date in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and the following information was furnished by him

- (1) Yes, written representations regarding the Clarendon Gardens project were received by the Administrator
 - (a) A Mrs G C Shaw, Chairman City Wide Ratepayers' Association
 - B D R Bruce
 - C R Venter
 - D East London CBD Association
 - E P A Weber
 - F B Randall on behalf of the three Clarendon School Committees

- G Cape Education Department
- H Attorney's Russell, Esterhuizen, Lindsay and Sephton on behalf of the following parties
 - B Randall
 - G C Shaw
 - G Bassingthwaite
 - B Snell
 - D Card
 - City Wide Ratepayers' Association
- I. The Border Committee of the South African Institute of Architects
- J Attorneys Bate, Chubb and Dixon on behalf of the local school committees
- K Hospital Board of Frere Hospital
- L Mrs E Kemp, Member of the Presidents Council, on behalf of the City Wide Ratepayers Association
- M Mr C W J Badenhorst, MP
- N Town Council of East London
- O Messrs RMS Syfrets (Transvaal), project co-ordinators on behalf of developers
- P Petition in favour of the project

- (1) Requests an investigation into the Council of East London's handling of the case in view of alleged corruption
- (2) Threatens that the primary school shall be closed as a result of the parents' lack of support
- (3) Requests that a referendum be held
- (4) Threatens to boycott schools if the application is granted

Spencer

Spencer

- (5) In an attempt to stop the development, parents and children will march in front of earth moving machinery
- (6) Allegations that a member of the City Council, who is also a director of the development firm, has a hold on a senior Cabinet Minister.
- (7) As a result of pending investigations against the City Council member, the Council should not be doing business with him
- (8) Requests a review of the Executive Committee's decision
- (9) Requests that a public meeting be held in terms of section 204 of Ordinance 20 of 1974
- (10) Legal advice is obtained from a Senior Advocate regarding the Executive Committee's decision
- (11) The Executive Committee's decision to approve the application was known weeks before the investigation of the Commission of Inquiry had been concluded
- (12) The Administrator said that there is nothing that he can do to stop the project and that the objectors must obtain an interdict from the court
- (13) Over 8 000 objections were lodged against the project and a clause in the Ordinance which makes provision for the submission of objections is therefore meaningless
- (14) There has been a farcical inquiry at which positive evidence was given of attempted bribery of three councillors and yet it was

- ruled that no irregularities could be proved
- (15) The sale price of the land is not to the benefit of the ratepayers
- (16) During 1942 a decision of the Administrator was reversed after receipt of one objection only, which therefore, creates a precedent for the reversal of the Executive Committee's decision regarding the Clarendon Gardens project
- (17) It is suggested that part of the land in question be expropriated for future development of the schools in the areas
- (18) It is also suggested that an interdict be not opposed so that all proceedings could be stopped by court order
- (19) The development of the land of the South African Transport Services must be insisted upon
- (20) The Administrator is requested to visit East London to explain to ratepayers as to why he cannot stop the development

B DR BRUCE

- (1) Made certain general statements that the City Council supported the application, knowing that thousands of objections were received and that the Council ignored the recommendations of its officials
- (2) Requests that a referendum be held
- (3) Requests that land of the SA Transport Services should be used for the development

C CR VENTER

- (1) Allegations about irregular conduct by members of the City Council
- (2) Requests the relieve of his office of at least one City Council member

D EAST LONDON CBD ASSOCIATION

- (1) Draws attention to the objections directed to the City Council and that the land of the SA Transport Services is available for development

E PA WEBER

- (1) Draws attention to reports in the local press
- (2) It would be undesirable to build a business complex next to a White residential area, hospitals and schools considering that the shops would become the shopping vicinity of thousands of Blacks from Mdansane

F B RANDALL

- (1) The three Clarendon School Committees request a meeting with the MEC concerned with local government with a view to discussing their objections
- (2) Requests that the MEC inspect the site *in loco*
- (3) The complex will have the effect of reducing the number of pupils of the schools concerned
- (4) The preparatory school will be isolated as a result of the development which poses a danger in case of emergencies

- (5) The school will be facing onto the back of the complex and this will lead to health hazards due to the location of refuse areas
- (6) The location of service facilities such as air-conditioning plants will create a noise hazard
- (7) The safety of the pupils is a matter of concern as undesirable elements are attracted to shopping complexes These types of complexes are also the targets for terrorism
- (8) The schools have inadequate grounds
- (9) Problems regarding access will be created
- (10) The complex will create pollution
- (11) The existing storm water system is not able to cope with additional run-off during flood conditions
- (12) The development will have a negative environmental effect on the adjacent area
- (13) Building materials used for shopping complexes such as this are normally detrimental to adjoining areas
- (14) The site is suitable for the extension of the existing school grounds
- (15) Enquires what provision is to be made for the future of the schools and security of the children and teachers
- (16) Final consideration of the matter must be delayed until such time as the questions in (14) above have been clarified
- (17) Requests copies of the recommendation of the Planning Advisory Board

and of the report of the Commission of Inquiry

G CAPE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

- (1) The security of especially the preparatory school will be endangered
- (2) The Department is anxious to acquire the site
- (3) An alternative suitable site is available for development

H ATTORNEYS RUSSELL, ESTERHUIZEN, LINDSAY AND SEPHTON ON BEHALF OF CERTAIN PARTIES

- (1) The Executive Committee's decision to grant the application is considered to be invalid for certain reasons submitted and it is requested that the developers be instructed not to proceed with development

I THE BORDER COMMITTEE OF THE INSTITUTE OF SA ARCHITECTS

- (1) A final decision on the matter must be delayed until such time as an investigation is done regarding the need for public open spaces in the area
- (2) The proposed rezoning is not in conformity with other existing land uses in the area

J ATTORNEYS BATE CHUBB AND DICKSON ON BEHALF OF THE LOCAL SCHOOL COMMITTEES

- (1) Request that the objectors be granted an interview, should the application be approved

K HOSPITAL BOARD FOR THE FRERE HOSPITAL

- (1) The development will create traffic problems and parking facilities are already inadequate
- (2) Land is required for extensions to the hospital
- (3) Although it is understood that the Hospital Board may have had a mind to obtain the relevant land for a future medical facility attached to Rhodes University, the Hospital Department has intimated that it owns sufficient adjoining property next to the railway line for future extensions

L MRS E KEMP, MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENTS COUNCIL, ON BEHALF OF THE CITY WIDE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

- (1) In addition to the written objections which were addressed to the Administrator, Mrs Elisabeth Kemp, a member of the Presidents Council, personally discussed the objections to the project with the Administrator on 8 March 1988. Apparently she acted on behalf of Mrs G Shaw, Chairman of the City Wide Ratepayers' Association as Mrs Shaw later referred to Mrs Kemp's visit in a letter to the Administrator Mrs Kemp indicated that the residents were perturbed about the project. She also clearly stated her own position by mentioning to the Administrator that as a property broker she was involved in a competing project which, as a result of Clar-

endon Gardens, could not be proceeded with Mrs Kemp also mentioned that application would possibly be made for an interdict in an attempt to prevent the development of the project. The Administrator informed Mrs Kemp that the Executive Committee had already taken a decision concerning the Clarendon Gardens project and that he was therefore *functus officio*. No one could, however, be prevented from applying for a court interdict.

M MR C W J BADENHORST, MP

- (1) Mrs Kemp, on behalf of the rate payers, addressed a letter to me on 30 March 1988 with documentation containing objections attached. In this documentation a number of unsubstantiated allegations were made, for example —

(a) bribery of city council members,
 (b) that Messrs De Klerk and Van Gend were the attorneys of the Administrator, which is completely unfounded, and

(c) that these attorneys by means of "interference" communicated with East London's Council (the Administrator has no knowledge hereof)

In a telephonic conversation on 30 March 1988 Mrs Kemp requested me to refer the matter to the Minister of Education and Culture House of Assembly with a view to expropriating the land for educational purposes. In reaction hereto I pointed out to

Mrs Kemp that the correct procedure would be to make the documentation available to Mr C W J Badenhorst, MP, so that he can make the necessary representations to the Administrator of the Cape.

My telephonic discussion with Mrs Kemp was confirmed in writing on 5 April 1988 and on the same date the relevant documentation was also made available to Mr Badenhorst, MP, under cover of a letter. Later Mr Badenhorst, on enquiry, confirmed telephonically that the documentation was made available to Mr P J Schoeman, MEC (Mr Badenhorst personally supports the project)

N CITY COUNCIL OF EAST LONDON

- (1) The City Council of East London was *in favour* of the application and applied to the Administrator for the sale and rezoning of the property

O MESSRS RMS SYRETS (TRANSVAAL) PROJECT CO-ORDINATORS ON BEHALF OF THE DEVELOPERS

- (1) Submitted a motivation to the Administrator *in support* of the project on their own initiative after they had become aware of unnecessary negative criticism in the East London press

P A PETITION SIGNED BY 265 RESIDENTS IN FAVOUR OF THE PROJECT

- (1) It is pointed out that some objectors have made the

contention that 6 000-8 000 motivated objections to the project were submitted. This contention appears to be highly debatable and is apparently based upon petitions against the project which, according to the City Council contain approximately 5 935 names (on some of the pages of these petitions only names and addresses appear, but no signatures). The fact of the matter is that the City Council only received approximately 150 written submissions opposed to the project of which some were not motivated and appeared in a standard printed form. In many instances separate letters of objection from married couples and other interested parties were written in their personal capacities. Much emphasis by the objectors was also placed on the contention that alternative land, such as that belonging to the South African Transport Services, should be utilised for the development of the project. In this respect it should however be pointed out that it is not the Administration's function, where an application for a particular site has been received, to consider alternative sites with a view to requesting the owner to submit a similar application. The Administration's function is rather to consider the application before it with a view to either approving or refusing it.

(b) (ii) The Administrator's comments on the representations were that all the relevant objections will be investi-

gated and taken into account when the merits of the application are considered. Normally, correspondence debating objections are not entered into with objectors. In view, however, of the nature and extent of the representations received, various meetings were arranged before a decision on the project was taken, for example

— A group of businessmen from East London were received by the MEC, Mr Schoeman on 4 August 1987

— The Chairman of various school committees were received by the MEC on 3 November 1987

— Representatives from the following departments were received by the MEC on 3 December 1987

Cape Education Department
Hospitals Department
Provincial Roads Department
Planning Advisory Board
The developers and officials of the Provincial Administration,

All the relevant representations were thoroughly discussed during these meetings

Regarding the allegation of corruption, the complainants were advised to lodge their complaints with the Advocate-General, which was done. The Advocate-General, however, recommended that the Administrator appoint an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the allegations and this was also done. The commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Advocate W J Wagenaar, found that

— No proof of bribery of councillors could be furnished

— Specific meetings of the East London Town Council could not be considered to have been irregular

— The provisions of the Municipal Ordinance 20 of 1974 were not contravened

— Nothing untoward or irregular appeared in the Council's action regarding the sale of the land for the project in question, and

— The sentence which was passed on the particular Councillor did not disqualify him as Councillor in terms of section 25 of Ordinance 20 of 1974 and he was therefore entitled to vote in the Council. It may furthermore be mentioned that senior officials visited the site on more than three occasions and that Mr Schoeman, MEC, also visited the site twice

(2) Yes

(a) The following representations as mentioned in paragraph (1)(b)(i) above.

A (1) — (20)

D (1)

E (1) and (2)

F (1) — (16)

G (1) — (3)

H (1)

L

M

(b) A (1) on 3 August 1987 and 3 November 1987

A (2) — (7) on 21 November 1987

A (8) on 2 February 1988

A (9) on 16 October 1987

A (10) and (11) on 22 January 1988

A (12) — (20) on 30 March 1988

D (1) on 28 July 1987

E (1) and (2) on 12 August 1987

F (1) and (2) on 22 October 1987

F (3) — (12) on 4 November 1987

F (13) on 16 November 1987

F (14) on 14 December 1987

F (15) on 15 December 1987

F (16) on 6 January 1988

G (1) and (2) on 6 November 1987

G (3) on 14 December 1987

H (1) on 19 January 1988

L on 8 March 1988

M on 5 April 1988

Question standing over from Tuesday, 10 May 1988

Groote Schuur. use of former official residence

*21 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs †

(1) For what purpose is the former official residence Groote Schuur used at present,

(2) whether any decision has been taken on the future use of this residence, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what is this decision,

(3) whether (a) political parties and (b) other private organizations may make use of this residence, if so, (i) which (aa) political parties and (bb) categories of private organizations, (ii) for what purposes and (iii) on what conditions?

†THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

(1) The purpose for which the official residence Groote Schuur may be used, is laid down in the Rhodes' Will (Groote Schuur Devolution) Act, 1910. The State President has agreed that the residence may also be used for official functions and to house important guests of the State. Furthermore, visitors are allowed, on a controlled basis, to view the residence

(2) No. The use of this residence is regulated by the Rhodes Will (Groote Schuur Devolution) Act, 1910

(3) No

New Questions

Rail freight transport. rates
*1 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services have entered into contracts in terms of which fixed reduced rates for rail freight transport are offered to certain companies, if so, (a) what is the extent of these reductions in rates and (b) why have these rates been so reduced,

(2) whether these reduced rates have been offered to all freight forwarders, if not, why not?

BELTEL

Anatomy of failure

Two years into its commercial life, Beltel is beset by problems ranging from technical malfunctions to indifferent commitment. At one level, it seems that Beltel's technical requirements have stretched the Department of Posts and Telecommunication (P & T) to the limit of its ability. At another, it seems that the problems of adapting to a free enterprise system may be beyond its ability.

Whatever the reasons, Beltel is nowhere near realising its potential. Scheduled to start in January 1986, the commercial service actually began only in June that year and promptly gave users four months of "absolute catastrophe," resulting in the Post Office (PO) giving all information providers (IPs) a discount in belated recognition of the scope of the problem.

Many users cannot speak of the system without cursing, while a few still profess enthusiasm.

Compuwheels's Deon van Vuuren says "Beltel is making a correct effort to get the show on the road." He is anticipating a dramatic improvement. Fintel's Issy Bacher is very bullish and says "We put more information on Beltel than on any other information provider and we have no problems."

Fintel's success seems to be a rare exception to the general run of businesses which have tried to make a go of Beltel. Its admirably professional marketing (*FM* September 4 1987) is to that company's credit, but it is something of a black mark against the PO that Fintel had to market Beltel as well as its own services. This kind of effort wouldn't be necessary if Beltel was well run.

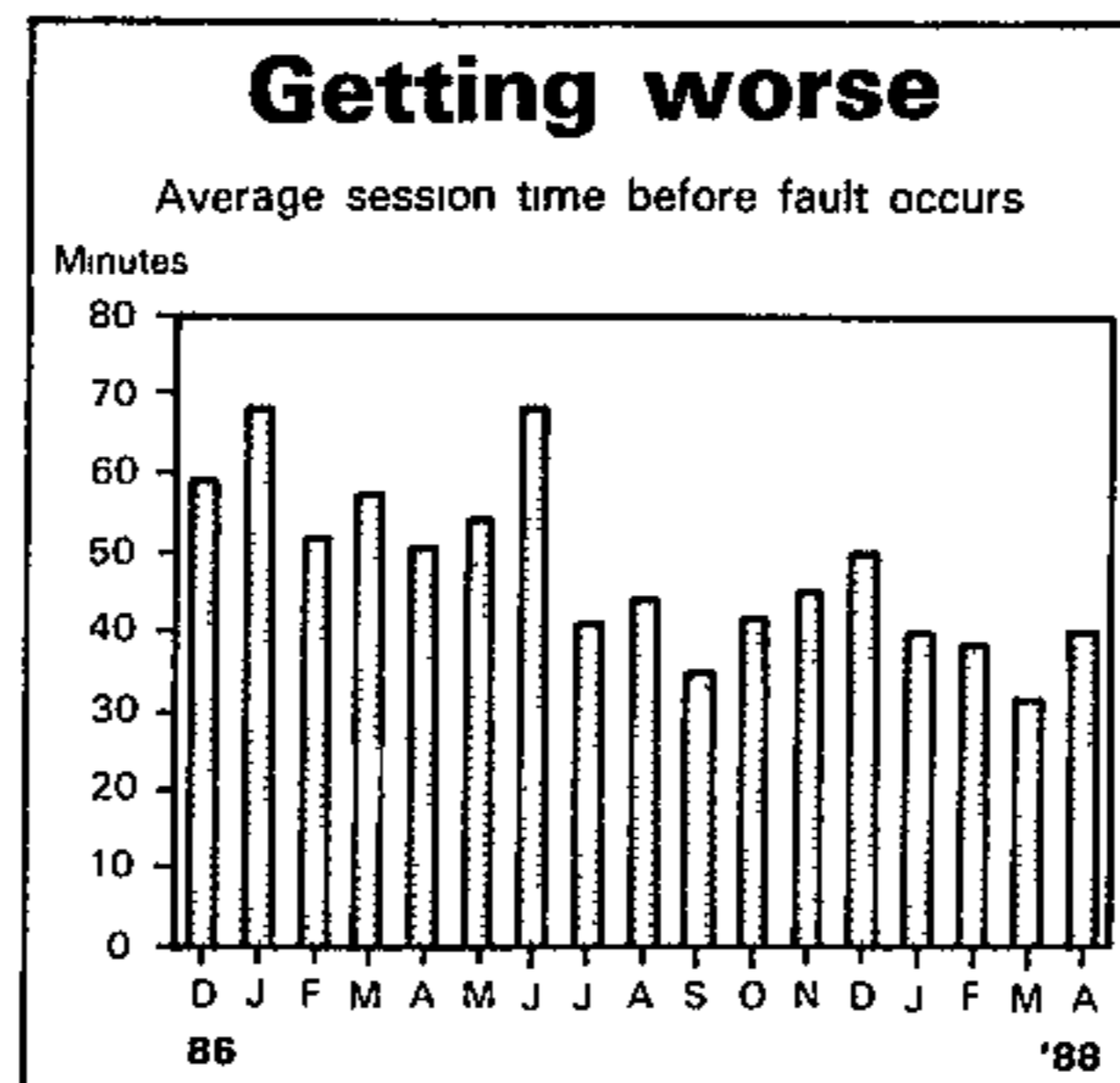
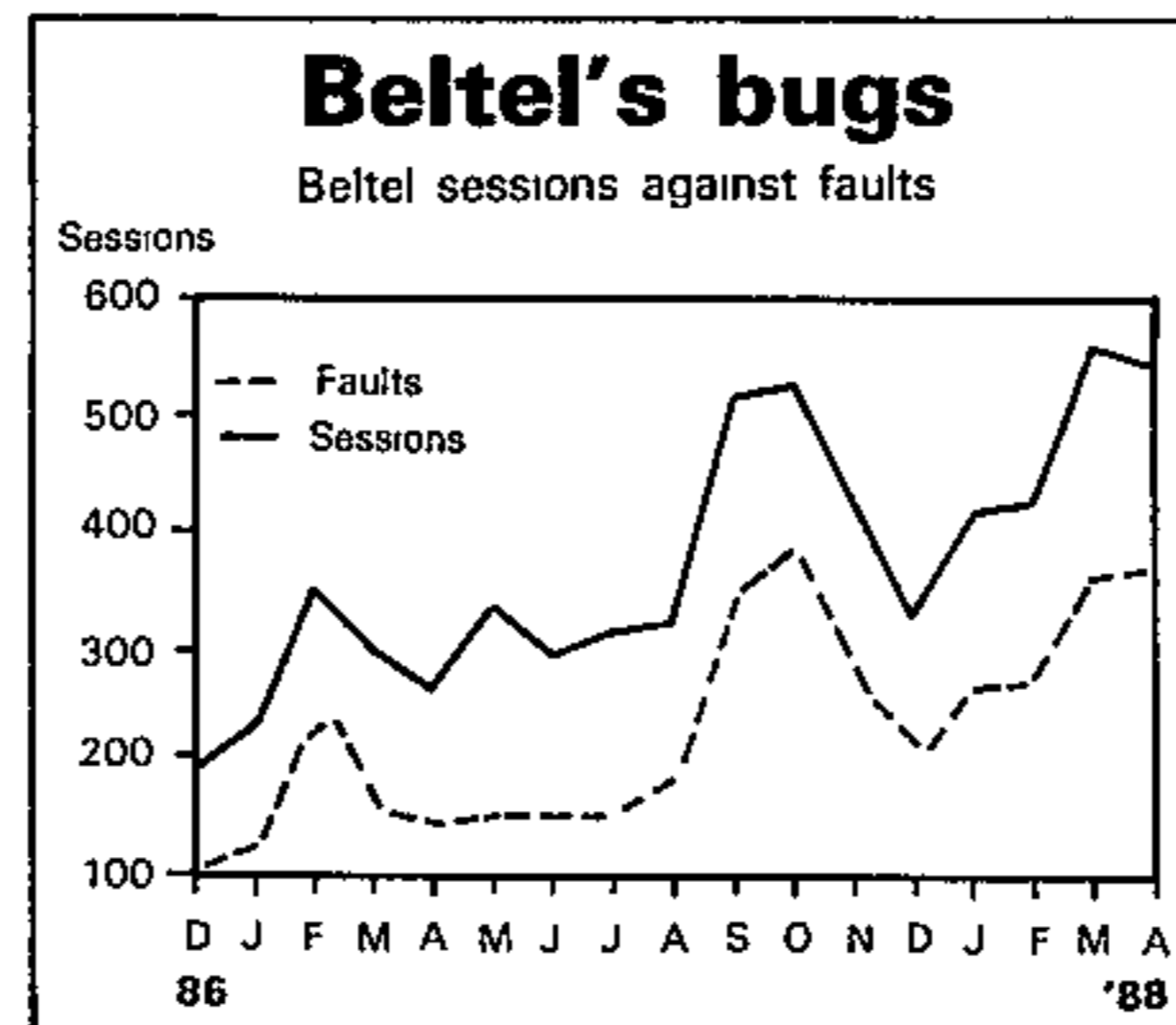
It is disturbing that some companies simply refuse to talk on the record because they fear retaliation by the PO. These mostly small firms are caught between a huge bureaucratic organisation, its ailing system and a sceptical consumer market. The general problem is that anyone unhappy with Beltel simply can't get a fair or consistent hearing. The PO is seen as being a law unto itself.

There is consensus that Beltel has the potential to provide a cheap and efficient national networking system. However, documents shown to the *FM* — which provide a typical record of Beltel's progress since the launch of the commercial service — indicate that the technical problems, far from being systematically identified and eliminated, have actually multiplied (see graphs).

The top graph shows that since inception, system faults have increased at roughly the same pace as usage by IPs — the more the system is used, the more the problems experienced. In addition, the bottom graph shows that the time gap between faults is narrowing. In January and June 1987, an informa-

tion input session lasted nearly 70 minutes before a fault occurred. In March 1988, a session lasted only 30 minutes before a fault occurred. If this trend continues as indicated, Beltel will one day crash completely.

In April, Elmdene, which updates information in the system on behalf of a number of significant IPs such as Times Media, SA Transport Services and the CSIR, experienced some 366 faults out of a total of some



544 sessions — that's a failure rate of more than 67%! Working under these conditions must be well nigh impossible and more especially so because this company uses Beltel for about 14 hours a day.

Users report that problems experienced include the reappearance of deleted information, screens collapsing after being called up, the loss of information from databases, information "sticking" for long periods while in editing mode, the reappearance of old information after it has been updated (thus necessitating re-editing of pages) and slow response times.

It is not surprising that a number of information providers no longer bother to update their frames and others, suffering from burnt fingers, have abandoned Beltel altogether.

Organisations using the system are caught between the public's poor perception of it,

the technical problems and a seemingly indifferent PO. In June 1986, there were 2 909 users. This user base grew to 6 615 in March this year, but official figures indicate waning interest among users and IPs alike. Elmdene's Mike Mortimer reckons a user base of 12 000 people would put Beltel on its feet. In essence, he says, the problem is one of under-use.

By contrast, the French Minitel system, while not perfect, has experienced the problem of overuse — its huge user base provides a platform for a wide variety of information and service providers. Aggressive marketing has put low-cost terminals all over France and resulted in affordable hardware. At present, Beltel terminals cost about R1 600 in SA — a lot for an average household to pay for a system with so many problems. The PO is looking at cheaper terminals, but whether this is appropriate in view of Beltel's performance so far is debatable.

From Beltel's inception, IPs say they experienced problems of communication with the PO over Beltel. The PO is responsible for the overall running of the system. A British company called SDL originally wrote and installed the software. In July 1987, its services were terminated, oddly enough at a point when the system was running at its best (see top graph). From December 1987, the PO gave the contract for software maintenance to a local firm, Datatrust. Judgment on the wisdom of these actions will have to be reserved until Datatrust has had time to bed itself in.

But why did the PO have to make that important change? And at that particular juncture? Software design and maintenance in a system like Beltel, or indeed any information system, is of paramount importance. IPs say that from the start, the PO did not supply important technical information, which caused endless and probably unnecessary problems. To have implemented an overspecified system like Beltel in a country with such widely distributed user centres as SA, and without proper technical backup, is surely a major error of judgment.

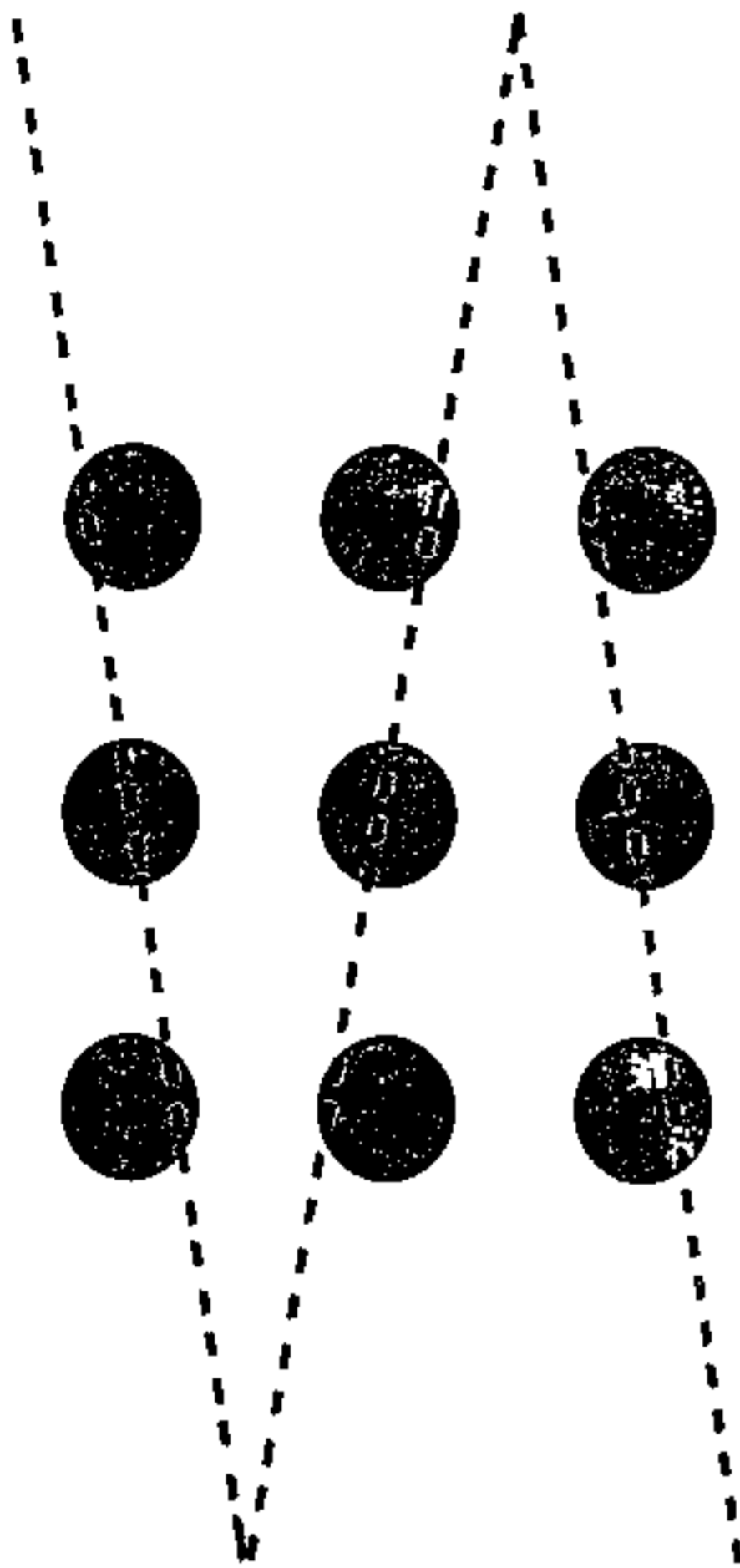
Beltel isn't even a truly coherent system. In fact, it is probably one of the most complicated systems of its kind in the world, composed as it is of three separate parts, namely Cept, Prestel and ASCII. This concoction only came about after the PO rejected an offer by General Electric for a Prestel look-alike system for some R4.5m and went for a Cept system, costing R7m, that had to be modified because it was found to be inappropriate.

To then compound this with apathetic marketing efforts is evidence of profound

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misjudgment It won't do for the PO to point to private marketing efforts as an excuse for the lack of marketing effort on its part, because whenever private users of Beltel have asked for official support for their marketing effort, there hasn't been any, except for a belated admission that such lack of support was shortsighted It's one thing to give an abused user a discount, it's another to woo an apathetic public into using a system falling into increasing disrepute

It is ironic that the SABC's Teledata may end up competing head-on with Beltel The SABC says this isn't likely as the two systems complement one another and differ in the speed and type of news which they carry, but the prospect is there In this age of "economic reform" does SA really need two State-owned behemoths doing battle for a service of debatable necessity in the first place?

In the final analysis, the PO — and indeed the government — needs to re-examine its whole approach to the development and application of technology The PO should be responsible for the telecommunications infrastructure and should leave value-added services, such as videotex, electronic mail (*FM* April 22) and, most important, sales and installation of telephone services, to the private sector Only once such services are freed from stultifying bureaucratic control will they start to meet the pent-up demand and, as a direct consequence, begin to exert the multiplier effect that has been such a notable feature of those economies which have deregulated and privatised

Invited to comment on the above, Deputy Postmaster General, Telecommunication, Jimmy Taylor, replies "It is unfortunate that the *FM* has once again seen fit to portray the PO as a bureaucratic and uncaring organisation Yes, Beltel has had more than its fair share of problems, but so have other videotex systems around the world Prestel, launched in the mid-Seventies, has just recently become profitable and now faces an assured future Bildschermtext, developed jointly by the Deutsche Bundespost and TBM, also had a traumatic and costly birth, but is now gaining increasing support In the UK and Europe, the decision was taken to establish videotex on a national level rather than to leave it wholly to private enterprise It is claimed that the mixed success achieved with videotex in the US is due mainly to the fragmentation of the market arising from the development of private systems"

Beltel users can rest assured, he says, that the PO will not shed its responsibilities. "Videotex is important to SA and whoever the players may ultimately be, P & T has a role to play"

On other points Taylor says.

□ SDL was contracted to provide a working system This did not materialise and only after successive follow-up operations were some of the problems eliminated Because SDL is not represented in SA and support from overseas is difficult, it was decided to

appoint a new software house Datatrust was selected from among a number of software houses which tendered,

□ Teledata is not interactive There are no service providers and the database of 100 pages is small compared with the 40 000 pages on Beltel,

□ The PO has conducted a first-hand survey of videotex services in the UK and Europe. The survey team's report is being studied to determine how best this service can be promoted to the benefit of SA,

□ Only by distributing terminals on a large scale can the price be reduced to R600 or possibly less "So long as the supply of terminals is left to private sector competition, there will be no prospect of obtaining a low cost terminal," and

□ The PO became involved in value-added services for the simple reason that the financial viability of telecommunications undertakings will depend increasingly on these services rather than on traditional services ■

STOCKBROKING

Mine of information

A computerised system for forecasting gold mine scenarios is being developed for Johannesburg stockbroker Davis Borkum Hare (DBH) It will give the firm's clients instant forecasts calculated according to a variety of models using information such as quarterly earnings for the life of a mine, predicted dividends and short-, medium- and long-term share values and rankings Currently, a client could wait for up to two weeks for such a forecast

DBH gold mining analysts Dave Giese says rankings can be calculated on a net present value basis, an internal rate of return basis and a present value to share price ratio He believes the system will be one of the most sophisticated ever developed for use in the stock market

Frans Barnard, GM of Hitep, the company which is developing the system under a 20-month contract, says special development tools which are not yet generally available in SA were used to create the system. It is scheduled to be fully commissioned in August, when DBH will be able to combine the model — containing information on all gold mines — simultaneously with other economic scenarios

"The system is extremely flexible, giving us the potential to create unlimited permutations of different scenarios and models without the need for further external consulting," says Giese "This means we can provide our clients with forecasts for any gold mine in any possible economic scenario at very short notice Different scenarios can be weighted according to probability to provide the most accurate forecast possible In addition, the dividend flows of mines can be fed into the portfolios of investment holding companies to calculate their earnings and hence forecast dividends" ■

HANSAARD

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

261

1165

Pietermaritzburg, mixed residential areas

1165 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

804 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether his Department is taking any precautions to prevent listening devices from being fixed to telephone lines at telephone exchanges, if not, why not, if so, what precautions,

(2) whether any incidents of this nature occurred at telephone exchanges under his control over the past five years, if so, (a) how many, (b) where and (c) when?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) Yes Strict access control and security measures are in force at telephone exchanges to prevent unauthorised persons from gaining access to exchange equipment In addition, constant observation is maintained and inspections carried out in telephone exchanges by supervisory personnel to prevent abuses,

(2) as far as is known, no, (a), (b) and (c) fall away

Bloekombos: survey

1154 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any officials of his Department or the Cape Provincial Administration (a) inspected and/or (b) conducted a survey of Bloekombos, near Kraaifontein, on or about 17 May 1988, if so, for what purpose?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he furnished the following information

(a) No
(b) No

(1) Whether it is intended to proclaim an area within the Pietermaritzburg magisterial district as a mixed residential area, if so, what progress has been made in this regard,

(2) whether arrangements have been made to market this project, if so, (a) by whom and (b) on what basis was this decision made?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No Existing legislation does not make provision for "mixed residential areas"

(2) (a) and (b) fall away

Committee: financing

1170 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether his Department is involved in financing a certain committee in Pretoria, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what amount was made available for this purpose during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) what (i) is the name and (ii) are the aims and objects of this committee?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No, my Department is not involved in the financing of the Committee

Listening device to telegraph pole

1184 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether it is possible for a listening device to be affixed to a telegraph pole for the purpose of listening to calls made to and from a specific number without the authority of his Department, if so,

Hansard

(2) whether, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, his Department has taken any steps against unauthorized persons indulging in this practice, if so, (a) (i) on how many occasions and (ii) with what results and (b) (i) in terms of what statutory provisions were these steps taken and (ii) what are the penalties for contraventions of this nature,

(3) whether his Department is taking any precautions to eliminate or minimize this practice, if so, what precautions?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) Yes, but only in those cases where the premises of a specific client are served from a distribution point mounted on top of a telephone pole,

(2) no, since no such cases have been brought to attention,

(3) yes, in so far that technical staff visiting premises for maintenance and other purposes are continually on the alert for any unauthorised attachments to and other forms of tampering with departmental installations. Due to the large number of distribution points it is obviously not possible to physically safeguard each one. It should be mentioned that in terms of Section 107 of the Post Office Act (Act 44 of 1958) a person who attaches a listening device to a telephone line in the manner described by the honourable member, makes himself guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R200,00 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Development on 3 March 1983, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

My Department does not possess any houses for sale to Blacks

Permanent Force: staff complement

1258 Mr J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Defence +

Whether he will furnish information on the staff complement of the Permanent Force, if not why not, if so, how many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians were members of the Permanent Force on 31 December 1982, 31 December 1983, 31 December 1984, 31 December 1985, 31 December 1986, 31 December 1987 and 1 May 1988, respectively?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No. It is policy not to divulge personnel strengths

African languages spoken in Cape Province

1262 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) What African languages other than Xhosa are spoken in the Cape Province, (b) how many Africans speaking these other languages reside in the Cape Province and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(a)	(b) 322 660 of which
Zulu	6 647
Swazi	504
South Ndebele	286
North Ndebele	273
North Sotho	2 558
South Sotho	31 865
Tswana	214 013
Tsanga	775
Venda	136
Other languages not separately specified	65 603
(c) Population Census 6 May 1980.	

1213 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many houses had been sold to Blacks by his Department under the State housing sale announced by the then Minister of Community

Hansard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Aliens employed illegally

872 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

With reference to his reply to Question No 26 on 8 March 1988, (a) how many aliens were employed illegally by each of the 32 persons convicted of this offence, (b) from what country did each of these aliens come, (c) how long had each alien been in South Africa and (d) what was the penalty imposed on each of the convicted persons?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) to (c) The information is not readily available in the Department

(d) In my reply to Question No 26 of 5 March 1988 I indicated that 32 employers were convicted of the offences concerned. After the records had been examined to obtain the information regarding the penalties, it, however, appeared that 30 employers were convicted in this regard. The penalties which were imposed, are as follows

1 employer was convicted, cautioned and discharged

2 employers each paid R150 admission of guilt

2 employers each paid R250 admission of guilt

10 employers each paid R300 admission of guilt

7 employers each paid R600 admission of guilt

1 employer paid R1 000 admission of guilt

1 employer paid R1 200 admission of guilt

1 employer was sentenced to R100 or 50 days' imprisonment suspended for 3 years

1 employer was sentenced to R250 or 75

days' imprisonment

1 employer was sentenced to R1 000 or 6 months' imprisonment suspended for 5 years

1 employer was sentenced to R1 000 or 12 months' imprisonment suspended for 5 years

1 employer was sentenced to R2 000 or 12 months' imprisonment of which R1 500 or 9 months' imprisonment was suspended for 5 years

1 employer was sentenced to R2 000 or 2 years' imprisonment suspended for 5 years

Death sentence

1008 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

(1) (a) How many people were sentenced to death in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) in respect of the persons so sentenced in each of these years, (i) how many persons were refused leave to appeal, (ii) how many sentences were altered or reduced by the Appellate Division, (iii) how many convictions were reversed by the Appellate Division, (iv) how many sentences were commuted by the State President, (v) how many persons were executed and (vi) how many persons were defended by *pro Deo* counsel at trial or appeal,

(2) whether consideration is being given to reviewing the grounds on which the death penalty may be imposed, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether consideration is being given to providing more experienced senior counsel in respect of *pro Deo* defence, if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a)	(b)
1983 — 182	1983 — 122
1984 — 168	
1985 — 189	
1986 — 207	
1987 — 248	

117188 Star #7188

Major reform on way at Post Office

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By Frank Jeans

The Post Office is poised to become big business oriented next year

And on the way is a streamlining of the present set-up based on the findings of a private sector-assisted financial task group aimed at breaking away from the present functional management system

These assurances were made by the Postmaster General, Mr JH. de Vilhiers, at a South Africa-Britain Trade Association (Sabrita) lunch in Johannesburg yesterday

"A major reform necessary for the Post Office is the reorganisation to transform it into an enterprise operating on business principles with return on capital and cost-related tariffs as norms," he said

"Another phase will be

to amend the legislation of the Post Office to make possible the implementation of control structures, possibly similar to those at Eskom, consisting of a board of control and a management board"

SEPARATION

Also envisaged is the division of the present undertaking into separate unrelated undertakings

such as postal and savings services on the one hand and telecommunications on the other

"The third phase contemplated is the creation of suitable profit-making and tax-paying business undertakings in which the State and the private sector will be shareholders," said Mr De Vilhiers

The Postmaster General left no doubt about the giant business potential

of the Post Office

Total fixed assets are now standing at about R7,3 billion and in the past five years, capital expenditure rose by more than 65 percent from R958 million to an estimated R1,6 billion in this financial year

Phone number created for bomb situations

267 Municipal Reporter *Star 7/7/88*

The telephone number 10111 — "ten, eleven one" — for any emergency bomb situation in Johannesburg is to be widely publicised throughout the city following the Ellis Park blast.

At a press conference yesterday,

deputy mayor Mr David Neppe urged the public to memorise the number as if it were their own

"This police emergency number is manned 24 hours a day and will be posted in all municipal buildings to imprint it on the public's memory," he said

We'll pay to catch ²⁶⁷ cable thieves — PO

star 1577
By Tim Cohen

The Department of Posts and Telecommunications has recommitted itself to paying rewards to anyone who forwards information about the theft of telephone cables. This follows a spate of copper wire thefts on the Reef.

The department has also appealed for public support in combating the theft of underground telephone cables, which cost over R300 000 in the 1986/7 financial year.

In the past three weeks there have been three thefts of underground cables which have resulted in over 6 000 telephones being cut.

A spokesman for the department said last night that the loss of revenue was bad enough, but the department was also concerned about the inconvenience the public experienced when their phones were cut for no apparent reason.

The rewards the department is offering will depend on the nature and circumstances of the theft. A R400 reward is offered to anyone forwarding information regarding public telephone vandalism, the spokesman said.

Post Office aims for faster service

Star Pretoria Correspondent 15/7/82

The Post Office is to speed up its counter services with a multimillion rand sophisticated computer system, and Pretoria is the first city to benefit.

Computerised sales terminals have been used on an experimental basis at Strijdom Square post office for the past three months, and the Postmaster General, Mr Johann de Villiers, has now given the go-ahead for computer sales points to be introduced at all major post offices countrywide.

A total of 570 terminals has been ordered in the current financial year and the first will be delivered within weeks to the Church Square office, Sunnyside and Arcadia in Pretoria, and major post offices in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Maritzburg and Bloemfontein, with Durban following as soon as possible.

TELEBANK LINK 267

The system will be implemented in phases. At first, terminals will be able to do only the functions now performed manually on cash registers with a few additional functions. In phase two, Telebank will be linked to the system, and further counter transactions computerised. Later phases will see the total computerisation of post office service functions.

A spokesman for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications said the Strijdom Square experiment had shown how the more than 50 different counter procedures were simplified.

Final cost could not be determined at this stage, but the computerisation of counters is expected to run into millions of rands.

The computer terminal has proved very easy to master — at Strijdom Square, staff did a brief course — and it is a boon to staff who have used it.

The spokesman said the benefits of the computerisation programme would be felt throughout the post office as paper work was reduced, fewer mistakes made, and efficiency generally increased.

BUSINESS TIMES SURVEYS BELTEL

French videotex route the one SA could take

FRANCE is probably the most advanced country in videotex — it has installed millions of terminals. Analysts believe that the route taken by France is the one South Africa should follow.

But what many people do not realise is that the French service did not burgeon because of a need for videotex, but for reliable telephone directory information.

The authorities had to have a better way to give directory information. To force the public to use the service, they issued free terminals. The problem they were faced with was that the terminal would have to be simple, user friendly and have appeal.

Gabriel Celli, senior deputy director of Beltel and Telegraphs says: "At the time the UK had videotex, the French decided to go videotex because it was widely available and people were used to the terminals."

"They then found they had a base of customers which would be easy to exploit — and they did. Because of the large population in France, the authorities found it could be valuable to persuade industry to come in and offer its services on the system."

"We do not have the same problem that the French did. Our problem is videotex, but this does not mean that we cannot use the French solution," says Dr Celli.

"We investigated the French system and indications are that it would work for South Africa, although we would have to adapt certain factors, such as resources."

Dr Celli says certain services on the French system, such as home shopping, would not be viable in SA. South Africans like to go shopping and it is something of a social event."

Dr Celli says videotex is also popular in the UK.

Free terminals

In the early 1980s, France had about 6-million telephone subscribers when its Post Office embarked on a project to increase the number to 25-million in 10 years. To meet this target, the Post Office had to install more than a million telephones a year, making its printed telephone directories not only expensive but almost useless.

Switzerland, which has a similar telephone system to SA in terms of numbers, has also introduced a public access telephone directory on its videotex and is introducing low-cost terminals.

Although no details are known about the recommendations that the SA Post Office delegation drew up after its return from Europe, there is strong speculation that they will not only include provision for low-cost terminals but the implementation of a directory service on Beltel.

Telephone directories are installed on a computer database and sources say it would be relatively simple to transfer them to Beltel.

Swiss similar

Gabriel Celli... home shopping off the list

THE number of gateways in the Beltel videotex network is listed at 38, but analysts predict that this is the area in which the system will expand most.

Although it is a common term in the videotex industry, many people do not know the definition of a gateway.

Paddy Hill, of Information Network Services, explains: "A gateway to Beltel is a connection through normal communication lines to what is called an external computer which allows the Beltel user — providing he has the authority and access — to go through Beltel and access data, or process applications on that external computer."

Dr Celli says that when France launched its Minitel videotex system, part of the operation was aimed at boosting its electronics industry.

"The best they achieved in the electronics sector was the employment of about 2 000 people," says Dr Celli. "But they have more than 22 000 people involved in information technology."

That is where the French have benefited. "They can now export information technology and make money from it. Also, before they started (with Minitel) most of France's information technology came from the US. It is of strategic importance for them that they are now independent."

"I am not saying that we can achieve this to the same extent as the French, but we should be able to achieve it to some degree."

"There is a lot of videotex software expertise in SA and some people are exporting Beltel software."

"The potential is there," says Dr Celli.

All about markets

AS the race heats up for dominance in the financial analysis side of Beltel, subscribers are being offered more services for their rand

With several information providers (IPs) vying for a slice of the investment market, international services are also being offered on the videotex network.

The latest international service to be offered is Holcom Futures, introduced on Fintel last week, and offering advice on various world markets from coffee beans to tobacco.

"Beltel is tailor-made for financial information," says Fintel's Issy Bacher. "Holcom does its report and it is transmitted directly through to Fintel."

Holcom is only one of many financial services offered on the system, says Dr Bacher. "On the international scene, Fintel is also linked to the Dow Jones Index which can be accessed by any of our subscribers."

He says his company sells the service by conducting seminars which draw an average of 300 people in the major centres.

"The only way to get people on to the system is to show them what you can offer. You can't merely go in and talk about videotex. You have a service that will give them all the information they may want, and at a price they can afford."

Mr Mortimer started his winning ways in 1984 with a database for the Capri Hotel. The following year he shared the award with Transvaal Totalisator Board design.

Last year he was awarded the trophy for the Computer database.

Mr Hill is believes that gateways hold the key to Beltel's success.

"Gateways are the only way that Beltel can expand the number of users and therefore become economic."

"There have to be a number of IPs that provide information that these users want to access. The easiest way is to provide a gateway through Beltel to a computer where this information resides."

Other examples are gateways in financial analysis services allowing access to portfolio management and share ordering applications through Beltel — both of which can be done from home with a terminal.

Mr Hill says INS provides a gateway service for various IPs and SPs on Beltel.

"Apart from services such as these, we have packages that offer advice on whether to buy or sell shares. They are based on relative strengths company reports on major players in the market and advice from analysts."

"We try to give people a number of different views."

The full Fintel service costs R1 150 a year and the annual subscription for prices only is R475.

"People want to know what they can do with their shares. There is not much more we can do to give investors information so quickly and so clearly."

INS provides up-to-date shipping information on both ports and ASCII standards.

Mr Mortimer started his winning ways in 1984 with a database for the Capri Hotel. The following year he shared the award with Transvaal Totalisator Board design.

Last year he was awarded the trophy for the Computer database.

At present, closed user groups — that have to pay a subscription fee before they can access the information in some of them may not be confidential, it is a valuable commodity.

"Closed user groups are essential on Beltel," says Matcoim Dunkeld, chairman of Sava. "Nobody will put confidential client information on the system if there is the risk of the 'User groups are meat and drink to Beltel'."

Paddy Hill of Information Network Services, says it is the decision of the owner of information as to how he wants to display it.

"It is the prerogative of the owner of that data. If the facts are of value to someone in making a business decision, then the owner will not wish to give the information for free."

"Therefore, there will always be a need for closed user groups. The normal way for someone to get access to this kind of information would be to pay a subscription fee."

Mr Hill agrees with Dr Gabriel Celli that more information should be available to the public.

"The public may pay a frame fee for information about hotel bookings, for instance. Facts that are available to the public, but not easily obtained, should be provided."



Issy Bacher... efficiency for investors

Another winner

MIKE Mortimer, director of Software, has been presented with the South African Videotex Association's award for the best-designed videotex database for 1987.

This is the fourth time in a row Mr Mortimer has won the award.

His winning design is a database for Robertson's Publications called 'Transportex'.

It provides up-to-date shipping information on both ports and ASCII standards.

Mr Mortimer started his winning ways in 1984 with a database for the Capri Hotel. The following year he shared the award with Transvaal Totalisator Board design.

Last year he was awarded the trophy for the Computer database.

Gateways hold the key to success

"Beltel is a series of flat files and data. The data have to be updated all the time. But with a gateway, you have an external computer on which the data are updated."

Numerous gateways are available through Beltel, such as Standard Bank's, which allows the user to do home or office banking. These facilities can only be used through a gateway.

Other examples are gateways in financial analysis services allowing access to portfolio management and share ordering applications through Beltel — both of which can be done from home with a terminal.

Mr Hill says INS provides a gateway service for various IPs and SPs on Beltel.

Closed groups vital element

THE need for valuable information on Beltel cannot be disputed, but the opening of closed user groups to all and sundry is not the answer.

At present, closed user groups — that have to pay a subscription fee before they can access the information in some of them may not be confidential, it is a valuable commodity.

"Closed user groups are essential on Beltel," says Matcoim Dunkeld, chairman of Sava. "Nobody will put confidential client information on the system if there is the risk of the 'User groups are meat and drink to Beltel'."

Business decision

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(267)



Johan Schoeman finds out about the 12 services offered on AutoBel

Financial services gain a following

BANKING services are one of the most popular features on Beltel. If Standard Bank's AutoBel is any indication, their popularity is set to soar.

Several financial institutions offer services on Beltel — Nedbank introduced its last week But AutoBel is one of the most popular

Although it is not known how many subscribers use the system — users need not register with the bank — figures for June indicate that more than 27 000 transactions were carried out on the personal banking service

Requirements

A Standard Bank spokesman says that to carry out transactions on AutoBel, a client has to subscribe to Beltel and receive his mail number and password

"Thereafter, all the client needs is his Autocard or Mastercard and his secret code (pin), and the whole range

of services on AutoBel is available" All Beltel users can access Standard Bank's financial information pages, but AutoBel bank offers 12 different services to the card holder They range from a one-line provisional statement, inter-account transfers and third-party payments to sending a letter to the branch manager

Education

The user friendliness of Beltel has proved a boon to financial institutions which have battled to overcome the fear that much of the public has for computer equipment

"More and more people seem to be accepting the concept of banking through Beltel," says the spokesman. "It is a process of education, of evolution, and many now regard electronic banking as a necessity because it is so convenient.

"They have seen it for the past five years or so and now realise that it works The younger generation is more computer literate."

The ease with which transactions can be carried out on AutoBel is illustrated by third-party payments

The user selects from which account he wants to pay his bill — current or savings — and he is then given a profile of his accounts If, for example, he wants to pay his electricity bill, he selects the municipality using the terminal keys The system will then verify the account for final confirmation and at the touch of another key, the funds are transferred

"The user can get a screen print out of the transaction from the system so that he has a paper copy of the transaction," says the spokesman

Third-party payments are proving popular on AutoBel, says the spokesman "If a customer wants to pay someone who is not on the system, it is a simple procedure to sign him on

"The customer has only to type in the relevant details, such as name and bank account number

"The system allows the user to have more than 3 000 beneficiaries on the system," the spokesman says.

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WHEN dealing in shares on the JSE, getting information as speedily as possible can often mean the difference between making a profit, increasing it, or incurring a loss.

Getting share prices and being able to analyse them on your computer within hours of the close of JSE trading can be done through Datashare and the Beltel videotex network

Datashare, which was acquired by MBM Information Systems this year, enables investors to download more than 900 share prices from Beltel to their own systems and analyse them. They are able to make their buy or sell decisions by the time the JSE opens the following morning

Compressed

Managing director Derek Kreunen says Datashare complements share movement technical analysis packages, such as Wen and Indexia, making the information provided by these packages more relevant

"The problem up to now has been time. Days could be lost if one had to wait for the morning newspapers to get the previous day's prices, load all 900 shares manually, analyse their performance and only then start to take advantage of the information

"Datashare compresses the data on the network and more than 900 share prices can be downloaded in about two minutes. This would normally take the user up to 15 minutes"

Quick facts for share dealing

By Mark Davison

Mr Kreunen says Datashare provides more than share prices

"We have added other information, such as currency exchange rates, BA rates and foreign indicators which are put on the network through Beltel"

Information is also available daily on happenings in the market — suspensions, share splits and new shares. A total of 21 days' history is also stored on the system

"Once a client is on the network, we provide the software which will retrieve the information and download it to his computer. The service costs R55 a month and about R500 for a modem"

Interactive

Mr Kreunen says the Beltel network is used solely for the retrieval of information

"The client does not have to flip through pages of information. The software runs and what you see is the net result. The user can also have 80-



Derek Kreunen ... more than the latest JSE prices

column display on his PC as opposed to the 40 on Beltel

"The system is a lot more interactive than Beltel"

The decision to run Datashare through Beltel instead of a more traditional network was due to economics, Mr Kreunen says

"Beltel is inexpensive and has national accessibility. You can access it for the price of a local telephone call — 14c — and it can handle several calls concurrently

"We have more than 1 000 users and there is no way anyone can provide a network as inexpensive as

Beltel for this number of users" The firm investigated the possible use of a gateway for the system, but it was not feasible

October crash

At present, most users of the system are private investors, says Mr Kreunen, but several institutions and companies are interested

"After the October share crash we found a shift in the profile of investors from the ordinary man out to make quick money to the chap who realised that it was no longer sufficient to put money in — you have to manage that cash. We found a lot of movement from these people to technical analysis so that they can manage their money"

The JSE's response to Datashare has been favourable. "It is happy because we supply an infrastructure that it cannot. Many people have personal computers, but the JSE has not been able to address them

"We are looking after this market at affordable prices. This is an important function for trading of shares on the JSE"



Trench work... Post Office technicians Farouk Ahmad (centre) and Hendrik Nkomo.

Picture ROBERT BOTHA

267 B/day 21/7/88

Dead phones affect market

DIANNA GAMES and KAY TURVEY

AS HUNDREDS of people in Diagonal Street's First National House and the JSE building sought alternative ways of conducting business yesterday, Post Office workers sat in a nearby trench reconnecting the buildings' 1 800 severed telephone lines.

The lines were accidentally cut at a construction site on the corner of Pritchard and Diagonal Streets.

Some lines were reconnected late yesterday, but it was unlikely others would be fixed before midday today.

The no-phone situation at the JSE stopped many private investors from talking to the market, which rallied on a stronger gold price.

The absence of private clients subdued activity and distorted the market. Brokers were unsure whether the restrained trading resulted from the slide in Tokyo, or from the lack of small investor participation.

Institutional trade was largely unaffected, as pension funds and insurance companies have direct communication with the JSE floor.

utilised Beltel videotext service. Such an exercise would benefit education, the PO and manufacturers of low-cost videotext terminals.

The BEA has established a working group to promote a general awareness of the benefits of using appropriate technology in education and expects to spend R120 000 on the first phase of its campaign. To date, four companies have committed themselves to the project — ISM, ICL, Tedex and Softcover Software — and he believes that at least another four will be joining soon.

"The companies which have come in have jointly agreed to invest in a programme to create increasing awareness of the potential for technology in education and they are not just talking about computers, but any technology from broadcast to the use of networked and stand-alone interactive teaching media," says Wood.

He quickly knocks on the head any idea that the companies have joined the group solely for gain. "The pecuniary advantages, if there are any, will be long term. The companies realised that unless someone makes an investment now, we won't see any real progress this century."

Wood believes that a State investment now of about R100m and the establishment of a government working group to investigate the hardware and software needs and how to go about implementing the use of technology for the benefit of education could see tangible benefits emerge within five years.

The main aim of the BEA's campaign, due to be launched in September, is to assist government and education authorities in recognising the potential which exists for overcoming an otherwise almost insurmountable problem. The organisers hope to make schools, parents and the public more conversant with educational technology.

"As an employing industry we are concerned about the output of the education system and we believe the education crisis is growing more serious. This is borne out by all kinds of research, which always produces shortfall statistics with lots of naughts on the end. We are worried, too, about the quality of many existing teachers and believe the only way out of the mess is to increasingly develop and use technology for education. That, in the case of computers, means using computers to teach children rather than teaching children about computers."

"Some of the blame for lack of impetus rests with the information technology industry," he notes. "There is a great deal of selfishness and the industry itself is responsible for some of the confusion which exists in educational circles," he says.

While critical of companies which make claims that cannot be substantiated, he says: "I am less concerned about pointing fingers than I am about establishing a national forum into which industry energies, educational energies and State energies can be channelled in order to find solutions to the education crisis. If this happens, I believe we can make tremendous strides."

EDUCATION

Playtime is over

With a little imagination, SA could lead the world in using technology as an effective tool for teaching schoolchildren. In doing so, it would go a long way towards solving the growing education crisis.

Two things that are needed to make this happen, says Business Equipment Association (BEA) executive director Les Wood, are cohesive policy and financial commitment from the State.

Typical of the innovation he envisages is the possible piggybacking of education applications on the Post Office's (PO) under-



Les Wood ... wants State to spend R100m now

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Post Office on eve of major developments, says Stoffel

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PRETORIA — The Post Office was on the eve of major developments and comprehensive changes which would make great demands on its financial management, Communications Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

Opening a meeting of senior Post Office officials, he said a sound capital structure and effective management were prerequisites for the re-organisation and restructuring of the

GERALD REILLY

Post Office into business units. Big changes were also envisaged in the financial markets, which would make great demands on management.

Botha referred to the changes already taking place in banks, building societies and other financial institutions.

Botha disclosed that the operational surplus of R38m originally budgeted for in 1987-88 had been increased to no less than R452m.

During the past financial year, Botha said, 331 839 additional telephone lines had been added to the automatic switching network — a growth of 10,8%, the biggest increase on record.

Mail volumes exceeded 2-billion items a year "but the financial loss on the postal service remains a source of concern".

It was unlikely postal rates would be able to rise in the foreseeable future to a level which would offset the loss.

However, a marketing strategy was being planned to attract additional postal business, and efforts were being made to eliminate or reduce uneconomic services and practices.

the coming into existence

R B G I S T R

Hawanda

Hawanda

the past 10 years, if so, (a) what aspects in respect of each such department and organizational component and (b) when in each case,

(2) whether such privatisation has resulted in financial gain to the State, if so, what steps were taken in respect of the funds so gained?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

(1) Privatisation in the form of farming out of work has been taking place for many years over a wide spectrum of government functions. Complete details are not available. Since the Government's privatisation program was launched during December 1985, the following activities have been privatised in full

(a) (i) The grading of butter and cheese by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing was ceased and is at present being undertaken by the dairy industry

(ii) The regulating of cotton standards by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing was handed over to the Cotton Board

(iii) The Department of Transport entered into agreements with two consortiums for the con-

struction and maintenance of certain roads for a period of 25 years and to run these as toll roads

(b) (i) 1 January 1987
(ii) 1 November 1987
(iii) 22 and 25 March 1988

(2) As no assets have been alienated, there was no financial gain. However, there was a reduction in operational costs and consequently a saving in expenditure to the State

Debt: long-term/short-term

1116 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications

(1) What was the total long-term and/or short-term debt of his Department as at the end of the (a) (i) 1982-83 and (ii) 1984-85 financial years and (b) latest specified financial year for which figures are available,

(2) How much of this debt in each such financial year was attributable to foreign exchange losses?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) The total long-term and short-term debt of the Department at book value at the end of the financial years indicated was as follows

	Long-term debt (Foreign and Domestic loans)	Short-term debt (Savings Bank Investments)
(a) (i) 1982/83	R 756 444 497	R1 781 994 617
(ii) 1984/85	R1 908 067 849	R2 129 003 713
(b) 1986/87	R2 971 527 041	R3 442 895 403

(2) None, since foreign exchange losses in the financial years in question were not financed from borrowed funds but from revenue and accounted for as financing costs

Public Service' salary levels

1131 Dr P W A MULDER asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation +

(1) (a) (i) How many persons in the Public Service, including all statutory institutions

(2) whether he will furnish particulars of the persons, excluding present ministers and

deputy ministers, who are at present remunerated at the said two levels, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are their names and (b) what posts are occupied by each of them?

THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

(1) (a) (i) (aa) and (bb) None
(ii) 1 May 1988

(b) Falls away
(2) (a) and (b) Fall away

Public relations/advertising consultants/agencies

1132 Dr P W A MULDER asked the Minister of Home Affairs +

Whether any division or directorate of his Department made use of external (a) public relations consultants, (b) public relations agencies, (c) advertising consultants and/or (d) advertising agencies in the 1987-88 financial year, if so, (i) for what projects, (ii) what total amount was spent on each project, (iii) what consultants and/or agencies were involved in each project and (iv) what procedure was followed in allocating these projects to agencies and/or consultants?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) to (d) No

Regional magistrates change to conditions of service

1178 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether his Department has permitted a change to be effected to the conditions of service of regional magistrates, if so, (a) what change, (b) when and (c) why,

(2) whether any (a) (i) complaints and/or (ii) charges have been laid, and/or (b) other steps have been taken, against his Department for permitting this change to be effected, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) whether he has at any stage given an undertaking to the regional magistrates in question, if so, what undertaking,

(4) whether he has honoured this undertaking, if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) to (4) It is the function of the Commission for Administration to make recommendations or give directions concerning the conditions of service of regional magistrates. There is however (and always has been) an ongoing exchange of communication between the Department, the officials for whom it is responsible and the Commission on conditions of service. The Department is not in a position to permit or not to permit changes in conditions of service. It is not possible to identify any issues to which the Honourable Member may be referring. If he can be more specific in his question, I will attempt to give him the information he requires

Tugela Ferry police station: convictions of offences

1186 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Justice +

(1) How many convictions were obtained in each of the latest specified five calendar years for which information is available, in respect of persons charged at the Tugela Ferry police station with (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide and (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm,

(2) (a) how many persons convicted of offences in each of these three categories, received heavier sentences than five years' imprisonment and (b) what were the sentences in each such case?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily available. To obtain the information all court records pertaining to the crimes concerned will have to be examined.

KTC area, progress in upgrading

1214 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 120 on 23 February 1987, any further progress has been made in the upgrading of the KTC area, if not, why not, if so what aspects of this upgrading (a) has been and (b) remained to be completed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

Govt department brings users down to earth

Backyard satellite TV dishes 'illegal'

By Sue Olswang

Backyard satellite TV users could face heavy fines or prison sentences of up to six months if the Department of Posts and Telecommunications decides to prosecute offenders in terms of sections of the Post Office Act and/or the Radio Act.

The department said that press reports had created the impression it was legal for people to erect and utilise private earth stations (satellite dishes) for the direct reception of television programmes from satellites in space.

A spokesman said such actions were illegal and contrary to the provisions of both the Post Office Act (Act 44 of 1958) and the Radio Act (Act 3 of 1952).

"Apart from the unauthorised erection of earth stations being an infringement of the rights of the Postmaster-General in terms of the provisions of Section 78 of the Post Office Act, such earth stations are also radio apparatus as defined by the Radio Act," the spokesman said.

"No person in South Africa may therefore possess, erect or operate an earth station unless he is in possession of a valid permit or licence that has been issued to him by the Postmaster-General as required by the Act.

"The Post Office does not wish to be unreasonable in its action but where unauthorised utilisation of earth stations comes to its notice, the department has no alternative but to take appropriate action against offenders to prevent such utilisation. Offenders may also be prosecuted."

The spokesman said in terms of the Radio Act offenders face a fine of R500 or a six month jail sentence if convicted. "Under the Post Office Act, their equipment may be sealed off or a daily R10 fine for each day from the date when the equipment should have been sealed off. In addition, the Post Office can also take possession of or destroy equipment or cut down services without compensation," the spokesman said.

He added that people already in pos-

session of satellite dishes could apply to the Postmaster-General for valid permits or licences.

While the Department said the use of private satellite dishes was illegal and offenders could face prosecution, satellite dish manufacturers claimed the laws prohibiting their use were "outdated" and needed amending.

Satellite dish manufacturer Mr Ray Smith, of Sandton, said the laws were promulgated in the 1950's or "long before satellite dishes were even dreamt of."

"The laws were drawn up without any vision of the future," he said.

"The use of private satellite dishes is totally acceptable in other countries like Britain and I fail to see why their use can't be accepted here too."

"One of the official fears may be that private users could tap onto telecommunications signals but that is virtually impossible with the type of dishes we install."

"Another fear is that users could transmit or re-diffuse signals but that is also virtually impossible with the dishes being used in this country."

Mr Smith said satellite dish manufacturers were now in touch with their attorneys to determine legal opinion on the matter.

"We do not believe the use of private satellite dishes is illegal. However, we do understand the Department of Post and Telecommunications' fears about their misuse."

"We have no objection to licensing regulations and enforced regular checks on installations to prevent users transmitting or re-diffusing signals but we do not want to see satellite dishes outlawed as illegal."

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S.S. Jones

STAMPED OUT?

Forty-cent biblical stamps which outraged the Jewish community are changing hands at hundreds of rands each — and their value is expected to "go through the roof".

The stamps bear the name of God in Hebrew and Greek. According to Jewish law, the name of God is so sacred that its printed form may not be mutilated or damaged in any way — as it would be if the stamps were franked.

The stamps evoked high indignation in Orthodox Jewish circles. The Post Office bowed to pressure from the Jewish community and withdrew the stamps a day before they were due to be issued.

Burnt
But an estimated 1,250 out of the original 1,750-million stamps made their way on to the market through post office mix-ups — and they are now fetching prices of more than R500 each.

The Jewish community offered to bury the stamps in a vault in a Jewish graveyard to avoid the inscription being desecrated, but the post office

Post Office destroys issue which offended Jews — but the ones that got away now sell for R500 or more

By CHARIS PERKINS

Ignored the request and burnt the offending stock in a giant incinerator.

They were part of a set of four biblical stamps due to be issued late last year and had already been distributed countrywide before the Post Office agreed to withdraw them. Urgent telegrams

stopping the issue were dispatched to all post offices.

But a few post offices, including the little Karoo town of Matjiesfontein, got the telegram message a couple of hours late and had already begun to sell.

A harassed teller at a small post office on the outskirts of

Nelspruit, who had run out of stock, opened the new issue packet before the issue date. All together, about 1,250 of the stamps escaped destruction.

Their rarity and controversial history make them dearly sought after by collectors, and philatelists expect the selling price to soar much higher than the present R500 going price. The director of a Johannes-

burg stamp business, Mr Ken Joseph, said "Being so rare and so controversial... means they are in great demand."

"Their value has the potential to go through the roof."

He said about 50 "extremely valuable" first-day covers out of an initial 100,000 were also floating around.

Gesture

Mr Aleck Goldberg, executive director of the Jewish Board of Deputies, said the gesture by the post office in withdrawing the stamps was "highly appreciated".

"Obviously, the stamps were issued in good will by the post office, which tried to represent all religious groups in the country."

"It is unfortunate that some stamps are still circulating, but that's just one of those things."

Port

P & T in process of privatization

CAF Times 7/9/88

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS
POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS (P & T), which has current assets of more than R8bn, is now in the process of being split into two separate operational parts. And seems destined to be the very first of the public sector bodies going the ultimate privatization route of seeking a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE).

This is in sharp contrast to those indications provided by President P.W. Botha earlier this

year that Eskom will spearhead the privatization trail

P & T Minister Stoffel Botha confirmed yesterday that steps are already in train to implement recommendations of government's privatization consultant Wim de Villiers, whose final report is expected to be submitted to government before the end of next month

Botha said measures are being taken to rearrange the P & T structure and align its accounting practices to those of the private sector — with the ultimate purpose of eventually going to the JSE to seek public financial support for its further capital requirements on a similar basis as any other private sector corporation

Botha promised that the De Villiers report

would not be allowed gather dust

P.W. Botha and the Cabinet have been kept informed of the progress of the investigation and every effort will be spent to expedite the privatization process within P & T

He also promised that P & T staff and the general public will be kept fully informed as executive decisions are made

The privatization of P & T is unlikely to result in a massive sale of State assets, Deputy Postmaster General Jimmy Taylor cautioned yesterday

Unlike Sats, which does have the facility to sell off its separate operations, like SAA or harbours, P & T has an integrated structure which could not easily or practically follow a similar route

BEXA

Effective solutions for communications

THE fastest growth area within the information technology industry is communications, and effective solutions are the main theme of Siemens' exhibition at Bexa '88.

The company will show visitors effective communications solutions regardless of their industry or application. Three of Siemens divisions will be represented with the aim of showing the company has the international experience and product range to tailor a solution to suit every office need.

Hands-on displays will show the integration of the company's wide communications product range which can create a varied and cost-effective package for users.

The Siemens Data and Information Systems division will demonstrate the capabilities of its Sinix family of Unix computers in a network, including MVS/OS-Unix integration.

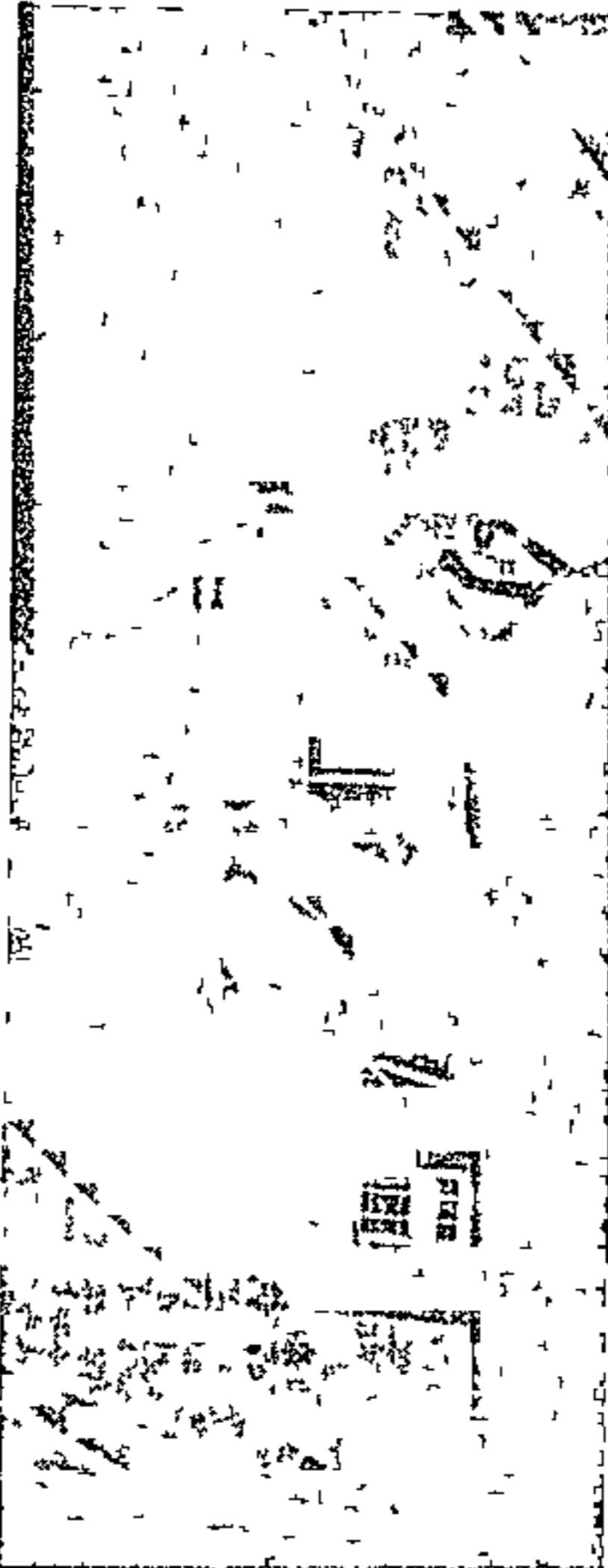
COMPATIBILITY

Two dial-up modems will show the compatibility of the machines with remote mainframes, and visitors will be shown the range of equipment which services Siemens become the largest supplier of Unix systems in Europe with an installed base of about 25 000 systems.

These new Siemens 97808 graphics terminals for Sinix multuser systems, using a standard asynchronous interface, will also be on show. The company says the terminal allows true bit-mapped graphics in the Unix environment by incorporating in the terminal the intelligence to receive and execute instructions for drawing graphic images from a central processing unit software interface.

The cuts down the traffic between computer and terminal, offering Sinix users true bit-mapping at a reasonable cost, says a spokesman.

Peripheral products on show include



□ The C20 is designed to keep executives and professionals in touch with their offices and the outside world.

a digitiser to show the capabilities of the Siemens TRAFIX fleet management package.

The Private Networks division will show a range of products from the already well-known C20 mobile telephone to the sophisticated PABX systems made by Siemens.

"The C20 is designed to keep executives and professionals in touch with their offices and the outside world, and has various electronic features including a 100-number alphanumeric memory, speed dialling and various security and time locks."

PABX products include the EMD 610 PABX, the EMS 21 PABX and the D-

gite, Ericc and Dixa Plan telephones.

Instant hard-copy communications will be shown with the Siemens facsimile products the HF 2301, 2303 and 2305.

AUTOMATED

"The facsimile machines offer automated functions to simplify and speed up document transmission, including speed dialling, the broadcastability of documents and electronic mailbox facilities," the spokesman says.

The Siemens Public Communications division's expertise will be demon-

strated with its new T1200 microprocessor-controlled telex machine and the advanced dedicated Telex Terminal, the T1200/50.

"The T1200 SD offers telex users functions such as typing corrections after entry, insertion of text, duplication and linking of messages, automatic word-wrap and a search facility."

"The telex terminal combines the advantages of a typewriter, word processor and telex machine in a single terminal. The electronic memory can be used as an address list, subscriber directory, automatic dialler and mail distributor to ensure effective utilisation of the machine," the spokesman says.

STEADY POWER TO THE PEOPLE

THE proliferation of computers and other electronic equipment has focused attention on the role of electricity.

Omnitec Electronics' MD Herbert Teubner says much greater emphasis has been placed on the fact that national grid power supplies are an unacceptable risk to businesses.

"Installation of an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is vital to protect electronic systems from loss of data or damage," he adds.

Omnitec, which claims to be SA's leading manufacturer and supplier of UPSs, is introducing its new Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) range at Bexa.

Teubner attributes his company's success, based on the fact that it has an installed base of about 7 000 units, to a committed local content programme

and good quality.

"We have been manufacturing smaller units of up to 20kVA for several years, and now hold the dominant supplier position in the small to medium sectors of the market. Until now, the larger units were imported."

"The launch of the PWM range is a major breakthrough for SA technology. We now produce locally units in the 10kVA to 30kVA range."

"We are showing the 15kVA model at a price between 30% and 40% that of the imported equivalent," says Teubner.

He points out that Omnitec's technical expertise is evident because the new range is superior to imported options and service back-up is guaranteed.

"An unexpected advantage, however, is that the market has been so accurately understood."

"The new models are more compact than those of their competitors and, therefore, take up less space in mainframe and midrange installations. This has been made possible by special design refinements, particularly in the area of heat dissipation," he explains.

The 15kVA unit at Bexa is a working model and its ability to read and react to power supply problems will be demonstrated. The new range is available in single or three-phase versions.

BMS has the international touch

A RANGE of new products from document management systems specialist company Business Microfilm Systems (BMS) will be on show.

The company, recently appointed distributor for the Agfa consumable product range, says it is leading the field in systems design for containing the paper explosion with its computer-assisted microfilm retrieval software package, Cartile, which is being marketed in the UK and Europe by French company Regma.

The company will launch the Hybrid, a low-cost computer-output microfilm recorder which makes printing on computer stationary unnecessary.

BMS says the Hybrid HMY220 replaces traditional line printers which

produce reams of continuous stationary.

"The BMS Hybrid will contain 269 computer pages on one small microfilm cartridge at a fraction of the cost of paper printers," says a spokesman.

Another new product from BMS will be its mass index on optical disk. This will allow microfilm documents to be stored on the BMS Cartile random filing system which can be linked through a LAN system for mass workstation information retrieval.

high speed microfilming on the Canon Rotary Camera.

New products on show from Canon include the Canon MP-50, a low-cost microfiche reader/printer together with the high-speed Canon 550D cheque processing camera.

"We have also extended our scope of operations to include a comprehensive range of microfilm consumables under the Microvision brand name, including Agfa and Microreal products."

"We will display the Zuma Blue-Chip retrieval device which is attached to the Canon reader printer and allows users to retrieve Kodak Oracole bar-coded microfilm frames and shipped film simultaneously," says the BMS spokesman.

Reagan signed a law permitting satellite dishes in the US and opened the way for the multi-billion dollar industry. Other Western countries weren't far behind and Asian countries soon began mass-producing small dishes.

The law followed a long legal battle between copyright owners and satellite dish owners, culminating in the Open Skies policy. Individuals won the right to erect dishes, while copyright owners had to encode their signals to protect them.

Based on the Open Skies policy, SA would be able to pick up the Olympic games legally. Besides news, cultural and entertainment programmes, it would also make available international business information. However, it's not cheap entertainment. Dishes cost R10 000-R15 000.

South Africans can legally pick up shortwave radio stations anywhere in the world. The only difference with a satellite dish is the picture, says Turgel.

He believes the industry here will take off as it has overseas, if legislation changes. SA dishes have already been exported to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and other African countries where no preventative legislation exists — so far.

SATELLITE DISHES

Sealed with a hiss

Manufacturers of satellite dishes, able to receive international television signals, are settling in for a long fight with the Post Office (PO).

Despite the growth of a flourishing international satellite dish industry, the PO is refusing to allow the dishes' use here. There are at least five SA dish producers and three have already had their equipment sealed by PO officials.

Zeev Bar, MD of Star Electronics, has applied for a court interdict after the sealing of his equipment. A hearing is scheduled for September 13.

Producers say dishes have been installed in more than 100 private homes and many more are on order.

PO spokesmen say they cannot comment in view of impending legal action, but say their objections are based on the provisions of the Post Office and Radio Acts. In terms of the Post Office Act they are "an infringement of the rights of the Postmaster General."

Dish producers say this is nonsense. According to Ixe Turgel, MD of Infosat, the Radio Act 1952 was aimed at protecting military frequencies and became law before these frequencies were coded and before the launch of the first satellites.

He says "It could not have been foreseen that satellite dishes would ever become a domestic utility. Military frequencies are now digitally coded. The PO tried to detect security frequencies and found nothing."

Worldwide use of satellite dishes has rocketed since 1984, when President Ronald

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Election bonanza for Post Office

By PIETER VENTER

THE biggest winner in the forthcoming municipal elections will probably be the Post Office

The PO stands to gain a bonanza of about R8,5-million through phones used for election purposes on October 26 — polling day

The more than 12 000 candidates are expected to have about 30 000 phones installed in their election tents on polling day

This will earn the Post Office R4,2-million. And the cost of calls on the day will at least double the amount gained by the PO, says Mr Douglas Gibson, Transvaal chairman of the PFP

After a parliamentary decision this year, candidates will have to pay the normal installation fees of R125 a phone and R15 rental for each phone

Agreed

This means that candidates will on average spend between R280 and R420 before calls are added

But Mr Gibson says that in Johannesburg, where the wards are big, candidates will need at least four or five phones at their tents for October 26 — R560 to R700

The leader of the NP in the Johannesburg city council, Mr Dame van Zyl, agreed. He said he would have five phones

In last year's House of Assembly elections, phones were made available at a special rate on polling day — R9 installation and R11 rental

Missing mail: 18 held in Umtata

Staff Reporter

EIGHTEEN Transkeian post office officials have been arrested in Umtata after an investigation into the disappearance of registered mail

The Transkeian Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr G S K Nota, said the arrests were part of a "heavy clampdown" following complaints about missing mail, including money sent by Khayelitsha residents to their families

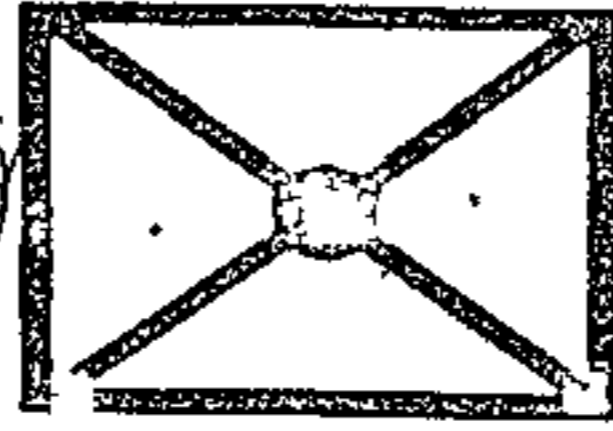
Several Khayelitsha residents said money they had sent by registered mail from Cape Town to their families in the homelands, particularly Transkei, had not been received.

Mr Nota said 18 post office staff had been arrested in Umtata. There had been arrests in other centres too, but he did not have details

He appealed to people who had problems with mail deliveries to contact his office in Umtata so they could be investigated.

"We are determined to stamp out

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this corruption once and for all," said Mr Nota.



Among the Khayelitsha residents who complained to The Argus about missing mail was Mr Mokete Shai, 24, of U Section, Site B.

He said R60 he sent by registered post to Herschel in May did not reach its destination.

"I was shocked when I got an angry letter from my mother asking about the money I had heard of people losing money through the post, so I made inquiries at the Khayelitsha post office," he said

"Last month I got a letter asking me to call at the post office I was told some members of the postal staff at Herschel had been arrested in connection with the disappearance of my

money and money belonging to other people. When I asked when I would be compensated I was told 'investigations are continuing'."

Mr C D Patterson, public relations officer for the post office in the Western Cape, confirmed there had been complaints about registered postal articles and telegraphic money orders bound for "the homelands"

Compensation was paid for all registered articles containing cash or items of monetary value lost in the post. A maximum of R50 was paid for a missing registered postal article. The "lapse of time before compensation is paid depends on the duration of the investigation"

● A report in The Argus on residents' complaints about the postal service in Khayelitsha prompted the post office to launch a campaign urging residents to use private boxes

Mr Patterson said "The use of a private box ensures the correct and prompt delivery of mail matter".

Minister ordered to unseal satellite dishes

HOME Affairs and Communications Minister Stoffel Botha was ordered by a Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday to restore possession and use of apparatus capable of receiving signals from communication satellites to Star Electronics, after the judge found the equipment had been sealed unlawfully.

Representatives of the Post and Telecommunications Department, who sealed the equipment in August, said it contravened the Radio Act.

Mr Justice Eloff refused to grant an interim interdict against the minister

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pending the outcome of action instituted against him and his department by Star Electronics.

Star Electronics had asked that the minister be temporarily interdicted from sealing or dismantling the apparatus or obstructing its use, manufacture and sales of the system.

In refusing to grant an interim interdict the judge said Star Electronics had not established any reason to think why the minister would not honour an under-

taking not to dismantle the system pending the outcome of the action.

The sealing of the equipment was not covered by the agreement made on June 28 this year, the judge said.

But he cautioned that his judgment did not amount to a finding that Star Electronics's activities were lawful.

The judge also said the order should not be interpreted as an indication that Star Electronics, or any person who purchased the equipment, was in the clear.

The minister was ordered to pay the costs of the application.

Key Market

PRESSURE FOR CHANGE

Pressure from business is building up to force the Department of Post & Telecommunications (P&T) to relax restrictions on how companies use public and private network links

The department has long been criticised for restrictive practices which prevent economical use of facilities. For instance, there is under-utilisation of Dignet, a point-to-point digital communications network, because P&T restricts its use to data communications, insisting that voice messages be carried by the conventional telephone network.

An indication that the P&T may be considering changing its attitude is the launch by Fintech group company STC of a digital simultaneous voice/data private automatic branch exchange (PABX) that voice messages be carried by the conventional telephone network.

According to STC GM Pierre Northard, the new 80 to 150 extension Omni PABX system will, as well as providing traditional PABX facilities, allow com-

panies to operate office-based computer networks on the PABX telephone lines.

It is technically possible to use the device to operate private computer networks over broader areas, but the Post Office Act prohibits companies from operating private networks that extend beyond specific premises

Northard tells the *FM* "To a large extent, the Post Office is driven by technology and, while SA's needs are unique in certain respects, we generally follow the rest of the world in terms of telecommunications. The fact is that the international trend is towards private networking and ISDN (integrated services digital network)."

Northard believes that private sector pressure exerted on P & T to "liberalise" its approach to private networks will pay off in the end

"We feel certain that it will come around, though I couldn't say when. I believe the chances of this happening next year are hopeful, but not probable."

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Ventron lifts profits despite PO cut-back

By Ann Crotty

Despite significant reductions in Post Office spending, and problems in its Unitech subsidiary, Ventron has managed to report a strong 44 percent increase in turnover and a 24 percent advance in earnings for the six months to end-August.

Earnings were up to R17,4 million (R14 million) which is equivalent to 65,8c (53,1c) a share. The group does not declare an interim dividend.

The earnings figure does not include an estimated R520 000 which is Ventron's share of the cost of the reorganisation of the Fintech group's computer retail and wholesale activities.

● Altron benefited from the acquisitive and organic growth reported in Fintech and Powertech. But earnings performance was hit by a squeeze on margins and by a sharp turnaround in the group's interest payment position.

Turnover was up 44 percent to R1 055 million (R733 million) and operating income by 30 percent to R113,7 million (R87,3 million). Margins were down from 11,9 percent to 10,8 percent.

Last year's interest receipts of R2,6 million were replaced this year by an interest bill of R5,8 million. This was despite a 39 percent increase in the group's fixed assets and investments and a reduction in long-term liabilities and working capital. About R160 million of the R331 million fixed assets and investments is cash.

Chairman Dr Bill Venter explains that the interest bill reflects the borrowings that were raised overseas to fund the acquisition of overseas investments. Because of the weakness of the rand, borrowings were used in preference to remitting funds from SA. The borrowings are covered and the group's overseas assets are generating sufficient profits to service the related interest payments.

Earnings were up 24 percent to R31,2 million (R25 million) equivalent to 174,5c (140,5c) a share.

The directors report that Altron's power electrical operations made a major contribution and margins improved in the electronics and telecommunications activities. In addition, group performance got a lift from the penetration of international markets. Altech, suffering from the cut back in Post Office expenditure, showed a 5 percent drop in turnover to R350 million (R368 million) but managed to report a 10 percent increase in operating income to R66,8 million (R60,7 million) as margins picked up from 16,5 percent to 19,1 percent. Earnings were up 15 percent to R39,4 million (R34,2 million) equivalent to 402,1c (349,2c) a share.

Privatisation of postal services is on the cards

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Privatisation of South Africa's postal and telecommunications services was the most significant step that could be taken to improve them, the Postmaster General, Mr Johan de Villiers, said yesterday.

Opening a conference on telematic services in Cape Town, Mr de Villiers said the Department of Posts and Telecommunications was committed to privatisation "as soon as humanly and practically possible" and that the first visible steps towards this goal should be taken next year.

The department was to be restructured and divided into business units to improve performance by increasing the responsibility and accountability of staff, Mr de Villiers said.

"The next step will be the establishment of a government-owned company or companies, which will later be privatised, provided satisfactory business results are achieved," he said.

More than 600 people, including British, West German and French telecommunications experts and officials, are attending the conference on computer-related services.

Mr de Villiers said the biennial conference would inform the department's clients of current and future events in South Africa and other countries.

Mr de Villiers said the department

had recently improved its triple-X service, used in inter-computer communication, by doubling the speed at which it is operated with improved error correction.

This service could also be used for Beltel customers who were far away from Beltel centres, reducing costs and improving data transmission quality.

A new service, Dignet-plus, involving point-to-point digital communication, allowed customers to lease circuits which operated much faster than those previously available.

Another innovation was the modernised network control centre for data communication services established in Cape Town to deal with clients' data problems.

Mr de Villiers said the demand for telex had reduced somewhat. In line with the worldwide trend this had been brought about mainly by the growth in facsimile transmission.

The demand for teletex was on the increase but the high cost of terminals had effected the growth of the service.

Telegram services, the oldest of public communications medium, had been fully automated.

Beltel was problematic but the department had every intention of improving the situation.

"We are determined to provide an acceptable Beltel service, irrespective of what it takes," Mr de Villiers said.

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Department to be divided into business units

P & T will be privatised 'just as soon as possible'

CAPE TOWN — Privatisation of postal and telecommunications services was the most significant step that could be taken to improve them, Postmaster-General Johan de Villiers, said yesterday

Opening a conference on computer-related services in Cape Town, De Villiers said the Department of Posts and Telecommunications was committed to privatisation as soon as practically possible, and the first visible steps should be taken next year

The department would be restructured and divided into business units to improve performance by increasing the responsibility and accountability of staff, De Villiers said

Better communication

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This service could also be used for Beltel customers who were far away from Beltel centres, reducing costs and improving data transmission quality

A new service, Dignet-plus, involving point-to-point digital communication, allowed customers to lease circuits operating much faster than those previously available — Sapa

Somehow (267)
PO to go private
15/11/88

PRIVATISATION of South Africa's postal and telecommunications services was the most significant step that could be taken to improve them, the Postmaster General, Mrs Johan de Villiers, said yesterday.

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BELTEL

The horizon brightening

After years of poor service and lack of market appeal, the Post Office (PO) is trying to jack up Beltel into an efficient and desirable product

It went "live" two-and-a-half years ago amid loud fanfare. Since then it has done little more than raise yawns from those not involved and anguish from companies which have invested vast amounts of time and money in what they had every reason to believe would become a popular information medium

There are several reasons for Beltel's failure to realise its initial promise. One of the most serious has been the lack of system reliability. Beltel has displayed a remarkable tendency to break down when most systems boast at least 98% uptime. This has caused grave concern among companies providing information — called information providers or IPs — on Beltel

As they rightly say, there is no point in offering a service to the public if those who wish to access the information cannot do so because the system is down. Many IPs have experienced difficulties updating information, while others, frustrated by the problems, have stopped trying

Another problem has been the lack of any significant drawcard — an IP offering information which would make the service attractive, or even essential to large numbers of users and justify further commitment from IPs

In addition, IPs selling information have had no way of enforcing the collection of fees from those who access their information services. While such charges are listed on the PO's bill to the subscriber, the PO does nothing to make them pay anything other than the telephone charges and Beltel subscription — fees due to the PO itself, and not IPs

The PO's traditional response to all of these issues has been promises, promises and yet more promises of action — with no actual results

Now, however, the PO has finally decided to do something about the problems and appears set to address the main areas of contention

Deputy Postmaster General Jimmy Taylor says "We have made mistakes mainly through ignorance of what is involved in providing a videotex service. Also we were dealing with a different situation with regard to suppliers. At the PO we were accustomed

to dealing with large companies which have a long-term commitment to their products. They continue to support them, and if there are problems, they work until the product operates properly. This has not proved to be the case with videotex suppliers"

With regard to system stability, Taylor says it has taken the PO some time to identify the fault. The weakness was found in the communications software. This will be entirely replaced by software which has already proved reliable. In addition, two PO people and one member of the software service company's staff to Systems Design — the creators of the Beltel software — have been sent to the UK for an intensive three-month



Jimmy Taylor

training course

Taylor believes Beltel will be able to offer an effective service by the end of May

Taylor believes the problem of providing a service on Beltel, which will attract large numbers of subscribers, will be solved before the end of 1989 with the introduction of the much mooted computerised telephone directory. Taylor says the system has already been tried and tested

"There will be no additional capital cost as the hardware is already in place, enabling the PO to make better use of existing equipment to provide a service which should generate more revenue. The software development was a joint effort between the PO and ICL"

The service will update telephone numbers every 24 hours and save subscribers the long and often frustrating delays involved while contacting an operator. It is also planned to offer telex, teletex, fax and Yellow Pages directories on the same service

Taylor stresses that the service must first be approved by the minister of posts and telecommunications. But, it is unlikely that there will be any difficulty as the project is ready to roll and it has been needed for some time

On the question of billing, the PO has decided to change its approach. It intends paying IPs for the fees incurred by users and then take steps to recover money owed for its own account. Present limits of R9.99 for information pages and R50 on order pages will also be reconsidered if there are representations from IPs

Having allowed Beltel to slide for so long, the PO is now faced with the problem of changing the market's perception of a slip-

shod product. Taylor acknowledges the task and says the PO plans a marketing drive which amounts to a total relaunch

On the downside, the PO's oft promised, low-cost Beltel terminal is unlikely to see the light of day in the near future

A somewhat embarrassed Taylor explains "We don't have the money. With restrictions on capital, the PO must invest in services which have the highest priority — clearing the telephone backlog and increasing data transmission services"

The PO estimates it would initially have to provide about 100 000 terminals to meet both demand and keep the costs down. Taylor says a hoped-for partnership with the private sector never materialised

"It wants the PO to take all the risk and that's not a partnership," complains Taylor

However, even with this lack, the new measures by the PO to put Beltel on track are being well received by the market

Mike Mortimer, technical director of videotex consultancy Elmdene, says the telephone directory will give impetus to Beltel, making it more useful, particularly for businesses. He also supports the new billing strategy because it will encourage IPs to open their closed users groups and make it possible to link Beltel to videotex services abroad

Gus Warwick, Standard Bank's assistant GM electronic banking, says the bank is thrilled with the news

"Standard has worked hard to market its Beltel banking service and has 850 commercial users. Improved system stability will add to the credibility of the service. It is also good news that the PO is to mount a marketing drive. We have been feeling very lonely out there as the PO's efforts have been very low-key"

Warwick is concerned that the low-cost terminal may be essential to increase the user base sufficiently to get Beltel going

"Perhaps it's time for industry to take the risk. There are several manufacturers which have both the technology and the capacity to tackle such a project," says Warwick ■

VIRUSES

Leaving the nose

The mere mention of computer viruses, which can corrupt valuable data bases, is enough to make some organisations break out in a cold sweat. As a result they may be tempted to cut off their noses to spite their faces

This is the view of US virus expert and

TITAN DEAL OFF

Punchline Holdings has called off its recently announced acquisition of local accounting software company Titan Business Systems.

Titan's chairman, burgles head John Angus says the deal has not been reached by the time Titan no longer fits into Punchline's future plans. Its recent restructuring.

Angus says the original shareholders retain their interest in Titan and it will continue to be a public company. Business Systems.

Angus says the firm plans to improve its performance.

Angus says: "We intend offering a higher level of service. This is crucial to the continued success of Titan. We also plan to extend the number of dealerships to include the Big Eight in the accounting profession."

Angus says Titan has announced that the latest version of its accounting software, version 4.0, is due for release in January. It has already been installed in 100 sites and Titan plans upgrading the existing 300 installations in the next few months.

senior manager with Ernst & Whinney (E&W), Gregory Therkalsen. He says there is a danger that management may react to the virus threat by taking action which endangers the effective operation of their businesses.

He points out that if personal computers with disks are needed in the business then it is a mistake to eliminate them because of the virus.

"This is like saying we should get rid of the mainframe computer because if a virus gets loose it will destroy the data," says Therkalsen.

He says, though the threat of viral infection is real, basic computer security measures — which should already be in place — go a long way towards protecting systems from attack.

The virus threat has produced some positive effects in the US.

"It is something that non-data processing management can understand and this has resulted in a heightened awareness of computer security. Almost every discussion of computer security now revolves around viruses and the need to protect the system from intrusion. However, not all systems are at risk. It depends on the environment. In the US we estimate about 30% of companies are vulnerable. Many systems are not linked to the outside world and, provided measures are taken to guard against unauthorised software being used, the system is relatively safe."

He suggests the best reaction to the virus is for companies to re-examine their security

and identify risk areas. Many companies will have a security policy, but it is necessary to check that the measures are still effective and that they are being applied. He says the following steps should be taken:

- Review of system security,
- Avoiding untrustworthy software;
- Using access control software with regular password changes,
- Controlling changes made to the software with an independent party authorising the changes and a thorough testing of the changes,
- A good, regularly tested, disaster recovery plan, and
- Keeping clean backups of both information and programs.

Therkalsen says if a virus materialises then every effort should be made to identify the type of virus. Then all the backups should be run through anti-virus software. However, full reliance cannot be placed on such programs as most are new and there has not been time to fully test them.

He stresses that the virus threat should not be viewed in isolation but as one of several threats to computer systems.

While the picture in SA is similar to the US, there is an important difference.

Brian Henry, regional director of E&W's local management services company, says there is increased awareness in SA of the threat posed by viruses.

Says Henry "About 30% of the clients bring up the subject of viruses. Despite this awareness little action is being taken. Managers are scared of the virus, but they are complacent."

Therkalsen points out that there is another aspect of computer security which lags sadly behind the technology, namely legal recourse. He says in the US it has become essential to have a laid-down management policy with regard to computer systems otherwise prosecution of offenders is almost impossible. With the exception of Federal computer systems there are almost no laws in place to punish computer vandals. ■

OCR

Reading more into it

The ability of a computer to read typed or written script with absolute accuracy would save an enormous amount of input time and money. Optical character recognition (OCR) has been developed to the stage that it comes closest to this ideal. But it may not be the only solution to the problem. Image storage devices also have a part to play.

OCR devices "recognise," for example, an A as that letter of the alphabet in much the same way as if it had been entered into the system via a keyboard. However, a persistent problem has been that this recognition is limited and handwritten or unusual typefaces are often missed by the OCR equipment, which requires intervention by the operator.

The percentage of this recognition is continually improving as the software becomes more sophisticated and for straight numeric information is over 95%. However, with letters and numbers the rate drops to about 80%.

This severely limits the applications for which OCR can be used. In SA, OCR equipment has tended to be used almost exclusively in the banking environment, capturing cheque and credit card slip information.

However, US OCR pioneer and Recognition Equipment Incorporated's (REI's) executive vice-president corporate development, Israel Sheinberg, says this is a limited view of OCR's capabilities and points to the US where greater use is being made of the technology.

Sheinberg, on a visit to SA REI distributor Electronic Design (part of the Ohio Group), says OCR is only part of the solution to the data capture problem. It is better used, for certain applications, in conjunction with image storage devices. In this way the OCR equipment reads the data needed to index the information and the rest of the file is saved on bulk storage facilities such as laser disks.

He notes that this combination is being used effectively in areas such as processing medical claims.

The claims assessor often requires information contained on the claimant's file. When done manually, this causes delays in processing the claim. Using the combination of OCR and image, the assessor calls up the file immediately.

Sheinberg says US medical insurance organisations such as Blue Cross are making extensive use of the equipment with each system, processing 20 000-50 000 claims a day.

Another important US application is in processing social security payments, where the devices capture information from about 20m forms each quarter.

An application which will fail to find favour with many people is in the US tax system. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) uses OCR equipment to capture information from forms which report on taxable income other than basic salary. OCR is being used to capture information from millions of forms each year. In the past, the deluge of information was so great that the IRS could only check about 5% of the forms returned. Now over 95% of the forms are screened.

Sheinberg says OCR is carving a niche for itself in processing government documents, but there are applications for the private sector such as inventory management, credit control, transport and waybills.

He notes that another area is opening up for OCR in credit voucher processing. The name of the holding company being credited on the detailed invoice frequently differs from the name of the store where the customer shops. This often leads to time-consuming queries. Using a combination of OCR and image storage, the clerk can call up an image of the actual credit card slip. ■

Post Office puts up interest rates to 9%

The interest rate on investments at the Post Office will be increased by 0,5 percent a year to 9 percent.

On current Post Office savings bank accounts and Telebank accounts the interest rate will be increased to 6 percent.

Mr Botha said the interest on investments in savings bank certificates of up to R70 000 per taxpayer was fully tax-free. The other conditions of the certificates, for instance the six-monthly payment of interest, remained unchanged.

The interest earned on investments of up to R10 000 per person in ordinary savings accounts and telebank accounts combined, was also tax-free.

The minister said this increase is in concert with an adaptation in rates of interest of tax-free investments that applies to all the financial institutions concerned — Sapa

OPENING SA's INFORMATION TROVE

The public is to gain easier access to a wide range of information from government sources in a move that, incidentally, provides a major boost for the Post Office's flagging videotex system, Beltel

Government departments have vast amounts of information that is needed by private individuals, the professions and the private sector.

Until now, the sheer volume of information has inhibited distribution or even letting people know that it is available. Now government is planning to make much of this information available through Beltel

At the centre of the scheme is Govnet, a body created to index all the information and to co-ordinate the various departments' efforts. The first service to be provided will cover title deed information, and it will provide a model for other departments.

There has long been pressure from conveyancers for government to provide direct computer access to the Department of Public Works & Land Affairs' deeds

information. Already about 70% of the relevant information is on computer. The department decided that direct access was impossible, but it is developing a system which will permit authorised users access to its database. The department is investigating the nature of the information which will be required and the best format

Current information available covers 12 main areas, including the number of the title deed; description and extent of the property, the relevant local authority; owner's full name, date of birth/identity number; bonds and interdicts against a property, caveats against persons or properties; sequestrations/liquidations; servitudes, contracts; purchase price and the date of purchase.

The department says the aim is to speed up the whole process of deeds registration by making deeds information more readily available and eliminating the present time consuming process of obtaining information from the deeds registries