

GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

1987

JUNE - SEPT. → NOVEMBER - DEC

turned to the applicant for rectification. However, the applicant failed to respond. A further application was received on 7 May 1987 by the Natal Provincial Administration via the Regional Office of the Department of Development Planning in Pietermaritzburg. This application also was incomplete and a letter was addressed to the applicant on 15 May 1987 requesting the required information.

(b) Mr and Mrs J R James.

(2) Yes. On 15 May 1987.

(3) No. The application will be considered on receipt of the additional information called for.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(4) Falls away.

(5) Yes.

(a) A notice in terms of section 41 (1) of the Act has been issued.

(b) The SA Police was requested on 22 April 1987 to serve a notice on the accused.

(c) The person concerned owns and occupies immovable property contrary to the provisions of the Act.

(d) The Government.

#### Regional services councils

\*4. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any regional services councils have been constituted; if so, (a) in respect of what regions and (b) when in each case; if not, when are they to be constituted in respect of each region?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

Yes.

(a) The Bloem-Area Regional Services Council.

White and (b) other group areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether his Department has received any responses to these notices; if so, (a) what responses, and (b) from whom, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

#### National Manpower Commission

\*7. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether his Department has received a report from the National Manpower Commission relating to the possible application of the provisions of the Labour Relation Act, No 28 of 1956, to farm and domestic workers; if so, on what date:

(2) whether he intends to respond to this report; if so, when:

(3) whether he intends to make the contents of the report public; if so, when; if not, why not:

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes, in final form on 3 July 1985.

(2) Yes, once consultations with organised agriculture have been finalised.

(3) The release of this report, if deemed advisable, will be considered after consultations with organised agriculture, which take place on an ongoing basis, have reached finality.

(4) No.

#### Notices to evict occupants

\*8. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any owners of properties in

White group areas who leased such properties to non-White occupants, have been served with notices to evict the occupants concerned; if so, (a) (i) how many, (ii) why, (iii) when and (iv) on whose instructions during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available and (b) in which towns or cities were these notices served?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

No.

#### Notices to vacate premises

\*9. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any notices have been served on non-White occupants of premises situated in White group areas (a) to vacate rented premises and (b) to sell premises owned by them; if so, (i) (aa) how many, (bb) why, (cc) when and (dd) on whose instructions in each case during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available and (ii) in which towns or cities were these notices served?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

No.

#### Regional Development Advisory Committee

\*10. Mr D J N M... asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many times did the Regional Development Advisory Committee for the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area meet in 1986 and (b) when is it anticipated that it will complete its business;

(2) whether this body has issued any publications in connection with its activities; if so, (a) what publications and (b) when;

(3) whether this body has reported to his Department on the results of its ac-

# 'Let them off!'

Arers 3/6/87 (also 80)

## Magistrate pleads for couple fined for sitting in 'white' park

The signs had now been removed, indicating that Germiston City Council did not intend the park to be reserved for whites.

### Public outcry

The offence fell away with the removal of the signboards, said Mr Gildenhuys.

The incident in which police put the middle-aged couple into a van and jailed them overnight has led to a public outcry. Letters of protest, cheques and offers of reimbursement have been sent to The Star.

Mr and Mrs Mnculwana allegedly were sitting in the park at midday on Sunday, May 24, when the van raced up to where they were relaxing on the grass.

They were held overnight in the cells and appeared in court the next day. They were each fined R100 or a month in jail.

They had to borrow money to pay the fines.

The Argus Correspondent  
**JOHANNESBURG.** — The case in which a couple were fined R100 each for sitting in a "whites-only" park in Germiston is to be referred to the Rand Supreme Court.

Mr John Gildenhuys, chief magistrate of Germiston, said it was possible Mrs Elka Mnculwana and her husband Robert were wrongly charged and he had already drafted a letter asking the Supreme Court to set aside the conviction and sentence.

He had also asked that the combined fine of R200 be refunded.

He denied the magistrate had erred in sentencing the couple. They had pleaded guilty to charges of trespass and, on the evidence produced in court, he could not fault the magistrate.

The signboards stating that Potgieter Park was restricted to whites had been left there by mistake when racial boards were removed throughout the city.



**OUTSIDERS.** Mr Robert Mnculwana and his wife Elka outside the 'whites-only' park where they were sitting when they were arrested for trespassing.

Continued from page 101

# Labour 'divided on scrapping of Group Areas'

80

By PATRICK CULL  
Political Staff

THE Democratic Party (DP) yesterday accused the Labour Party of being divided on whether the Group Areas Act should be scrapped.

The accusation stems from a decision by the Labour Party not to debate a private member's motion on the Group Areas Act and to afford another motion on education bursaries precedence.

In a statement, the leader of the DP, Mr Charles Redcliffe, said the LP had avoided the debate by giving precedence to a motion on bursaries, a matter which could be settled departmentally.

It was clear the change had been made to save the LP from embarrassment because there was "deep division" within their caucus.

"Certain members believe the Group Areas Act should be retained and said so openly at the Labour Party caucus meeting on June 2."

Such an attitude was not only contrary to the utterances of the leader of the Labour Party, the Mr Allan Hendrickse, but also to the constitution of the party.

The debate would have highlighted the dilemma of the Labour Party further as they had previously "sided with their senior partners, the National Party" in shelving the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act.

He said that during February 1985, the LP had tabled exactly the same motion on Group Areas Act which proved that there had been no negotiation with the government.

The State President had "ruthlessly exposed this lack of negotiation in his drubbing of Mr Hendrickse on television".

Health and Population | 720 |

- EH Ralph .....
- RA Forbes .....
- LC Harper .....
- Dr GF Lindeque .....
- PJT Oosthuizen .....
- PM Semark .....
- AJ Ham .....
- General Manager (Strategic Technologies)
- General Manager (Distribution and Marketing)
- General Manager (Finance and Data Processing)
- General Manager (Human Resources)
- General Manager (Services)
- General Manager (Generation)
- General Manager (Engineering)

**Development Bank of Southern Africa**

92. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Finance:

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, what total amount had the Development Bank of Southern Africa (a) invested in and/or (b) granted in loans to each specified development re-

gion where decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

The loan amounts granted by the Development Bank of Southern Africa as well as the total investment value of all projects approved up to 31 January 1987, per development region, are as follows:

Region	Number of loans approved	Loan amount (R)	Estimated total investment value
Region A	1	940 000	1 128 000
B	45	168 622 360	190 205 000
C	19	96 313 940	113 844 000
D	142	564 614 434	809 762 000
E	42	251 935 368	271 040 000
F	9	40 757 850	59 359 000
G	79	231 251 074	323 127 000
H	18	90 515 365	97 485 000
J	2	1 339 000	1 606 000
Total	357	1 446 289 391	1 867 556 000

**Land and Agricultural Bank**

106. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) How many (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black farmers (i) applied for loans from and (ii) were granted loans by the Land and Agricultural

	1 (a) (i)	1 (a) (ii)
1984	17	15
1985	9	6
1986	7	1

	1 (b) (i)	1 (b) (ii)
	35	25
	6	6
	27	15

	1 (c) (i)	1 (c) (ii)
	None	None
	None	None
	None	None

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

(2) what was the total value of the loans so (a) applied for and (b) granted in respect of each of the above population groups in each of these years?

Bank in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available;

*Handwritten signature: Humurd 8/6/87*

	2 (a)	2 (b)
1984	Coloured farmers R379 700	Coloured farmers R302 900
1985	R176 150	R119 350
1986	R762 400	R7 800

	2 (a)	2 (b)
1984	Indian farmers R1 922 034	Indian farmers R1 443 500
1985	R821 600	R739 900
1986	R3 405 300	R1 650 300

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

**Report on Group Areas Act**

\*1. Dr C P MULDER asked the State President:†

(1) Whether the President's Council recently referred a report on the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, back to its Committee for Constitutional Affairs; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what progress has since been made in this connection;

(2) whether this Committee submitted certain recommendations with regard to the Group Areas Act to the full President's Council earlier this year; if so, on what date;

(3) whether the recommendations have been made public; if so, on what date; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES (for the State President):

(1) No. (a) and (b) Fall away. On 4 February 1987, the President's Coun-

cil confirmed the correctness of the decision of the Steering Committee, namely that the draft report on the Group Areas Act and related legislation be referred back to the Committee for Constitutional Affairs to finalise, within the guidelines of the original request, those matters which the Committee itself recommended should be further investigated.

(2) No.

(3) Fall away.

\*2. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE—State President. [Withdrawn.]

Ministers:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 26 May 1987:

Pietersburg: escort club

\*16. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether an organization under his control recently (a) received and (b) granted an application for a licence to run an escort club on premises at Pietersburg; if so, (i) what organisation, (ii) when in each case, (iii) where are the premises situated and (iv) under what conditions was the licence granted;

(2) whether he will furnish the name of the person to whom this licence was granted; if not, why not; if so, what is the name of the person?

lately singled out children and forced them to commit horrendous deeds against the community.

The ANC for example openly condones the use of children in their so-called struggle. This is in accordance with their belief that "Children should be present at the executions and should rejoice in the death of the enemies of the proletariat". The ANC has purposely chosen as a strategy the use of children for acts of terror. There is ample evidence of adults being used to incite children to commit acts of violence.

Because of the Government's concern with the predicament in which these minors find themselves, I ordered a special and urgent high level investigation into every individual case to determine the personal circumstances thereof and what could be done about it. Where the parents could be traced discussions were entered into in order to determine if they were prepared and able to accept responsibility for their children. In addition the possibility of involving communities as well as welfare organisations and churches was also considered.

As a result of the completion of this country-wide investigation I am now able to announce that all those arrested under the emergency regulations and under the age of 16 years have since been released, with the exception of 11 persons who are still being detained, and a further 58 who have already appeared in court on various charges. The 11 remaining in detention are being held in connection with criminal cases which include necklaced murders and public violence.

The investigations into these cases are being pursued as a matter of urgency. These cases will be handled in court in accordance with the established practices in Western countries.

The children that have been released were placed in the care of their parents or legal guardians. I will however not hesitate to act against those released should they again participate in acts of violence.

The investigation also revealed a lack of community involvement as one of the factors contributing to children being misused and involved in acts of violence and I therefore also make a most urgent appeal to all parents.

HOA

community leaders, church institutions, etc. to actively assist in preventing children again becoming involved in acts of violence.

The investigation revealed the following facts:

*Children in custody:*

Age	On 12-2-87	On 18-4-87	On 28-5-87
Under 12 . . .	None	None	None
12 years . . .	3	2	None
13 years . . .	18	19	1
14 years . . .	91	75	2
15 years . . .	169	110	8

These figures contrast sharply with those being maliciously distributed here and abroad.

I wish to point out that the investigation was specifically conducted in respect of persons under the age of 16 because in international practice a distinction is drawn between "children" and "youth". In South Africa, as in many other countries, children are in accordance with Roman-Dutch Law, held legally accountable for their actions from the age of 14 years.

Furthermore in South Africa a person is registered as a citizen of the country at the age of 16 years. This is accompanied by certain legal obligations similar to those applicable to adults.

In no country can youthfulness be offered as an excuse for the committal of serious crimes. It is a fact that youth and children were involved to a large degree in the wave of unrest which swept the country and which led to serious violence, crime and death. The state has a responsibility to the community to combat violence and murder and it was unavoidable that youth and children had to be placed in custody.

I wish to stress that, as in the case of children being held, I am similarly concerned about the detention of youths. Although investigations into possible criminal cases against these youths are time consuming as a result of amongst other things, acts of intimidation these investigations are continuing uninterruptedly and nobody will be held for longer than is absolutely necessary. In this regard I

also wish to point out that several thousand people that were initially held under the Emergency regulations have already appeared before the courts.

In conclusion I would like to state categorically that I reject as false and malicious allegations that those being held in custody are being assaulted. All persons in detention are treated in terms of civilized norms and standards. To ensure this, all persons held under the emergency regulations are regularly visited by a judge. In addition they are also examined by district surgeons and entitled to visits by parents, guardians as well as legal advisors.

Any complaints of alleged assault are urgently investigated with a view to legal action being taken where necessary.

I wish to emphasize that all parents whose children are being held in terms of the emergency regulations are allowed regular access to their children. To facilitate this every effort is made to hold detainees as near to their homes as possible.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not possible from the list of names which he supplies in terms of the Public Safety Act, to determine over the whole period how many of those people are under the age of 16. The answer that he gave, to which he referred me, Sir, was at a specific date, that is now—within the past week or so. This is not answering the question, Sir.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Hear! Hear!

—The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am in fact answering the question. If the hon member will have a look at the statements that I made—the dates are indicated here—she will see that the specific numbers and ages are mentioned there. The hon member can then get the full answer from that.

Females detained

\*3. Mrs H Suzman asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many females have been detained in terms of section 31 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, since 31 January 1987 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

HOA

Huzman 9/6/87

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) 5.  
(b) For the period 31 January 1987 up to 25 May 1987.

Huzman Group Areas Act 9/6/87  
\*4. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any dwellings owned or occupied in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, have been sold by the State in terms of section 41 of the said Act; if so, (a) how many dwellings had been sold in this manner since the commencement of this Act as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) where were these dwellings situated;

- (2) whether any dwellings owned or occupied in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act are due to be sold by the State in terms of section 41 of the said Act; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) where are these dwellings situated?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.  
(2) No. the State has not started proceedings to sell any properties. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Group Areas Act

\*5. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police Force has any special section charged with the task of investigating contraventions of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if so, (a) what is the name of this section, (b) under whose command does it fall, (c) when was it established, (d) in which areas does it operate and (e) how many policemen are attached to this section; if not, who is responsible for investi-

gating contraventions of the provisions of this Act?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

- (a) The Group Areas Branch, Johannesburg
- (b) The Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand Division
- (c) September 1957
- (d) The Transvaal
- (e) 5 members of the South African Police.

Note: As far as the other provinces are concerned, alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act, 1966, are investigated by members of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Uniform branch, depending on the circumstances.

#### Kabokweni magistrate's court

\*6. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 47 on 16 February 1987, what were the findings of the inquest into the deaths of persons at the Kabokweni magistrate's court near White River in the Eastern Transvaal on 11 March 1986;
- (2) whether any action is to be taken as a result of these findings; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) An inquest was held in the Magistrate's Court, White River, on 5 May 1987 into the death of one Mantlo Sabango. The Magistrate's finding is as follows:

"Die oorsaak van dood is 'n koeël-wond deur regterventrikel en regterkantse haemthoraks. Waarskynlik opgedoen in polisie-optredes op 11 Maart 1986. Die dood is nie veroorsaak deur 'n handeling of versuim wat 'n misdryf

aan die kant van iemand uitmaak of insluit nie."

I may add that the record of the inquest is a public document and the number allocated thereto is 37/86.

- (2) I arranged for enquiries to be made and it appears that the Attorney-General concerned has not yet made a final decision on the matter.
- (3) A statement is not necessary.

#### Central Energy Fund

\*7. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What total amount of money was held by the Central Energy Fund as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Mr G S Bartlett):

R3 126 549 788 as at 31 May 1987.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he not consider the amounts available to the fund to be such that it should be possible to reduce the levy on the price of petrol with immediate effect?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would like to tell the hon member that I am not personally in possession of the facts in order to give him a correct reply at this stage. However, I will enquire into the matter and report back to the hon member.

#### Vaal Triangle: Black areas

\*8. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether consideration is being given at present to extending the Black areas in the Vaal Triangle; if so, (a) what extensions are being considered, (b) when are these extensions expected to take place and (c) what will be the total cost thereof?

Howard 9/6/87

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes

- (a) North- and eastward extensions to Sebokeng and Evaton on land in respect of which approval was granted in 1983 for extending Sebokeng and Evaton.

A link area between Sharpeville and Boipatong, 405 ha in extent, of which approximately 135 ha is suitable for housing purposes.

In a press release dated 10 February 1987 I stated that a consortium of consultants will be appointed to investigate the possibility of identifying land for black township development in the PWV area and make recommendations thereon. The report of the consortium may result in further land for the extension of black townships (or land for new black townships) in the Vaal Triangle being considered.

- (b) As far as the approved northward extension to Sebokeng and Evaton is concerned, the Guide Plan for the Vaal River Complex will first have to be amended in respect of that portion of land north of provincial road P473. This applies also to the link area between Sharpeville and Boipatong. It is expected that certain of the proposed extensions will be commenced with within the next few months.
- (c) Unknown, mainly because it is expected that many of the extensions will be undertaken by private township developers.

#### Rust de Winter irrigation area

\*9. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether it is the intention that the (a) Rust de Winter irrigation area and (b) any of the adjacent areas will be (i) purchased and (ii) incorporated into the territory of KwaNdebele; if so, (aa) when in each case and (bb) how many hectares of land in total are involved?

Howard 9/6/87

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

- (i) Yes.
- (ii) Yes.

(aa) As soon as approval has been granted by Parliament to proclaim the area as a released area. The matter is presently under consideration by a Standing Committee of Parliament, which will present a recommendation, followed by a decision by Parliament. It is possible that approval may be granted during the present session. After approval has been granted, implementation will proceed by proclamation of the area as a released area, valuation of the properties, voting of the necessary funds, purchase of the land and incorporation of the area into the territory of KwaNdebele. The date of approval and the voting of funds by Parliament will thus determine when the purchase of the land and eventual incorporation can be initiated.

(bb) The total area of the land (13 farms) is approximately 34 300 hectares in extent. The Rust De Winter irrigation scheme, which forms part of this total area, covers an area of roughly 1 836 hectares.

#### Voters' roll

\*10. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether changes of address for the purposes of the voters' roll may be

envisaged in respect of this residential area; if so, (i) when, (ii) where to and (iii) in what way;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.
- (a) Due to the cost (estimated at nearly R40 million) to replace the existing facilities it cannot be afforded to do away with existing good housing and other facilities for blacks in an area where there is a considerable backlog in black housing. Bophelong is conveniently situated in respect of work opportunities for blacks.
- (b) Upgrading of the existing improvements and infrastructure
- (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

(2) No.

#### Riots: buildings damaged

\*19. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

- (a) How many buildings falling under the control of the Department of Development Aid have been damaged as a result of riots in the current calendar year. (b) what is the estimated cost of the damage and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 3.
- (b) R30 700.
- (c) 23 May 1987.

#### Onverwacht

\*20. Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 17 February 1987, any further consultations and discus-

sions have been held regarding the date for the incorporation of Onverwacht into Qwaqwa; if so, (a) with whom, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the outcome in each case;

(2) whether a referendum is to be held amongst the resident of Onverwacht on incorporation into Qwaqwa; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how will it be conducted;

(3) whether the Government of Qwaqwa has made any representations to the South African Government regarding independence; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the (i) nature of these representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No. no further consultations or discussions were held.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) No decision regarding a referendum has been taken.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

#### Group Areas Act

\*21. Mr J J S Prinsloo asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether a body or person falling under his Department issued a residence permit in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act to a White person who is living with his Coloured wife in a White group area at an address furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) on whose recommendation was the permit issued; if not.
- (2) whether any steps have been taken or are contemplated against the above-mentioned persons; if so, what steps; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) Yes, the person concerned was indicted on a criminal charge and convicted in a court of law.

#### Benoni: illegal squatting

\*22. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether any illegal squatting is taking place on a certain piece of land in the Benoni District situated next to the Benoni/Babsfontein/Pretoria through road and further particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) how many persons are squatting on this piece of land and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

(2) whether any charges are being collected from the squatters; if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom, (b) for what purposes and (c) at what rate;

(3) whether his Department has investigated the consequences and possible consequences of this squatting; if not, why not; if so, (a) what consequences have been investigated and (b) what were the findings in each case;

(4) whether his Department has taken or is going to take any steps in respect of this squatting; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Approximately 1 500 people in approximately 250 structures.
- (b) 15 May 1987.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Mr Giel Nieuwoudt.
- (b) Unknown.
- (c) According to information obtained from some of the squat-

ters, Mr Nieuwoudt is collecting R30 per structure per month.

(3) No, because the administration of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, has been assigned to the Provincial Administrators.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) No, But the Transvaal Provincial Administration intends to pursue the matter as soon as the criminal charges, brought by the South African Police against Mr Nieuwoudt and in respect of which he is to appear in the magistrate's court on 9 June 1987, have been disposed of.

(a) Possible action in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, and/or the Group Areas Act, 1966.

(b) As soon as the criminal case has been determined.

#### Cape Town: vagrants

\*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether any facilities are available for the rehabilitation of vagrants of each race group from the central Cape Town area; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is being taken in this regard; if so, (i) what facilities, (ii) (aa) where, (bb) when and (cc) by whom was each such facility provided and (iii) by whom are they financed?

(2) whether any additional facilities for the rehabilitation of such vagrants were provided during the past five years; if so, (a) what facilities, (b) (i) where, (ii) when and (iii) by whom were they provided, (c) by whom are they financed and (d) what total number of vagrants can be accommodated in these facilities?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Asians: None.

HQA 9/6/87 Andrew

HQA 9/6/87 Andrew

HQA 9/6/87 Andrew



# Buthelezi asks for push to scrap Act

ULUNDI — Kwazulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has urged the Urban Foundation to press for the scrapping of the Group Areas and Population Registration acts.

Speaking at a function last night at which foundation executives made a presentation on the organisation's objectives, he commended the foundation for bringing blacks into its decision-making processes. He called for similar action in national politics and in the commercial, industrial and banking spheres.

But he said the organisation could do more to define future society.

"There will be no progress until the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act are scrapped," Dr Buthelezi said. "The Urban Foundation is not in business to lead the politics of how to scrap them, but I believe it is in business to say they must be scrapped."

SP  
11/6/87

# Another Group Areas Crackdown

## Study reveals grey areas are not breeding crime

**DURBAN** — About 26 Indian and coloured families in a block of 34 flats in "white" central Durban have been ordered to leave their homes under a Group Areas Act clampdown.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning threatened the landlords that the properties would be sold.

The Central Durban Residents' Association held a meeting last night and was told that about 200 Indian and coloured families faced eviction as the government clamped down on "grey areas".

The association's President, Mr Sayed Iqbal Mohamed, said in one block of flats about 26 of the 34 tenant families were either Indian or coloured. All of them had been given notice to leave by the end of July.

"Indian and coloured families have rented these flats from individual owners who bought them under sectional title. The white land-

lords have been very supportive and have even waived the monthly rent so the people would not suffer great financial difficulty.

"We decided to challenge the government on the Group Areas Act and we are inviting parliamentarians, top legal men and civic leaders to be part of this movement, which will take up the plight of people living in so-called "grey areas".

On the evictions, Mr Mohamed said landlords had received notices warning them to get rid of their Indian or coloured tenants, or their flats would be sold.

The landlords had written to their tenants, expressing regret and asking them to leave.

### Chief: scrap acts

**ULUNDI** — The KwaZulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has urged the Urban Foundation to press for the scrapping of the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts.

Speaking at a function where foundation executives presented its objectives, he said there would be no progress until the acts are scrapped.

"The Urban Foundation is not in business to lead the politics of how to scrap them, but I believe it is up to businesses to say they must be scrapped," the Chief Minister said. —Sapa

The notices said the department was satisfied that their properties had been acquired or held in contravention of the Group Areas Act.

If landlords failed to evict the tenants by the end of July deadline, the properties would be sold and the proceeds of the sale disposed of in terms of the Act.

● Meanwhile, a study by the South African Institute of Race Relations has shown no automatic link between crime and the extent of residential

While some grey areas have indeed experienced crime increases, these are in some cases lower than the increase in crime in segregated areas of the affluent northern suburbs.

"Moreover, when crime is considered in proportion to population, the rates for specific crimes in racially mixed areas are in many cases lower than in segregated suburbs," the paper says.

Looking at murder statistics, it reports that the Hillbrow police station recorded the biggest increase between 1984 and 1986.

On the other hand, Brixton and Langlaagte police stations, which share responsibility for Mayfair — also a grey area — recorded the second and third largest decrease.

With regard to assault with intent to do griev-

ous bodily harm, the Institute study finds that people are more likely to be assaulted in the Mondeor and Jeppe areas than in Hillbrow.

Turning to robberies, the institute study found a 166 per cent increase in the white suburbs in the area of jurisdiction of the Lombardy East police station, a 52 per cent increase in the Norwood area, and a 26 per cent increase in Hillbrow.

The study says: "The reason for Lombardy East station's high recorded rate is almost certainly its proximity to Alexandra township, where poverty is rife. The township has also been the centre of prolonged unrest.

"This suggests that the proximity of a relatively affluent white area to a poor black one is a far greater recipe for crime than residential integration." —Sapa

The analysis shows there is no substance to the claim.

# White budget up by R395m

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— The budget of the Administration of the House of Assembly had increased by 125% over the past two financial years, the Minister of the Budget, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said here yesterday.

Introducing an Own Affairs budget of R5 277 million, he said this was an increase of R395 million on last year.

It also included R198 million to pay for the salary rises for public servants which would come into effect on July 1.

□ Speaking in the own affairs budget debate in the House of Representatives, Mr Cecil Herandien (DP Macassar) said the budget for the House of Assembly amounted to about R5 billion whereas that for the House of Representatives was R2 billion.

“What happened to the 4:2:1 ratio that was built into the tri-cameral system?” — Sapa

# GA Act was 'craziness' gone mad

*CML Times 12/6/87*

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES** — Indian MPs spoke strongly against the Group Areas Act yesterday, with the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, warning the government about frustrations its application brought about.

The House was debating a private member's motion by Mr Somaroo Pachai (Independent, Natal Midlands) calling for a moratorium on removals of people in terms of the Act.

Mr Rajbansi described the Act which made it illegal for a man to live with his wife from another racial group as “craziness gone mad”.

Such measures drove people into

the hands of radicals and if the “sword of Damocles” was not removed he would quit politics.

The leader of Solidarity, Dr Jayaram Reddy, said Indians who had bought property in white areas had been “hoodwinked” into doing so at inflated prices from whites who left the country.

Mr Pachai said between 1966 and 1984, 84 523 coloured, 40 240 Indian and 2 505 white families had been removed under the Group Areas Act, and while there was a tremendous shortage of homes for blacks, 37 000 houses were vacant in white areas.

Replying to the debate, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, denied that people were removed under the Act by force, and challenged members to name one.

Where complaints were received from the public, notices were served on people, but there was no “crack-down” on people infringing the Act.

Mr Badenhorst said offenders were given the opportunity to apply for permits or leave their houses after three months.

**Political Staff**

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**  
— Action would be taken against all offenders under the Group Areas Act, including multi-national corporations, the Minister of

Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

He said 40 notices in terms of Section 41 of the Act had been forwarded to the police for serving on alleged offenders between January 1 and May 31 this year.

Mr Heunis, who was replying to a question tabled by Mr Mahmoud Ra-

# Govt to act on GA offenders

*Mr Chris Heunis 12/6/87*  
*80*

jab (PRP Springfield), said his department did not have a section to deal with these contraventions.

Mr Heunis said it was the intention of his department to take steps against all people occupying premises in contravention of the provisions of the law, as it provided for enforcement.



REV ALLAN  
HENDRICKSE



MR PETER  
HENDRICKSE



MR MOPP



MR LE GRANGE

## Hendrickse takes umbrage<sup>DD</sup> at ruling on Areas Act

From NICO MULLER  
Parliamentary Reporter  
CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party Leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, criticised a ruling of the Speaker, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday that the Group Areas Act could not be called immoral as it constituted a reflection on a statute of Parliament.

The Speaker had earlier ordered various members to withdraw remarks about the Act.

Mr Hendrickse, also the Chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, spoke during a private member's motion calling for the repeal of the Act — and said the Act was immoral and an act of theft that could not be justified.

He said the ruling on the use of the word "immoral" was not applicable as the rule said no reflection was allowed on a statute of Parliament of the same session.

The Speaker had ordered Mr Peter Hendrickse (LP Addo), Mr Allan Hendrickse's son, to withdraw a remark about the Act.

"I as Speaker am as much involved in the spirit of the House, but I have to protect the tradition and prestige of Parliament," he said.

Mr Peter Hendrickse had said that he was disappointed that the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, was not in the House "to hear about one of the most immoral acts."

He later described the Group Areas Act as "dis-

gusting and nauseating.

"No other Act has been responsible for so much misery," he said.

Mr Peter Hendrickse was also ordered to withdraw remarks that the Act was "nasty, dirty, foul and squalid".

He also told of a Group Areas eviction notice to his ill grandfather — who had died three months later — and said: "That is why I would like to call this law immoral, unjust and ungodly".

The Speaker also ordered Mr Peter Mopp (DP Border), to withdraw a remark that the Act was ungodly. Mr Mopp withdrew the remark.

The Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Representatives, Mr Chris April, was ordered to withdraw

13/6/87  
a remark that the Act was filthy (vieslik).

Later, after the Speaker had withdrawn and the chair was taken by the deputy chairman of committees, Mr Reginald O'Reilly, various members referred to the Act as immoral.

Mr L. T. Landers (LP Mitchells Plain), said "no other Act has caused so much hate, bitterness and enmity. I say that it is immoral."

The deputy Leader of the Labour Party, Mr Miley Richards, (MP Tokomsrus), said the land had never belonged to whites.

"This is absolute crookery. It is immoral — and you cannot call what is immoral anything by any other language."

80

2

**The POST says:**

IT'S no wonder members of the coloured House of Representatives spoke out so passionately against the Group Areas Act last week. Various speakers described it as nasty, dirty, foul and squalid.

Indeed, when Mr Peter Hendrickse referred to the Act as immoral he was ordered to withdraw the remark by the Speaker, Mr Louis le Grange. But however sensitive Mr Le Grange or anyone else in the Government may be

**This Act is immoral**

about the matter, the law is immoral. Members of the House of Representatives should know — they are victims of it.

One MP said: "This law takes away my God-given right to live where I choose and to send my children to the school of my choice. It takes away the right of people to live in the house in which they were born and to pray in

the church in which they were christened."

If that's not immoral then we don't know what is!

The Group Areas Act is indefensible. It regulates the lives of people on the basis of the colour of their skin. In any normal society, if people don't like the way they are being governed they kick the government out of office.

In South Africa, the victims of vicious laws like the Group Areas Act are denied that right.

As a coloured Deputy Minister, Mr Luwellyn Landers, said, the Act was violently imposed on people who had no political rights to defend themselves.

In a BBC radio interview heard by millions of

people around the world yesterday, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said South Africa was committed to a policy in which race did not play a role.

But what about the Group Areas Act, Mr Botha? Race is the motivating force behind it.

It is a blot on our society. If the Government is genuinely committed to removing all apartheid laws, there is no room for the Group Areas Act.

ropolitan, urban or rural RSC).

(ii) None.

(iii) From the applicable RSC's budget account.

**Notices to sell premises**

19. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any notices to sell or vacate premises in White group areas were served on non-White owners and occupants as a result of complaints received by his Department; if so, (a) in how many cases and (b) in which towns or cities were such complaints received;

(2) whether he will furnish the names of the bodies and/or persons from whom these complaints were received; if not, why not; if so, what are their names in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) No, no non-White owner is involved and the notices are also not to vacate.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Falls away.

**Lcedoringstad: squatters**

117. Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any Blacks are squatting on private property adjoining Leeudoringstad in the constituency of Schweizer-Reneke; if so, (a) how many persons are estimated to be squatting there and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether his Department is taking any steps in respect of these squatters; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions and (c) with what result?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) Yes.

(a) Between 50 and 60 people.

(b) 3 June 1987.

(2) No. The Transvaal Provincial Administration has however taken the necessary steps.

(a) Criminal charges were laid against the owner of the land.

(b) Sections 3A (1) (a) (i), 3A (1) (a) (ii) (aa), and 3A (1) (a) (ii) (bb) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 read with section 3A (2) of the said Act.

(c) One charge was withdrawn, because the squatters concerned had left the property in question. The remaining charge has been referred for trial to the Regional Court, and a date for the trial has yet to be set.

**Mixed couples**

130. Mr M J MENTZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many mixed couples have been living in White group areas since the repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, No 55 of 1949, (a) with and (b) without a residence permit issued under the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966;

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) (a) and (b) The question can unfortunately not be answered as statistics are not kept in the form required by the hon member.

(2) Falls away.

**TUESDAY, 16 JUNE 1987**

#Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 9 June 1987:

**David Allen**

\*28. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether he or his Department granted any permits, licences, concessions, quotas or other benefits to (a) a certain person from Port Elizabeth, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, and/or (b) any firm represented by this person; if so, (i) what was the nature thereof, (ii) when were they granted in each case, (iii) what was the duration thereof, (iv) what is the present status of the said permits, licences, concessions, quotas or benefits and (v) what is the name of the person concerned;

(2) whether these permits, licences, concessions, quotas or benefits were subject to tender procedures; if not, why not; if so, from whom were tenders received?

**The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:**

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) The permit was an authority for the experimental cultivation, transport and sale of mussels and oysters in the S A Transport Services harbours of Port Elizabeth and Saldanha Bay.

(ii) The permit was first granted on 5 August 1985.

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 9 June 1987:

**Marco Parisi**

\*35. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was a member of the Defence Force at the time of his death on or about 13 February 1987; if so, (a) to which military base was he attached, (b) on what date did he report for duty and (c) what was his name;

(2) whether this person received any medical treatment at any military hospital or sick-bay while he was a member of the Defence Force; if so, (a) at which military hospital or sick-bay and (b) what was the (i) diagnosis and (ii) treatment prescribed;

(3) whether a board of inquiry has been convened to investigate the circumstances of his death; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will such a board be convened; if so, (i) when and (ii) who is the chairman of the board;

(4) whether the board has reported its findings; if not, when is it anticipated that it will submit a report; if so, what were its findings;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:**

(1) The person was a member of the SA Defence Force until 11 February 1987 when he was discharged medically unfit.

(a) 3 SA Infantry Training Unit. Potchefstroom:

(iii) The permit was valid up to 31 December 1986, but has subsequently been renewed.

(iv) The "present status of the permit" is that it is valid.

(v) The late Mr David Allen.

(2) No, tender procedures are not applicable.

16/6/87

(a) 3 SA Infantry Training Unit. Potchefstroom:

16/6/87

# Heunis: No GA house sales

Carl Tuis 15/6/87

80

## Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The government had not sold any property owned or occupied in contravention of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said here yesterday.

Answering a question by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), Mr Heunis said the government had also not started proceedings to sell "any properties".

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, disclosed yesterday that the South African Police still had a special section charged with investigating contraventions of provisions of the Act.

Answering another question by Mr Van der Merwe, he said the section had been established in September 1957.

The SAP Group Areas Branch, Johannesburg, operated only in the

Transvaal and fell under the command of the Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand.

Contraventions of provisions of the Act in other provinces were investigated by members of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Uniform Branch "depending on the circumstances".

Answering a question from Mr J J S Prinsloo (CP Roodepoort), Mr Heunis also denied that a residence permit had been issued to white man who had been living in a white area with his coloured wife.

Mr Heunis said the man had been "indicted on a criminal charge and convicted in a court of law".

The Steering Committee of the President's Council had referred the draft report on the Group Areas Act back to the Committee for Constitutional Affairs to finalize within the guidelines of the original request, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said.

In a reply to a question from Dr Connie Mulder (CP Randfontein) which was read out by the Minister in the Office of the State President in charge of Administration, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, he said this decision was confirmed by the President's Council on February 4 this year.

The committee was also requested to finalize those matters "which the committee itself recommended should be further investigated", the reply said.



(5) whether a decision has been taken on this matter; if not, when will a decision be taken; if so, what was the decision?

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8	Groote Schuur	1 April 1950	3
	Lady Michaelis	1926	4
	Princess Alice	1 July 1933	4
	Red Cross	1 July 1957	5
	Red Cross (Pre-primary)	1 April 1980	1
	St. Joseph's	1943	2
	Tygerberg	1 July 1973	3
	Tygerberg (Pre-primary)	1 April 1981	2

(2) Yes.

(a) All the schools except St. Joseph's. The pupils at St. Joseph's are handicapped pupils who are permanently hospitalised. Consequently the hospital school offers the only educational provision available to these pupils.

(b) (i) 5 January 1987.

(ii) 31 December 1988.

(c) The number of pupils in these schools who are the responsibility of the Department does not justify the existing system of hospital schools.

(3) Yes; that a certain number of posts are to be abolished on 31 December 1987 and the remainder on 31 December 1988.

(4) Yes.

(5) Yes, to close the schools and to provide alternative education to the pupils involved where circumstances

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes.

justify such action. In the case of prolonged illness special arrangements are made by the school the pupil normally attends.

WEDNESDAY, 17 JUNE 1987

†Indicates translated version:

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Group Areas Act

4. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many prosecutions for contraventions of the Group Areas Act, No. 36 of 1966, had been instituted since 1 January 1987 as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) in how many cases were the accused (i) convicted and (ii) acquitted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information for the period 1 January 1987 until 27 May 1987 is as follows:

(a) 1.

(b) (i) 1.  
(ii) 0.

Sentenced persons executed

11. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, have been executed following their sentencing in August 1985; if not, when are they due to be executed; if so, (a) what were their names and (b) on what date was each of them executed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. The appeal against the death sentences was dismissed by the Appellate Division on 25 March 1987. The matter is now being processed for finalisation.

Internal Security Act

12. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were detained in terms of section 28 of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, during the period 6 February 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

None for the period 6 February 1987 up to 22 May 1987.

Group Areas Act

16. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether his Department has issued any instructions to (a) attorneys-general and (b) public prosecutors regarding prosecutions in respect of offences in terms of the Group Areas Act, No. 36 of 1966; if so, (i) what instructions and (ii) (aa) when and (bb) to whom were these instructions issued?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) and (b) No.

Illegal immigrants

28. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) (a) How many persons were being held on suspicion of being illegal immigrants as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how long had each been in custody as at that date;

(2) whether these persons have appeared in court; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) in which courts and (c) what were the findings in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department.

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

29. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being undesirable over-

Handwritten: Howard, 17/6/87

# Launch today for City on Cape Flats

Cape Times 20/12/77  
17/6/77

## Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG** — The government will take the wraps off plans for a new R2-billion city on the Cape Flats today when it formally signs with seven private sector building contractors in Cape Town.

The huge Blue Downs housing project for coloured people is seen as the first major move by government to privatize the provision of mass housing in South Africa. The first phase of the new city, which will consist of 40 000 homes to house 250 000 people, will call for the construction of 7 500 units and is expected to employ about 2 000 construction workers initially.

After 18 months in the planning stage, schools, shopping centres, clinics and medical centres are to be built in what will be the last major housing development in the Western Cape.

A new rail link to service the city is also to be built at a cost of R250 million. The seven developers are Murray and Roberts, Bester Homes, Vista Homes, Garden Cities, S M Goldstein, LTA Comiat and Schachat Cape.

Sports facilities planned for the city include a huge complex comparable to Ellis Park in Johannesburg which will house

swimming pools, tennis courts and a huge arena.

Blue Downs director Mr Carel Marais says it's all systems go for the scheme on which R20 million has already been spent on underground infrastructure.

"This is a unique concept and is set to create a buyers' market. With seven developers there is sure to be stiff competition. This is truly private enterprise with all homes being sold under freehold."

## Total cost

"We foresee a heavy demand for houses. Theoretically we can fill these units overnight. The question is how many people have the money to buy. Up to now we have been reluctant to discuss what the rate of development will be. After the commencement we can assess the true rate of development."

The only aspect of the development over which government will have direct control is the erven price which will be about R10 000 to R12 000.

Total cost of the scheme, he says, will be more than R2 billion because the cost of the new commercial centre for the city is not included in the estimate.

"The city won't be just another suburb of Cape Town. It will have its own mayor and council and will differ vastly from existing

coloured townships. It will compare with Claremont or Bellville as regards being autonomous."

Developers, he says, have indicated that they will build show houses ranging in price from R30 000 upwards in individual designs.

"Instead of being one big city designed by one architect we will have seven totally different suburbs all comprising individually styled homes."

Mr Marais says the scheme is the last foreseeable big housing project in the Western Cape.

"We have run out of ground. The Western Cape is limited and according to statistics we are set to have a shortage of about 60 000 houses and that is just coping with normal growth."

"There are already about half-a-million people in Mitchells Plain. Patterns of housing in this area will have to change."

Mr Marais anticipates that the first buyers in Blue Downs will be well off.

"People will come in on an investment basis and will look for property value growth. There will be no restrictions."

"On the finance side most of the developers have made arrangements with building societies. The other interesting aspect is that if the Housing Trust makes money available we won't be able to build fast enough."

# Mixed areas 'do not foster crime'

SP  
19/6/87

**Post Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — There is no automatic link between crime and black people moving into "mixed" areas, according to a study conducted by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The study — *Residential Integration: A Recipe for Crime?* — is the result of an analysis of the official crime statistics of 13 police stations on the Reef.

The analysis shows that while some grey areas have experienced crime increases, these are, in some cases, lower than the increase in crime in segregated areas of affluent suburbs.

"Moreover, when crime

is considered in proportion to population, the rates for specific crimes in racially mixed areas are in many cases lower than in segregated suburbs," the study says.

Looking at murder statistics, it reports that the Hillbrow police station recorded the biggest increase between 1984 and 1986.

Analysing the incidence of crime in relation to size of population, the study found that the number of murders per 10 000 people living in Hillbrow (five) was only slightly higher than the figure in suburbs covered by the Norwood police station (four). It was substantially lower than the number of murders per 10 000 people (19) covered by the Mondeor police station.

With regard to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, the institute study found that people were more likely to be assaulted in the Mondeor and Jeppe areas than in Hillbrow.

Turning to robberies, there was a 166% increase in the white suburbs in the area of jurisdiction of the Lombardy East police station, a 52% increase in the Norwood area, and a 26% increase in Hillbrow.

The study says: "The reason for the Lombardy East station's high recorded rate is almost certainly its proximity to Alexandra township, where poverty is rife.

"This suggests that the proximity of a relatively affluent white area to a poor black one is a far greater recipe for crime than residential integration."

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

(ii) failed their examinations in all subjects at the end of the year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	(i)	(ii)
University of Zululand	244	78
University of the North	40	321
Medical University of Southern Africa	12	25
Vista University	830	925
University of Zululand	19.8	6.3
University of the North	2.75	22.14
Medical University of Southern Africa	2.85	11.16
Vista University	12.5	13.9

**Per capita expenditure**

40. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the *per capita* expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on Black school pupils in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) R387.02
- (b) R303.23

*Own Affairs:*

**State housing sale**

16. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(a) How many houses had been sold by his Department in each province under the State housing sale announced by the then Minister of Community Development on 3 March 1983, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many houses remained to be sold in each province as at that date?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

No, not insofar as housing supplied by the Department is concerned.

of the emergency regulations in 1986; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) what is the name of this person;

† Indicates translated version.

*For written reply:*

*General Affairs:*

**Group Areas Act**

5. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many investigations had been held by the South African Police into alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, since 1 January 1987 as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

394 cases until 30 April 1987.

**Joint management centres**

9. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

With reference to his reply to Question No 114 on 20 February 1987, (a) what are the names of the members of each of the eleven joint management centres, (b) on what basis were they appointed and (c) what tasks do these members perform in these joint management centres?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) I refer the honourable member to my reply to written questions numbers 114 and 565 which I regard as sufficient.

*Sandra Steward*

10. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE 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 detained in terms

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 14 June 1986.

(b) The Female Prison, North End, Port Elizabeth.

(c) Sandra Steward.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away.

Note: This person was already released from detention on 5 September 1986.

**Gold/silver/platinum**

107. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

How many fine ounces of (a) gold, (b) silver and (c) platinum were (i) mined and (ii) marketed in 1984, 1985 and 1986, respectively?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

1984 1985 1986  
(a) (i) 21 861 000 21 524 000 20 514 000

(ii) Classified information.

(b) (i) 6 978 907 6 699 708 7 172 113

(ii) 7 625 159 7 077 593 7 629 781

(c) (i) Classified information.

(ii) Classified information.

*Uitenhage: crime*

123. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

*Harmond 19/6/87*

80) B/Day 22/6/87

B/Day 22/6/87

B/Day 22/6/87

# Theft hits car rental profits

WITH bottom line profits being eroded, the car rental industry has lambasted motor manufacturers over the lack of anti-theft devices in vehicles.

But the motor industry has reacted saying it is doing all it can about a problem which is universal.

A SA Vehicle Rental Association (Savra) spokesman says the motor industry has ignored the problem which is costing car hire firms millions.

Savra chairman Noel de Villiers says: "The motor industry should have taken on the responsibility a long time ago."

Avis MD Tony Langley says his company lost nearly R1m in the last seven months through theft. "While we do carry comprehensive insurance there is a high excess to pay." A breakdown of Avis losses shows that

## MICK COLLINS

in the period June 1986 to April 1987 a total of 63 vehicles were stolen.

Imperial Car Hire director Maureen Jackson says the company has been hit by a 40% increase in thefts from January to May. "We have been asking manufacturers to help. In five months theft cost us nearly R500 000. Now we are fitting our own devices. The statistics have dropped dramatically."

A Nissan spokesman says the company has been testing devices for months. "Our intention is to fit all cars with anti-theft measures. If we can get costs right, I believe we will solve the problem during the next few months."

VW's public affairs GM Ronnie Kruger says: "Any easy solution will be an easy solution for a thief. We are

developing a system which will be available next year. In the meantime, we will be engraving identification numbers on all vehicles, probably before the end of the year."

Toyota marketing director Brand Pretorius says the company is restricted by franchising agreements but more developments are in the offing from Japan. "We can offer motorists four different options which we have tested extensively. They range in price from R150 to R750."

And Samcor group MD Spencer Stirling says the company has been evaluating systems but has not yet found one that has an acceptable level of reliability.

"However, we are consulting with specialist electronics companies in the development of a suitable system for fitment on the assembly line."

# Group Areas Act report in the offing

## DOMINIQUE GILBERT

THE long-awaited Group Areas Act report is likely to be tabled in Parliament before this session ends.

It is understood some members of the NP caucus, although facing severe pressure from the rightwing Opposition, are committed to bringing about some changes to the Act.

This will be good news for those who had feared the report might have been shelved after it was referred back to the President's Council (PC) a few months ago.

Although scrapping the Act has been ruled out, it appears the "local option" for local authorities is still on the cards.

The PC faces the problem of how to cope with voting rights for people who will possibly be able to live in opened-up areas.

(80) B/Day 22/6/87

## Group Areas Act report in the offing

**DOMINIQUE GILBERT**

THE long-awaited Group Areas Act report is likely to be tabled in Parliament before this session ends.

It is understood some members of the NP caucus, although facing severe pressure from the rightwing Opposition, are committed to bringing about some changes to the Act.

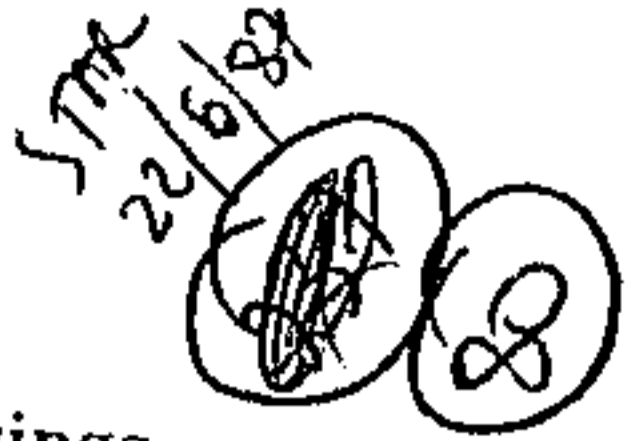
This will be good news for those who had feared the report might have been shelved after it was referred back to the President's Council (PC) a few months ago.

Although scrapping the Act has been ruled out, it appears the "local option" for local authorities is still on the cards.

The PC faces the problem of how to cope with voting rights for people who will possibly be able to live in opened-up areas.

# Love story

SM  
22/6/82



NOTHING should be more natural than boy meets girl; boy and girl wed, set up home and raise a family. But in South Africa the course of true love is "natural" only if the colour equation is correct according to ideological reckoning. The marriage which united Hendrik Koornhof and Raehana Bobert should have earned only passing notice as a social event involving the nephew of an ambassador and former Cabinet Minister. But because bride and groom are registered as races apart, their union has created extraordinary interest. So far — and we hope it stays that way — general reaction seems to accord with the sentiments of Uncle Piet the Ambassador who has

given his blessings.

There are, however, problems ahead. Although Uncle Piet once pronounced apartheid dead, his newly-wed relatives will have to find somewhere to live in a society still visibly ruled by the ideology.

One suggested solution was so simple, so bizarre: a technical adjustment would miraculously convert the bride into a "white" woman. Naturally she and her family instantly rejected this well-meaning but insulting idea. Anyone with any dignity at all, with any sense of pride in heritage, would do the same. Mr and Mrs Hendrik Koornhof will make their way without apartheid's hypocrisy — and good luck to them.

come from high risk areas, are tested before they come to work in South Africa.

### Reservation of Separate Amenities Act

\*23. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953, is to be repealed; if not, why not; if so, when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953, is part of the related legislation which is at present together with the Group Areas Act, under consideration by the President's Council.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(2) whether any additional facilities for the rehabilitation of such vagrants were provided during the past five years; if so, (a) what facilities, (b) (i) where, (ii) when and (iii) by whom were they provided, (c) by whom are they financed and (d) what total number of vagrants can be accommodated in these facilities;

(3) whether the provision of any further facilities is being considered; if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where?

(1) *Asians and Coloureds*

None.

(a) Vagrancy is not a noteworthy problem with regards to Asians and Coloureds in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg.

(b) A countrywide feasibility study to determine the rehabilitation needs of the Coloured population group is being undertaken.

(i), (ii), (aa), (bb), (cc), (iii) Fall away.

*Blacks*

Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i)	(ii) (aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(iii)
1. Tswelopo	Soweto	Unknown	State and Private initiative	Private—State subsidised
2. KwaTema	Springs	"	"	"
3. Ithuseng	Thembisa	"	"	"
4. Silo	Pietersburg	"	"	"
5. Ivycross	Kimberley	"	"	"
6. Lerato Winniefred Wiley	Bloemfontein	"	"	"
7. Ithuseng	Welkom	"	"	"
8. Katlahong	Germiston	1.9.86	"	"
9. Vosloorus	Boksburg	1.4.86	"	"
10. Mamelodie	Pretoria	1.7.86	"	"
11. Etomoleng	Alexandra	1.10.86	"	"

Handwritten note: 18/9/87

### Whites

Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i)	(ii) (aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(iii)
1. Alathia Christian Mission	Berea	Unknown	Private Apostolic Faith Mission	Private Apostolic Faith Mission
2. Bethany	Four Ways	"	"	"
3. Central Community Fellowship	Hillbrow	"	Religious groups National Council for Mental Health	Private—receives state subsidy
4. Cordonia	Betrans	"	"	"
5. Frieda Hartley Centre	Bellevue	"	Roman Catholic Church	Roman Catholic Church
6. Genis	Betrans	"	Roman Catholic Church	Roman Catholic Church
7. Goodwill Centre	Krugerdsdorp Troyville	"	Private	Private
8. Jessie Mission	Berea Highlands	"	Private	Private
9. Johanna Raath Centre	Glensiek	"	Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie	Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie
10. Margaret House	Johannesburg	"	"	"
11. The Lord's Place	Berea Johannesburg	"	Roman Catholic Church	Roman Catholic Church
12. Salvation Army Shelter	Johannesburg Joubertpark	"	Private Salvation Army	Private Salvation Army
13. Samarathan Inn	Johannesburg	"	Private Full Gospel Church	Private Full Gospel Church
14. The Shepherd's Flock	Belgravia Kensington Walkerville	"	Private Full Gospel Church	Private Full Gospel Church
15. Superior Care Centre	Malvern Roodepoort	"	Private The Assembly of God	Private The Assembly of God
16. The Haven	"	"	"	"

(2) *Whites, Asians and Coloureds*

None.

(a), (b), (i), (ii), (iii), (c), (d) Fall away.

*Blacks*

Yes.

(a)	(b) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(c)	(d)
Katlahong	Germiston	1.9.86	Private initiative	Private-State subsidised	Unknown
Vosloorus	Boksburg	1.4.86	"	"	"



# Group Areas: people had to report to police

80 23/6/87 Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — At least 40 residents of Johannesburg's Mayfair suburb are believed to have been asked to report to John Vorster Square police station in the past week to answer questions related to the Group Areas Act.

But police today denied there was a "crackdown" on "grey areas" in Mayfair or any other part of Johannesburg.

Mr Cassim Saloojee, chairman of Actstop, a group monitoring prosecutions under the Group Areas Act, told said "between 40 and 50 people" from Mayfair had been asked to report to John Vorster Square in the past two to three weeks.

He added that so far no charges or summonses against people living the proclaimed white area had been laid or issued. — Sapa

# Koornhof marriages: will

## there be two sets of rules?

By MICHEL DESMIDT

TOP connections with the Government should make it easier for Mr Hendrik Koornhof to obtain a permit to live in a "white" group area with his young coloured bride.

This is the view of Mr Richard Coates, who has fought a two-year battle to live with his coloured wife, Joan, in their Uitenhage home situated in the white suburb of Fairbridge Heights.

Mr Koornhof, nephew of South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, Dr Piet Koornhof, made the headlines last week when he married Moslem Miss Raehana Robert in a civil ceremony in Randburg.

Their marriage across the colour line, now legal with the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act, has the blessing of Dr Koornhof, and the couple plan to live with family until they are married in December in the Islamic tradition.

Their future also hinges on them being given permission, in terms of the Group Areas Act, to live in the area of their choice.

"With his connections, I doubt whether he'll have any problems getting a permit," said Mr Coates, whose own application was refused by the Administrator, but has been resubmitted on appeal.

"By starting afresh, they're in a better position than us because they can first apply for a permit before buying a house in a white area," said Mr Coates, adding that he and his wife were already living in their home, into which Mr Coates put his life savings, when objec-

tions by neighbours forced the authorities to act.

He has asked the Administrator to have a change of heart and reverse his earlier decision, on the grounds that the order forcing him to sell his house within three months, or face having it auctioned, was causing "unnecessary hardship".

"We don't know whether we are coming or going. We're carrying on as usual, but with this thing hanging over our heads

it's very unsettling," said the quietly-spoken Englishman.

Living illegally as a "mixed couple" had been easier than trying to make a life as a legally married couple, he said.

For the last two years, Mr Coates has tried in vain to sell his house

Mr Coates said it was unlikely that a permit would be granted because of the number of objections lodged by the residents in the neighbourhood.



MR RICHARD COATES, his wife, JOAN, and their daughter, ELANA.

# Defy Group Areas Act — Buthelezi

DD 23/6/87

DURBAN — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday urged commerce, industry, mining and banking to defy the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts "to the extent that their purposes are defeated".

They had defied the Apprenticeship Act sufficiently to defeat its purpose and make their own personnel decisions, and they had now to go a stage further in attacking these acts.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was addressing the South African Production and Inventory Control Society's annual international conference in Durban.

He also advised senior management to speak to President P. W. Botha — who "desperately" wanted their friendship — about what needed to be done in South Africa.

Top management had not waited for "reform on high" before breaking out of the constraints into which legislation had put industrial training.

"It defied the Apprenticeship Act sufficiently to defeat its purpose and it drove relentlessly towards a position in which who was trained, who was given what job and who was brought into supervisory and management positions was decided by entrepreneurs and their managers," he said. — Sapa

# LP labels Group Areas Act as theft



The Rev ALLAN HENDRICKSE ... Group Areas Act 'was an act of dispossession'.

"WHETHER we like it or not, the Act was an act of theft and therefore cannot be justified. It was an act of dispossession through which people lost that which they had."

It was with these words that Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse described the Group Areas Act, a piece of legislation which currently dominates the Parliamentary stage.

Enacted in 1950 by the National Party Government, it has been the fount of enormous bitterness, hardship and misery and has, according to figures given by the Government in 1985, been responsible for the removal of 126 166 families — an estimated 600 000 people — up to September 1984.

Of the 126 176 families affected by removals under the Act 83 691 were "coloured", 49 067 Indian and 2 418 white.

Since the inauguration of the tricameral Parliament in September 1984, "housing" has been an "own affair" and statistics on Group Areas removals have not been made available.

Some of personal hardships suffered as a result of removals under the provisions of the Act were chronicled when the debate on Group Areas was held in the House of Representatives last week.

Mr Hendrickse told of "certain whites" in the Eastern Cape who went to coloured peoples' houses when a group area was proclaimed, buying up their antique furniture for very little "because those antiques could not fit into the matchboxes to which the people were moved".

Mr Luwellyn Landers, (LP, Mitchell's Plain) told of a letter being sent to coloured residents at a block of flats in Gardens, Cape Town, which is a white area.

"You have been a model tenant but we have no alternative in terms of the Group Areas Act," the letter reads.

Mr Gerald Morkel, (LP, Retreat), recalled how his family had been forced to sell a large property comprising three houses in Harfield Village, Cape Town, for R7 400.

A year later it was sold for R20 000 and in 1975 for R190 000.

## POLITICAL FOCUS

— By Patrick Cull —

### Call on the Govt to make good the losses of victims

The bitterness of the forced nature of the removal was exacerbated by the financial gains made by whites at the expense of people of colour.

It has now been suggested that not only should the Act be repealed but that reparations should be made.

Heribert Adam points out that West Germany paid out substantial compensation to the surviving victims of Nazism while Canada has acknowledged guilt over the wartime expropriation and relocation of Japanese-Canadians.

Today, the Act is one of the focal points of the political debate for a number of reasons.

Firstly, expectations were created by the fact that it was referred to the President's Council for investigation. It is there still.

Secondly, the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act together with Section 16 of

the Immorality Act has raised the question of just where such "mixed" couples are to reside.

It was disclosed this week by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha that since repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act on June 19, 1985, a total of 834 marriages have been solemnised between whites and people of colour.

Thirdly, the Government is mindlessly vacillating between applying the provisions of the Act and allowing them to fall into disuse, as has been the case in the densely populated Johannesburg suburb of Hillbrow.

Prosecutions, which dropped from 893 between 1978 and '81 to just one in '83 have now been stepped up, according to replies given to questions posed in the House of Assembly.

Two examples of the kind of tortuous logic now being applied serve to illustrate the Government's attempts

to deal with the problem.

The first concerns the small fishing village of Kalk Bay in the Cape Peninsula where the "coloured" fishing community has been resident for well over 200 years.

The area was declared white in 1967, which placed the proverbial sword of Damocles over the community.

This was partially lifted in 1982 when part of Kalk Bay was declared "coloured".

The neat minds of the Government planners however, do not appear to be totally satiated and at this stage people who are not fishermen or not married to fishermen are being moved out.

The second focuses on the problems facing whites who marry across the "colour bar".

A white man or woman who marries a person of colour becomes "coloured" for the purpose of ownership or occupation of property — he remains white for other purposes.

So if he owns or occupies property in a white area he is forced to vacate it unless he can obtain a permit "as a coloured" to reside within a "white" group area.

This is the nightmare situation which now faces Mr Richard Coates in Uitenhage.

The Government's almost stock reaction is "wait for the report of the President's Council".

It would seem unlikely, however — considering the almost paranoid fear the National Party has of the right wing — that any dramatic move away from the principle of the Act can be expected.

TUESDAY, 23 JUNE 1987

Board receive motor-car loans; if so, (a) how many, (b) what position is held by each of these persons, (c) what is the model and year of manufacture of the motor-cars purchased by each of these persons with these loans, (d) what was the (i) original amount of the loan granted to each and (ii) interest rate applicable in respect of each loan and (e) what allowance, in rand, does

(b)

	(c)	(d) (i)
Area Manager .....	1978 Mercedes Benz 200	R4 005.00
Chief: Computer Services .....	1982 Volkswagen Passat	R9 752.00
Assistant Area Manager .....	1983 Toyota Cressida	R10 000.00
Senior Marketing Officer .....	1983 Mazda	R10 000.00
Chief: Home Economist (Schools) .....	1983 Mercedes Benz 200	R12 000.00
Chief: Data Processor .....	1983 Suzuki Hard Top	R5 701.00
Chief: Personnel .....	1983 Mercedes Benz 200	R13 916.00
Area Manager .....	1985 Toyota Cressida	R14 101.92
Senior Accountant .....	1985 Toyota Cressida	R12 374.04
Legal Officer .....	1983 Volkswagen Passat	R8 000.92
Technical Officer .....	1984 Toyota Corolla	R8 000.00
Chief Accountant .....	1983 BMW 728	R17 240.00
Area Manager .....	1982 Audi 100	R6 400.00
Senior Inspector .....	1978 Fiat Station Wagon	R4 732.00
Assistant Area Manager .....	1982 Volkswagen Golf	R2 367.68

(d) (ii) 8 per cent.

(e) None. The staff members are however remunerated at Public Service rates for the distance travelled on official duty.

**Foreign media representatives**

211. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many applications for (a) new, and (b) the renewal of, visas were received from foreign media representatives during the period 1 July 1986 to 31 May 1987;

(2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(3) what is the average time taken before such applications are decided upon?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 698, but 117 applicants withdrew their applications.

(b) 150.

(2) (a) (i) 445.

WEDNESDAY, 24 JUNE 1987

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

	(a)	(b)
Cape Town .....	12	1
Wynberg .....	5	None
Simon's Town .....	1	None

(c) 31 May-1987

(a) Falls away.

(b) The Naval Base Port Elizabeth should be advised and they will dispose of the ammunition. The probability of this occurring, is very low.

—Maize crop

**Algoa Bay: ammunition dumped**

215. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force recently dumped any ammunition close to Algoa Bay; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) what (i) type and (ii) quantity of ammunition and (d) at what distance from (i) Bird Island and (ii) the entrance to Port Elizabeth Harbour was this ammunition dumped;

(2) whether the Defence Force have taken any measures to ensure that the ammunition so dumped will not be caught in fishermen's nets; if so, what measures; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action will be taken in the event of this happening?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) There is no suitable demolition area for such a large amount of ammunition in the Eastern Cape.

(b) 13 August 1986.

(c) (i) and (ii) 776 2.5 inch projectiles and an amount of Martini-Henry cartridges from which the lead bullets had apparently been removed prior to it having been buried initially, possibly during the colonial period.

(d) (i) 17 nautical miles.

(ii) 28.1 nautical miles.

(2) Yes. The ammunition was packed as prescribed in standard dumping cases. A navigation warning was published. A cautionary note has been appended to all charts of the area.

WEDNESDAY, 24 JUNE 1987

216. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) (a) What is the latest estimate in respect of the anticipated maize crop for the 1986-87 year and (b) on what date was this estimate made;

(2) what estimated quantity of this crop will be required for (a) local consumption and (b) export?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) (a) 7.82 million tons.

(b) 30 April 1987.

(2) (a) Approximately 6 million tons.

(b) Approximately 1.8 million tons will be available for export.

WEDNESDAY, 24 JUNE 1987

†Indicates translated version. 24/6/87

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Black spots

101. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since the beginning of 1986 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each such spot resettled;

(2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots in 1986?

Archbishop 'misquoted on violence'

# Charge me, Tutu challenges Govt

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town last night challenged the South African Government to charge him in court for his statements on violence.

At a press conference in Maputo, he accused the Government and its supporters of using "red herrings" to divert attention from the question of whether it supported MNR violence in Mozambique.

A spokesman for Archbishop Tutu said yesterday he had been misquoted by a Mozambican newspaper as saying "time for violence has now come".

This reported statement by *Noticias* and others by Archbishop Tutu reported internationally have created a controversy.

Some Anglicans have expressed their concern over the matter.

25/6/87  
SFA

Mr John Allen, Archbishop Tutu's media secretary, said the full text of a question and answer at a press conference given by the Archbishop in Maputo was: "An American journalist asked: 'Archbishop... has it not reached the stage as far as you are concerned where black South Africans will give up and turn solely to violence as part of their liberation struggle? You have often said in the past that day may come. Most anti-government groups have said that June 16 should be observed with dignity — you're still going along with that at this stage?'"

"Answer: 'Oh absolutely. Yes, I would say that I will tell you the day I believe we must tell the world that now we have reached a point where we must use violence to overthrow an unjust system. I do not believe we are there yet."

'And the onus really lies with the international community. They now see stark naked the vi-

ciuousness of apartheid when you can have the Minister of Foreign Affairs in South Africa trying to justify the detention of children by claiming that all of those children were detained because they were involved in criminal offences.

'We say that we know that he cannot be speaking the truth because if that was true all they need to do is to take those children to court and the court would have found them guilty. I mean, how can he say that when he claims that South Africa has one of the best legal systems? What we keep trying to say to the world is that we have an evil system, apartheid, which can survive only because it defends itself with equally evil methods. I will announce the day I believe we have reached the end of the tether'."

# 40 Group Areas cases being probed — govt

GOVERNMENT is at present working on 40 cases in respect of notices issued in terms of the Group Areas Act, director of local government L G Kok said yesterday.

Responding to questions from Business Day on what had happened to the 100 cases reported earlier by government, Kok said in a written statement: "The original figure of about 100 was quoted off the cuff.

"The actual number of cases in respect of which notices have been issued is 40 exactly.

"However, as more than one notice was issued, for example to the owner, occupant

(80) B/Day  
25/6/87  
DOMINIQUE GILBERT

etc, the number of notices issued was at least double the number of cases."

Kok was referring to cases under section 41 of the Act, which allows the Minister "the right to the property concerned" in terms of which he can confiscate the property.

He also said government had not yet taken steps for the sale, or the confiscation, of properties in terms of the Act as the pre-

scribed period of three months from the time of notice had not expired.

Kok said the cases were an "administrative action in terms of a right and a discretion conferred on the Minister" and not "a prosecution", which meant no summonses had been issued.

He said section 41 prescribed a notice period of three months after which a period for a sale "out of hand" is negotiated.

"Failing a sale out of hand, the Minister may direct that the property be sold by public tender."

# Charge me if you want, says Tutu

EP.  
26/6/87

MAPUTO — Archbishop Desmond Tutu, a guest at Mozambique's 12th independence anniversary celebrations, has challenged the South African Government to charge him with treason when he comes home.

"I am returning home on Monday and I will want to challenge the South African Government and its supporters, if they so wish, to prefer charges, whatever sort they want," the Anglican cleric told a news conference.

"Someone said that they were to lay charges of treason. I will be only too ready to face those charges," he said.

The Archbishop was reacting to criticism of him in South African newspapers after a series of allegations attributed to him during his two-week pastoral visit to southern Mozambique.

"I said nothing here that I have not said before, and I said nothing about which I am ashamed or repentant of. I would repeat what I have said," said Archbishop Tutu.

However, the statement he said he was repeating at the conference, differed from that he was reported to have made on June 15.

The national Mozambique news agency, AIM, had quoted Tutu as saying on June 15, "I will announce the day when we have reached the end of our tether. I will tell you when we have to use violence to remove an unjust system."

The Archbishop said: "I said that it is the church's teaching that there can come a time when it is

justifiable to overthrow an unjust system violently. I said very straightforwardly I will tell you when I have reached that point."

However Archbishop Tutu said it would be presumptuous of him to tell South African blacks when to "go ahead".

He was one of about 100 special guests at the Mozambican independence commemoration in the capital, Maputo, and watched yesterday as President Joaquim Chissano placed a wreath at the star-shaped Monument to the Mozambican Heroes. — Sapa-AP



ARCHBISHOP TUTU  
... charge me



WE 27/10/87

# Blacks next door OK, say 80% in PE



By DENISE BOUTALL

NEARLY 80% of Port Elizabeth's white people are prepared to live in mixed residential areas.

This is the finding of three University of Port Elizabeth sociologists who conducted a telephone survey of 612 white people living in different parts of the city last October.

Details of the survey were published by UPE's Institute for Planning Research this week.

"There is enough evidence of acceptability to whites to justify the opening of residential areas in the city," conclude the academics, Mr D Pretorius, Mr M J van Wyk and Dr P W Cunningham.

Their research confirmed the findings of other academics, who have found that the acceptability of racially mixed areas has grown constantly since the mid-1970s.

They point out, though, that about 40% of the people questioned would accept black neighbours only if they met certain criteria relating to economic status, living standards and respect for privacy.

The survey's result appears to conflict with the outcome of the May general election when the National Party, which is committed to separate residential areas, increased its support in the city. Since then the Government has clamped down on people living in "grey areas".

Contrary to the usual stereotype that only people in high income areas, who might feel insulated by their wealth, were prepared to live in mixed neighbourhoods, the survey revealed that the acceptability of black neighbours did not relate to the status of the neighbourhood.

In general, Afrikaans-speaking people were more negative than English-speakers, and people with a higher education more prepared to accept integrated residential areas. There was also a small tendency for young people to find the idea more acceptable.

The people were asked how they would feel and what they would do if an African, coloured or Indian family moved in next door.

Of the 79,5% who found the idea acceptable, 17,7% were classified as "strongly positive", 15,9% accepted the idea unconditionally and 1,8% accepted it on principle.

A strong negative reaction came from 12,1% of those interviewed — 1,8% rejected the idea on principle, 2% rejected it unconditionally and 8,3% rejected it and would be prepared to take action if blacks moved in next door.

The researchers found that in general coloured and Indian families would be more acceptable as neighbours than African families.

# S A can't afford Group Areas says Anglo

Argus Correspondent  
Johannesburg

ARGUS  
11/7/87  
80

**T**HE continued racial zoning of land as enforced through the Group Areas Act is not only racially discriminatory in its application, but constitutes a misuse of resources the economy can no longer sustain, say the directors of the Anglo American Corporation.

In their review for the year ended March 31 1987, the directors say the State, employers, workers and the unions representing them, will all have to contribute to the creation of self-sustaining, residential communities close to places of work.

The State's vital role would be to provide land and basic services for such communities.

The corporation's directors say the company is undertaking major housing schemes and homeownership schemes revised to give more black married employees the choice of living with their families near mines.

Anglo also affirmed the right of workers to join or form unions of their choice.

With regard to safety on the mines, the directors said the Kinross Mine disaster in which 177 men died has given dramatic emphasis to the importance of the issues of health and safety on South African mines.

"These issues should be common cause to management, unions and workers alike. The industry is exploring avenues for more active involvement of employee representatives in health and safety monitoring and promotion programmes."

# Govt plans for concrete changes to Group Act?



MR RAY SWART

## Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — Government sources have indicated that "something more concrete" on the Group Areas Act, including the long-awaited President Council's report on the Act, will emerge from the next session of Parliament.

The report was to have been released shortly before the May 6 election, but was delayed.

This drew criticism that the delay was designed to avoid a right-wing backlash in the election.

It seems that possible changes to the Act will be minimal, with the principle of own residential areas for separate racial groups remaining.

The sources indicated that the con-

cept of "grey", multi-racial, residential areas might be broadened.

Some new residential areas might be zoned multi-racial.

A few established areas, particularly those physically between white and non-white areas, might be considered for rezoning as multi-racial.

The Progressive Federal Party Natal leader, Mr Ray Swart, said the National Party burnt its boats in its campaign for the May 6 whites-only election.

"They are now compromised between the promises they made that the Act would be strictly applied, and the realisation that its totally incongruous to the creation of a stable, non-racial society to have an Act of this sort," Mr Swart said.

# Focus on removals, grey <sup>2/7/87</sup> areas

## More city ghettos expected to form

Dispatch Reporter

**GRAHAMSTOWN** — Segregation, forced removals and the spread of "grey" areas in cities, notably Johannesburg, were the focus of a clutch of papers from Transvaal geographers at the quadrennial conference of the South African Geographical Society here this week.

Dr G. H. T. Hart, of the University of the Witwatersrand, described South Africa as a legal caste society, a cornerstone of which were the Group Areas and Separate Amenities acts.

The changing ethnic and racial structure of certain urban neighbourhoods, brought about by pressures of accommodation among the black, Indian and coloureds (BIC) communities was of particular interest, he said.

White housing stock suffered from an oversupply of 37 000 units while that for blacks a shortfall of 538 000 units, for coloureds 52 000 units and for Indians 44 000 units.

In Johannesburg, every suburb had a large white majority and resident populations of other race groups remained illegal unless domestic service was the cause of tenancy.

The central area had a great number of apartment buildings constructed before the second World War. These had small shops at street level and dilapidated apartments above.

Estimates of illegal populations ranged from 20 000 to 40 000 individuals.

Dr Hart said: "Whereas government agencies have demonstrated their skill at forced removals elsewhere, it takes little imagination to appreciate that forcibly removing people from high-rise flat-land situations involves many other more untractable problems.

"Thus we seem to have a measure of permanency of the BIC group in this area."

He said in the past there had been mixed residential areas in the Cape, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg, but these had been small pockets.

"The movement into central Johannesburg is on a large scale. We can assume that more city ghettos will form in a number of South Afri-

can cities," he said.

His views were reflected in a paper by Mr S. P. Rule, a Vista, Soweto, geographer who stated that a number of suburbs, once exclusively for whites in the larger South African cities, had effectively become non-racial.

The current reality of non-racial suburbs was indicative of developments which would continue at an increasing rate in the future, he contended.

He said a Johannesburg City Council survey last year indicated some 9 000 coloureds, 6 000 Indians and 5 000 blacks were living in Central Johannesburg.

Following years of evictions of households convicted of contravening the Group Areas Act, a precedent was set last year when a previous court decision to evict an Indian family from a white suburb was reversed.

The reasons given were that greater discretion should have been exercised in the interpretation of Section 46(2) of the Act which stated that a court "may make an order for the ejection" of persons contravening the Act.

The court, however, was of the opinion that a number of factors should have been considered in exercising discretionary jurisdiction. These included the neighbours' attitudes, the personal hardship which an ejection might cause and the availability of alternative accommodation.

"Thousands of blacks, coloureds and Indians are thus living in white group areas theoretically at the discretion of the magistrate to whom their contravention of the Group Areas Act might be referred."

The recommendation of the National Building Research Institute personnel that certain areas be declared legally grey seemed a logical stepping stone towards the total abolition of this piece of legislation, Mr Rule said.

Black businessmen have been told that 'some of South Africa's greatest hopes lie in the wisdom, courage and strength of the la-

hour movement to effect changes'. SAM MABE reports from Johannesburg

# Land 'a pathway for black business'

THE goals and strategies of black businessmen would be non-starters if they did not follow the path of national redress for the land that was taken away from them, says the managing director of Co-ordinated Marketing, Mr Renel Khoza.

He also suggested the establishment of serious think-tanks to deliberate on the production of guidelines towards a common goal.

He told more than 800 delegates that the challenge facing black businessmen was to act more like "a political as well as economic pressure group".

He said the fundamental

challenge was however, to come into being. He said black business had played no role in resisting the systematic dispossession and denial of opportunities for blacks, because by definition, black business does not exist.

The machinery of economic repression had ground black economic activity into oblivion, he said.

"We cannot be at the crossroads as business people because we have yet to start

our journey. Black business has been stifled and legislated out of existence since the late 1880s," he said.

He said the black man was dispossessed of his land as a strategy designed to rob him of his self-sustaining capacity and to make him depend on employment from the white man.

Today, some of South Africa's greatest hopes lay in the wisdom, courage and strength of the labour movement to effect changes.

Organisations such as the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Council of Trade Unions set the labour relations agenda of this country. "They make the music, they do not dance to it."

He said that in the education sphere, blacks had become active and had sought to set the educational agenda through efforts such as "people's education."

Another speaker, a senior

research fellow at the University of Zululand, Mr Paul Zulu, called on African traders to review seriously their relationship with their employees.

He said they should encourage their employees to belong to unions so as to empower them to engage in healthy bargaining positions.

He said that in a country where capitalism was associated with racism, Nafcoc could afford to steer clear of this association.

Delivering a keynote speech at Nafcoc's 23rd annual conference whose theme is "Black business at the crossroads — Challenges for the nineties," Mr Khoza listed the land question as one of the

## Concessions to Group Areas Act likely — bureau

ARGAS  
Finance Staff 14/7/87 (80)

GROUP Areas Act concessions are likely to be made in the next 12 months to make it possible for white-owned companies to invest in other areas.

This is forecast today by the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research in its latest review of economic prospects.

“As a result of the Act, white-owned companies find it difficult — if not impossible — to invest in buildings in the other-than-white areas.

“Many white-owned companies appear to be interested in investing in these areas and will continue to exert pressure on the Government for changes in the Act,” the bureau said.

● Bureau reports — page 11.

**R**EFORM, government has commented, is an evolutionary process which cannot take place overnight, and up to a point no one would quarrel with that.

But it is not a truism that should now be used — implicitly at any rate — to justify the retention of one of the last great pillars of apartheid, the Group Areas Act, which directly and indirectly denies people of colour full access to, and the benefits of participation in, the free enterprise system, with results that are also detrimental to economic growth — to say nothing of the effect on foreign perceptions of government's commitment to reform.

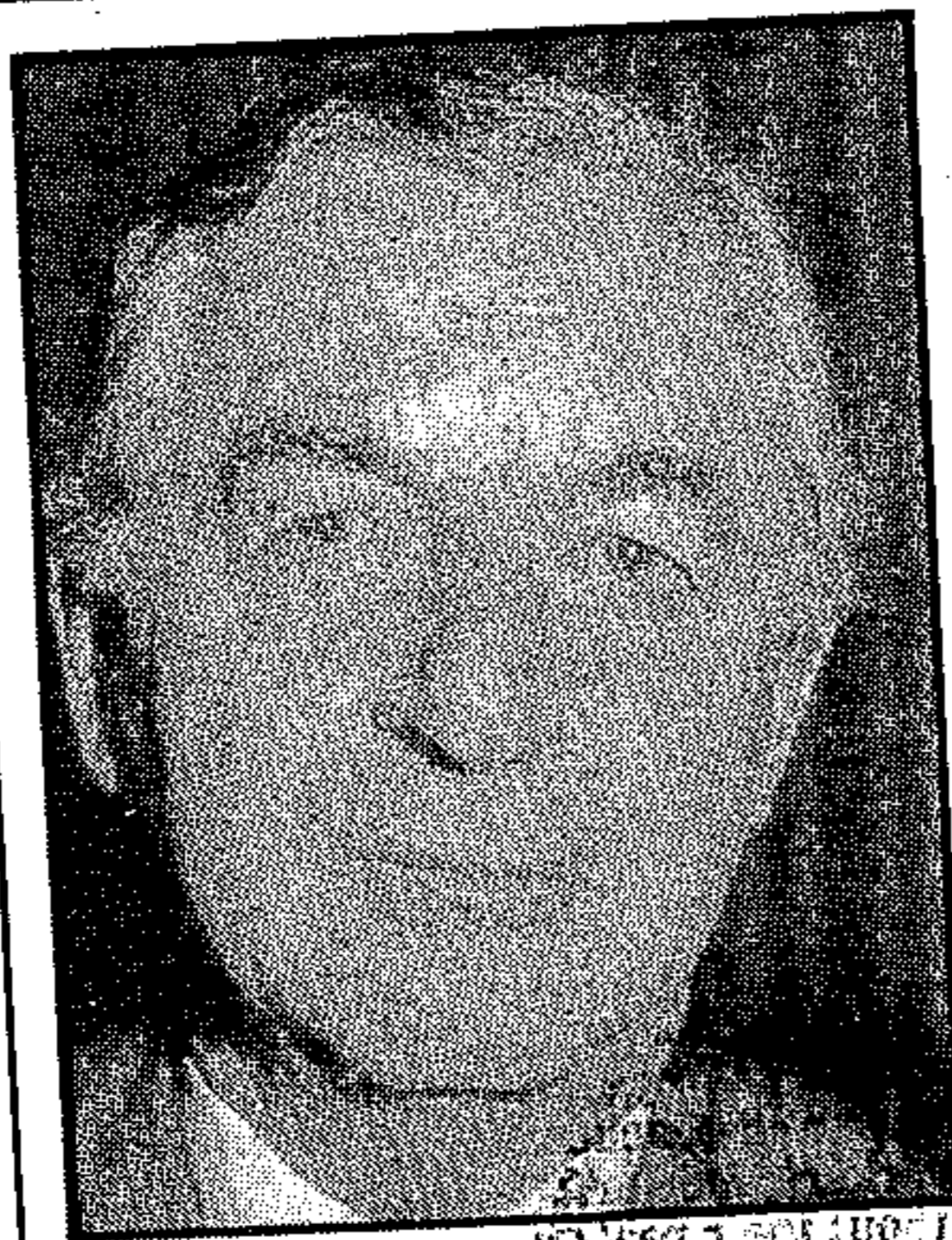
The Act effectively is a major constraint on the progress of urbanisation, which experience the world over shows is necessary to the industrialisation process, to the maximisation of employment opportunities through the informal economy, to a broadening of the tax base and a reduction of the birth rate to levels which do not condemn succeeding generations to starvation and chaos.

Indeed, the fate of the Group Areas Act may have a symbolic significance, beyond its immediate practical importance, in showing whether government is prepared to wipe the slate clean of apartheid or whether SA faces another period of political inertia before the elections for the tri-cameral Parliament fall due in 1989.

**Y**et without further reform it is difficult, if not impossible, to see how "talks about talks" on the central issues before us can move toward the substantive stage.

Perhaps the Act presents government with an opportunity as well as a problem. Abolition of the Group Areas Act, however desirable in terms of equity and economic growth, will of itself do nothing to provide more housing for the poorer sections of our urban communities, who continue to suffer from acute overcrowding and the other hardships that flow from it.

But if abolition were used, as it should be, to facilitate proclamation of land for residential development, it could be a key element in a programme — financed by government and drawing on the resources of the private sector — to provide sub-economic and self-help housing on a substantial scale.



□ RELLY ... Act major constraint

# Ditching Group Areas would give an opportunity as well as a problem

The National Party emerged from this year's election more broadly based than before and thus better placed to focus its reform thrust. In this extract from his

annual statement to shareholders, Anglo American chairman **GAVIN RELLY** identifies the Group Areas Act as a litmus test of government's intentions

On the Witwatersrand, for example, there is little doubt that sufficient land is available within or adjacent to established areas to bring a significant measure of relief.

In the planning and administration of that programme, black community leaders should not only be involved but should carry a large measure of responsibility.

If that initiative could be properly launched its benefits might extend beyond the underprivileged it was designed to help; it might serve as a building block in the search for ways of sharing responsibility as well as power in the broad political arena.

**T**he need for reform is not confined to the political field. I am well aware that very much remains to be done by business, not simply in eliminating all vestiges of racial discrimination in employment conditions, but in facilitating greater participation by black South Africans at all levels.

It is in the nature of their operations that businessmen have relationships across race lines; that is how the South African economy works.

There is already a high degree of non-racial interaction and co-operation at the workplace, and in furthering these relationships businessmen will not simply be assisting the development of their own companies but serving the interests of the wider economy and indeed of society as a whole.

That applies as much to the representatives of trade unions, of course, as to ourselves.

**I** believe that the eight years of development in management-labour relations since collective bargaining rights were extended to black people has been the most significant and seminal process in modern SA's attempts to become a stable and democratic society.

None of us, on either side of the negotiating table, should stay silent when this process is jeopardised through violence, intimidation and other criminal acts.

In the Anglo American Group we have been giving much thought recently to ways in which we can not only make further progress toward the goal of equal opportunity, but adapt ourselves to the needs and aspirations of the new South African society that is in the mak-

ing. Unless the business community puts its own house in order there is scant possibility that the free enterprise system will survive.

For businessmen to work to that end should not be seen in terms of cosy white self-interest.

Those who have the future of the country at heart must strive to ensure the survival of a system which, notwithstanding its shortcomings, has the capacity to generate wealth more effectively than any other.

The people who look forward to its outright replacement by a Marxist state simply have not grasped — or do not wish to grasp — the enormity of the task that faces SA in feeding, clothing, housing and educating its burgeoning population.

**S**A cannot change the world, and we shall live with it comfortably only to the extent that we are prepared to learn from its experience.

If we look at the most successful economies — whether judged by absolute per capita incomes or sustained real rates of growth — we can identify certain common

strands, melding in some cases into a common goal: a preference for the free enterprise system, a belief in less government rather than more and reliance on the market in the management of the economy.

**F**rom this follows the emphasis on deregulation and privatisation, and the nurturing of human resources through heavy investment in education.

What we are witnessing in the second half of the century is a largely spontaneous response, transcending national boundaries, to the increasing complexity of modern society.

Essentially it is expressed in the shift away from the centralisation of power to the devolution of power.

In the world of politics this is seen in the erosion of support for the various centrist ideologies that once so arrogantly held sway; in the business world in the shift from autocracy in decision-making and management to the devolution of authority and responsibility down the line to people who have a strong sense of participation in and identification with the enterprise.

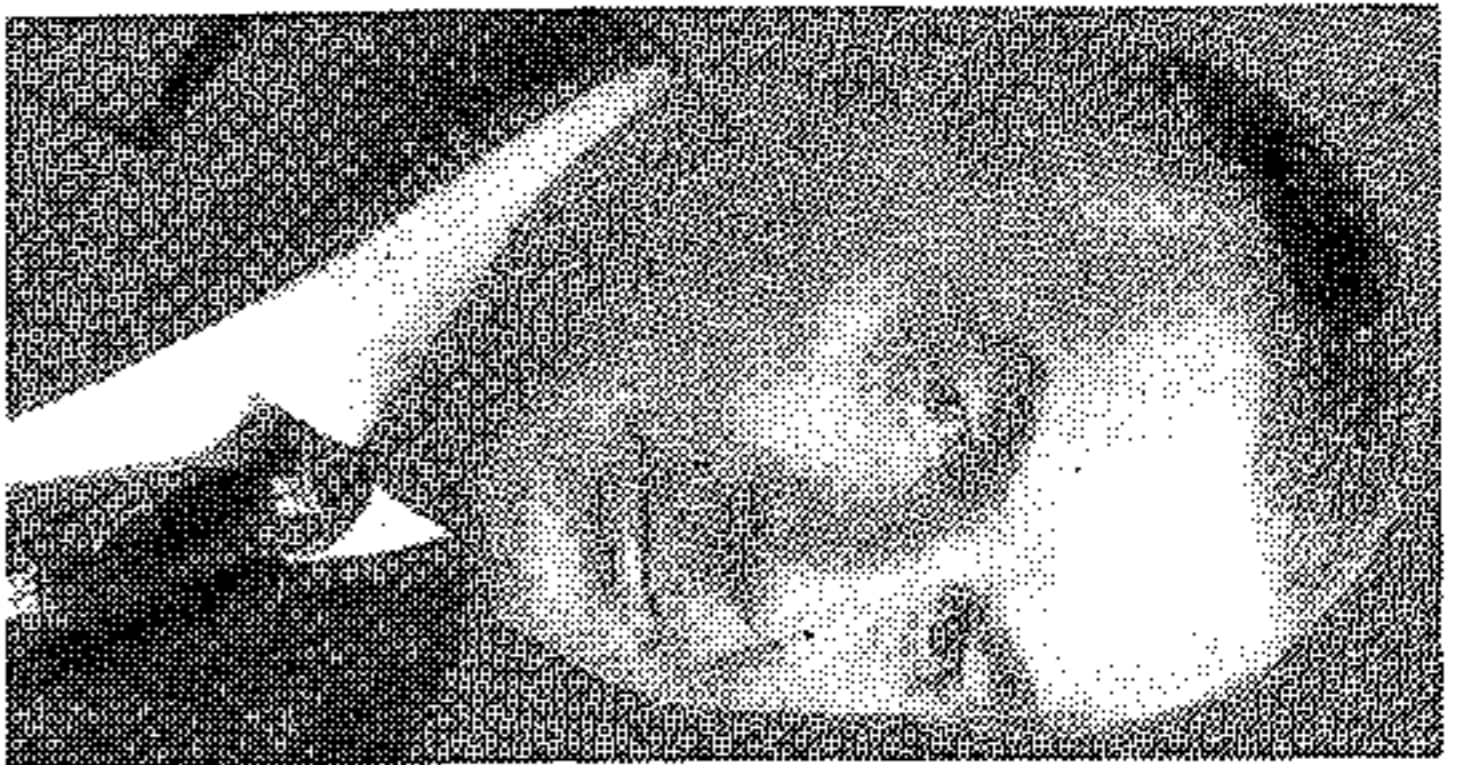
Go to Day 14/7/87

Reform, government has commented, is an evolutionary process which cannot take place overnight, and up to a point no one would quarrel with that.

But it is not a truism that should now be used — implicitly at any rate — to justify the retention of one of the last great pillars of apartheid, the Group Areas Act, which directly and indirectly denies people of colour full access to, and the benefits of participation in, the free enterprise system, with results that are also detrimental to economic growth — to say nothing of the effect on foreign perceptions of government's commitment to reform.

The Act effectively is a major constraint on the progress of urbanisation, which experience the world over shows is necessary to the industrialisation process, to the maximisation of employment opportunities through the informal economy, to be broadening of the tax base and a reduction of the birth rate to levels which do not condemn succeeding generations to starvation and chaos.

Indeed, the fate of the Group Areas Act may have a symbolic significance, beyond its immediate practical importance, is showing



MR GAVIN RELLY

whether government is prepared to wipe the slate clean of apartheid or whether SA faces another period of political inertia before the elections for the tricameral Parliament fall due in 1989.

Yet without further reform it is difficult, if not impossible, to see how "talks about talks" on the central issues before us can move toward the substantive stage.

Perhaps the Act presents government with an opportunity as well as a problem. Abolition of the Group Areas Act, however desirable in terms of equity and economic growth, will of it-

self do nothing to provide more housing for the poorer sections of our urban communities, who continue to suffer from acute overcrowding and the other hardships that flow from it.

But if abolition were used, as it should be, to facilitate proclamation of land for residential development, it could be a key element in a programme — financed by government and drawing on the resources of the private sector — to provide sub-economic and self-help housing on a substantial scale.

On the Witwatersrand, for example, there is little doubt that sufficient land is available within or adjacent to established areas to bring a significant measure of relief.

In the planning and administration of that programme, black com-

# Ditching Group Areas would give opportunity as well as problem

7/28/89  
GSR

The National Party emerged from this year's election more broadly based than before and thus better placed to focus its reform thrust. In this extract from his annual statement to shareholders, Anglo American chairman GAVIN RELLY identifies the Group Areas Act as a litmus test of government's intentions.

Community leaders should not only be involved but should carry a large measure of responsibility.

If that initiative could be properly launched its benefits might extend beyond the underprivileged it was designed to help; it might serve as a building block in the search for ways of sharing responsibility as well as power in the broad political arena.

The need for reform is not confined to the political field. I am well aware that very much remains to be done by business, not simply in eliminating all vestiges

own companies but serving the interests of the wider economy and indeed of society as a whole.

That applies as much to the representatives of trade unions, of course, as to ourselves.

I believe that the eight years of development in management-labour relations since collective bargaining rights were extended to black people has been the most significant and seminal process in modern SA's attempts to become a stable and democratic society.

It is in the nature of their operations that businessmen have relationships across race lines; that is how the South African economy works.

There is already a high degree of non-racial interaction and cooperation at the work face, and in furthering these relationships businessmen will not simply be assisting the development of their

can not only make further progress toward the goal of equal opportunity, but adapt ourselves to the needs and aspirations of the new South African society that is in the making.

Unless the business community put its own house in order there is scant possibility that the free enterprise system will survive.

For businessmen to work to that end should not be seen in terms of cosy white self-interest.

Those who have the future of the country at heart must strive to ensure the survival of a system which, notwithstanding its shortcomings, has the capacity to generate wealth more effectively than any other.

The people who look forward to its outright replacement by a Marxist state simply have not grasped — or do not wish to grasp — the enormity of the task that faces SA in feeding, clothing, housing and educating its burgeoning population.

SA cannot change the world, and we shall live with it comfortably only to the extent that we are prepared to learn from its experience.

If we look at the most successful economies — whether judged by absolute per capita incomes

or sustained real rates of growth — we can identify certain common strands, melding in some cases into a common goal: a preference for the free enterprise system, a belief in less government rather than more and reliance on the market in the management of the economy.

From this follows the emphasis on deregulation and privatisation, and the nurturing of human resources through heavy investment in education.

What we are witnessing in the second half of the century is a largely spontaneous response, transcending national boundaries, to the increasing complexity of modern society.

Essentially it is expressed in the shift away from the centralisation of power to the devolution of power.

In the world of politics this is seen in the erosion of support for the various centrist ideologies that once so arrogantly held sway; in the business world in the shift from autocracy in decision-making and management to the devolution of authority and responsibility down the line to people who have a strong sense of participation in and identification with the enterprise.



## Koornhofs sign anti-Act petition

18/7/87  
DURBAN — Newly-married Mr Hendrik Koornhof, the nephew of South Africa's ambassador to the United States, and his bride, Raehana, have signed a petition objecting to the Group Areas Act.

On the last day of their honeymoon in Durban the young couple met the president of the Durban central residents association, Mr Sayed Iqbal Mohamed, and gave their support for the anti-Group Areas Act campaign.

Like most mixed couples, Mr and Mrs Koornhof are affected by the Group Areas Act and will have to apply for permits to live in any area: Indian, coloured, black or white.

Mr Mohamed said that he was touched by their sincerity and desire to live their lives just like anyone else.

He said that the couple were very aware of the vast problems facing them as a mixed couple, but were determined to make a success of their lives.

"They are not expecting any favours from anyone and that includes the government. They see their plight as the same of other affected people whether they be Indians, coloureds, blacks or even whites who want the right to have a choice where they will live," said Mr Mohamed.

Today the association, along with the Natal Indian Congress, the Durban Housing Action Committee and the Progressive Federal Party, will be collecting signatures for the petition, which will be presented to the government. — Sapa

CMT Trends  
18/7/81

## Koornhofs

sign *PO*

anti-GA

## petition

DURBAN. — Newly-married Mr Hendrik Koornhof, nephew of South Africa's ambassador to the United States, and his bride Raehana, have signed a petition objecting to the Group Areas Act.

The couple met the Durban Central Residents' Association president, Mr Sayed Iqbal Mohamed, on the last day of their honeymoon here and signed the association's anti-Group Areas Act campaign petition.

Like most mixed couples, Mr and Mrs Koornhof are affected by the Group Areas Act and will have to apply for permits to live in any area, whether it is Indian, coloured, black or white.

He said the couple were very aware of the vast problems facing them as a mixed couple, but were determined to make a success of their lives.

"They see their plight as the same as other affected people, whether they be Indians, coloureds, blacks or even whites who want the right to have a choice where they want to live," Mr Mohamed said. — Sapa

## Post Focus

The National Party emerged from this year's election more broadly based than before and thus better placed to focus its reform thrust. In this extract from his annual statement to shareholders, Anglo American chairman GAVIN RELLY identifies the Group Areas Act as a litmus test of Government's intentions.

REFORM, government has commented, is an evolutionary process which cannot take place overnight, and up to a point no one would quarrel with that.

But it is not a truism that should now be used — implicitly at any rate — to justify the retention of one of the last great pillars of apartheid, the Group Areas Act, which directly and indirectly denies people of colour full access to, and the benefits of participation in, the free enterprise system, with results that are also detrimental to economic growth — to say nothing of the effect on foreign perceptions of Government's commitment to reform.

"The Act effectively is a major constraint on the progress of urbanisation, which experience the world over shows, is necessary to the industrialisation process, to the maximisation of employment opportunities through the informal economy, to a broadening of the tax base and a reduction of the birth rate to levels which do not condemn succeeding generations to starvation and chaos. Indeed, the fate of the



Mr GAVIN RELLY  
... reform need 'not be confined to politics'

Group Areas Act may have a symbolic significance — beyond its immediate practical importance — in showing whether Government is prepared to wipe the slate clean of apartheid or whether SA faces another period of political inertia before the elections for the tricameral Parliament fall due in 1989.

Yet without further reform it is difficult, if not impossible, to see how "talks about talks" on the central issues before us can move toward the substantive stage.

Ditching Group Areas Act 'would create both an opportunity and a problem' — Anglo chief Relly

# Acid test of the Govt's intentions

Perhaps the Act presents Government with an opportunity as well as a problem.

Abolition of the Group Areas Act, however desirable in terms of equity and economic growth, will of itself do nothing to provide more housing for the poorer sections of our urban communities, who continue to suffer from acute overcrowding and the other hardships that flow from it.

But if abolition were used, as it should be, to facilitate proclamation of land for residential development, it could be a key element in a programme — financed by Government and drawing

on the resources of the private sector — to provide sub-economic and self-help housing on a substantial scale.

On the Witwatersrand, for example, there is little doubt that sufficient land is available within or adjacent to established areas to bring a significant measure of relief.

In the planning and administration of that programme, black community leaders should not only be involved but should carry a large measure of responsibility. If that initiative could be properly launched its bene-

fits might extend beyond the underprivileged it was designed to help; it might serve as a building block in the search for ways of sharing responsibility as well as power in the broad political arena.

The need for reform is not confined to the political field.

I am well aware that very much remains to be done by business, not simply in eliminating all vestiges of racial discrimination in employment conditions, but in facilitating greater participation by black South Africans at all levels. It is in the nature of their

operations that businessmen have relationships across race lines; that is how the South African economy works.

There is already a high degree of non-racial interaction and co-operation at the workplace, and in furthering these relationships businessmen will not simply be assisting the development of their own companies but serving the interests of the wider economy and indeed of society as a whole.

That applies as much to the representatives of trade unions, of course, as to ourselves. I believe that the eight

years of development in management-labour relations since collective bargaining rights were extended to black people has been the most significant and seminal process in modern SA's attempts to become a stable and democratic society.

None of us, on either side of the negotiating table, should stay silent when this process is jeopardised through violence, intimidation and other criminal acts.

In the Anglo American Group we have been giving much thought recently to ways in which we can not only make further progress toward the goal of equal opportunity, but adapt ourselves to the needs and aspirations of the new South African society that is in the making.

Unless the business community puts its own house in order there is scant possibility that the free enterprise system will survive. For businessmen to work to that end should not be seen in terms of cosy white self-interest.

Those who have the future of the country at heart must strive to ensure the survival of a system which, notwithstanding its shortcomings, has the capacity to generate wealth more effectively than any other.

The people who look forward to its outright replacement by a marxist state simply have not grasped — or do not wish to grasp — the enormity of the task that faces SA in feeding, clothing, housing and educating

its burgeoning population.

SA cannot change the world, and we shall live with it comfortably only to the extent that we are prepared to learn from its experience.

If we look at the most successful economies — whether judged by absolute per capita incomes or sustained real rates of growth — we can identify certain common strands, melding in some cases into a common goal: a preference for the free enterprise system, a belief in less government rather than more and reliance on the market in the management of the economy.

From this follows the emphasis on deregulation and privatisation, and the nurturing of human resources through heavy investment in education.

What we are witnessing in the second half of the century is a largely spontaneous response, transcending national boundaries, to the increasing complexity of modern society.

Essentially it is expressed in the shift away from the centralisation of power to the devolution of power.

In the world of politics this is seen in the erosion of support for the various central ideologies that once so arrogantly held sway, in the business world in the shift from autocracy in decision-making and management to the devolution of authority and responsibility down the line to people who have a strong sense of participation in and identification with the enterprise.

## Imagine your family living on a double bed

By RENFREW CHRISTIE

IN Soweto and other black urban areas, according to the CSIR, there is an average of 16 people occupying each house.

In four-roomed houses in Kimberley, up to 30 occupants have been found.

Bloemfontein's two-roomed houses often contain from 14 to 17 people; 42 have been found in a two-bedroomed house in Uitenhage.

An average of 16 persons per standard 48m<sup>2</sup> home gives one 3m<sup>2</sup> of space each — not much larger than a double bed. And this doesn't include the millions of shanty-dwellers.

In a white group area, an

## 'Doctor Zhivago' solution no cure for SA's urgent housing need

upmarket home occupies 350m<sup>2</sup> to 600m<sup>2</sup> and a subsidised new home 80m<sup>2</sup> to 100m<sup>2</sup>. Flats are smaller.

So, on average, each of the 37 000 empty white housing units is 120m<sup>2</sup>.

At the present average of 3m<sup>2</sup> per person, the empty housing could give shelter overnight to 1 480 000 people.

There are many more than 1,5 million squatters or homeless people today.

They could be housed immediately by State allocation. Readers of the novel *Doctor Zhivago* will recall that after the Russian revolution this is precisely what

happened when the landless moved into the mansions of the propertied classes.

This "Doctor Zhivago solution" may seem far-fetched in present-day SA.

But the analogy demonstrates the enormous basic need for mass housing and its possible implication for political stability and for property rights.

The existence of this vast force of the underhoused who lack money but want housing is not only a growing threat to stability. Those who can afford it

badly need to buy themselves out of 3m<sup>2</sup>-a-person living standards.

Among other things, the Group Areas Act stops them.

This present problem of 3m<sup>2</sup> per person among the housed — let alone the needs of the millions of unhoused — is pure luxury compared to the likely problem in 13 years' time.

Assume that the population only doubles between 1981 and 2000. It will also shift from 40% to 50% urban to 70%-80% urban.

Most of an estimated 19 million — 13 million more than in 1985 — will be in Durban, Cape Town and the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging (PWV) area.

To house these 13 million and meet the 1985 backlog, at least 1,5 million homes must be built between 1986 and '90, with a further 500 000 in each subsequent five-year period.

But between 1981 and '85, only 41 000 African homes were provided.

In the next 13 years 2,5 to 3 million houses must be built, mostly in the PWV. Its population is now some 3,5 million. In 13 years

it will be nearer 11 million, mostly housed in squatter camps and low-cost schemes.

The inadequacy of these schemes puts pressure on housing within the property market.

Such pressure could indeed bring down standards, lower house prices and create slums.

However, a major obstacle to the creation of low-cost mass housing is the Group Areas Act. There is simply not enough land.

Abolishing or relaxing the Act would greatly speed up home building on bare sites, removing a threat to the integrity of the property market.

CAT Traps  
20/7/87

# Legal 80 precedents prevent GA evictions

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette, has said that even where there is a chance of convicting a person under the Group Areas Act, present legal precedents prevented evictions.

While many eviction notices have been served, and have effectively resulted in some landlords evicting tenants in some cases, it has been established that some landlords have been refusing, successfully, to carry out the evictions.

In these cases, they have told authorities they would not evict their tenants, either because the authorities could not find replacements for their tenants, or by referring to the landmark Govender judgment.

The judgment, by Mr Justice Goldstone, holds that nobody can be evicted unless alternative accommodation is available to them.

Mr Brunette says he has given no instructions in terms of the Act and at present knows of no cases being brought in terms of it.

He declined to prosecute recently on a number of complaints from Zeerust.

□ The Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand, Mr Klaus von Lieres, has instructed that there be investigations and prosecutions in terms of the Act.

# Indian ministers attack Group Areas

Cape Times 21/8/67 80

Political Staff and Sapa

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — The way in which the Group Areas Act had been applied had caused much bitterness and was continuing to do so in the Indian community, the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the State President's vote, he said the act was affecting property values, making housing unaffordable.

## MPs praise P W Botha

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — Mr Boetie Abramjee (NPP Laudium) said whites were ready for reform after the election and the State President, Mr P W Botha, should direct local authorities to scrap petty apartheid.

He said during debate Mr Botha was an exceptional leader with a feeling for all his people.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (PRP Reservoir Hills) said the greatest strides in South Africa's history had been made since Mr Botha came to power.

Mr Botha had done much and could emerge as South Africa's "peaceful Bismarck or Garibaldi".

"But if he tries to use the Tri-cameral Parliament merely to perpetuate white domination — which I don't believe is the case — then Heaven help us all." — Sapa

Secondly, his administration was unable to acquire land adjacent to overcrowded Indian areas which was offered by white land owners.

"Our housing programme will come to a halt if certain decisions overriding local prejudices are not taken in respect of the equitable distribution of land, even within the terms of the Group Areas Act."

Mr Raman Bhana, Minister of Health Services and Welfare and Malabar MP, appealed to the government to react positively when the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act was presented.

"Much harm has come to our people through the act — businesses have been wrecked, livelihoods lost, homes and the very lifestyles of our people thrown into disarray, causing much heartache."

## Hue and cry

The government, he said, had the power and the ability to bring about the necessary change.

Stating that the expected hue and cry when the Mixed Marriages Act had been repealed did not materialise, Mr Bhana said that the State President had nothing to fear.

"He does not have to fear the left or the right. He has five years in which to entrench himself by bold moves."

Mr Ahmed Arbee (Sol Eastern Transvaal) said Mr Botha should declare a moratorium on the Group Areas Act, especially in the central business districts, until the PC report on the act was considered by government

Hardline posture but little action

# Group Areas evictions give govt headache

GOVERNMENT'S hardline statements about evicting people for contravening the Group Areas Act appear to be nothing but sabre rattling.

No matter what action State officials might threaten to bring against offenders, they do not have the means to evict illegal tenants in white areas.

And complainants about contraventions are now turning to private prosecutions.

Transvaal Attorney-General Don Brunette conceded in an interview that even where there was a chance of convicting a person under the Act, present legal precedents prevented evictions.

While numerous eviction notices have been served, and have in some cases resulted in panicky landlords evicting tenants, Business Day has established that some landlords are successfully refusing to obey the eviction notices.

These landlords have told authorities they will not evict their tenants because the authorities cannot find replacements for the tenants. They also refer to the landmark Govender judgment.

That judgment, by Mr Justice Goldstone, holds that nobody can be evicted unless alternative accommodation is available to them.

In the midst of confusion on government policy regarding the Act — created by various statements by officials — Business Day inquiries established the following:

□ Brunette said he had given no instructions in terms of the Act and presently knew of no cases being conducted in terms of it.

He recently declined to prosecute on a number of complaints from Zeerust because he did not believe there was a case against any respondents.

□ Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres has instructed

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

that there be investigations and prosecutions in terms of the Act and, in particular, of those who act as middle-men to assist blacks to circumvent the Act.

□ A senior public prosecutor in Johannesburg, Arno van Wyk, said there were no pending prosecutions but dockets were expected "within the next few weeks", once police had completed their investigations.

□ PFP city councillor Molly Koppel said almost 80% of residents in her municipal ward, the Johannesburg city centre and Joubert Park area, were either mixed couples or "middle class" blacks and not a single eviction notice had been issued.

Brunette said in cases where he had declined to prosecute, as in the Zeerust cases, people had applied for certificates from him so they could bring about a "private prosecution" in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act at their own cost.

Brunette said he felt the Zeerust cases were brought about for "propaganda purposes" as they coincided with the recent white election.

Koppel believed her ward had perhaps escaped eviction notices because after her petitions against the Act, Johannesburg city council management committee chairman Francois Oberholzer recently agreed it was a "free-trading" area.

Von Lieres said he had not been able to handle all the complaints from Hillbrow because there were "too many".

However, he said: "As far as I'm concerned contraventions of the Act are still an offence and are being prosecuted."

Von Lieres's intention to bring to book the "intermediates" is likely to affect nominee purchasers — people who sometimes sign up to 30 leases for blacks — and estate agents.

PK6us 23/7/87

# Matie SRC calls for repeal of Areas Act

80

By DALE LAUTENBACH, Political Staff  
STELLENBOSCH University Students' Representative Council has called for the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act in a move which represents a significant shift in attitude, according to an SRC spokesman.

The organisation's election last year was seen as a conservative backlash on the Matie campus.

SRC member Mr Hennie Bester, who proposed the motion calling for the repeal of the legislation, said the Group Areas Act was an issue about which Matie students now were aware.

This followed the House of Assembly election campaign in Stellenbosch during which National Party candidate Mr Piet Marais and independent Dr Esther Lategan were seen to be opposed to the Act.

## STUDENT OPINION

Nine of the 15-member SRC voted in favour of the call to repeal the Act.

The five votes against included SRC president Mr Chris Jacobs, who said he voted against the wording of the motion and not against the sentiment that the Act should go. There was one abstention.

Mr Bester said the SRC vote seemed representative of student opinion and that the Group Areas Act, particularly, was an issue on the Matie campus, where nearly 800 students were black and had housing problems.

He said: "I proposed the motion, too, in direct reaction to the Group Areas crisis which followed the election."

His motion called on the Government to "state unequivocally its intentions to repeal the Act", to "negotiate with black people on the practical measures needed to get rid of the Act" and not to "impose the letter of the law where it further polarises people".

Mr Bester said: "Everybody on the SRC was in favour of the abolition of the Act, but those who spoke against it wanted us to toe the National Party line."

He said the voting represented a progressive shift in the 15-member SRC.

## STICKING TO PRINCIPLES

Its election last year was seen as a "rightwing backlash" after some controversial moves, including an attempt to hold talks with the African National Congress, had been made by the previous SRC under the leadership of Mr Phillip Verster, one of the delegates to Dakar.

Mr Bester said there were still SRC members, however, who were "adamant about the National Party principles".

He added that the idea of scrapping the Population Registration Act was one he would like to introduce to the Matie student body, but while the Group Areas Act was an issue on campus there was little awareness of the importance of the race-classification legislation.

# Matie SRC wants Group Areas Act to be repealed

Evie Post  
23/2/87  
80

CAPE TOWN — The Stellenbosch University Students' Representative Council has called for the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act in a move which represents a significant shift in attitude, according to an SRC spokesman.

The organisation's election was seen as a conservative backlash on the Matie campus last year.

An SRC member, Mr Hennie Bester, who proposed the motion calling for the repeal of the legislation, said the Group Areas Act was an issue about which Matie students were now aware.

This follows the House of Assembly election campaign in Stellenbosch during which both the National Party candidate, Mr Piet Marais, and the independent, Dr Esther Lategan, were seen to be opposed to the Act.

Nine of the 15-member

SRC voted in favour of the call to repeal the Act.

The five votes against the motion included SRC president Mr Chris Jacobs, who said today he had voted against the wording of the motion and not against the sentiment that the Group Areas Act should go. There was one abstention.

Mr Bester said the SRC vote seemed representative of student opinion and that the Group Areas Act particularly was an issue on the Matie campus, where nearly 800 students are black and have accommodation problems in Stellenbosch.

He said: "I proposed the motion, too, in direct reaction to the Group Areas crackdown which followed the election."

His motion called on the Government to "state unequivocally its intentions to repeal the Act", to "negotiate with black people on the practical measures needed to get rid of the Act" and not to "impose the letter of the law where it further polarises people".

Mr Bester said: "Everybody on the SRC was in favour of the abolition of the Act but those who spoke against it wanted us to toe the National Party line."

He said the voting represented a progressive shift in the 15-member SRC. — Sapa



# The Group Areas Act hurts . . . counting the cost of dislocation

CAME Times 24/7/87 80

By MARY BURTON, national president of the Black Sash.

THE Group Areas Act hurts. It is now 37 years old, and its progenitors are older still.

These laws, controlling the distribution of land and housing on a racial basis, form a most cruel and destructive web in which all South Africans are entangled.

The idea of group areas was born in the mid-nineteenth century with the process of demarcating reserves or locations for African occupation (M Horrell, 1966, *Group Areas, the Emerging Pattern*).

The Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 laid down the limitations on rural land available for black people, and urban land policy was formulated in the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923.

## Restrictions

People of Asian origin have experienced restrictions on their right to own land since 1855 in the Transvaal. Over the years the other provinces followed, and the Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1946 demarcated areas in Natal where Indians could own land. In 1950 the promulgation of the Group Areas Act imposed control over trading rights and all inter-racial property transactions throughout the country.

Hundreds of thousands of people have been forced to move from their homes, and uncounted millions are denied freedom of choice over where they can live. This harsh reality has become so familiar that it seems to have lost its power to shock.

Have we really learned to accept the wound of District Six now that the grass and fine new roads are hiding its scars?

the security of familiar surroundings.

It also affects education, health care and employment. Structures have been established

ment faces those who are moved from an area which is not only their home but their workplace as well — for example, the fishermen of

cy is crumbling at the edges in spite of the government's attempt to maintain control, sheer necessity for living space has caused people to move into areas for which they may not be "qualified", or to remain in such areas.

## Ambivalence

Residents of Hillbrow, of Lawaakamp, and of Keerom Street have all secured accommodation which meets their needs in the areas of their choice but they face arrest and prosecution unless they move out.

The government has displayed some ambivalence about the Group Areas Act. On the one hand this law is not consonant with claims that apartheid is dead; nor does it fit in with the reform strategy, particularly the need to improve the standing of the tricameral partners.

On the other hand, the Act is a cornerstone of separate development. Issues such as education and health are embedded in Group Areas, and they seem to be non-negotiable.

The President's Council report was held up.

## Contradictory

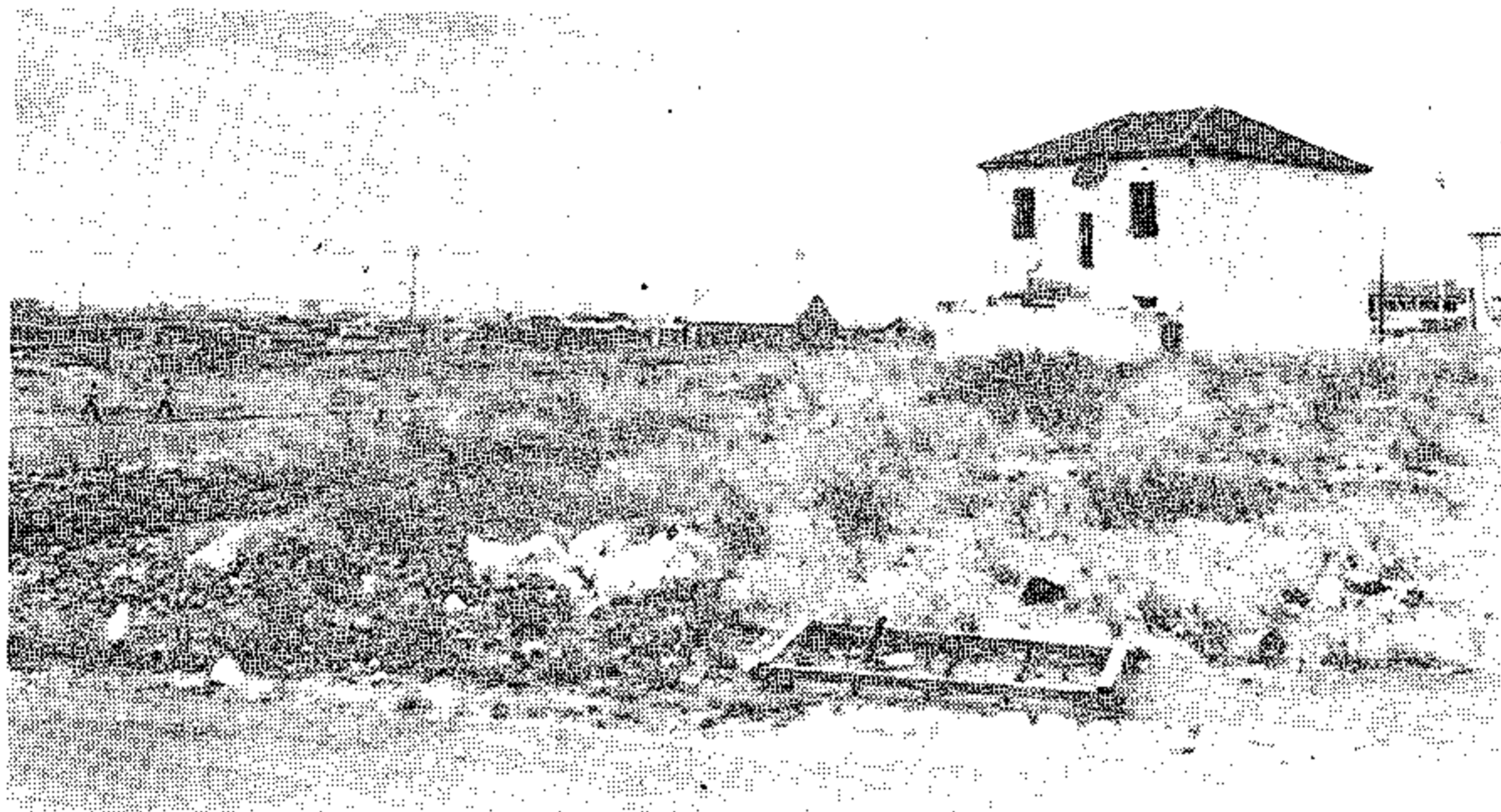
Pre-election statements were contradictory but in general it appeared unlikely that the Act might be repealed. Recently tenants in many areas have been warned to seek other premises, and seem likely to face prosecution and eviction.

It has been said that the repeal of the Group Areas Act should not be the primary objective of those working for change in South Africa, but rather that all efforts should be directed towards achieving the transfer of power to a democratically elected government.

We believe that dismantling the Group Areas Act now would be a positive step towards building the united future which is essential.

The "Group" hurts us all too much, and the price we are paying for it is too high. Let us get rid of it.

● The Black Sash will be holding a placard demonstration with posters reading "Group Areas hurts" on July 24.



Deserted District Six . . . mute testimony to the suffering caused by the Group Areas Act.

The Group Areas Act hurts the families who have been moved, and the communities that have been destroyed. It has damaged the fabric of our society, aggravated socio-economic problems and aroused bitterness and resentment.

People who have been made to move have suffered a sense of dislocation, and often they undergo the trauma of living in neighbourhoods which are crime-ridden and dangerous and where they have little in common with their neighbours.

Not only does "the Group" destroy established relationships and

which will be extremely difficult to dismantle even after apartheid has been brought to an end.

Even if the schools which are governed by the various racially defined departments of education were to be opened to all, the racial separation would be perpetuated by segregated residential areas.

In the hospitals and clinics segregation is reinforced by residential separation as well as by government decree. Medical services in newly established townships are often inadequate.

The Group Areas Act hurts job opportunities too. Low income breadwinners commute long distances, at great expense, from the townships where housing is available on the land set aside for a specific group.

Casual work is hard to find within the township or nearby. Self-employed traders experience severe problems when they are allowed to trade in one area but may not live there; this means that they cannot draw on the assistance of family members at peak periods or after hours.

Areas such as Atlantis, Mitchells Plain and Khayelitsha cannot offer employment for all their population. Unemploy-

Kalk Bay.

The Act hurts development projects. The much-hailed Blue Downs scheme will provide housing (for those who can afford it) and employment, but it would be greatly improved by being allowed to develop along non-racial lines.

Self-help projects aiming to generate self-employment would be more practicable if the participants had easy access to good markets. The high cost of duplicating state services and voluntary welfare and development schemes makes separate development very inefficient.

## Ideology

This means that the Group Areas Act hurts the economy too.

The high costs and the inefficiency are the result of urban planning which is based on ideology rather than on practical considerations. Most of all, this cruel Act hurts us all by denying us the opportunity to experience the richness and diversity of the real South African life.

A whole generation of South Africans might have been learning to know and trust one another if this process had not been hindered by apartheid.

The Group Areas Poli-

HOW many words of four letters or more

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100

W/K-1K668 25/7/87

80

## Areas Act to be big issue

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE, Political Staff

THE Group Areas Act and continuing pressures on the Government for its abolition or reform will be among major issues during the resumed session of Parliament.

A series of Group Areas incidents recently indicated that the Act remains a source of discontent in spite of earlier Government assurances to allay fears of further removals.

This week, there was still no indication when the President's Council's long-awaited Group Areas Act report will be tabled or when any reforms could be expected.

A spokesman for the council said that committees of the President's Council would resume their work on August 3, but so far no date had been set for the completion of the report on the Act and related legislation.

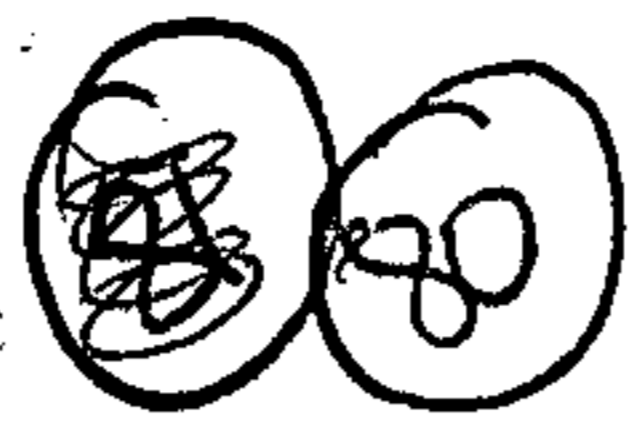
It has been speculated that a final version of the report may come before Parliament before it rises in October, but no official confirmation of this has come from Government or President's Council sources.

The report was completed last November, but was then referred back to the President's Council's constitutional committee for further investigation.

The latest Group Areas incidents include:

- Fifty-five coloured tenants of Senator Park flats in central Cape Town indicated that they were preparing to fight their eviction under the Group Areas Act — starting with a refusal to leave by a July 31 deadline.
- Some Rondebosch East tenants, including a mixed couple, were reported to have claimed that they had been visited by police investigating Group Areas contraventions.
- Directors of Anglo American Corporation, in their annual review, said the continued racial zoning of land, as enforced under the Group Areas Act, was not only racially discriminatory but constituted a misuse of resources the South African economy could no longer sustain.

# Call to make Algoa Pk 'grey' area



25/10/87

## Municipal Reporter

A CALL was made at the Northern Areas management Committee meeting last night for Algoa Park to be made a grey area — so that houses and flats standing empty could be used to alleviate the city's coloured housing problem.

Mr Norman Erasmus, a member of the NAMC, speaking during a lengthy debate on housing, warned that houses in white areas could be taken away from whites by force and not by rules.

Mr F L Erasmus, Ministerial Representative-Assistant Minister, said squabbling about housing must cease.

"We must not fight like dogs over houses," he said during discussion at the NAMC's monthly meeting of building 137 units in Bethelsdorp Extension 27C.

Central to the lengthy debate was the fact that 8 000 houses are needed in the northern suburbs to provide homes for 50 000 people who are inadequately housed.

Director of Housing Mr Andrew Gibbon said during acrimonious debate on the system of allocating homes that the backlog had reached "critical and crisis proportions".

ernment Gazette No 10807. In the case of DAP, MAP and mixtures the Board has made good progress with its investigation, but at this stage it is not possible to indicate exactly when the investigation will be finalised.

It should be added that Sasol Fertilizers (Pty) Ltd submitted a further tariff application in respect of ammonia and limestone ammonium nitrate (LAN) at the beginning of July 1987. It is expected that this application will be published in the Government Gazette on 31 July 1987 for general information and possible comments by interested parties.

Own Affairs:

University residences/Group Areas Act

\*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether the investigation into the application of the provisions of the Group Areas Act at the residences of the universities falling under his control has been concluded; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the result of the investigation;
- (2) whether his Department is taking steps to ensure that accommodation is available for students requiring residence at universities and technikons falling under his control; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) what financing is being provided for this purpose;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No investigation into the application of the provisions of the Group Areas Act was conducted by my Department since the administration of this Act is not vested in me. (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) No, universities and technikons are autonomous and plan and manage

their institutions independently. (a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

Durban: closure of schools

\*2. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any schools in the Durban area falling under the control of his Department are due to be closed; if so, (a) which schools, (b) why and (c) in what manner are the school buildings in question to be utilised once these schools have closed?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

For the present no closure of schools is contemplated. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Rhenish-Primary School

\*3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he received any (a) written and (b) verbal representations in respect of enrolling non-White pupils at a certain primary school, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) from whom, (ii) when, (iii) what was the purpose of these representations and (iv) what is the name of the school in question;
- (2) whether he consulted any (a) persons and (b) organisations before making his decision on the matter; if not, why not; if so, (i) what persons and organisations, (ii) what were their views and (iii) what was his response to these views;
- (3) whether he conveyed his decision to those who had made these representations; if so, when did he (a) make his decision and (b) convey it to those concerned?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Yes. (b) Yes.

(i) Written representations were received from Mr P A Myburgh, former MP, and Mr J R Potgieter, Chairman of the Rhenish Primary School Committee. Some of these representations were conveyed by Mr J C Heunis, MP, and I replied to them in the customary fashion. In addition Mr Heunis also orally conveyed representations to me. It is not customary to make known representations by members of Parliament. Oral representations were also made to the Superintendent General: Education and Culture, by Mr P A Myburgh,

(ii) 17 September 1986, 11 November 1986, 17 November 1986 and 14 February 1987,

(iii) the purport of the representations was that two daughters of the reverend J J Kamaana be admitted to the Rhenish Primary School in Stellenbosch,

(iv) Rhenish Primary School.

(2) (a) Yes. (b) No, because it was an internal departmental matter,

(i) the Superintendent General: Education and Culture and the Director of Education, Cape Education Department,

(ii) that the Cape Education Department is responsible for the education of White pupils only (Section 14 (1) of the Constitution Act, Act No 110 of 1983),

(iii) these views were supported.

(3) Yes. (a) 27 October 1986,

(b) 27 October 1986, in the case of Mr Myburgh, and 23 February 1987 in the case of Mr Potgieter.

Provincial public libraries

\*4. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether all provincial public libraries are open to members of all race groups; if not, (a) why not and (b) which libraries are not open to members of all race groups?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

It has already been decided in principle that those provincial public libraries which have been identified as White own affairs, shall be transferred to the Department of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly. This transfer has not yet taken place.

The question and its sub-questions fall away.

Schools/colleges: unutilised space

\*5. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department has received requests from the governments of national states for permission to make use of unutilised space in (a) schools and (b) teacher training colleges falling under his Department; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) from which national states, (iii) in respect of which schools and/or teacher training colleges and (iv) what was the response in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) No.
- (b) Yes.

(i) 10 December 1986.

(ii) KwaZulu.

(iii) Underutilised teacher training facilities in general and the Natal College of Education.

(iv) The needs of kwaZulu in regard

liament in terms of section 72 of the Internal Security Act, 1982.  
(a) and (b) Fall away.

**Detainees: audio/video tapes**

\*12. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 26 May 1987, the audio and video tapes used to monitor the non-privileged visits of detainees held under emergency regulations are retained for any period of time after they have been checked by prison officials; if so, (a) why, (b) for what period, (c) where are they kept and (d) who has access to these tapes; if not, what happens to these tapes once they have been checked by officials?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice):

The hon member will probably agree that I furnished full particulars in my reply to Question No 6 of 26 May 1987, as to the reasons for the monitoring of non-privileged visits to prisoners. I also went out of my way to confirm that all such visits have to take place within the sight and hearing of a member of the South African Prisons Service, for certain understandable reasons and according to internationally accepted practice. Therefore, staff are present for the duration of such visits and are responsible for and mindful of making observations. I also mentioned that under these circumstances modern technology is used where it is available, but also added that I do not consider it in the interests of security to furnish further particulars regarding the technology used.

I did not say in my reply on 26 May 1987 that audio- and video tapes are used for monitoring purposes. The way in which the present question has been framed, makes it difficult for me to give a full reply, as I normally try to do.

I can only confirm that the South African Prisons Service deals very discreetly with the information that does come into its possession.

**Mixed couples**

\*13. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether applications for the issue of permits in terms of section 26 (1) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to couples who have entered into mixed marriages to reside permanently in White areas notwithstanding the provisions of the above-mentioned Act are considered on the basis of certain criteria; if so, what criteria are used for this purpose?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

Yes. Applications are considered by the various Provincial Administrations in terms of the criteria laid down in section 21 of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

**State President: advertisements**

\*14. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

What was the total cost of advertisements published by the State President in this capacity in publications abroad from 4 September 1984 to 1 June 1987?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No advertisement was placed by the Department of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the State President in this capacity in publications abroad between 4 September 1984 and 1 June 1987.

**Children detained**

\*15. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 23 June, 1987, any children as defined in the Child Care Act, No 74 of 1983, were being detained in the Republic as at 10 June 1987 without any charges having been brought against them; if so, how many children who were under the age of (a) 18 and (b) 16 were being detained as at the above date:

(2) whether these figures include children in the national states who were being detained without charges having been brought against them?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) A list of names of persons in terms of section 3 (4) of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) will be tabled in Parliament shortly.

NOTE: The list will include the names of persons detained in the national states.

Mr R M BURROWS: Arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell the House whether the listing will contain the ages of the persons detained?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not sure, but as far as I know, the answer is no.

**Policemen at political meetings**

\*16. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any policemen from the (a) Cape Town and (b) Wynberg police district were present at any political meetings in the course of their duties during the 1987 general election campaign; if not, why not; if so, (i) at which meetings, (ii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they held, (iii) who were the speakers at these meetings and (iv) who requested that policemen be present?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) Yes.

(i) to (iii) At all meetings of the respective political parties in the police districts of Cape Town and Wynberg, which came to the notice of the South African Police and during which Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Members of Parliament acted as speakers.

Because election campaigns were conducted in an intensive manner, compiling the particulars is an enormous and time-consuming task and this information is, therefore, not readily available.

(iv) The Divisional Commissioner of the Western Province directed personal requests to the various political parties that they inform the South African Police of political meetings, so that they could as far as possible maintain a police presence at all such meetings, as this is a normal police function.

In only a few instances were the requests adhered to. Where the South African Police, however, had knowledge of meetings, an unobtrusive presence was maintained with the sole intention of ensuring law and order.

The South African Police complied with all such requests that were received from the political parties.

**Social pensions**

\*17. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether consideration is being given to paying social pensions to Black persons (a) on a monthly basis and (b) by way of transfers into savings accounts; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any progress has been made in implementing these changes; if so, (a) what progress and (b) when is it anticipated that these changes will be implemented; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what steps are to be taken in this regard;

(3) what is the most recent estimate of the number of Black persons in the Republic, excluding the national states, who are (a) of pensionable age and (b) being paid pensions by the State?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(80)

AKGWS 2/8/87

# Group Areas exemptions: 1 000 granted

## Parliamentary Staff

ABOUT 1 000 exemptions to the Group Areas Act have been granted since January last year.

A total of 1 743 applications were received and 287 refused. The rest were still being processed.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, gave the figures in Parliament in reply to questions from Mr Peter Hendrickse, MP for Addo in the House of Representatives.

The figures should be higher because some of them applied only to the period October 1 1986 to May 31 1987.

In the Transvaal, between October 1 1986 and May 31 1987, 668 applications for exemptions were received, 294 granted, and 91 refused.

The rest were still being considered. A total of 435 applications were made in the Transvaal for exemptions to use residential premises of other groups, and 213 were granted.

A total of 233 applications for using business premises of other groups were received and 81 granted.

In the Free State, since January 1, 79 applications were received for use of residential or business premises of other races and 78 of these were granted.

In the Cape, in the same period, 588 applications were received and 337 granted.

In Natal, between January 1 1986 and May 31 1987, 408 applications were received and 278 granted.

# Black tourism boom needs open facilities

Staff Reporter

APR 65 7/8/87 (S) (80)  
BLACK tourism is set to boom but only if public facilities are open to all, a hotel association chief says.

Mr Brian Bowman, chairman of the Western Cape area of the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association of South Africa, said: "The black market is vast. It can only add to our business and I think December and January 1988 will show vast increases in movement in this sector."

Mr Bowman was delivering his chairman's report at Fedhasa's annual meeting at Sea Point yesterday.

He said a conference sponsored by the South African Tourism Board to look at ways of improving black travel had shown that Fedhasa members "came up trumps" when it came to opening facilities to all races.

"The real opportunity lies in reaching out to the entire population, but will not bring meaningful results until public facilities are open to all. How can we expect guests to accept open hotels when the beach directly opposite the hotel is for whites only?"

The chairman of Fedhasa's regional tourism committee, Mr K Lamb, said the conference had described some of the problems inherent in marketing tourism "to the third world metropolitan society in South Africa".

"Reduced to absolute basics and stripped of political cant and socio-cultural verbiage" these problems were:

- Difficulty in measuring the market.
- Lack of stable black entrepreneurs to oversee travel packages.
- Inability of black consumers to make use of public facilities.
- Misunderstanding of lifestyle needs of black consumers by the tourism providers.

*11/8/87*  
 The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) 550.  
 (b) 404 as at March 1987.  
 (2) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

*11/8/87*  
 Closure of Durban schools

\*4. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any consideration is being given to closing (a) Mansfield High School, (b) William Hartley Primary School and (c) a junior primary school in the Glenmore area in Durban; if so, (i) why and (ii) what is the name of the junior primary school in question;  
 (2) whether any decision has been taken regarding the closure of these schools; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the decision;  
 (3) whether any representations have been received from any educational institutions regarding the grounds and facilities of Mansfield High School; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what decision has been taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Yes.  
 (b) Yes.  
 (c) Yes.  
 (i) Decreasing pupil enrolment.  
 (ii) Carrington Heights Junior Primary School.  
 (2) No, a final decision has not been taken.  
 (a) and (b) Fall away.  
 (3) Yes.  
 (a) (i) Technikon Natal.  
 (ii) M. L. Sultan Technikon.

- Handwritten: 11/8/87*  
 (2) whether he will take steps to have this means test re-evaluated in the light of the rising costs of living and of divorce; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.  
 (a) The means test concerned, like any other similar provision of law, is constantly reviewed in the normal course of events. During 1980 it was formally re-evaluated by the Commission of Inquiry into Proceedings in the Supreme Court of South Africa.  
 (b) The above-mentioned Commission recommended that the amount be adjusted due to monetary depreciation. The Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985 (Act 107 of 1985), which placed the responsibility to make rules for the Supreme Court and the lower courts on the Rules Board for Courts of Law, has since then been put into operation.

*Handwritten: 11/8/87*  
 Group Areas Act

221. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Justice: *Handwritten: 11/8/87*

- (a) How many persons charged during the period 1980 to 1986 with alleged contraventions of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, have been convicted and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) and (b) The information for the period 1980 to 1983 is not readily available in the Department. For the period 1984 to 1986 four (4) persons have been convicted.

For the honourable member's information I may add that alternative steps are also taken against unlawful occupants. For example, approximately 500 occupants evacuated their places of residence in Johannesburg during 1981-1984. The last-mentioned evacuation was, *inter alia*, brought about by negotiations and the issuing of summonses and written notices to the unlawful occupants.

*In forma pauperis* divorce

157. Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the means test for *in forma pauperis* divorce proceedings has been re-evaluated since January 1965; if so, (a) on what dates and (b) what factors were taken into consideration in these re-evaluations; if not, why not;

- used; if not, why not; if so, what were these conditions;

- (3) whether this loan facility is available to all staff members of the Transport Services; if not, (a) why not and (b) to what categories of staff is this facility available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.  
 (2) *Handwritten: R* and (3) Fall away.

Staff: second-hand motor-cars

283. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services provide a facility to certain categories of staff whereby new or second-hand motor-cars can be purchased at special low prices: if so, (a) (i) to which categories of staff is this facility (aa) available and (bb) not available and (ii) why in each case, (b) how many staff members are making use of this facility at present, (c) what discount as compared to normal retail prices is provided, (d) to what extent are customs and excise duties paid on these vehicles by the staff members concerned, (e) in whose name are these vehicles registered, (f) (i) how many vehicles is a staff member permitted to purchase in terms of this facility and (ii) why, (g) what are the terms of the loan facilities provided in respect of such purchases, (h) what was the total annual cost to the Transport Services of this facility in the latest specified financial years for which information is available, (i) how many motorcars have been purchased in terms of this facility by each specified category of staff members purchase motor-cars in terms of this facility;

- (2) (a) how are such motor-cars disposed of after the period of repayment has been completed, (b) (i) to whom do the profits from such transactions accrue and (ii) why do they so accrue;

Top management: cash loans

282. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services granted any cash loans to any members of its top management in 1986; if so, (a) to whom and (b) what as the (i) amount, (ii) rate of interest and (iii) terms of repayment in each case;

- (2) whether these loans were granted subject to any conditions relating to the purpose for which they could be



By PATRICK CULL  
Political Correspondent

THE slogan: "Now is the Time" adopted by the Labour Party at its 21st annual congress in Port Elizabeth last year is beginning to take on a new meaning for the majority party in the 85-man House of Representatives.

The war cry in Port Elizabeth meant that it was now time for the Group Areas Act to be scrapped, for the Separate Amenities Act to go and ultimately for the Population Registration Act to be repealed.

Not much progress has been made in that direction in these last seven months.

Certainly, the President's Council has still to report on Group Areas, but only a supreme optimist would expect that report to recommend abolition or even major changes to the legislation.

For the National Party, now is very clearly not the time.

And, one need look no further for evidence than the decision to evict Mr Richard Coates and his coloured wife from their home in a white suburb of Uitenhage.

The law on this is clear.

A white person who marries across the colour line takes on the race of the person he weds for the purpose of ownership of and residence in property.

In other words Mr Coates becomes "coloured" for this purpose and as a result may not reside in a white area without permission.

The "Coates decision" reflects not only the current *verkramp* mood of the Government faced with a belligerent Conservative Party, but also its "white stick" approach to reform in terms of which Acts are repealed before the full implications have been thought through.

In this instance, the Mixed Marriages Act was scrapped before any real consideration was given to the implications of where these people were to live or where their children were to attend school.

The Government's cynical response is to

# Nats using white stick approach to reforms

adopt what might be described as the "lowest common denominator" approach in which for practical purposes the persons slide down the racial scale.

The implications for Labour Party Leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse are considerable.

Given an assurance by Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Piet Badenhorst that the Uitenhage couple would not be evicted on August 5, he found this was tied to the condition that Mr Coates appealed against eviction to the Administrator.

This he had done.

It was, however, refused and Mr Hendrickse is going to have to face the fact, unpalatable though it may be, that he is powerless to halt the National Party juggernaut as it relentlessly pursues the goal of apartheid whether it wishes to utilise that nomenclature or not.

White schools are going to remain white; white residential areas are going to stay white, with race classification the key.

The next item on Mr Hendrickse's agenda is that much-vaunted swim — part two.

It seems virtually certain that if the Labour Party Leader once again flouts the Separate Amenities Act and swims off a white beach that he will be unceremoniously and publicly rebuked by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

And he may be expelled

from the Cabinet.

It is hard to see how Mr Botha can view such an action other than as a flagrant challenge.

More important, like the swim at the beginning of the year, it would appear unlikely that it is going to bring about the demise of the Separate Amenities Act and that, after all, is the real aim.

As far as the National Party is concerned, now does not appear to be the time.

This is the background against which the Labour Party will gather in Pretoria at the Skilpadsaal in December for its 22nd annual congress at which the thorny issue of participation will be discussed.

Interestingly, there is a realism within left-wing ranks of the party which has not existed before, a realism that is inching towards acceptance of the fact that the decision at Eshowe has not produced the fruits it promised.

Slowly, the group is moving to the realisation that Eshowe will have to be viewed as "a good idea at the time".

The pressure is going to be on Mr Hendrickse from the small coterie of the Left to withdraw the Labour Party from the tricameral Parliament — even if that does mean no more than a dozen MPs follow him.

As one Hendrickse confidante stated this week: "I'm going to take my man out of this place."

In a nutshell that means "Now is the time".

# Showdown looms over Group Areas

CAPE TOWN — The government and the Labour Party appear to be heading for a critical showdown which could wreck plans to scrap the 1989 white election unless the Group Areas Act is repealed.

route, he doubted whether it would be the correct route.

"Up to now, as head of state, he has failed South Africa," Mr Richards said, adding that it was "disgraceful" how Mr Botha had given Mr Hendrickse a 20-minute dressing down on prime time television for the January swimming incident at King's Beach, Port Elizabeth.

Mr Botha owed the LP an apology for that, he said, adding that the State President should lead the country on the correct course for "freedom".

Mr Botha's response was that his grudge had not been about the swimming, but because he had not been informed about it beforehand.

He said he expected his cabinet ministers to behave with dignity.

Mr Botha also reprimanded the House for not having given the leader of the Democratic Workers' Party, Mr Dennis de la Cruz, a chance to speak earlier.

Mr De la Cruz had been heckled heavily earlier when he pleaded for more support for Mr Botha whom he described as the "most charismatic and ecstatic leader on the continent of Africa" whose election victory had been a "victory for South Africa".

Mr Botha attacked the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Charles Redcliffe, for saying that people were packing their bags to leave South Africa. People were streaming to South Africa to escape the hunger elsewhere, Mr Botha said.

They did this without packing their bags "as they had no bags to pack".

Mr Botha said it was a disgrace how he was being treated by people who owed him thanks. If the House repeated its behaviour it would lose him as a friend.

He said apartheid had not existed in the country since the NP came to power, as all the blame lay with the "British colonialists".

By NICO MULLER  
Parliamentary  
Reporter

MPs a severe dressing down for what he termed their negative attitude towards the National Party, the Afrikaner and the government.

Replying to debate on his budget vote, Mr Botha told the House to decide whether it wanted to seek confrontation with the State President and the government, or whether it would conduct debates without insulting the Afrikaner and "telling me to pack my bags".

He said the reception he had had in the House made him feel more welcome among the black communities of South Africa than among the coloureds.

After criticisms from senior Labour Party members and members of the ministers' council, Mr Botha challenged the council to accept a motion of no confidence in the cabinet and "face the consequences".

The deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr Miley Richards, the MP for Toekomsrus, had earlier told Mr Botha that while he knew he had the courage to take South Africa down some

The Labour Party responded to a dressing down the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, gave the House of Representatives and its ministers' council yesterday by planning to refuse to pass the constitutional amendment that would postpone the 1989 general elections, unless the government gave the commitments on reform.

The LP leader and cabinet minister, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, turned down an offended Mr Botha's challenge to the LP to "accept a motion of no confidence in the cabinet and face the consequences".

Mr Hendrickse said such a move was not "relevant to our present situation".

In terms of the constitution, such a motion would mean a general election for the House of Representatives.

Mr Hendrickse said last night the party would block the move to postpone the elections unless the government gave a firm undertaking that the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts would be scrapped.

Relations between the government and the House of Representatives hit an all-time low yesterday when Mr Botha gave ministers and

told Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point).

## Group Areas charges

*Call Times 9/9/87*  
*80*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The number of charges and prosecutions under the Group Areas Act have dropped sharply over the last seven years, Mr Vlok told Mr Andrew Gerber (CP Brits). Between July 1985 and June 1986, 190 Group Areas Act charges were laid and 132 people were prosecuted. However, from July 1979 to June 1980, 860 charges were laid and 419 alleged offenders were prosecuted, while from July 1982 to June 1983, 566 charges were laid and 387 alleged offenders were prosecuted, and between July 1984 and June 1985, 332 charges were laid and 231 alleged offenders prosecuted.

of the area, attending to complaints, accepting admission of guilt fines, the completion of reports in collisions, attestation of documents, recording of particulars regarding drivers' licences and persons who are reported to be missing.

Group Areas Act

218. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (a) How many charges in connection with contraventions of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, were laid during the period 1980 to 1986 and (b) in how many cases were the alleged offenders charged?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980	(a)	(b)
1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981	860	419
1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982	487	187
1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983	577	463
1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984	566	387
1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985	608	398
1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986	332	231
	190	132

NOTE: Statistics are given for the period 1 July 1979 until 30 June 1986.

Because statistics for the period 1 July 1986 until 31 December 1986 have not yet been programmed, the particulars for the period are not readily available.

Mamelodi: persons killed

268. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Justice to Question No 3 on 23 June 1987, the further investigation by the South African Police into the deaths of persons killed in Mamelodi on 21 November 1985 has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action has been taken as a result of this investigation;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, the docket was referred back by the Attorney General for further investigation.
- (a) to (c) Fall away.
- (2) No.

Annual reports

382. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by the South African Transport Services and/or statutory bodies falling under the Transport Services and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report, (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report;
- (2) whether the printing of these reports was put out to tender; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case;
- (3) whether any copies of these reports were sold; if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report;
- (4) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to the Transport Services of these annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and (ii) black and white pictures, (d) on what quality paper were the annual reports printed and (e) (i) how many of these reports contained a photograph or drawing of the (aa) political head and (bb) top official of the Transport Services and/or the statutory bodies in question and (ii) how many of these pictures were in (aa) colour and (bb) black and white in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) Three.
- (ii)

SA Transport Services	(b)	(c)	(d)
SA Transport Services Board	R 8 260	5 400	Hendlers (Pty) Ltd Printers
Permanent Level Crossings Committee	R 290	50	Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd Transport Services' Printers

- (2) Only in respect of SA Transport Services.

SA Transport Services	(a) (i)	(ii)	(b)
SA Transport Services Board	R 46 845	R 71 560	R 46 845

Printing was undertaken by Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd under contract for the Government Printer, Pretoria.

(a) (i), (ii) and (b) Fall away.

Permanent Level Crossings Committee	(a) (i), (ii) and (b) Fall away.
-------------------------------------	----------------------------------

Printing was undertaken by Transport Services' Printers.

(3) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.	(b)
1982	4 040
1983	4 440
1984	4 600
1985	5 700
1986	6 100

- (c) (i) All the reports except those of the Permanent Level Crossings Committee, contained full colour pictures.
- (ii) One in respect of the SA Transport Services report for 1984-85.
- (d) The covers for SA Transport Services annual reports were printed on 250 g/m<sup>2</sup> Chromolux and the text on 115 g/m<sup>2</sup> Ikonofix, 100 g/m<sup>2</sup> Kymart; the reports of the SA Transport Services Board on Dukuzza (mat finishing) and the reports of the Permanent Level Crossings Committee on ordinary paper.
- (e) (i) (aa) All the reports, except

(ii)	(aa)	(bb)
1982	7	Nil
1983	6	Nil
1984	20	Nil
1985	4	1
1986	6	Nil

Own Affairs:

Annual reports

- 70. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of the Budget and Welfare:
- (1) (a) (i) How many annual reports

8/9/87

Howard

CMB Tuis 7/9/87

# Parliament stay-away could suit P W Botha

## Political Staff

THE House of Delegates is planning to throw its weight behind Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse in a bid to bring an end to the Group Areas Act.

Mr Hendrickse, who resigned from the cabinet two weeks ago, has stated that the Labour Party will not support a move by State President Mr P W Botha to postpone the white election from 1989 to 1992 unless he gets a commitment that the Group Areas Act will be scrapped.

And, he told an audience in

Port Elizabeth last week, that is "the bottom line".

The tactic being suggested by Mr Ishmail Omar, chairman of the opposition Solidarity Party, and supported by the chairman of the ruling National People's Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, could however play right into Mr Botha's hands.

Mr Omar, a member of the President's Council, has proposed that MPs in both the houses of Representatives and Delegates withdraw from Parliament during February next year.

This would prove disruptive as the Part Appropriation (mini budget) is usually pre-

sented, debated and passed at this point in the session, thus giving the government the finance it requires to tide it over till the main budget is finally passed towards the end of June.

The constitution, however, provides a very easy solution for Mr Botha if he is faced with such a tactic.

Section 37 (2) provides that if all the members of one or more houses take such action the State President can by a proclamation in the Government Gazette call on the members of a house to be present in the chamber to perform their functions on any given day.

Should they fail to do this,

Parliament will thereafter consist of only that house or those houses which are functioning.

If only the House of Assembly was in session therefore, legislation and the mini budget could be passed and would have the force of law even if the credibility of the tricameral Parliament was badly damaged.

More important, Mr Botha would be able to pass the amendment to the constitution needed to postpone the white election to 1992 and at the same time, in terms of Section 39 (3), to dissolve the other houses and send them to the polls.

Most parties unlikely to sign report

# Group Areas row could isolate Govt

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The Group Areas Act is becoming the focal point of a major political showdown which could upset relations in the tricameral Parliament and leave the Government isolated.

Indications today were that the President's Council report on its investigation into the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act, which is to be finalised today, will not be signed by a number of parliamentary parties.

The report is to be handed to President Botha who will decide when to make it public. Mr Botha returned the council's initial report for reconsideration after, it was widely believed, he rejected some of its recommendations as not being thought through.

The President has ruled out the possibility of repealing segregated residential areas for different population groups while he is in power although he has indicated he would consider favourably any "improvements" to the Group Areas Act.

He has also indicated that the Separate Amenities Act has not been a successful piece of legislation.

The council's revised report is said to fall far short of expectations that the Group Areas Act would be either repealed or liberalised.

It has been widely speculated that the report recommends that the principle of racial segregation be retained but that areas in which residential integration has already taken place should, at local option, be declared to be "open areas".

This is unlikely to satisfy the political parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates which are unanimous that the Group Areas Act must go.

## Committed

In the House of Assembly, the Progressive Federal Party has committed itself to the scrapping of the Act while the Conservative Party will oppose any changes which allow for any degree of integration.

PFPP sources confirmed the party would not sign the report.

Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse said today his party would not be signing the report unless it recommended the repeal of the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

In the House of Delegates, it seemed unlikely that majority support would be found for the Solidarity proposal that the chamber boycott Parliament for a month if relief from the Group Areas Act was not forthcoming.

But there is unanimity that the Act must go.

The Progressive Reform Party has proposed that if there are no changes to the Act within three months all its members and those of Solidarity should resign from Parliament.

• See Page 11.

80  
SMA  
4/9/87

Most parties unlikely to sign report

# Group Areas row could isolate Govt

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The Group Areas Act is becoming the focal point of a major political showdown which could upset relations in the tricameral Parliament and leave the Government isolated.

Indications today were that the President's Council report on its investigation into the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act, which is to be finalised today, will not be signed by a number of parliamentary parties.

The report is to be handed to President Botha who will decide when to make it public.

Mr Botha returned the council's initial report for reconsideration after, it was widely believed, he rejected some of its recommendations as not being thought through.

The President has ruled out the possibility of repealing segregated residential areas for different population groups while he is in power although he has indicated he would consider favourably any "improvements" to the Group Areas Act.

He has also indicated that the Separate Amenities Act has not been a successful piece of legislation.

The council's revised report is said to fall far short of expectations that the Group Areas Act would be either repealed or liberalised.

It has been widely speculated that the report recommends that the principle of racial segregation be retained but that areas in which residential integration has already taken place should, at local option, be declared to be "open areas".

This is unlikely to satisfy the political parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates which are unanimous that the Group Areas Act must go.

## Committed

In the House of Assembly, the Progressive Federal Party has committed itself to the scrapping of the Act while the Conservative Party will oppose any changes which allow for any degree of integration.

PFPP sources confirmed the party would not sign the report.

Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse said today his party would not be signing the report unless it recommended the repeal of the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

In the House of Delegates, it seemed unlikely today that majority support would be found for the Solidarity proposal that the chamber boycott Parliament for a month if relief from the Group Areas Act was not forthcoming.

But there is unanimity that the Act must go.

The Progressive Reform Party has proposed that if there are no changes to the Act within three months all its members and those of Solidarity should resign from Parliament.

● See Page 11.

SMB  
4/9/87  
80  
~~80~~

# Group Areas Report Contains Mustard Seeds

DESPITE the disappointment which many people — including myself — share about the fact that the President's Council report does not offer stronger guidelines for the total abolishment of the Group Areas Act, the report nevertheless offers an opportunity for sober reflection on the direction, pace, strategy and aims of the reform process.

This is not only apparent from the report itself, but also from the reaction to the report. The majority of people from white ranks who reacted carefully but positively to the report welcomed the fact that a strategy of gradual reform and "steps in the right direction" were decided upon.

The white voter supporting the National Party is not yet ready for a strategy aimed at quick and dramatic political and social reforms. Many of them prefer to wait and see what will happen in urban areas now that influx control regulations have been abolished.

This brings me to a point which I want to accentuate. Socio-political reform

can take place in different ways. Whatever the case may be, it takes place within the framework of what the dominant power elite considers to be politically possible and desirable. No power elite will jeopardise its position simply for the sake of a "clean conscience".

In South Africa, the authorities maintain the view that socio-political reform must be synchronised with matters like security and especially with political attitudes and perceptions among whites.

Statutory reform must not be interpreted as a means to change attitudes and perceptions from "the top". It should rather be interpreted as being the result of changing attitudes and perceptions.

For this reason, the argument "we must take our people along with us" plays such a decisive role.

Seen from this perspective and taking white resistance and fears into consideration, the South African political reformer is — if I may use a Biblical depiction — like a sower.

He sows a variety of seeds at many places.

Some of these seeds grow; others are suffocated by prejudice. Others are not even being given the opportunity to germinate because of the rocky layer of resistance and negativism.

Seen from a positive angle — and it is necessary that people should think and act more positively in South Africa — the President's Council's report does contain a few mustard seeds which may grow into something which may possibly offer comfort.

I am deliberately using the example of the mustard seed. It is, in fact, a most unassuming seed.

Apart from the recommendation that the Separate Amenities Act be abolished, the remainder of the recommendations contained in the council's report are rather unassuming.

The recommendations can be interpreted as a practical strategy aimed at thawing and tempering white emotions, attitudes and perceptions with respect to the Group Areas Act. This is more or less the

**PROF WILLIE ESTERHUYSE is an academic at Stellenbosch University and a well-known writer. The recommendations of the Committee for Constitutional Development of the President's Council on the Group Areas Act and Separate Amenities, he says, are mustard seeds which may grow to produce good fruit eventually. But attitudes and perceptions about reform among communities will be of decisive importance, he writes.**

same strategy which was followed during the "normalisation" of sport. Pliability and choice gradually became the rule rather than the exception.

The mustard seed which the report of the President's Council wishes to plant must be seen in conjunction with the recommendation that the Separate Amenities Act and related legislation, ordinances and regulations with a built-in colour or racial factor be abolished.

The recommendation concerned interprets an important viewpoint, namely that the allocation of amenities should be colour and racially blind.

By this, further expression is being given to the ideal of abolishing racial discrimination and stronger expression is being

be maintained and a situation may arise where certain local authorities will act differently to other local authorities.

Alternatively, the following can be considered. Local option is still much better than no option at all. What is more — and Menlo Park is a good example — the local community which "allows the "maintainers" to take bad decisions, can either abide by it, or do something about the situation themselves.

The underlying philosophy is that possibilities of choice must be extended in a multi-cultural and plural society like South Africa, rather than enforcing statutory limits to such choices.

As far as residential areas are concerned, this is an unassuming deviation from the narrow ideological idea of rigid statutory prescriptions determining who may stay where, based on a person's race or colour.

The report recommends that local choice would be the best way to handle the issue of residential and business rights. Criticism against this is that uniformity cannot

the President's Council recognises this.

The guidelines laid down by the government as a result of the report are also interesting. The first guideline is that the Group Areas Act, like any other law, is subject to investigation and possible amendments.

This guideline can be considered as a statement of intent. The law, as constituted at the moment, is no "holy cow".

The second guideline is that the government abides by the principles of the forming of own communities, guaranteed ownership of land and the protection of established rights of individuals and communities.

This guideline interprets the philosophy of "own" and "general" affairs of the present dispensation. Without this, the present dispensation cannot function.

This guideline is being softened with the third guideline: Provision must be made for those preferring a different way of life. To put it differently: Opportunities for freedom of choice must also be possible.

For understandable reasons the report did not cause great public excitement among "people of colour".

These reactions are typical of the political reformer's dilemma. What is being considered to be attainable and politically advisable in white politics, does not cover the political aspirations, wishes and ideals of those outside so-called white politics.

What we will have to accept is that the eventual statutory reform of South Africa has become a component of the process of negotiation for participation in political power — a process which has not yet matured.



# PC discussion on Areas report soon

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

reasons, by Conservative Party members.

THE President's Council could start discussing its report on the Group Areas Act and related legislation by September 18, the chairman of the council, Mr Johann Greeff, said today.

The report will be discussed by the council before it is forwarded to President Botha.

The Government will then decide how, or if, it will react to the recommendations.

According to some council sources the report does not generally contain firm recommendations but mentions various options which can be followed. These could include allowing uncontrolled (mixed) areas as in the case of Woodstock, and local options for communities in new areas.

## OCCURRENCES

Meanwhile, Mr Greeff said that chairmen of council committees may no longer talk to the Press unless this has been cleared by him beforehand.

Asked if this was not an extraordinary step to take, he said it had been decided that there should be "some central control" because of certain occurrences in the past.

The council's constitutional committee is due to complete its report today.

Before the election earlier this year the then chairman of the council, Dr Piet Koornhof, had the committee continue its investigation when it was completing a report.

Indications are that the report will not be signed by coloured or Indian members in the council or, for different

In the Houses of Representatives and Delegates there have been calls for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, confirmed today that LP members had been instructed not to sign the report unless it recommended the repeal of the Act.

In the House of Delegates the Solidarity Party is proposing a walkout of a month if the Government is not willing to negotiate on the issue.

But Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party, dismissed this as a gimmick.

# Group Areas: Study of whites' feelings

The Argus Correspondent, Pretoria. ROBYN GREEN reports

**A**N intensive pilot study into whites' feelings about the abolition of the Group Areas Act is being conducted.

The survey, organised for the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) has been prepared as a "testing questionnaire" by Dr J C Mynhardt of the social psychology department of Unisa who does part-time research in a "guest" capacity for the organisation.

The preliminary poll is to determine whether the questionnaire as an instrument is reliable and credible.

A senior researcher in the HSRC's Institute of Communication Research, Mr Gustav Thiele, said the questionnaire was mainly to assess whites' feelings about rumours circulating on what would happen if the act was abolished.

Areas concentrated on are Pretoria, Durban, Nylstroom and Ixopo.

A Pretoria resident who had the "strictly confidential" survey hand-delivered to her door by a canvasser was told that English questionnaires were to be distributed in Durban and only Afrikaans ones in Pretoria.

The survey comes at a time when the issue is set to ex-

plode wide open again with investigations into the presence of coloured people in Cape Town's Woodstock area taking place.

The study is identified in an introductory paragraph as a "preliminary investigation among South Africans into the connection between some factors and attitudes towards the opening of white residential areas".

## Anonymous

Respondents are given three days to answer the 24 page questionnaire. They are able to remain anonymous, but are required to provide details of their sex, age, language, marital status, children and status of the latter's education, type of work, where they live and in what type of housing.

On the specific issue of opening white areas to all races respondents are asked questions on 24 aspects. Among others, respondents are asked whether they feel it would be inspiring or negative, lead to stability or instability, is it necessary or not, is it desirable or not, will it create tension or peace.

Questions are also asked on what residents feelings would be should white schools be open to all races. Respondents are asked to judge each population group, including whites, which are divided into the English and Afrikaans sector, on a sliding scale. They must rate their feelings on how just, trustworthy, honest, boring, wise, violent, lazy, clean and ungrateful they find each grouping to be.

One section of the survey asks the respondent what he or she thinks the results of opening white areas will be and is asked to refer to two rumours/stories heard and whether they were believed.

Everyday face-to-face contact with blacks, whites, coloured and Indians is questioned and in what context it occurs. Feelings about the daily experiences (pleasant, honest, conflicting, comfortable) are also dealt with.

The questions relating specifically to Afrikaners asked the respondent how he/she felt about being an Afrikaner, how he/she felt about the Afrikaans race.

Economic and social questions were also dealt with.

- (5) whether the Police took any action in respect of the copies of this booklet; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) where are these booklets at present?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes. *Face to Face with the ANC.*
- (2) No. (a) and (b) The investigation is continuing and it is difficult to determine when it will be completed.
- (3) and (4) As is the case with numerous other publications which deal with the ANC and which mostly do not indicate the origin or the name of the publisher, the Security Branch also investigated this publication.

It appears that the contents of the publication do not constitute a contravention of the Internal Safety Act, 1982.

Although the absence of the names of the publisher and printer may constitute a contravention of section 18 of the Publications Act, 1974, the printer and publisher could thus far not be traced so that formal charges can be instituted against them.

- (5) Yes.
- (a) and (b) The Security Branch of the South African Police confiscated only a number of copies for the purpose of the investigation, in accordance with the dictum of Judge Didcott in the *State versus Ntabeni*, as reported in *South African Law Reports 1984* (3) pages 503 and 504.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, if I am able to provide him with the name of the publisher, would that help him with his investigations in this matter?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think it is the duty of any South African, especially an hon member of this House, to supply us with any information in this regard so that we can investigate the matter. We shall indeed do so.

Trespass

\*11. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

How many Black persons were charged in courts in the Western Cape with trespass in (a) 1984 and (b) the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department.

The hon member is however referred to my reply to written question No 244 of February 1987 (Hansard, column 328).

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him first of all, when he expects such information to become available, and secondly, whether his department does not keep statistics of people charged with various offences?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we do not maintain detailed statistics in respect of each and every charge. The bureau does, however, obtain information from time to time from various departments, and as the hon member will glean from his perusal of the Hansard to which I have referred him, we do have statistics available in respect of certain urban areas. Perhaps these will indicate a tendency.

Group Areas Act

\*12. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 25 February 1986 and certain particulars which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, a decision has as yet been reached on the application by the University of Cape Town for an exemption from the application of the Group Areas Act in respect of university residences: if not, (a) why not, (b) what matters remain to be settled before a decision can be made and (c)

when is it anticipated that a decision will be made; if so, (i) when was a decision reached, (ii) what was the decision and (iii) what matters were taken into consideration in reaching the decision;

- (2) on what date was the original application from the University of Cape Town in this regard received by his Department?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- (1) No.

(a) The application from the University of Cape Town is not being dealt with in isolation but in relation to similar possible requirements at other universities, colleges and technikons.

(b) Investigations relating to the determination of need have not yet been finalised.

(c) No date can be given. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

- (2) 31 January 1985.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy-Minister, since the application from the University of Cape Town was received over two years ago, does he not believe that a rapid assessment or finalisation of the situation should be reached in the interests of the students concerned?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, our policy is that there should be no mixed hostels on university campuses. If a university admits students of colour it must also provide accommodation for them. I said in my reply that we are no longer only concerned with the University of Cape Town but there are also other universities, colleges and technikons involved. We are busy investigating this matter and will reach finality on it.

Detainees

\*13. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

With reference to his reply to Question No 236 on 27 July 1987, (a) (i) when and (ii) by whom are detainees informed that the services of a panel of private doctors are available to them, (b) (i) how many detainees or parents have requested that they be provided with the names of the doctors on this panel and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (c) who determines the cost of consulting a doctor on this panel?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a) (i) When detainees request a second opinion.

(ii) The district surgeon.

(b) (i) Unknown.

(ii) Falls away.

(c) The cost is determined by the panel doctor rendering the service.

Classrooms

\*14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) How many (i) additional classrooms at existing schools, and (ii) classrooms at new schools, administered by his Department were built in 1986 and (b) how many classrooms in each of these categories were built for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils;

(2) whether there is a shortage of classrooms for Black pupils at present; if so, (a) what was the shortage in respect of classrooms for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the estimated cost of providing these classrooms?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) (i) 435.

(ii) 1 361.

(b) (i) None. (In cases where the bridging period has been instituted, primary classrooms

1/9/87

Andrew

1/9/87

Andrew

## Groups to be debated

CAPE TOWN — The government would have to answer the whole question of "groups" in the near future, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Replying to the debate on the Constitutional Development vote, he said the question was whether to give more attention to the existence of groups, less attention to them or no attention to them.

"I am saying that a certain degree of elasticity may have to be built in," he said.

The democratic ideal was not beyond South Africa's reach but the road was "difficult, arduous and dangerous."

There were no guarantees that South Africans would be successful in achieving a real democracy.

"We will have to work hard, take chances and forgive each other a great deal."

If a solution could be found, South Africa would have made its contribution to political life in the world.

Dr Van der Merwe repeated a warning he gave last week that extra-parliamentary actions could lead only to violence and revolution and the destruction of the Parliamentary system in the end.

Ten or fifteen years ago there might have been some justification for believing change would not come through Parliament. — Sapa

1918

50 B/day ~~2/1/87~~  
2/9/87

## Still no news in UCT group areas appeal

Political Staff

NO decision had yet been reached on an application, made two and a half years ago, by UCT for exemption from the Group Areas Act for students of all races to use its residences, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Piet Badenhorst said yesterday.

He said the UCT application was "not being dealt with in isolation but in relation to similar possible requirements at other universities, colleges and technicons".

Badenhorst said, in reply to a question tabled by Roger Burrows (PFP, Pinetown), that "no date" could be given as to when a decision would be reached. "Investigations relating to the determination of need have not yet been finalised."

He said the original UCT application was received by his department on January 31, 1985.

Badenhorst also said the department was investigating the matter and a decision would be reached but universities had to ensure that there was "adequate accommodation" for their students.

# PWW told: group areas must go

70  
11/9/87

Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

**UITENHAGE — A defiant Labour Party Leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, last night bluntly told the State President, Mr. P. W. Botha: "If you want to negotiate with us, the Group Areas Act must go".**

"The bottom line is the repeal of the Group Areas Act. We are not going further than that," he told a packed Gelvendale Community Centre.

Mr Hendrickse said the Labour Party — "we did not write the constitution" — had found "the gap" and the State President could not change it without the support of the Labour Party.

"I say to Mr Botha, first bring the chocolates," he said to prolonged applause.

In a hard-hitting

speech, Mr Hendrickse said:

● Members of the cabinet and also National Party MPs supported the stand he had taken against the State President.

● The jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, should be released immediately.

● The Labour Party was still committed to negotiation.

Sketching the events that led to his resignation from the cabinet, Mr Hendrickse said there had been initial differences over his approach to both the state of emergency and the Idasa-backed talks with the ANC in Dakar.

Attacking the National Party on the Group Areas Act, Mr Hendrickse said Mr Botha could not understand the deep feelings of hurt.

Removals under the act, he said, had been based on the ideological basis of partition and more than 100 000 fami-

lies had been moved in pursuit of this ideology.

When the Mixed Marriages Act was scrapped it was clear then that the consequences of the act should also be removed.

Mr Hendrickse said there were members of the cabinet who supported what he had done and he had a received an unsigned letter from a member of the NP caucus which expressed the writer's support and regret that the writer could not sign the letter.

Calling for the release of Mandela, Mr Hendrickse said one of the first things the National Party had done when it came to power was to free the avowed Nazi, Robey Leibbrandt.

"Why is there a different principle for white and for black?" he asked.

He said now was the time to release Mandela and not just on humanitarian grounds — the reason advocated by the State President — because his release was in

the interests of all South Africans.

If Mandela died before he was released then "PW and the cabinet must bear the responsibility.

"I am glad I am no longer there," he said.

Mr Hendrickse stressed the Labour Party remained committed to negotiation but said this was not one-sided.

The Labour Party was not demanding the repeal of the Population Registration Act at this stage.

But, he added, if the approach of the State President to both the House of Representatives and to himself was to be the yardstick then there was no hope.

Mr Hendrickse said he wanted to say to the State President that in spite of the "arrogance and inability to see our perception, we are still prepared to contribute and reason with you and sit around a table and negotiate."

# Hendrickse: Group Areas 'bottom line'

**Argus Bureau**

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Labour Party remained committed to negotiation but not one-sided negotiation, the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, told a large by-election rally here.

He said that at this stage the Labour Party was not demanding the repeal of the Population Registration Act but the Group Areas Act had to go.

"The bottom line is the repeal of the Group Areas Act. We are not going further than that," he said.

But if the approach of the President to both the House of Representatives and to himself

was to be the yardstick there was no hope.

Mr Hendrickse said he wanted to say to the President that in spite of the "arrogance and inability to see our perception we are still prepared to contribute and reason with you and sit around a negotiating table".

Mr Hendrickse said there were members of the Cabinet who had supported him when he resigned and he had even received an unsigned letter from a member of the National Party caucus.

It should be remembered that the Labour Party had not written the constitution but had

now found a gap that Mr Botha could not change without the support of the Labour Party.

Calling for the release of Nelson Mandela, he said he should not only be released on humanitarian grounds as advocated by President Botha but because his release was in the interest of all South Africans.

If Mandela died before he was released "PW and the Cabinet must bear the responsibility. I am glad I am no longer there."

Referring to the Group Areas Act, Mr Hendrickse said Mr Botha could not understand the deep feelings of hurt experienced by the coloured people.

Removals under the Act had been on an ideological basis and more than 100 000 families had been moved in the process.

When the Mixed Marriages Act was scrapped it was quite clear that the consequences of the Act should also be removed.

But this had not been done and if a white man married across the colour line he committed an offence if he lived in a white area.

The Government had made itself a god and assumed the power of God because "those who God had joined together no man could separate".

THE long awaited — and substantially “watered down” — President’s Council’s report on the Group Areas Act is now only likely to be offered for public scrutiny after September 21.

On that day, the council is scheduled to have its final plenary session to iron out last minute difficulties with the report and its recommendations.

Only after that will the report be tabled and debated by the full council — and be available to the public in general.

President’s Council members intimately involved with its compilation secretly confess — with little surprise to anyone — that the report is “a great disappointment” in its revised form, after summarily being rejected at the end of last year as totally unacceptable by President P W Botha.

The re-written version apparently dodges the main mores of the Group Areas Act, and merely concedes that segregation based on race is a *fait accompli* necessary to the situation peculiar in SA.

It does — as has been widely speculated already — resort to recommending local options where they concern those grey areas that are, in effect, virtually integrated already.

The council has, so we are told, chosen to call these “open areas”,

# Group areas report ‘final ironing out’

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

and is recommending that at least four of them be allowed to remain as they are as a sort of exercise in “social engineering”.

It is also said to be planning to take this recommendation a step further by calling for the full integration of all facilities in these open areas, including schools, hospitals, residential and recreational areas.

Political observers in Cape Town are already discounting the President’s Council’s report as likely to provide any meaningful recommendations.

## Waste of effort

It also seems distinctly unlikely government would countenance any of the latter proposals linked to open areas.

“Given the short shrift the original report received, the revised edition is already a dead letter; the exercise has been a waste of effort,” commented one disgusted Labour Party member of the President’s Council.

REF!



non people  
CNC Tunks 4/9/87  
**Group Areas paper  
release after Sept 21**

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS  
Political Staff

THE long-awaited President's Council report on the Group Areas Act is now only likely to be offered for public scrutiny after September 21.

On that day the council is scheduled to have its final plenary session to iron out last-minute difficulties with the report and its recommendations.

Only after that will the report be tabled and debated by the full council — and be available to the public in general.

Council members intimately involved with its compilation secretly confess that the report is "a great disappointment" in its revised form, after summarily being rejected at the end of last year by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

The rewritten version apparently dodges the main mores of the Group Areas Act, and merely concedes that segregation based on race is a *fait accompli* in South Africa.

It does — as has been widely speculated — resort to recommending local options where they concern those "grey" areas that are, in effect, virtually integrated already.

The President's Council is apparently recommending that at least four of these areas be allowed to remain as they are as a sort of exercise in "social engineering".

It is also said to be planning to take this recommendation a step further by calling for the full integration of all facilities in these open areas, including schools, hospitals, residential and recreational areas.

Political observers in Cape Town are already discounting the council's report as unlikely to provide meaningful recommendations.

"Given the short shrift the original report received, the revised edition is already a dead letter; the exercise has been a waste of effort," commented one disgusted Labour Party member of the council.

The Group Areas Problems Unit — 415-2532 — will be launched by the PFP on Tuesday. Its aim is to monitor any threat, harassment or eviction in the name of the Group Areas Act, to keep the tragedy it causes in the public eye and to offer support and legal advice to those suffering its ignominious invasion. DALE LAUTENBACH of Weekend Argus Political Staff reports.

80 2/18/87  
M. P. ...

# Something's got to give

**Group Areas Act must go ... Couple won't quit home ... 1 000 Group Areas exemptions granted ... Something's got to give ... We're staying! ... White owners behind eviction threat ... Group Areas agony ... Each in own place, says Badenhorst ... Lansdowne families can stay — for now ... Homeless fimebomb ... Group Areas turmoil ... Apartheid nightmare ...**

It is the story about the Group Areas Act as told by newspaper headlines — the sad unnecessary tale of protracted agony and confusion. The headlines are a sample of many and date back only three months. Something's got to give.

But with the government clinging to what it calls the "principle" of "own areas", whatever gives it's unlikely to come in the form of the bold and just step so many would like to see, notwithstanding the long-promised report from the President's Council.

In the meantime thousands of individuals and families are living with uncertainty, are facing the indignity of police harassment and fretting while the threat of eviction — by government agents or by land-

lords — hangs over them. They live in those areas called "grey" not only because history has made it habit that South Africans colour just about anything going, but because a very natural process of urbanisation and economic forces has produced integrated residential areas in the twilight zone of existing legislation.

On the subject of "grey", President Botha is as clear as black and white. Grey? he says, what do you mean? There's no such thing as grey.

Perhaps not in his scheme but in the streets of Lansdowne and Woodstock, of Green Point and Walmer Estate, there are people suffering the confusion bred by the act as it stands on the statute books in contrast to the anomalies and impractical-

ities, not to mention injustices, of its application.

"The Act touches people in the most sensitive of spots", says Tlan van der Merwe, PFP MP for Green Point and one of the party's main movers behind the launching of the GAP Unit. "After physical assault, there's nothing more affecting than having the roof taken away from over your head."

The PFP has always opposed the act, but it seemed no longer enough to be raising it endlessly in Parliament and fielding the many calls for assistance.

"We get a lot of those calls but how many more fail to get hold of us or don't know that we might help, at least by informing them about their legal rights."

"We perceive a definite increase in activity pursuant to the act, whether it be by the government itself or at the hand of estate agents and landlords who fear action against them. (Section 41 provides for action against not just tenants as in other clauses, but against property owners themselves. Contravention is punishable by

the confiscation of property although this has never happened.)

"The government is definitely vulnerable on this act and we must see that."

"Yes," says Dr Jannie Hofmeyr, Cape Western regional executive member of the PFP, "there is a definite arbitrariness in their application of the act. Badenhorst (the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning) said about Hillbrow something absurd like the whites in the area would have to be moved out because there are so many blacks there now. The act falls into the class of law where application is purely arbitrary because the legislation cannot be applied practically."

"It seems where it is obeyed this is a result of intimidation emanating from government rather than as a result of real legal action," says Mr van der Merwe.

He cites the anomalies. In 1985 there were 987 investigations into contraventions of the act and no prosecutions. In 1986 there were 827 investigations and five prosecutions.

There have been four prosecutions so far this year.

There is the landmark Golvender case in which Mr Justice Goldstone ruled that an eviction could not take place unless alternative accommodation was available. Because there is an acute shortage of accommodation in so-called black areas, this obviously presents a problem for an authority bent on the practical application of the "own" concept.

The Golvender case has set a legal precedent and in some reported cases, landlords have successfully refused to carry out the evictions that have been served on them.

The PFP motivation for setting up the GAP Unit is rooted in its rejection of the legislation and its belief that any attempt to implement the act causes "enormous bitterness".

"Our concern, too, is the breaking up of families and communities," says Dr Hofmeyr. "We believe that any constructive action which encourages the normalisation of society should be pursued. With the GAP Unit we hope to help encourage a healthier mood as

opposed to the Group Areas Act which prevents normal social development and community formation."

Both he and Mr van der Merwe can list the endless tale of futility in the name of this act. A schoolteacher tried to buy a house in Walmer Estate in which a single road divides the "right" side from the "wrong" side. Because he could only find a house on the "wrong" side he is unable to use his subsidy and lives kilometres from his place of work.

More extraordinary is the story of a "coloured" policeman who wanted to buy in Woodstock. "The police welfare people brought this one to our attention," says Mr van der Merwe with a wry smile. "They had tried to get him a permit and were turned down. A sergeant took up the investigation and was told: 'We don't give permits.'"

"One of the features of bad law is that it puts law enforcement people into difficult positions," says Dr Hofmeyr.

Mr van der Merwe takes up the thought: "We've had at least three recent cases in

Woodstock in which we've been told that the police were embarrassed by the investigation they were having to carry out; they apologised and said sorry, it's just our job."

There is confusion, too, as to what instigates a police investigation.

"In Woodstock and Lansdowne the police claim they respond to complaints only," says Mr van der Merwe. "But there is obviously a very well orchestrated system of complaining and we don't know whether this comes from other government departments or from the citizens. The trouble is that the government has created a climate of polarisation and fear and it can only be expected that some people will respond by taking policing upon themselves."

"The government has also encouraged complaints by saying over the years that if complaints were lodged, they would be pursued. The far-right is also encouraging this I imagine and not only in the interests of a pure white neighbourhood but because the whole Group

Areas issue is an embarrassment to government."

So into this smoggy twilight zone where the act holds power more in the realms of ignorance, fear and bigotry than in hard and fast legal action, the GAP Unit hopes to shed a little light and to keep the issue under glaring spotlights in the Press and in Parliament so that the hardship it creates is not forgotten.

"The people are ready for integration," says Dr Hofmeyr.

The headlines of recent months which bear testimony to this are few and far between compared to others reflecting Group Areas turmoil. The ones you do find read ... Thousands sign to stop Group Areas evictions ... Defiance of areas Act widespread ...

Until the headline reads Group Areas Act goes, the GAP Unit can be contacted with any Group Areas problem. Fact sheets will be available, party officials will deal with the more straightforward cases and give legal advice and MPs will be on call to deal with more complex problems.

Areas issue is an embarrassment to government."

So into this smoggy twilight zone where the act holds power more in the realms of ignorance, fear and bigotry than in hard and fast legal action, the GAP Unit hopes to shed a little light and to keep the issue under glaring spotlights in the Press and in Parliament so that the hardship it creates is not forgotten.

Areas issue is an embarrassment to government."

So into this smoggy twilight zone where the act holds power more in the realms of ignorance, fear and bigotry than in hard and fast legal action, the GAP Unit hopes to shed a little light and to keep the issue under glaring spotlights in the Press and in Parliament so that the hardship it creates is not forgotten.

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) 664: specified date 8 June 1987.

(2) (a)	Post level	Number of persons employed
1	.....	1
2	.....	1
3	.....	4
4	.....	8
5	.....	22
6	.....	11
7	.....	33
8	.....	13

(b) (i) 88.  
(ii) 5.

(c) Whites: 93;  
Coloureds: Nil;  
Indians: Nil;  
Blacks: Nil.

(3) (a) Post level Salary scale with effect from 1 July 1987

1	R119 136
2	R75 993
3	R70 017
4	R62 199
5	R54 954
6	R48 879 - 50 709
7	R43 389 x 1 830 - 47 049
8	R33 624 - 34 803 x 1 431
	- 39 096/40 527 x 1 431
	- 43 389 x 1 830 - 47 049.

(b) (i) Annual service bonus that amounts to 93% of one month's salary.

(ii) Housing subsidy on interest and capital redemption up to a maximum of a housing loan of R50 000,00, subject to the compliance with certain conditions.

(iii) Car financing scheme for officers occupying posts in the management echelon (ie those officers who are in receipt of an annual salary of R54 954 fixed and higher). The amount payable varies for each level as it is based on an officer's grading.

Reply substituting reply to Question 241 on 28 and 31 July 1987, put by Dr M S Barnard (Col 431 and Col 448):

**Aids**

241. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(a) 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	.....	*1 093
Unknown	.....	57
Total	.....	2 324

\*Of which 946 were miners.

FRIDAY, 28 AUGUST 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

**Group Areas Act**

342. Mr J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) Whether any criminal cases have been heard in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, since 1 January 1987; if so, how many such cases have been heard in (a) district and (b) regional courts in each province;

(2) Whether any eviction orders have been made by courts since that date against persons who occupied premises in contravention of the provisions of the said Act; if so, how many such orders have been made in (a) district

and (b) regional courts in each province;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1 (Transvaal)

(b) 0.

(2) No.

(3) 1 January 1987 to 31 July 1987.

(4) A statement is not necessary.

Own Affairs:

Teachers: handicapped pupils

64. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether his Department intends making it compulsory for persons teaching at training centres for mentally handicapped children to have a special qualification for teaching such pupils; if so, (a) what diploma will be required and (b) what will be the duration of this diploma course;

(2) whether this course will be available on a part-time basis; if so, at which institutions?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, although the ideal is for every post incumbent to have such a qualification a specialised course is at present a recommendation.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Falls away. However, a two-year diploma course in Special Education for the Severely Mentally Handicapped, is available on a part-time basis. It is offered by the University of South Africa.

Schools of industry/reform schools/technical colleges

65. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

HoA

Whether his Department intends altering the functions of the governing bodies of (a) schools of industry, (b) reform schools, (c) schools for special education, (d) training centres for mentally retarded children and (e) technical colleges; if so, (i) what changes are to be introduced in each case and (ii) when will these changes become effective?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) No, not for the present. The proposed Act on Education Affairs may have the result that anomalies which may exist are eliminated.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Mentally handicapped children: training centres

66. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether his Department intends changing the formulae for nominating persons to the governing bodies of (a) training centres for mentally handicapped children and (b) special schools; if so, (i) what are the present formulae, (ii) what changes will be made to each formula and (iii) why are these changes being made?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) and (b) No, not for the present. The proposed Act on Education Affairs may have the result that anomalies which may exist are eliminated.

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

Cultural affairs: regional councils

67. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What are the names of the persons serving on each of the regional councils for cultural affairs falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

The following persons have been appointed to the different regional councils for cultural affairs for a three year period from 1 August 1987:

CNC Temp 25/11/82

27/1/92

★

# Restaurant apartheid may go soon, hints government

**By BARRY STREEK**  
Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — A Group Areas Board investigation could result in the scrapping of all statutory controls over the admission of people to public entertainment venues and restaurants, the Department of Development and Constitutional Development Services said yesterday.

This would open all restaurants and entertainment venues to all races, unless managers decide to restrict admission to a particular race group.

The department said in its 1986 report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, that the Group Areas proclamation controlling the admission of people was already not applicable in free trade areas.

In the free trade areas "the onus rests on the various managers to decide an admission".

The proclamation controlling the occupation of public entertainment venues and restaurants outside the free trade areas was gazetted in February last year.

The Deputy Minister of Development Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, had "since request-

ed the Group Areas Board to investigate the possibility of a further amendment to the proclamation, or even for it to be repealed.

"Good progress has been made with this investigation", the department said.

It also said that "special mention" should be made of the fact that by September 30 last year, 172 cinemas and 36 drive-in theatres had been opened to all races.

# Areas Act to lose its racial sting?

By NORMAN WEST  
Political Reporter

THE President's Council report on the Group Areas Act to be tabled in Parliament next month is likely to remove some of the sting of racism from the controversial law.

A suggestion that it be left to "local option" as to whether a grey area be declared is likely to be re-endorsed.

But Government's response to the revamped report is still unclear — despite some significant hints by President Botha in his speech to the House of Delegates this week.

Among important points to emerge were:

- A strong hint that the Separate Amenities Act was destined for the scrapheap.

- Indications that the Government would accept legal "grey areas".

- Moves on agricultural land.

- Suggestions by President Botha that decisions as to where mixed couples should live would be taken by "lower authority".

The chairman of the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, who is Mr Botha's Cabinet colleague, said yesterday he expected "big things" to come from the President's Council report.

He said, however, one should be realistic in expecting that whites would want to retain their own residential areas and own schools.

Essentially, said Mr Rajbansi, he would expect the report to provide for mixed couples to live where they chose and for the whole Act to be de-politicised.

An element likely to continue in the revamped report is the suggestion that local authorities, after polling, should take decisions on declaring residential grey areas.

80

S/Times

23/8/87

cont. from 22/8/87 (80) 87

## Group Areas tested by CP

JOHANNESBURG. — Conservative Party members in Zeerust are to press ahead with private prosecutions against at least three Indian families living in "white" residential areas.

Attorney-General Mr Don Brunette has confirmed that he had declined to prosecute in the cases and instead, upon request from the complainants, issued certificates enabling them to make private prosecutions in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

As far as he was concerned the cases were raised for their "propaganda value" during the election and there was no case.

And a call was made this week by the leaders of the Conservative Party to the residents of Monument Park Extension 3 in Pretoria to oppose a black Ciskeian diplomat and his family living in the suburb.

About 50 people attended a protest

meeting on Thursday — arranged by Mr Louis Joubert, chairman of the action committee — to voice their grievances about Colonel Joshua Gqozo and his family, who have moved into a house in Piet-my-Vrou Street.

One of the residents who attended the meeting threatened that they would take the matter into their own hands if nothing was done about it soon by the government.

On Tuesday night the row was taken into the streets of Monument Park when Mr Joubert and a Mrs Yvonne Strauss were involved in a wild car chase. Mrs Strauss had torn up posters announcing the protest meeting.

Dr Org Marais, NP MP for Waterkloof, told reporters it was a recognized international practice that diplomats were allowed to stay where they wanted. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

CMG Times 21/8/87 (80)

# More farm land for Indians

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.** — Indians are to get access to more agricultural land.

President P W Botha told the House of Delegates yesterday after appeals by the Solidarity MP for Southern Natal, Mr Kisten Moodley, that something would have to be done about providing more land for Indian farmers and that it had already been referred to a cabinet committee.

Mr Moodley was speaking during debate on the president's budget vote. "It is no use having a Minister of Agriculture if you don't have the land," he said.

Mr Botha said the matter deserved attention as provision had already been made for coloured farmers.

"We must apply our minds to making more land available. This can be done by proper discussion and proper arrangements."

# Scrap or amend it says President's Council's report

# URBAN AREAS ACT

concerned, and lodged with the administrator. The administrator-in-executive committee is assigned a major role as arbiter and seat of appeal throughout and is also given the right to initiate changes.

Meanwhile a protest walk-out of the President's Council debate on the group areas report was staged by 15 PC members in a move to bring to the attention of South Africans that the report was, in the words of one of the 15, "a whitewash".

"Let no-one be fooled by the recommendations," said the 15 in a joint statement. "The Group Areas Act remains as firmly entrenched as ever albeit in another disguise and it will continue to destroy lives and thwart an acceptable political solution in South Africa."

The committee said it believed that the spatial ordering of urban communities could best be carried out by a town planning approach.

In order for this to be done, it proposed that either the Group Areas Act be scrapped and the relevant town planning and township ordinances be amended, or to amend the Act in order to allow these ordinances to be suitably amended.

The committee also felt it was necessary to provide "open" residential areas in or near the central business districts of cities.

With respect to rural land, it recommends that controlled areas be declared open for the purpose of ownership and occupation, subject only to the free market principle.

Applications for opening rural areas should be investigated, by hearing the parties

88  
18/10/82

## Areas Act under fire

• From Page 1

administration will be entitled to initiate such changes from "own" to "open" or racially specific qualifications.

Alteration of zoning should be preceded by proper consultation of the residents affected, and the method for doing so should be left to the discretion of the local authority concerned.

THE Constitutional Committee of the President's Council has recommended that the Group Areas Act be scrapped or amended to allow local authorities and new township developers a choice of open or racially exclusive residential areas.

### SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

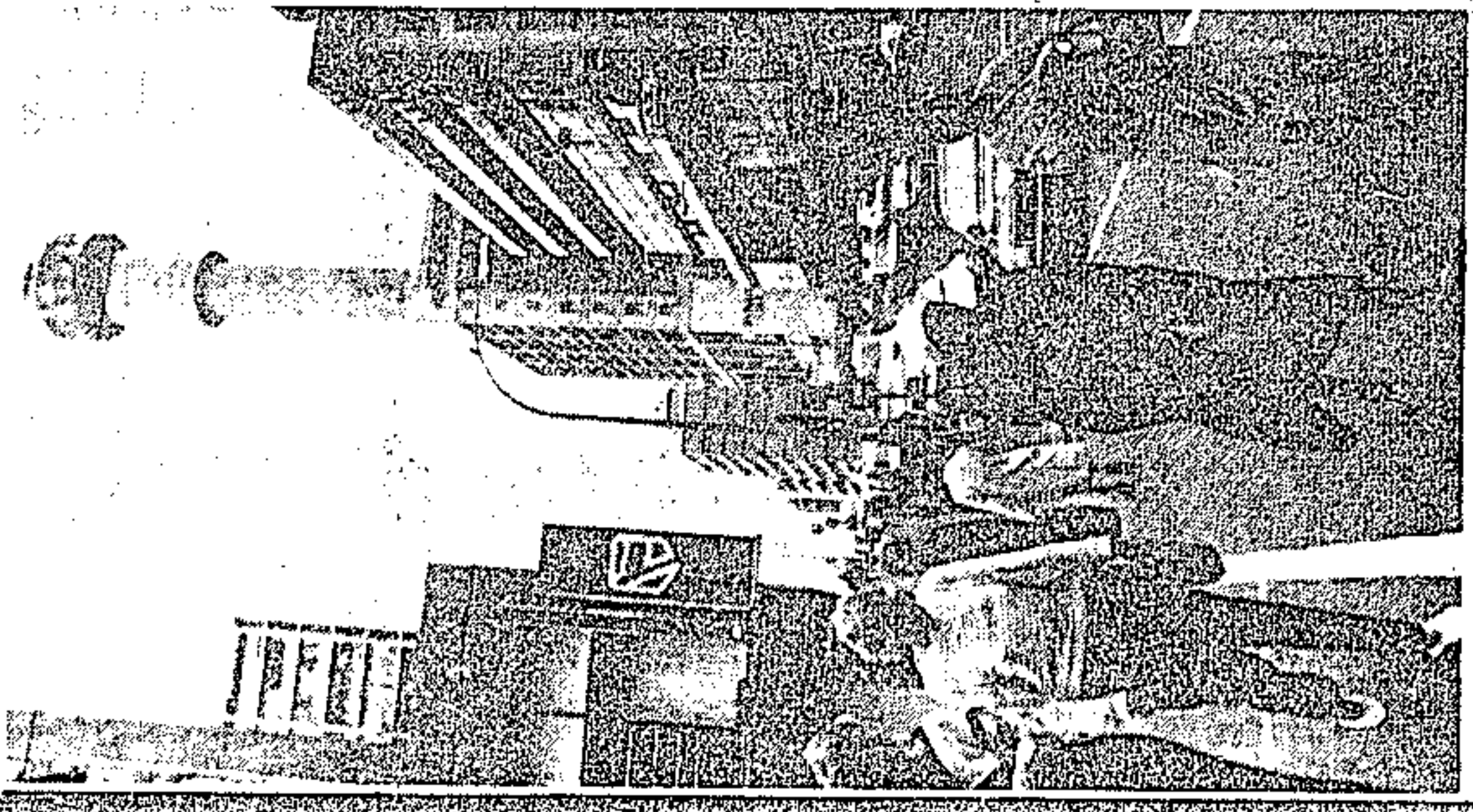
The Labour Party and PFP had also objected at the end of last year when the report was referred back to the committee after the State President, Mr P W Botha, said its investigation has been incomplete.

### Choice

In its recommendations on the Group Areas Act, the committee proposed that existing group areas remain but that mechanisms be created to change their status to create new, exclusive, or open, residential areas based on local choice.

Local authorities, groups or legal residents or owners, new township developers and the

• To Page 2



HILLBROW . . . Johannesburg's mixed residential area.



# PC Report calls for open areas

*18/9/87*  
*80*

Political Staff

IN A dramatic shift away from the present policy regarding separate residential areas, the President's Council Report on the Group Areas Act states that there should be open areas for free occupation.

And that the government is determined to bring such areas into being is borne out by a statement from the Office of the State President which — in restating the government's commitment to separate residential areas — adds that it "must be possible to make provision for those who prefer a different lifestyle".

Noting that central business districts are usually the key employment areas in the major cities, the report recommends that local authorities should pay particular attention to creating areas for joint occupation in or near CBDs or alternatively creating segregated residential areas for the different population groups near the city centre.

It stresses, however, that the principle of own residential areas remains sacrosanct, although the new open areas will give a greater freedom of choice and greater flexibility.

It is also recommended that

any building or land used for industrial, trading, commercial, professional or religious purpose in terms of an approved town planning scheme should be open for the occupation and ownership of all population groups.

At present, this is limited to central business districts.

The report points out that defacto a form of joint occupation cutting across ethnic lines already exists on a limited scale in areas such as Mayfair and Hillbrow in Johannesburg, as well as Salt River and Woodstock in Cape Town.

The "open" residential areas and "local option" recommended by the President's Council will be subject to lengthy and comprehensive procedures before being applied — and the government will have the final say in a dispute.

The report says the decision of a local authority to "open" a residential area should be final and binding, unless objections are raised, when there should be the right of appeal to the Administrator in Executive Committee.

However the committee also recommends that "in reaching a final decision the administrator should do so in concurrence with

the minister responsible for local government under whom such area falls".

It says that in reaching a decision, the administrator may also consult other multi-ethnic bodies and "would even be free to call for a referendum in the proclaimed township to assist him in reaching a final decision".

The committee says that residents of an area in which an application has been made to "open" it should be consulted — and that the local authority should decide on the method of consultation — but that this should at least include existing procedures for amending town planning schemes.

## 'Heterogeneous'

It also says the local authority should consult widely with the population groups involved and with local advisory bodies and management committees, or should establish a multi-ethnic advisory body for this purpose.

"The committee feels that it is important that local authorities should actively consider opening proclaimed urban areas if circumstances justify this. Here the committee draws attention to those areas that are already defacto heterogeneous."

The committee also recommends that if an initial application to open an area fails, it should be possible to reapply after two years, unless the administrator or local authority decides otherwise.

It says developers of new townships should have the freedom of choice to decide if they want the area open to all groups or not. However, a final decision would be subject to approval by the administrator.

# Vote for city blacks suggested

Political Staff

BLACK people could regain a vote for "white" city councils, such as in Cape Town, if they live in "open" residential areas.

But the President's Council constitutional committee, whose report on the Group Areas Act was tabled yesterday, stopped short of making a specific recommendation on the local authority voting rights of people in open residential areas. It did, however, suggest the option of granting all residents a local-authority vote.

"Unless some other disqualification applies to a voter (such as age and

## Mixed schools dodged

*18/9/87*  
*80*

Political Staff

THE President's Council (PC) has totally dodged the crucial issue of schooling, and how this should be handled in those residential areas which it recommends should be opened to all races.

Government has apparently indicated that it is not prepared to countenance integrated schools at this stage, and the PC has consequently shied away from touching on this issue in calling for the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

The thorny problem thus remains of how best the children of black, Indian

(citizenship), there can be no justification for two people living nextdoor to each other, using the same services and paying rates and taxes, and for one to have a say in the provision of services by voting for a representative, while the other has no such say." It said five alternatives could be considered.

● A joint voters' roll — without restriction on the choice of candidates — accommodating all inhabitants of an open area who qualified to vote.

● Joint voters' rolls — but candidates would have to belong to the same population group as the local authority. "To a certain extent, this may be regarded as a diminution of voting rights, since certain voters may vote, but may not be elected."

● Allowing the local authority to decide between the first two options.

● A separate area committee in terms of which all the inhabitants in an open area were placed on a voters' roll for the area concerned.

● Persons belonging to one population group who settle in a legal open residential area in the local authority area of another population group have no vote there.

or coloured families living in, say, predominantly white areas, will be accommodated.

The quick answer resorted to by the PC in its report is that these children will have to travel to those schools in other residential areas which can accommodate their particular race group.

In its report the PC fudges the issue by declaring that it is convinced that the provision of education for the children of members of a population group other than that of a local authority, can be dealt with effectively by (other) existing regulations.

AT YOUR SERVICE

ROGER SMITH

ANY attempt by white right-wing groups to physically prevent people of other races from taking up residence in a white group area would be illegal,

Geoff Budlender of the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre said yesterday.

Commenting on reports that a Mayfair Residents and Ratepayers Association meeting this week had decided on such action, he said members of the organisation had no right to take the law into their own hands. "Any legitimate complaint is a matter for the police."

However, Alan McCabe of the association said it was his right as a citizen to prevent people who were moving illegally into a home from

# Group Areas action 'illegal'

breaking the law.

McCabe, an HNP member, said the police would be called, but by the time they arrived the people could have moved in and it would be impossible to throw them out.

Cassim Salojee of Actstop, a group dedicated to fighting Group Areas evictions, said his organisation would use every possible legal means to ensure people were not victimised.

The real problem remained that government showed no intention of repealing the Group Areas Act.

Cape Times 20/8/87  
**'Trust' among cabinet ministers**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — All his cabinet ministers had to act in such a way that the white, coloured, Indian and black population groups held them in respect, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

There had to be trust among ministers, he said.

He was responding during debate on his budget vote to criticism by Labour Party members of his "harsh" public reprimand of their leader and cabinet minister, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, after he swam at a whites-only beach, in contravention of the Separate Amenities Act, at Port Elizabeth earlier this year.

Mr Botha said his reprimand had not been against the fact that Mr Hen-

drickse "went for a swim", but had resulted from the LP making it public.

"I let weeks go by... I did not act hastily and when I raised the matter I did it in the right place, at a cabinet meeting.

"The next thing I heard was that the (LP) caucus had discussed it and then there was a leak from the caucus.

"I did not leak it out to the public... you find the man that leaked it from the caucus," he told Members.

"There must be trust among ministers and all ministers in the cabinet must act in a way that the whites, coloureds, Indians and blacks must have respect for them.

"You can make the choice... either you can turn this House into a place looking for conflict with the State President and the government or you can have debates without insulting the State President and without telling me to take my things and leave." — Sapa

Cape Times 20/8/87  
**Hendrickse on mixed couples**

Political Staff

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — South Africa claimed to be a Christian country, yet prevented couples married across the colour line from living together, Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse said yesterday.

And as a Christian country, he added, it ignored the dictum "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder".

Speaking during the debate on the State President's vote, Mr Hendrickse pleaded with President P W Botha to reconsider the decision to evict Mr Richard Coates and his "coloured" wife from their home in Uitenhage.

Mr Hendrickse said the government had stated from time to time that the Group Areas Act was "always applied with compassion and that each case is dealt with on merit".

"I am very sorry to say that the way in which the case in Uitenhage, where the Coates family is involved, has been dealt with has not reflected any act of compassion or even a stroke of humanity."

**OUR SERVICE**

SA359	74L Jhb	2005
SA627	737 Dbn, EL	2010
SA631	73S Dbn, PE	2120
SA362	73S Bfn	2200
SA345	AB3 Jhb	2235

INTERNATIONAL  
 Varig Airline inquiries (021)21-1850  
 Arrivals  
 \* SA20674L Rio 0930

NATIONAL AIRLINES  
 Departures  
 NJ101 Ag, Sk, Klze, AB 0745  
 Arrivals  
 NJ102 Alex Bay 1730

AIR CAPE  
 Departures  
 KP836 Oudts, Geo 0740  
 Arrivals  
 KP837 Geo, Oudts 1820

For information on aircraft movements and bus departure times telephone 25-4810 or 93-6223.

\* Operates fortnightly: 2, 16, 30 July; 13, 27 Aug; 10, 24 Sept, 8 Oct

**LOG**

ern Harrier, Southern Invader, Southern Saint, Southern Victor.  
 Quay: Monie Marine.  
 Jetty: Africana, Custos.  
 Jetty: RSA (Training Ship).  
 South Arm: Aloe.

had only 11 high-card points. Maybe you should take your life in your hands and lead the jack of spades at the second trick. When I take the king, I can lead a diamond through dummy for you."

And East's face turned a deep shade of red.

**DAILY QUESTION**

You hold: ♠ A J 10 ♡ 9 2 ♦ K 10 6 2 ♣ A 9 5 2. Dealer, at your right, opens one heart. You double, the next player passes, and partner jumps to two spades. Opener passes. What do you say?

2 South Arm: Storessa.  
 3 South Arm: Baratz, Intersea 21, Intersea 22, Palinurus.  
 4 South Arm: Captain Inman, Oryx.  
 Robinson Dry Dock: Cosetta, Hoyo Maru No 8.  
 Synchronlift: Aubacora, Hekia, Kuswag V, Mare Serintatis.  
 Duncan Dock: G Berth: Silverfjord.  
 Repair Quay: Nauticus, North Sea, Praia do Restelo, Schepelsturm, Zodiaco.  
 Landing Wall: Calypso, Murtosa, Scandinavian Express.  
 Tanker Cross Berth: Causeway Adventurer.  
 Eastern Mole: Peban, Snimos King.  
 Ben Schoeman Dock:

ANSWER: Pass. Partner's jump promises about 8 to 10 points and invites game. With more than 10 points, partner would bid game on his own or bid two of the opener's suit to show his strength and to indicate that he needs help in selecting the right game contract. You decline partner's invitation because you have minimum values for your takeout double and only three spades (when partner usually relies on you to have four).

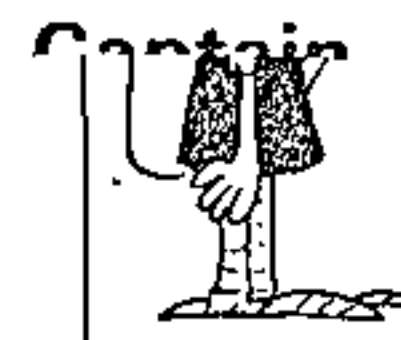
South dealer  
 Neither side vulnerable

500: Louis G Murray.  
 700: John Ross.  
 702: Southern Avenger, Southern Cross, Yamsuf.  
 At Anchor: Aries, Centaurus.  
 Today: Braede from Walvis Bay (Grindrods).  
 Tomorrow: Eduardo Vieira from High Seas (Freightmarine), Hellepont Defiant from Brazil (Freightmarine), SA Langeberg from Coast (Freightmarine), Santa from Antwerp (Freightmarine), Tilly from Pointe Noire (Grindrods).  
 Aug 22: Berg from Coast (Grindrods), Shoun Victoria from Brazil (Freightmarine).  
 Aug 23: Ango from Europe (Freight-

World News (GMT): 00h00, 02h00, 03h00, 04h00, 07h00, 08h00, 09h00, 11h00, 13h00, 16h00, 17h00, 20h00, 22h00, 23h00. News Summary: 01h00, 10h00, 21h00. Newdesk: 04h00, 06h00, 18h00. Africa News (GMT): 03h30-03h35, 03h35-04h00, 05h09-05h15, 05h15-05h40, 06h30-06h35, 06h35-07h00, 07h30-07h35, 07h35-08h00, 15h15-15h30, 16h15-16h30, 16h30-16h45, 17h09-17h25, 17h25-17h30, 17h30-17h45.

00h09 News About Britain, 00h15 Radio Newsreel, 01h30 Hinge & Bracket, 01h30 Waveguide, 01h40 Book Choice, 01h45 Monitor, 02h09 British Press Review, 02h15 Network (UK), 02h30 Assignment, 03h09 News about Britain, 03h15 The World Today, 03h30 African News, 04h30 Classical Record Review, 04h45 Financial Review, 04h55 Financial News, 04h55 Reflections, 05h09 African News, 05h30 Peoples' Choice, 05h45 The World Today, 0 30 Nature Notebook, 07h09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary, 07h30 The Classic Albums, 07h45 Network Africa, 08h09 Reflections, 08h15 Country Style, 08h30 John Peel, 09h09 British Press Review, 09h15 The World Today, 09h30 Financial News, 09h39 Look Ahead, 09h45 Monitor, 10h30 Hinge and Bracket, 11h09 News about Britain, 11h15 New Ideas, 11h25 A Letter from England, 11h30 Assignment, 12h15 Top Twenty, 12h45 Sports Round-up, 13h09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary, 13h30 Network (UK), 13h45 Short Takes: Flanders and Swann, 14h00 Outlook, 14h45 Juke Box Dury: Jazz from Europe, 15h15 The Pleasure's Yours, 16h09 Commentary, 16h15 Assignment, 16h45 The World Today, 17h09 Focus on Africa, 17h15 Focus on Africa (cont), 17h45 Sports Round-up, 18h30 Discovery, 19h00 Outlook, 19h39 Stock Market Report, 19h45 That's Trad, 20h09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary, 20h30 Business Matters, 21h05 In The Meantime, 21h15 A Jolly Good Show, 22h09 The World Today, 22h25 A Letter from England, 22h30 Financial News, 22h40 Reflections, 22h45 Sports Round-up, 23h09 Commentary, 23h15 Merchant Navy Programme, 23h30 Nature Book, 23h40 The Farming World.

□ In the morning and late at night lower frequencies give the best results, and higher frequencies in the middle of the day.



**The Heal**

I'M TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MAKING "RUBBERNECK KID COMIC. THE NEWSPAPER BUY IT - WO



By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

**CABINET** minister Mr Allan Hendrickse last night threatened to block the government's plans to scrap the 1989 white election unless it promised to repeal the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts.

The government needs the support of the majority of MPs in all three Houses of Parliament to push through the change in the constitution that is needed to postpone the scheduled election.

The Labour Party leader's ultimatum followed a stormy debate in the House of Representatives yesterday, during which a furious President P W Botha lashed out at LP speakers for what he described as "insulting" and "scandalous" remarks about himself, the Nationalist government and the Afrikaner over apartheid laws.

The stage was set for a showdown when, during the debate on the President's vote, Mr Hendrickse made it clear that the government could not count on the LP's support it needed to bypass the white election and extend the life of the white House of Assembly without a commitment to scrap the Group Areas Act.

---

#### 'The coloured owe Afrikaner vote of thanks' — Page 4

---

Replying to the debate, an angry and finger-wagging Mr Botha:

● Challenged Mr Hendrickse: "if you are so unhappy", to get his party to adopt a vote of no confidence in the cabinet and force an early election — "but I know you will not do so".

● Suggested he might prevent the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Mr Chris April, from travelling abroad in future, following a critical speech by the minister.

● Chastised Mr Hendrickse for opting out of state functions on the day they were held.

● Warned that he expected all ministers to act responsibly — "if not, they are free to go . . . There are plenty of others who want their posts". He added that it was his responsibility to see that all ministers behaved in such a way that all races had respect for them.

● Threatened to walk out of the

---

# Threat to block PW's election plan

*CAH Tuis*  
*20/8/87*  
*80*

(2) (a) All the persons referred to in 1 above.

Cape  
(1) (a) Not available.

(b) Only available from 1 October 1986: 83.

(c) 160.

(2) (a) Applications from 1 October to 31 December 1986: 42.  
Applications during 1987: 79.

Orange Free State

(1) (a) 7.

(b) 6.

(c) 8 for the period ending 28 August 1987.

(2) (a) None.

B. In reply to question 2 (b):

Neither this Department nor the Provincial Administrations are in a position to provide alternative housing or to cause such housing to be made available to the persons concerned.

#### Special constables

356. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many special constables had been trained by the South African Police as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what is the duration of the training course undertaken by these constables and (c) where are they trained;

(2) whether any complaints against constables have been laid with the Police; if so, (a) how many, (b) what was the nature of the complaints and (c) in respect of what period is this information furnished;

(3) whether any special constables have been charged with offences; if so, (a) how many, (b) with what offences and (c) in respect of what period is this information furnished;

(4) whether any firearms issued to special constables have been used in the commission of any crimes; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the use of such firearms in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 4 000 up until 25 August 1987.

(b) Six weeks basic training and regular in service training which takes place on a continuous basis.

(c) Koeberg Training Centre.

(2) Yes, (a) and (b) Several members on various charges inter alia:

Murder,  
Attempted Murder,  
Rape,  
Assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm,  
Robbery,  
Theft,  
Housebreaking,  
Contraventions of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969.

(c) 1 September 1986 until 25 August 1987.

(3) Yes, (a) to (c) I refer the honourable member to my reply in paragraph 2 (1) to (c) above.

(4) Yes, (a) and (b) Several instances up until 25 August 1987. Because the work involved in compiling these statistics would be so voluminous and time-consuming, it is not practically feasible to furnish this information.

Note: I wish to draw the attention of the

honourable member to the fact that the presence of special constables in the Black residential areas, causes a great deal of antagonism among radical elements. These members are often exposed to provocation and situations of necessity. Out of revenge, allegations of excessive force and criminal behaviour are often made against these members when they consequently take action against criminal elements. In some instances the allegations are well-founded, while in the majority of cases it is evident that the allegations are meant to discredit special constables in the community and with the outside world.

All allegations are carefully investigated. In those instances where it is clear that special constables have committed crimes, criminal charges are investigated without hesitation and their services are summarily terminated. It is brought to the attention of special constables daily that they, like any other citizen, should not act beyond the limits of the Law.

I further wish to point out to the honourable member that the Commissioner of the South African Police and I, irrevocably undertook to eradicate criminal behaviour within the South African Police, including criminal behaviour of special constables.

#### Group Areas Act

401. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether members of the South African Police recently visited any residences in Woodstock, Cape Town, in connection with possible offences in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, (a) how many and (b) over what period did these visits take place;

(2) whether these visits were made as a result of complaints made to the

Police; if so, in respect of how many of the residences visited had complaints been received; if not, why were these residences visited by the Police;

(3) whether any similar visits have been made by the Police in other areas in Cape Town; if so, in what areas?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes

(a) 16 residences

(b) 10 until 25 August 1987

(2) Yes, 16 residences

(3) Vredehoek

Tamboerskloof  
Cape Town Gardens  
Roggebaai  
Sea Point  
Rugby  
Milnerton.

#### Port Natal: offences

418. Mr R M BURROWS 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 and/or house-breaking, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property and (j) possession of drugs were reported in 1986 at the police stations in (i) Chesterville and (ii) Newlands East in the Port Natal Division?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(i) Cato Manor: (a) 36; (b) 5; (c) 40; (d) 134; (e) 13; (f) 35; (g) 23; (h) 11; (i) 141 and (j) none.

(ii) Greenwood Park: (a) 35; (b) 40; (c) 143; (d) 422; (e) 30; (f) 586; (g) 114; (h) 204; 424 en (j) 1.

Note: Chesterville forms part of the

(ii) A small number of Zebra batteries has been built for experimental purposes and put to trial. During a recent test a mini-bus converted into a battery driven unit covered a distance of 250 km on a single charge of the battery.

(iii) Further development work still needs to be done with a view to commercial production of the Zebra battery. The establishment of production facilities will also require substantial capital resources. The production stage is likely to be developed and undertaken by the Anglo American Group which has an exclusive licence agreement to exploit the technology and patent rights in respect of the Zebra battery system. It is expected that the Zebra battery will be available commercially on a relatively small scale by 1992, but that the market will not develop to its proper extent before the early years of the next century.

(3) No. An official announcement on the development of the battery was already made on 20 October 1986.

Messrs Whelpton/Blaauw

232. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the then Minister of Law and Order to Question No 21, standing over, on 18 June 1985, the investigation into possible violations of the law by Messrs F P van R Whelpton and J P D Blaauw has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;
- (2) whether these persons have been charged with any further offences; if

so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions, (b) what were the charges and (c) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) During May 1987.

(b) Mr F P van R Whelpton was tried and convicted on a charge of attempted extortion while Mr J P D Blaauw must still stand trial.

The honourable member can obtain further particulars in connection with this matter from the honourable, the Minister of Justice.

(2) No, (a) to (c) Fall away.

Durban North: police stations

260. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there are any vacancies or shortages of staff at the police stations falling within the Durban North constituency; if so, (a) how many vacancies in respect of each rank, (b) how did these vacancies occur and (c) when is it anticipated that they will be filled;

(2) whether these vacancies or staff shortages have had any effect on the ability of these police stations to combat crime in their area; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) what action is being taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) It is not policy to reveal information regarding vacancies and shortages of staff in general at individual police stations. I am,

however, prepared to furnish this information to the honourable member on a personal and confidential basis.

(b) Due to staff turn over in the South African Police as a result of, inter alia, transfers, promotions and all forms of termination of service.

(c) Vacancies in the post structure of police stations are supplemented when suitable staff become available.

(2) No, (a) and (b) Fall away.

Unrest-related offences

311. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many unrest-related incidents of (a) public violence, (b) malicious damage to property, (c) arson, (d) murder and (e) assault occurred in 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I do not consider it to be in the public interest or the interest of the country to furnish these statistics.

338. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What quantity of tear-gas was (a) issued to and (b) used by the South African Police in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) I do not consider it to be in the public interest or in the interest of the country to furnish the information.

Group Areas Act

341. Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Constitutional Development Planning:

(1) How many non-White persons applied to his Department for residence permits in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act during (a) 1985, (b) 1986 and (c) the period from 1 January 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, in order to occupy premises in White group areas;

(2) (a) how many such persons in each of the three above-mentioned periods contended in their applications that there was no alternative housing available for them and (b) in how many cases in each of these three periods did his Department make alternative housing available or cause alternative housing to be made available to the persons concerned;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

A. The following information has been received from the various Provincial Administrations in respect of Questions 1 and 2 (a).

Transvaal

(1) (a) Not available.

(b) and (c) 1 October 1986 to 27 August 1987: 756.

(2) (a) 24 for the period 1 October 1986 to 27 August 1987.

Natal

(1) (a) 45.

(b) 35.

(c) 27 for the period ending 31 July 1987.

scene shortly afterwards.

Argus 17/9/87 80  
**Consulates  
invaded in  
Areas protest**

DURBAN. — Demonstrators protesting against the Group Areas Act invaded the American and British consulates in Durban today.

They first went to the British Consulate, where they spent about 30 minutes, and then to the US Consulate.

They carried banners and submitted protest letters.

A spokesman for the demonstrators, all members of the Durban Central Residents' Association, said they were protesting against the Act.

They made their protests, they said, after the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, turned down the association's request a Group Areas Act moratorium.

Mr Badenhorst also refused to meet representatives of the association to discuss the Act.

The pickets were peaceful at both consulates. — Sapa.

**Group Areas Act  
report out today**

THE President's Council's report on the Group Areas Act and related laws will be tabled this afternoon. The Late Final edition of today's Argus will carry full details.

# Key changes

CD 217  
80  
17/9/87

# recommended

By PATRICK CULL, Political Correspondent

**CAPE TOWN —** The repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and the provision of open residential areas are the key changes recommended by the President's Council in its Report on the Group Areas Act and related legislation tabled this afternoon.

But the commitment to both segregated residential areas and schools remains and the distinct impression is created that the key is change without it appearing too obvious that change is taking place — a modern version of the old sports policy approach.

The report says that the Separate Amenities Act, passed in 1953, no longer serves its purpose and should go.

An end, too, is recommended for the powers given the State President to bar people on the grounds of race from premises used for entertainment, or for the serving of refreshments, with the recommendation that the proprietor should decide who to admit.

The principle of "local option" is advocated for the opening of beaches, with provincial administrations having a "mod-

erating function".

Effectively this means that individuals will have the right of appeal to the Administrator if they are unhappy with a local authority's decision.

While confirming the protection of separate residential areas for each population group, the report advocates that:

- Procedures be established to change the status of existing areas and to open them, according to local need and choice.

- New areas be established as either "open" or "own" residential areas, according to the same criteria.

The initiative to change the status must come either from the local authority, a group of legal residents or owners or the management committees.

However, the Administrator is all-powerful and the opinions expressed by adjacent suburbs will be

taken into account and could very possibly lead to a veto by the Administrator.

With regard to new areas, it is recommended that the decision as to its status should rest with the developer, who should have freedom of choice.

The report does not address the issue of just how people in open areas should exercise their voting rights, but makes a wide range of suggestions with regard to education.

These range from attendance at nearby group-based schools to providing such schools, if the numbers warrant it, to making use of private schools, the privatisation of public schools and ministerial permission for children of one racial group to attend a school reserved for another group.

Occupation of university residences should fall under the control of the university councils.

In a marked about-turn on previous policy, which saw the destruction of areas such as South End in Port Elizabeth, District Six in Cape Town, North End in East London and Cato Manor in Durban, the report recommends that

## Areas report sees mixed attitudes to possible change

**CAPE TOWN —** Upper income strata suburbs were more likely to mix freely, but suburbs dominated by lower income strata and elderly homeowners would probably stay the same, the chairman of the President's Council Committee for Constitutional Affairs, Dr A J G Oosthuizen, said today.

At a Press conference held before the tabling of his committee's report in the Council this afternoon, he was asked what changes were likely to follow the implementation of the report. Market forces would probably be the main determinant, he said.

The committee had created the mechanisms for the devolution of decisions affecting living areas to local authorities so that local communities could express their own views. "If they find that they live happily together, then market forces will be such that it will encourage mixing," he said.

Asked whether he thought people should be given the option, he said that if people were frustrated, this could lead to friction.

In the upper income levels, in which people had mobility, it would not be a problem, he said. However, in the lower income groups, it would create a great deal of unhappiness.

However, if, in the new areas created as open areas under the recommendations of the report, people found they were happy together, this would lead to changing attitudes.

The attitude of the younger generations to mixed residential areas was very different from that of the older generation. In time things would change.

"It is a long-term process. What we have done here is to create the mechanisms from which developments can flow. At the same time we have had to recognise fears that people have. They are very real fears."

Asked why the Government should consider the fears of the lower income strata, Dr Oosthuizen replied: "Why not?"

"If the poor and elderly don't want their neighbourhood to change, then why should it?"

However, the committee had come across different attitudes from different communities.

● To Page 2

systems  
likely  
-pro  
-nes.  
— OR  
ability  
crease,  
s well  
grow  
ctions  
only  
dia is



# President's Council report on Group Areas Act

## Dramatic shift on residential areas

Call for repeal of 'outdated' Separate Amenities Act

CAPE TOWN — The Separate Amenities Act should be repealed because circumstances and demands have changed considerably since the Act was passed and because it no longer serves its purpose.

In making this recommendation, the President's Council says that in addition, Section 1(4) of the Group Areas Act, as well as Proclamation R17 of 1986, should be scrapped.

Section 1(4) empowers the State President to bar people on the grounds of race from being on premises used for public entertainment or the serving of refreshments as well as being a guest or member of a club.

The scrapping of Proclamation R17 will mean the extension to all areas of the situation which now exists in open central business districts — the proprietor will decide on whom to admit to cinemas, tearooms, restaurants and clubs.

Move to sidestep equal facilities doctrine'

CAPE TOWN — The Reservations of Separate Amenities Act was passed in 1953 as a result of a need to "sidestep" the application of doctrine of "separate but equal".

The report states that the Act also came into existence because of the political climate at the time and a "tradition of segregation over many years".

Before 1953, the courts followed the 1898 case of *Rose v Johnson* as the authority.

The judgment in this case held that if a subordinate legislative body differentiated on the grounds of colour, then substantially equal alternative facilities" had to be provided.

If this was not the case then the law was invalid. Known as the "separate but equal" doctrine did not mean that any differentiation was valid.

It was considered valid only if the differentiation resulted in the equal, unjust or oppressive treatment of any population group.

Matters came to a head in 1953 when a black man, Mr Lusu, used a railway station waiting-room reserved for whites.

Mr Lusu was charged, but acquitted. The magistrate's court finding was that South African Railways had provided waiting-rooms of a quality resulting in unequal treatment.

Appeals to the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division failed. The Separate Amenities Act came into existence.

CAPE TOWN — In what amounts to a dramatic shift away from the present dogmatic adherence to separate residential areas, the President's Council Report on the Group Areas Act recommends that there be open areas for free occupation.

And, it adds, procedures must be created to allow for this.

Freedom of choice as to whether a new area should be open or separate, it says, should rest with the developer.

Provision is also made

### Reports by Patrick Cull, Political Correspondent

for the status of existing areas to change.

In addition, it is recommended that any building, land or premises used for industrial, trading, commercial, professional or religious purposes in terms of an approved town planning scheme should be open for the occupation and ownership of any population group.

At present, this is limited to central business

districts.

The report points out that de facto a form of joint occupation cutting across ethnic lines already exists on a limited scale in areas such as Mayfair, Hillbrow, Salt River and Woodstock.

Some of these areas are "controlled" and the situation is therefore legal. In other cases an "illegal invasion" has taken place.

The report says that one

of the reasons for the mixed areas is the lack of housing near city centres and the need for upward mobility.

There is therefore a need to legalise "grey" areas where justified, but at the same time the process of urban development must be planned.

The report contends that the creation of open areas will allow group rights and individual rights to be treated in a more balanced way, adding that the mechanism must be created which will make it possible for "legal open residential areas" to develop alongside existing segregated areas.

Noting that CBDs are normally the key employment areas in the major cities, the report recommends that local authorities should pay particular attention to creating areas for joint occupation in or near CBDs or alternatively creating segregated residential areas for the different population groups near the city centre.

It stresses, however, that the principle of open residential areas remains sacrosanct, although the

new open areas will give a greater freedom of choice and greater flexibility.

The report adds that statutory protection is necessary for communities which prefer their own residential areas.

There are quite clearly implications attached to the decision to allow open areas, one of which concerns the right to vote.

The fundamental question is whether people who are legally living in the same open area, but who do not belong to the same population group as the local authority, should be allowed to vote there.

Sketching five possible alternatives to resolve the problem, the report does not make any recommendation, but would appear to lean towards a common voters' roll as it says that the key to any decision should be the "reform approach".

With regard to changing the status of an area, the report says that the initiative to bring this about should rest with the local authority, a group of legal residents or owners, who could do so by means of petition, and the management committees and local affairs committees.

### Old South End recalled



Children play in a street in South End in Port Elizabeth before the area was razed.

CAPE TOWN — People of colour owned 62% of the sites in South End, Port Elizabeth, prior to the demolition of the area, according to statistics contained in the President's Council report.

Whites owned the other 38%.

The area is now zoned for white occupation.

The statistics show that 29% of the sites were owned by Indians, 28% by coloureds and 5% by Chinese.

Some 57% of the people occupying homes in the area were coloured while 26% were white, 14% were Indian and 3% Chinese.

Of the 8 832 people living in the suburb prior to demolition, 5 040 were coloured, 2 328 white, 1 262 Indian and 202 Chinese, according to the report.

## Act seen as symbol of rejection

CAPE TOWN — Both coloured and Indian communities perceive the Group Areas Act as a means by which whites withhold privileges from them — not as an instrument for the stabilising of a community's own way of life, culture and identity nor as providing protection against encroachment by other groups.

This conclusion was reached by the President's Council after receiving evidence on attitudes to the Act.

The report states that evidence led indicated that the main problems lay not so much with the principle underlying the

Act as with its application.

Evidence given by coloured and Indian people, however, described both the principle of forced residential segregation and the application of it as "discriminatory, racist and offensive".

It was stated that the legislation was "specifically directed against these groups and perceived by them as a symbol of their rejection as human beings".

In addition it was stated that "ideological considerations and white interests were dominant" that the forced uprooting of people had taken place

and that unequal rights for citizens had been created particularly in the economic sphere.

Prejudicial aspects listed were:

- The declaration of certain property or areas as "affected property" had led to legal uncertainty regarding future ownership which resulted in the properties being allowed to decay.

- Unnecessary demolition of housing. In the eight years up to 1977 it was estimated that 121 104 dwellings had been demolished whereas renovation would have been more desirable.

- People were forced to move against their

wills and to suffer the loss this entailed.

- Alternative settlement arrangements were often unsatisfactory being generally far from city centres and existing employment opportunities.

- The method of paying compensation to people for expropriated property.

- Limited land being made available for coloured and Indian housing which led to distortions in the property market.

The committee also heard severe criticism of the restrictions on the property market that made it impossible for disqualified persons to obtain a property in white areas.

On the other hand the committee was informed about unlawful practices which were aimed at circumventing the Act and which resulted in grey areas.

Both of these practices disturbed the free-market system.

### Not all committee members signed

CAPE TOWN — The representatives of four political parties did not sign the report.

The signatures of Mr Pieter Schoeman (PFP), Mr Jan Hoon (CP), Mr B P Cupido, Mr Willie Ross and Mr F E E Swartz (Labour Party), and Mr Ismail Omar (Solidarity) are all missing from it.

Mr T L Gounden, of the National Peoples' Party, has signed the report but

stated: "I reject the principle of Group Areas."

"But I support positive aspects of this report which represent a move away from the status quo in the belief that it will generate its own momentum towards a total repeal of the Act."

The report is signed by the members of the National Party who served on the committee and also Mr Peter Marais, of the Peoples' Congress Party.

CAPE TIMES 17/9/87

# Rajbansi: Scrap Group Areas Act

80

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.** — Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Chairman of the Ministers' Council, said yesterday he had made it perfectly clear that the majority NPP stood for repeal of the Group Areas Act.

Speaking in debate here, he said land should be allocated to communi-

ties where the need was the greatest.

"Land must be allocated on the basis of need and not greed."

If the "haves" were not prepared to share with the "have-nots" — to bring upward mobility to under-developed communities, the country could not progress, Mr Rajbansi said.

"Without economic progress there can be no constitutional reform."

He appealed to the government to halt group areas prosecutions while the President's Council report on the act was being debated.

Replying to debate Mr Kent Durr, Deputy Minister of Finance, said since the report was due out today, it would be better to wait and see what solutions, if any, were offered. — Sapa

(80) SMC 14/9/87.

# PFP group to tackle Group Areas problems

By Shirley Woodgate

The Progressive Federal Party in the southern Transvaal has appointed an action group to tackle problems affecting individuals, companies and other parties who have been hit by the Group Areas Act.

Chaired by Johannesburg city councillor, Mr Tony Leon, the committee has been established

ahead of the long-awaited release of the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act tomorrow.

It also follows pending evictions in Hillbrow and racial confrontation in Mayfair

Mr Leon said: "Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Greenpoint, and PFP spokesman on Home Affairs, and I have had talks

with Actstop (Action Committee to Halt Evictions) and other interested parties, to determine the party's role in assisting people affected by the law.

"We have arranged a major meeting for estate agents, property owners and all other affected people at 11 am on September 30 when we will explain people's rights in terms of the Act and any proposed legislation," Mr Leon said.

PFP councillors whose wards are affected by the law have been put on to the action committee and a full-time organiser, Mr Sean McKay, has been appointed to monitor the situation.

For details of the meeting interested parties can contact Mr McKay at 29 0211.

# Chain hits group areas snag



SM 14/9/87  
Pretoria Bureau

The Kentucky Fried Chicken chain which is disinvesting from South Africa aims to increase the stake of "non-whites" in its existing businesses, many of which are in white areas, a company spokesman said.

Mr Mike Holme, managing director of the group, said the implications of the Group Areas Act will first have to be discussed with the relevant authorities.

"We will act as a good corporate citizen in the matter."

He was reacting to claims made by a

black franchise holder, Mr Abel Sibanda of Mamelodi, that local management did not highlight the pitfalls and restrictions of the Group Areas Act to their American principals recently.

According to Mr Sibanda proposals were explained at a meeting of franchise holders in terms of which 28 of the 56 outlets owned by Kentucky Fried Chicken would be sold to blacks.

"This excited us tremendously. But after the Americans left we were told that this would not be possible because of the Group Areas Act," said Mr Sibanda.

(80)ST1 13/9/87

**THE GROUP AREAS ACT** — notorious in its present form — is likely to be just as controversial in its revamped one.

Even as the President's Council was preparing to table its reworked proposals for changing the Act, a bitter row erupted between coloured MPs and the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development.

Mr Piet Badenhorst admitted he had on occasions reported Group Areas contravenions to the SA Police — a statement that has drawn angry denunciation from coloured MPs and a demand by Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse that the Deputy Minister should resign.

The Group Areas Act is now centre point of the growing test of strength between the National Party and the Labour Party, the former junior partner in government.

And this week it will again top the political agenda when the President's Council

# Colourings in 'grey areas'

**Special report by**  
**NORMAN WEST**



GRA (separate schools and residential areas) remained "not negotiable".

The council's report would have taken cognisance of this stance and is thus not expected to recommend that state schools which fall under "own affairs" departments, should become "open".

It can be safely assumed that legislation which could further entrench the Government's policy of residential apartheid, but at the same time allow it to be more selectively applied, may follow.

The overall picture that emerges from reports in parliamentary circles is that the council's report will at the very least recommend that South Africans in the future have the right to choose where they want to live — whether in an existing racial-ly stratified area or in an "open" area.

There are several *de facto* open areas in existence, but they offer residents very little security of tenure because the Group Areas Act does not provide for legalised "grey" areas.

But now it is likely local authorities may be entrusted with the legal power to decide — with the sanction of local communities — whether to change the *de facto* mixed status of "grey areas" and create legalised "open" residential areas.

Such changes from "racial" to "non-racial" areas could be established by petition of an interest group via the local authority or the holding of a referendum — with the Administrator and his multiracial executive being the final arbitrators. Significantly, such an

arrangement could lead to a return to common voters' rolls where mixed wards existed.

It could mean that in areas like Woodstock in Cape Town, Berea in Durban, and Jeppe, Mayfair, Doornfontein or Hillbrow in Johannesburg, a mixed ward could have a representative of any ethnic background on the city council — as had been the case in the Cape before coloureds were removed from the municipal voters' roll.

The report is also expected to favour giving people of colour the choice to live legally in central business districts, where they may already trade legally but may not reside.

Jan Steyn, chairman of the Urban Foundation, has identified this paradox by stating that racial zoning was "an absolute contradiction of the

emerging ethic of business. Not only has it traditionally divided the industrial working class, but increasingly it divides its clerks, managers and consumer markets.

"Whatever else may be said of its stated commitments, the Group Areas Act is fundamentally business incompatible," said Steyn.

It follows, therefore, that the report may recommend the scrapping of the permit system for "unqualified" persons but would rather entrust to the local authority the right to decide whether persons of colour can live in areas of their choice.

The report is believed to have been signed only on Thursday.

Among some of the guidelines the Government has set and which are likely to be re-

lected in the report are:

- The Group Areas Act is not a holy cow.
- The Separate Amenities Act has never worked.
- Provisions of the Group Areas Act should be applied with more flexibility.
- Discriminatory measures should be excised from the laws.
- "Own" schools and "own" residential areas should be maintained.

The existing Group Areas Act makes no provision for "flexibility" and Mr Botha's wishes could not be catered for in the present GRA. It will have to go, say observers.

This is because it protects only white privileges and stifles black upward mobility in the economic and social spheres, especially those who, in spite of the GRA restrictions, have managed to achieve sophisticated lifestyles.

It is also believed the report may recommend the streamlining and speeding up of the identification and allocation of land for occupation by the various "groups".

THERE are strong indications that the President's Council will endorse proposals to open some white suburbs, especially new ones, to all races.

An announcement is expected to be made sometime next week by the President's Council on the thorny Group Areas Act issue, it was revealed in Cape Town this week.

The PC report will come a month after President PW Botha told the House of Delegates last month that the Separate Amenities Act had never worked.

Among other things that the PC will recommend is the opening of sport, theatres, cinemas, restaurants, hotels, recreation and other public facilities built with public money to all races.

Part of the recommendation is that some existing suburbs should be "deproclaimed" and new

# PW IS EXPECTED TO DO AWAY WITH



KHULU SIBIRYA

# THE GROUP AREAS ACT

13/9/87

Clipped



THE  
hent  
Coll  
ing /  
Vert  
Mor  
who  
for 1  
priz  
pela  
fraz  
chal  
imp

townships be opened to all races, "if this is the choice of the developer".

The report says people buying in a new residential area would know their position right from the start.

The Group Areas Act has been a thorny issue since Botha first announced his new reform policies. The act is seen by most politicians as the cornerstone of the apartheid system.

They contend that, no matter how hard Botha tries with his reform policies, as long as the Group

Areas Act remains so does apartheid.

Most public facilities are now open to all races in cities like Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. However, in areas like the Free State and most rural areas, separate amenities still exist.

Residential areas like Hillbrow, Berea and Mayfair are now predominantly occupied by blacks. These areas were becoming white elephants when most whites moved out to better areas in the northern suburbs.

Political analysts said

it was the government's intention to scrap the Group Areas Act long before the April 6 white general elections. At least that was one area where the National Party had common ground with what was then the official opposition party, the Progressive Federal Party.

But the white electorate flatly rejected this as demonstrated by the gains made by the Conservative Party.

The CP, which stood for the first time in the Hillbrow constituency, used the Group Areas

Act to embarrass both the National Party and the PFP.

To appease the voters, shortly after the elections the government launched a nationwide crackdown on people contravening the Group Areas Act.

The flow of Africans, Indians and coloureds into white areas had continued unchecked for a long time with the government deliberately turning a blind eye.

The government threatened to eject offenders from property they rented in white areas

and the owners were warned that their premises would be seized by the government within three months without any compensation.

Many owners took this threat seriously and started evicting blacks. Most of these premises are now lying empty.

Although white people are sensitive about mixed residential areas, the number of blacks in areas like Hillbrow and Berea has been estimated at about 30 000 to 40 000.

This is caused primarily by the acute housing shortage in the black townships.

A survey conducted shortly before the elections revealed, however, that more progressive thinking was found among the young, upwardly mobile, single and professional whites who lived in the area for relatively shorter periods and did not regard themselves as trapped.

Foreigners like the Italians, Germans, Portuguese and Greeks were generally more opposed to mixing than white South Africans.

# TRU

You miss:

## GREAT FEA

BRENDA FASSIE - a n g  
ZIMBABWE CONFERENCE

NEW PFP UNIT'S HORROR FINDINGS ON GROUP AREAS 'SPYING' FAMILIES

GOING FOR THE GAP!



WOODSTOCK — one of the areas in contention.

...R being in operation for barely a fortnight, the PFP's GAP (Group Areas Prohibit) has come to one firm conclusion.

...Group Areas Act can never be applied in a discriminatory way.

...nit was established at the beginning of the 1980s to monitor the threats, harassment, evictions and tragedies perpetrated in the name of the Act. It offers support and legal advice to its victims.

...driving forces behind GAP, it has left Dr Hofmeyr and Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Point, with their hands already full of deal-traumas experienced in areas like Lans-Rondebosch East, Claremont, Maitland, and Mouille Point.

...says Dr Hofmeyr, a Cape Western executive member of the PFP, the Unit is exploring the possibility of working with similar organisations in the country.

...of the greatest of several anomalies experienced so far, has been the encouragement of spying on neighbours — fuelled by election promises made by Cabinet Minister Mr F W de

...time when South Africa is crying out for a less pensive attitude, this kind of thing is politically responsible, to a mind-boggling degree."

...n der Merwe adds: "In the history of world wars, this reminds me closely of the early days of the Hitler regime, which made spies of its communities in order to harass Jews."

...ve me, the spying actually happens."

...kind of person is it who complains?

...can't give a profile of an informer, but they seem to be cowardly, miserable and very nosy people. You know, it only takes one person on a street to make life a misery for others."

...discovered a woman in Maitland who is leading an 'undercover' existence — she is trying to let her children play outside."

...Hofmeyr says two justifications are given by the PFP's complainants — that the tone of the Group Areas Act is lowered, and property values are down.

**B**UT he highlights an anomaly: "We had one case of a Frenchman who bought the title to a flat and tried to get quality tenants. He interviewed about 20 prospective tenants and concurred that a young coloured couple were the most suitable."

"Of course, he later discovered that the emphasis was on attempting to keep black people out..."

Mr van der Merwe weighs in with his anomaly anecdote. "We had one case where a mixed couple had to put up with obnoxious, noisy white neighbours, but were obviously not in a position to enforce their right, as legal tenants, to do something about it."

Dr Hofmeyr has faith in research conducted by the Institute of Race Relations in Hillbrow. "They found that crime does not go up and that property values are also more likely to go up than down. So the only justification is a racist one — others are destroyed by research."

**A**PART from spies, Mr van der Merwe alleges, the Government has resorted to putting heavy pressure on estate agents "to devolve the onus onto property owners rather than themselves. They don't like the embarrassment, so they try to leave it to informal and often reluctant agents."

Dr Hofmeyr: "Using others to implement laws you cannot implement yourself — it has an enormously destructive impact on race relations."

Mr van der Merwe says the law gives respectability to "naked racism," satisfying those with bigoted ideas who made sweeping generalisations about people.

Mr Hofmeyr concludes: "The Group Areas Act is a peg on which the Government can be hung; it can separate the enlightened white from the racist white."

"The initial thrust of the GAP Unit has been chiefly to expose the fact that the Act is bad for society and bad for people — not to encourage people to break the law."

They believe Mr Chris Heunis could encounter major snags with his "one great personal ideal" — of helping to remove all measures which discriminate against "people or groups".

Replying to Conservative Party probes on whether this "ideal" included the Group Areas Act,

the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning said: "If it is applied in a discriminatory way then that discrimination must be removed."

But Mr van der Merwe sees no room for "non-discrimination" in the Act as it stands. "What nonsense — separate can never be equal."

"The Government argues that the Act can be applied in a non-discriminatory way through, for instance, equal distribution of land. But people want to live where they like, and Mr Heunis takes

no cognisance of freedom of movement and association.

"The fundamentals of the Act are rotten and unacceptable and you can't get away from that."

"Listening to statements by Mr Piet Badenhorst (Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development) in the Assembly on Thursday, I got the impression that the Government is recommending itself to the fundamentals of the Act to the biggest extent in its power."

"It doesn't bode at all well for the President's Council report next week — I don't expect anything to come of it."

This gloomy forecast, however, has not deterred Mr van der Merwe's commitment to the GAP Unit project (☎415-2532).

Responding to a "vicious" attack in the House of Assembly on the GAP Unit by Mr Badenhorst, he said the Unit had "absolutely nothing to do with encouraging people to break the law."

"It has to do with offering advice and support to people who find themselves under threat — some of whom have inherited their houses from their parents and have lived there all their lives."

"The vast majority of people who contravene the Act do so out of sheer desperation."

by ROBERT HOUWING Weekend Argus Reporter

Now comes the showdown

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE Political Staff

The whole issue of Group Areas — a major one of contention for 37 years — will be decided in a head-on showdown.

A showdown which could lead to problems for the Government over one of the remaining pillars of apartheid is expected to develop once the President's Council's revised report on the Group Areas Act and related laws has been made public.

The report is due to be tabled in the President's Council on Thursday.

The council's discussion of the report and its recommendations have been set down for four days — from Thursday till next Tuesday.

Whatever the report says, the Government is on the horns of a dilemma. Its main options will be:

■ To adhere to its commitment to white voters that the principle of Group Areas will stay, regardless of any changes to the legislation — and risk a constitutional tangle which could plunge the tricameral system into jeopardy;

■ To yield to demands for the scrapping of the Act — and risk a further serious split in the National Party and a backlash of unpredictable intensity from right-wing organisations;

■ To try for a compromise by offering the main critics of Group Areas a watered-down version of the Act, in accordance with potential President's Council recommendations — and still risk serious political repercussions inside and outside Parliament.

**I**F the Government continues to stand firmly on its commitment to the principle of Group Areas, it could face a Labour Party move to its proposed constitutional change to enable it to postpone the scheduled 1989 white election — a move that could have serious implications for the National Party.

In terms of the constitution both the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament have the power to veto an amendment to delay the white elections. And Labour leader Mr Allan Hendrickse has threatened to do just this unless the Government promised to repeal the Group Areas and Separate Amenities acts.

The Labour Party has also instructed its members on the President's Council not to sign the council's Group Areas report unless it recommended the repeal of the Act, which seems highly unlikely.

In Parliament the scrapping of the Act has been called for in the House of Representatives,

the House of Delegates and by the Progressive Federal Party in the House of Assembly, while the Conservative Party has indicated it will oppose any watering down of the Act.

This means only Nationalist members may sign the President's Council's report. This would leave the Nationalist and right-wing groups standing alone in their support of the principle of Group Areas.

President Botha and other Nationalist leaders have repeatedly pledged commitment to the Group Areas principle while making it clear they were prepared to consider changes to the Act.

From outside Parliament the Government has also been facing mounting pressure over Group Areas. Appeals for the Act's scrapping have come from, among others, the Urban Foundation's Mr Jan Steyn, the SRC of the University of Stellenbosch, the directors of Anglo-American Corporation, church leaders, academics, trade unions, the SA Institute of Race Relations, black organisations and leaders, including Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa) and Soweto civic leader Dr Nthatho Motlana.

The Conservative Party and right-wing groups, on the other hand, insist on stricter implementation and have accused the Government of failing to stop contraventions of the Act — this in spite of continuing Government threats of further Group Areas evictions.

**T**HE Group Areas Act, promulgated in 1950, was one of the National Party's first major apartheid laws. Over the years it resulted in the forced removal of hundreds of thousands of people from their homes and businesses.

The Act controlled the distribution of land and housing on a racial basis, thereby denying millions of people freedom of choice over where they can live.

It has been said that even if schools were to be opened to all races, the Act would perpetuate racial separation by segregated residential areas.

In hospitals and clinics segregation has been reinforced by residential separation as well as by government decree.

As a result of Group Areas removals, low-income breadwinners have had to commute long distances, at great expense, from townships where housing is available on land set aside for a specific racial group.

Self-employed traders experienced serious problems by being prohibited from living in areas where they were allowed to trade.

The idea of group areas was born in the mid-nineteenth century with the process of demarcating reserves or locations for African occupation. There were also restrictions on Asians in respect of land ownership.

The Group Areas Act of 1950 imposed control over trading rights and all inter-racial property transactions.

In recent times a virtual breakdown in the implementation of the Group Areas Act has been reported in some areas, especially on the Witwatersrand. Right-wing groups have threatened to take action if people of colour continue to move into white areas.

In central Johannesburg hundreds of black people living in blocks of flats in defiance of the Act have been facing a threat of eviction by owners of the buildings.

The Conservative Party's Mr Koos van der Merwe has estimated that 30 000 people in Johannesburg have contravened the Act.

# Rumpus over Group Areas 'peeping toms'

EAST 12/9/87

80

By PATRICK CULL  
Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN — South Africa moved into the era of "peeping toms" and social spying this week with a Deputy Minister admitting he had referred alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act to the police.  
The Green Point PFP MP, Mr Tian van der Merwe, was in the forefront of scathing criticism.  
He said Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Piet Badenhorst's action reminded him of the earliest days of the Hitler regime when people were encouraged to spy on Jews and hand them

over to the authorities.  
And the Labour Party (LP) leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, bluntly told the Deputy Minister to resign, while another LP MP stated that Mr Badenhorst was no longer welcome in the House of Representatives.  
The storm erupted just a week before the President's Council report on the Act was due to be released.  
Mr Van der Merwe pointed out that if this was the Government's attitude, it wouldn't really matter what the council recommended.  
Mr Badenhorst's statement came in the House of Assembly this week and raised the ire of even the

most temperate of MPs.  
The PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, reacted with "shock and disgust".  
"I am dismayed that a Deputy Minister who is handling a highly sensitive portfolio, in which his actions can determine the happiness or despair of many ordinary citizens, should boast that he personally has referred cases of alleged contravention of the Group Areas Act to the police."  
It was, he added, a "particularly sad day for South Africa".  
Mr Hendrickse, already on a collision course with the Government over the Act, said: "I find it con-

temptible that a Minister of State can so blandly state that he had personally reported cases to the police. He should resign."  
"His statement has further harmed race relations, which at the moment are at a low ebb."  
"While the Labour Party has made repeal of the Group Areas Act its bottom line for negotiation, it would appear that the hard-line attitude of Mr Badenhorst, in order to appease the Conservative Party and the rightists in his party, can be seen as a slap in the face of the LP."  
Adding to his earlier comments, Mr Van der Merwe, who is involved in

monitoring Group Areas removals, said spying was definitely taking place.  
He said the Deputy Minister seemed to believe that the public should be encouraged to spy on one another for incidents of contraventions of the Group Areas Act and report them to the police.  
"It would be worth Mr Badenhorst's while to read the history of Nazi rule in Germany."  
"It would give him some indication of what happens when one group of people is encouraged to spy on another, particularly if they are an easily definable population group."



# MPs demand Badenhorst's resignation

*cap. 7.0015 12/1987 80*

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION parliamentarians yesterday demanded the "immediate resignation" of the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, following his boast that he had personally referred alleged Group Areas contraventions to the police.

Mr Badenhorst's hardline stand on the Act in a speech to the House of Assembly — just a week before the release of the President's Council report on the matter — sparked a storm of protest.

Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin expressed his party's "shock and disgust" at Mr Badenhorst's "hardline and verkrampste" speech.

Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse said Mr Badenhorst should resign immediately.

## Compassion

He said Mr Badenhorst was no longer welcome in the House of Representatives, could no longer "trusted" with his portfolio and should resign.

Mr Badenhorst should "go down on his knees" and pray for compassion, he said.

The deputy minister last night dismissed calls for his resignation, saying he was "not in the hands of Hendrickse and his son".

Mr Badenhorst said his office was daily receiving complaints about contraventions of the Group Areas Act and was duty-bound to report alleged "criminal offences".

He said reports that indicated that he had claimed personally to refer alleged contraventions of the Act to the police were incorrect.

However, Hansard reveals that Mr Badenhorst told the House of Assembly on Thursday: "As a matter of fact I have personally referred complaints regarding occupation by disqualified persons to the SA Police for investigating."

## NP actions lag behind philosophies — Van Gend

Political Staff

Why did NP actions lag so far behind the philosophies which some members were now having the courage to express, asked Mr Jan van Gend in the Assembly yesterday.

In the budget vote debate on Constitutional Planning and Development, which has been under way since Tuesday, Mr van Gend (PFP, Groote Schuur) said most National Party speakers took their lead from Minister Chris Heunis.

They offered nothing relevant to the constitutional future of South Africa, but one or two "betrayed some progressive thinking".

Mr Leon de Beer (NP, Hillbrow) had said that any future constitution would have to be the product of all the people to be governed — and surely that included the 25 million South African blacks.

Mr F J van Heerden (NP Bloemfontein North) had stressed the morality of every man having the vote in the country of his birth, and emphasised the importance of the individual.

Replying to a portion of the debate Mr Chris Heunis said that for too long whites had looked upon themselves as Europeans.

It was important to accept that whites were part of Africa and a new constitution to accommodate black political rights had to be developed.

The Westminster system was no longer appropriate. The tricameral system was proof that people of colour could work together and served to allay white fears.

## Govt won't budge on basics of group areas, says Badenhorst

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said the Government was not prepared to budge on the "basic principles" of the Group Areas Act that "protect the right to own community life in own areas".

"Speaking in the House of Assembly yesterday during the debate on his department's vote, Mr Badenhorst said the Act was founded on the principle that everyone had the right to own property.

"And the Act makes provision for even further rights than that by deter-

mining areas where this right to property can be exercised.

He rejected the Progressive Federal Party view that the Act discriminated on the basis of race and used Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, to support his argument.

"Mr Rajbansi said during debate on this vote that within the context of present legislation the Group Areas Act does not say land must not be distributed equally and fairly," said Mr Badenhorst.

"Mr Rajbansi said it was not necessary to repeal the Act, but that sufficient land must be made available for affordable housing.

"And that's exactly what we're doing."

Mr Badenhorst said the PFP was obsessed with the Act and believed that its repeal would solve all South Africa's problems.

### FREE MARKET SYSTEM

He cited a United Democratic Front document which said the scrapping of apartheid legislation was "not enough", that capitalism was the "root of all evil" and the UDF would not rest until socialism was the order of the day.

"This Government's policy is aimed at democracy and at the maintenance of the free market system," he said.

Replying to Mr Jan van Eck (Ind, Claremont), who said the Group Areas Act was encouraging "peeping Toms" to peer into houses at night in pursuit of group areas offenders, Mr Badenhorst said he was "fully aware of police investigations".

"Illegal occupation of property is a criminal offence and must be handled by the police," the Deputy Minister concluded.

GROUP AREAS

80 AM

**A touch of grey**

Legislation which could further entrench residential apartheid, but allow it to be more selectively applied, may be on the cards.

The idea, apparently, is to both streamline and speed up the identification and allocation of land for occupation by various "groups," and accommodate on a "freedom of choice" basis, individual cases such as couples in racially "mixed" marriages and the children of such marriages.

The legislation may be a compromise to meet the demands of coloured and Indian MPs and members of the President's Council (PC) to scrap the Group Areas Act (GAA) or at least water it down significantly.

A hint of the new thinking is evident from a recent document in which Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis sets out possible ways to "rationalise" procedures for group-based residential

land allocation.

He says this could be done by consolidating into one Act the relevant sections of the GAA and the Development of Black Communities Act which deal with the identification of land "for various population groups."

He cautions, however, that apart from technical differences in the procedures for the identification of land for whites, coloureds and Indians on the one hand and blacks on the other, the fact that the GAA is "extremely politicised" will make consolidation "apparently impossible at present."

But Heunis says further attention should be given to this after the publication (expected this month) of the PC's revised report into the GAA and related laws. It is understood that non-Nationalist members of the PC are pushing hard for the acceptance by the council's constitutional affairs committee of radical change in the GAA.

It seems that the least they will accept are measures that will allow "mixed" couples to live where they choose, for their children to go to the nearest school, for de facto "grey" areas such as Hillbrow and Woodstock in Cape Town to be legalised and for all public facilities in such areas, including schools, to be desegregated.

Though there appears to be little chance of

government accepting such proposals at this stage, a new "reformist" law — to regulate group areas and give more discretionary power to whoever regulates the measure — could be a compromise.

Though Heunis' statement, which also proposes increasing the size of the Group Areas Board (it has six members) to speed up "group area matters," can be interpreted as edging towards leniency, it is also a clear indication that government has no immediate plans to shift policy on residential apartheid.

Heunis says the need to find new ways to identify and allocate residential land more quickly is in line with recommendations of the White Paper on Urbanisation published by government last year.

He says that between January 1 last year and July 15 this year, about 18 000 ha of land (including about 13 350 ha in metropolitan areas) was "designated (as) development areas" for black residential purposes. A further 9 300 ha (6 650 ha in metropolitan areas) was "ministerially approved" for this purpose, but has not yet been "designated."

During the same period, he says, about 4 600 ha was proclaimed for "the coloured group," and 253 ha for the "Indian community."

Chris Tink 11/9/87 80

# I reported illegal residents — Badenhorst

Mr Jan van Eck (Independent Claremont) that police had resorted to "peeping through" the windows of people's homes to determine the race of occupants, Mr Badenhorst said he was aware of such police action.

"Illegal occupation is a criminal offence which must be acted upon by the police."

He then added, to cries of "skande" from opposition benches, that he had personally reported cases of "disqualified persons" to the police.

Mr Badenhorst then

launched an attack on the PFP's newly established Group Areas Problems Unit, saying it gave the impression that it was "trying to get people to break the law".

"A party that carries on in this manner has no political future," he declared.

A member of the Problems Unit, Mr Tian van der Merwe, challenged Mr Badenhorst to report its activities to the police.

Mr Badenhorst said the Group Areas Act was an Act of Parliament and he

was not prepared to "close my eyes" to people who flouted it.

Mr Van der Merwe said afterwards that the PFP would not be intimidated by these government threats and would continue to assist and advise victims of the Group Areas Act.

"Irrespective of Mr Badenhorst's threats, we will continue our work because we believe that we are doing it for reasons of humanity and morality.

"The function of the Group Areas Problems Unit is also part of our effort to bring about better race relations and mutual respect between people of different colours," he said.

● The Group Areas Problems Unit this week met a number of estate agents to discuss the political dilemmas they might face as a result of the legislation.

200  
18 00 87  
18 5 87

(iii) (aa) Interest is payable on reducing balance and will vary over the period of the loan. The initial amount in interest payable is R4 324 325 during November 1986.

(bb) R8 648 648 per annum.

(iv) (aa) 20 years.  
(bb) November 1986.

(b) (i) Soweto  
30 June 1985 R114 525 405  
30 June 1986 R114 525 405  
30 June 1987 R125 977 945

(ii) Dobsonville  
R 9 288 648  
R 9 288 648  
R10 217 513

(iii) Diepmeadow  
R49 158 919  
R49 158 919  
R54 074 811

(4) Not applicable.

**Botswana/Swaziland/Lesotho: customs revenue**

411. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Finance:†

(a) What percentage of the Republic's customs revenue was paid over to (i) Botswana, (ii) Swaziland and (iii) Lesotho as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what amount of customs revenue was paid over to each of these countries in 1984, 1985 and 1986, respectively?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a)		1986-87
(i)	Botswana	5,529%
(ii)	Swaziland	2,846%
(iii)	Lesotho	3,426%

Note: The percentages have been calculated on the combined income of customs duty, excise duty, surcharge and miscellaneous for the financial year 1986-87.

(b) 1984-85

Botswana	R180 544 000
Swaziland	R130 409 000
Lesotho	R151 498 000
	1985-86
Botswana	R174 429 000
Swaziland	R136 576 000
Lesotho	R161 086 000

Botswana	R232 796 000
Swaziland	R119 811 000
Lesotho	R144 259 000

**Newsprint imported**

412. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Finance:†

(a) How many tons of newsprint were imported in each of the latest specified five years for which information is available and (b) what was the rand value of these imports in each such year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) and (b)	Ton	R (value)
1982	284.8	184 183
1983	150.2	54 384
1984	441.0	202 829
1985	110.6	171 694
1986	590.9	451 697

FRIDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER 1987

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:  
General Affairs:

[Reply bound in Annexures of House of Assembly see M/119-1987.]  
219. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister

of National Health and Population Development:

(1) (a) How many community health centres were there in each province as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what (i) was the staff complement of each such centre and (ii) were the functions performed by the staff of these centres as at that date;

(2) whether any further community health centres are planned; if so, (a) how many in each province and (b) when are they due to be completed in each case?

**Detainee: nature/cause of injuries**

238. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

With reference to his reply to Question No 70 on 23 February 1987, (a) what was the (i) nature and (ii) cause of the injuries of each detainee which required treatment in hospital and (b) which of these injuries were sustained (i) prior and (ii) subsequent to the detention of these persons?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) A variety of injuries, *inter alia* broken limbs, arm and hand injuries, head injuries, groin injuries, eye injuries, gunshot wounds, jaw injuries and dog bite wounds.

(ii) Because these injuries are unrest-related, it is, with the exception of gunshot and dog-bite wounds, difficult to ascertain what caused these specific wounds.

(b) (i) As far as could be ascertained, all the injuries were sustained before or during arrest.  
(ii) Falls away.

**Group Areas Act**

310. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many notices were served in

terms of section 41 of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) (i) on what dates, (ii) in which towns or areas and (iii) in respect of what specified properties was each such notice served?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(a) Since 1 September 1986 notices have been issued in respect of 41 premises and forwarded to the relative offices of the SA Police to be served. Confirmation has not yet been received in respect of all notices and it is therefore not known how many have already been served.

(b) (i) to (iii) Fall away.

**Annual reports**

384. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by his Department and/or statutory bodies falling under his Department and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced. (b) what was the cost of producing each such report, (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report;

(2) whether the printing of these reports was put out to tender; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case;

(3) whether any copies of these reports were sold; if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report;

(4) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to his Department of these annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and

Howard 11/9/87

[Signature]

Howard 11/9/87

[Signature]

Howard 88

Howard 11/9/87

# President's Council report on Group Areas Act due next week

80  
10/9/87

By PATRICK CULL, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The President's Council report into the Group Areas Act and related legislation is to be released next week.

The council will hold a four-day plenary session starting on Thursday to discuss the controversial report, which was revamped after being sent back by the State President, Mr P W Botha, earlier this year.

The release of the report comes in the wake of a hard line adopted by the Labour Party and its leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, and, in as much as it does not recommend the repeal of the Act, the report will be rejected.

Mr Hendrickse has linked a commitment to the repeal of the Act with support by the 85-man House of Representatives for a constitutional amendment that will postpone the 1989 white election to 1992.

It is understood that the report does recommend an end to the Separate Amenities Act and, bearing in mind Mr Botha's remark that this Act had never worked, it is likely to be scrapped from the Statute Book and handed over to local authorities to implement.

In most major coastal cities this would do little more than give *de jure* status to the *de facto* position.

As far as the Group Areas Act is concerned, it is understood that the report will recommend the establishment of open areas for occupation of all races, although the decision to do so will rest with the local authority and the developer.

This will only apply to new areas or those which are not zoned for occupation by a specific race at this stage.

1st month.  
New Moon  
First Quarter  
September 23  
September 30

ARGUS 10/9/87  
**Group Areas report  
from PC will be  
released next week**

**Political Staff**

80  
THE President's Council report on the Group Areas Act and related legislation will be released next week.

The council will debate the report next Thursday and Friday and on two days in the following week.

The first draft of the report was referred back to the council's constitutional committee this year. The then chairman of the council, Dr Piet Koornhof, said it had not fully considered the implications of some of its findings.

**"NOT A HOLY COW"**

After the council has debated the report it will be presented to President Botha.

He has indicated that he does not regard the Act as a "holy cow" but he stands by separate residential areas and schools.

It is understood that the report postulates options, including local option, the recognition of some existing mixed areas and the opening of new areas to all races.

**ESTATE AGENTS**

● The Government was using residential property owners and estate agents to enforce the Group Areas Act on its behalf, said Mr Tian van der Merwe and Mr Jasper Walsh, Progressive Federal Party MPs active in the Group Areas Problems Unit (Gap).

Their view was confirmed at a meeting with estate agents yesterday, they said.

"The Government is applying pressure on, and issuing threats against, residential property owners and their agents to force them to apply group areas restrictions on behalf of the Government," said the MPs in a joint statement.

"We are concerned that estate agents will find themselves increasingly in a political dilemma not of their making and over which they have little if any control.

"We are determined to continue this contact and to arrange further meetings involving a wide range of people in our efforts to alleviate the plight of the victims of the Group Areas Act," said Mr van der Merwe and Mr Walsh.

# Andrew attacks Group Areas

*Art Tait 10/19/87*

Political Correspondent

80

EVERY communist or Marxist extremist "rubs his hands with glee" every time President P W Botha reaffirms his commitment to the Group Areas Act, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) said last night.

"The government is preventing the most talented and industrious black and coloured people from fully enjoying the fruits of their labour," he said during the vote on Constitutional Development and Planning.

"Can one then be surprised that the children are rejecting free enterprise on an increasing scale, and looking to Marxism and socialism as more equitable economic systems?" Mr Andrew asked.



(ii) A small number of Zebra batteries has been built for experimental purposes and put to trial. During a recent test a mini-bus converted into a battery driven unit covered a distance of 250 km on a single charge of the battery.

(iii) Further development work still needs to be done with a view to commercial production of the Zebra battery. The establishment of production facilities will also require substantial capital resources. The production stage is likely to be developed and undertaken by the Anglo American Group which has an exclusive licence agreement to exploit the technology and patent rights in respect of the Zebra battery system. It is expected that the Zebra battery will be available commercially on a relatively small scale by 1992, but that the market will not develop to its proper extent before the early years of the next century.

(3) No. An official announcement on the development of the battery was already made on 20 October 1986.

#### Messrs Whelpton/Blaauw

232. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the then Minister of Law and Order to Question No 21, standing over, on 18 June 1985, the investigation into possible violations of the law by Messrs F P van R Whelpton and J P D Blaauw has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

(2) whether these persons have been charged with any further offences; if

so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions, (b) what were the charges and (c) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) During May 1987.

(b) Mr F P van R Whelpton was tried and convicted on a charge of attempted extortion while Mr J P D Blaauw must still stand trial.

The honourable member can obtain further particulars in connection with this matter from the honourable, the Minister of Justice.

(2) No, (a) to (c) Fall away.

#### Durban North: police stations

260. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there are any vacancies or shortages of staff at the police stations falling within the Durban North constituency; if so, (a) how many vacancies in respect of each rank, (b) how did these vacancies occur and (c) when is it anticipated that they will be filled;

(2) whether these vacancies or staff shortages have had any effect on the ability of these police stations to combat crime in their area; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) what action is being taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) It is not policy to reveal information regarding vacancies and shortages of staff in general at individual police stations. I am,

however, prepared to furnish this information to the honourable member on a personal and confidential basis.

(b) Due to staff turn over in the South African Police as a result of, inter alia, transfers, promotions and all forms of termination of service.

(c) Vacancies in the post structure of police stations are supplemented when suitable staff become available.

(2) No, (a) and (b) Fall away.

#### Unrest-related offences

311. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many unrest-related incidents of (a) public violence, (b) malicious damage to property, (c) arson, (d) murder and (e) assault occurred in 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I do not consider it to be in the public interest or the interest of the country to furnish these statistics.

#### Tear-gas

338. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What quantity of tear-gas was (a) issued to and (b) used by the South African Police in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) I do not consider it to be in the public interest or in the interest of the country to furnish the information.

#### Group Areas Act

341. Mr J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many non-White persons applied to his Department for residence permits in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act during (a) 1985, (b) 1986 and (c) the period from 1 January 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, in order to occupy premises in White group areas;

(2) (a) how many such persons in each of the three above-mentioned periods contended in their applications that there was no alternative housing available for them and (b) in how many cases in each of these three periods did his Department make alternative housing available or cause alternative housing to be made available to the persons concerned;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

A. The following information has been received from the various Provincial Administrations in respect of Questions 1 and 2 (a).

#### Transvaal

(1) (a) Not available.

(b) and (c) 1 October 1986 to 27 August 1987: 756.

(2) (a) 24 for the period 1 October 1986 to 27 August 1987.

#### Natal

(1) (a) 45.

(b) 35.

(c) 27 for the period ending 31 July 1987.

PW likes PC's reform recipe

# Govt ready to change race laws

18/9/87

B/day  
80  
~~80~~

CAPE TOWN — President P W Botha gave notice yesterday that government was likely to agree to the dismantling of two of SA's most despised laws, the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts.

In a first official response to the President's Council (PC) report on those apartheid laws, Botha signalled he intended to go along with the main elements of the PC's reform recipe.

That calls for the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and the opening up of residential areas to all population groups

● See Pages 3, 4 and 6

on a selective basis, while at the same time retaining the concept of group rights.

The report and its recommendations have already been rejected outright by the CP, in that it would lead to full integration.

The PFP has also rejected the report, but for other reasons.

It describes the report as an apartheid document in that it does not deal so much with reform, but rather with ways of refining a basically racist and offensive law.

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

And, it says the recommendations do not reflect a commitment to a new attitude of reconciliation, but rather of a compromise between prejudice and practical politics.

Botha said the Group Areas Act, as with any other Act, was "subject to examination and possible amendment".

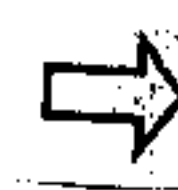
Further, government stood by the principle that opportunities to form one's own community and to possession of one's own areas must be guaranteed to those who regarded that as being important.

And "it must also be possible to make provision for those who prefer a different lifestyle.

"Until the government has taken final decisions on the report and such decisions have been embodied in legislation, the existing laws in their present form must naturally be maintained."

National Education Minister and House of Assembly leader F W de Klerk gave notice he intended proposing a motion today calling for the PC's report to

● To Page 2



## Govt ready to change race laws

be debated in Parliament on September 28.

Government is expected to outline its response to the recommendations on that date.

Cabinet sources readily confirmed the main thrust of the PC's report had been accepted.

That indicates the green light is almost certainly to be given to the scrapping of separate amenities.

It also suggests the Group Areas Act is to be revamped, if not repealed, with other legislation put in place to permit

the creation of residential areas open to all race groups.

Cabinet sources stressed open areas were, initially, to be the exception rather than the rule.

Safeguards will be put in place to ensure group rights and preferences are not threatened, particularly in low income white residential areas.

It also seems the integration of schools is non-negotiable at this stage.

● From Page 1



80  
~~80~~

80  
SMC 18/9/87  
All other parties refuse to accept Group Areas report

# Govt faces a lonely battle

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

**The Government found itself stranded in the middle of a political minefield today as all the other parliamentary parties refused to accept the President's Council committee report on the Group Areas Act.**

President Botha last night indicated the Government was tilting in favour of accepting the main recommendations in the report, including those that residential and certain farming areas could be open to ownership and occupation by all races according to local choice.

In a statement, the Office of the State President said the Government would make its general position known as soon as possible.

But the Government wished to reiterate its position that the Group Areas Act, like any legislation, could be reviewed.

## Political control crucial to 'open areas'

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Political control of town councils will be critical to opening residential areas to all races, if the President's Council committee recommendations on amendments to the Group Areas Act are accepted.

The Conservative Party could use the amendments as ammunition to win votes in next October's municipal elections, as existing and new residential areas could be reserved for a particular race group, or opened to two or more groups, according to local need.

The initiative to lodge an application to change the status of a township would rest with the local authority concerned, a group of legal residents or owners, and the management and local affairs committees.

Progressive Federal Party-controlled towns, such as Sandton, however, would presumably be favourably disposed towards opening some or all of the townships under its control.

## Walkout is protest at 'whitewash'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A protest walkout was staged by 15 President's Council members during the debate on the group areas report to highlight the fact that the report is "a whitewash".

"Let no one be fooled by the recommendations," said the 15 in a joint statement.

"The Group Areas Act remains as firmly entrenched as ever, albeit in another disguise, and it will continue to destroy lives and thwart an acceptable political solution in South Africa."

"The report is a pathetic attempt to sell a better face on the Group Areas Act," said Mr Robin Carlisle, Progressive Federal Party PC member and one of the 15. "This is a whitewash job".

## Suburb to take Group Areas local option — Rightwinger

By Martin Challenor

Johannesburg's Homestead Park suburb is to become the first area in South Africa to exercise its local option in terms of the President's Council proposals on the Groups Areas Act, says right-wing leader Mr Allen McCabe.

"If the majority of the people here want it to become open, I'll put up a sign in the park saying Indians and coloureds are welcome," he said. Two weeks ago he stopped a black family moving illegally into Mayfair.

Last night, as chairman of the Homestead Park Residents and Ratepayers' Association, he disclosed his plans for the suburb to take up its local option.

"I'm going to distribute pamphlets throughout Homestead Park this weekend calling people to a meeting next Wednesday to discuss if this is to be a white or open suburb."

The Government stood by the principle of own communities with guaranteed own areas for "those who regarded this as important".

But "it must also be possible to make provision for those who prefer a different lifestyle", the statement said.

The governing and opposition parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates, and the Progressive Federal Party and New Republic Party in the Assembly were unanimous today that the report should be rejected.

The reasons ranged from the claim that the report did not go far enough to meet the realities and needs of South Africans to its falling short of repealing the concept of group areas in its entirety.

The National Peoples' Party last night expelled from its caucus its representative on the President's Council Constitutional Affairs Committee, Mr T L Gounden, who signed the report.

Mr Gounden signed with the reservation that he did not accept the principle of group areas but he believed that the positive aspects of the report would generate its own momentum towards a total repeal of the Act.

## Disappointed

NPP leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi said last night he was disappointed and perturbed by the report which did not go far enough to ease the system of group areas.

On the right of the parliamentary spectrum the Opposition in the House of Assembly, the Conservative Party, has rejected the report in its entirety for different reasons.

The CP said last night that the application of the recommendations would without doubt lead to full integration in South Africa.

The scene is now set for a political brawl both in Parliament, when the report is debated later this month, and in the country as the CP plans to exploit white fears and prejudices that the Government intends phasing out group areas.

Nationalist MPs today privately expressed enthusiasm for the report but one said that, if the Group Areas Act were scrapped, CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht could pack his bags in readiness for his move into Tuynhuys.

● See Pages 4 and 15.

# Group areas report whips up storm

AR645 18/9/87 (Continued from page 1) 80

the sun, is an insult to his dignity."

Nationalist MPs were first given details of the report at the party's weekly parliamentary caucus yesterday.

Some said today that while the recommendations would not create an ideal situation, they could go some way to defusing the tensions created by group areas situations.

They had not found much resistance among their supporters to the idea of some mixed areas, provided guarantees were also given that segregated areas would be maintained.

The statement from the President's Office said the Government would study the report and make its general position known as soon as possible.

The Government, it said, stood by the concept of "own" areas but it must also be possible to make provision for those who preferred a different lifestyle. The report will be forwarded formally to President Botha next week.

Opening the debate yesterday the chairman of the council's constitutional committee, Dr Dries Oosthuizen, said the report tried to introduce an element of flexibility into the group areas concept.

It was also an attempt to defuse the element of compulsion in the Act. It provided for legal protection for those who wanted their own areas while also providing for open areas.

● See pages 3 and 9.

80

# Government 'far from main issue on group areas'

Staff Reporter

THE President's Council report on group areas showed how far removed the Government was from addressing central political issues, said Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers Professional Association.

"If the Government is still resisting the removal of purely discriminatory measures like separate education and separate group areas, it shows how far removed they are from issues which are uppermost in the minds of people in the townships, namely full political rights in a non-racial democracy," he said.

● If the Government wanted to open religious, commercial and other facilities to all races, it had to open schools as well, said Mr Richard Hawkins, president of the South African Teachers Association (Sata).

At recent national congresses, Sata members — mostly white English-speaking teachers — voted overwhelmingly in favour of open schools.

Mr Hawkins said: "We are in favour of open State schools. If they are prepared to allow some open group areas it doesn't make any sense to have closed schools in these areas."

"One welcomes what appears to be the beginning of a realistic approach to the problem. Education must not be used for ideological purposes. It is in our children's best interests to have open schools."

● The proposals showed that the Government was determined to continue its role on the basis of racial discrimination, said Mr Siraj Desai, chairman of the Salt River, Woodstock, Walmer Estate Residents Association.

"In response to the demand of the people that the Group Areas Act and all other racist laws be scrapped in their entirety, the State is seeking to mask its racism with these schemes," he said.

"The simple fact is that in a civilised society there is no place for a Group Areas Act in whatever form."

● Giving local communities the option to declare closed or open areas seemed to be a Government attempt to give credibility to regional services councils, said the District Six branch of the Cape Youth Congress (Cayco).

"Cayco District Six views the latest 'reforms' around the



Mr Franklin Sonn

Group Areas Act in the same light as the many other 'reforms' the Government has attempted to fool the people with," Ms Tasneem Essop said.

"While attempting to provide security for families living in certain areas 'illegally', it retains the racist laws in other areas. We are calling for an end to the Group Areas Act in its entirety and that applies to schools as well."

● The Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), while it would have preferred more imaginative proposals aimed at removing discriminatory measures, nevertheless welcomed the "numerous positive elements" of the report.

"Many recommendations are in line with submissions made by Assocom and encouraging aspects include the strong emphasis on decision-making at local levels — the local option — with due cognisance of prevailing circumstances," it said.

Others were the proposed repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and other restrictive measures, control of beaches and sea areas to devolve to local authorities and privatisation of public facilities.

Assocom believed that the concept of open residential areas and the right of occupation and ownership by persons of all race groups, of land, buildings and premises zoned for trading, commercial and professional purposes, will eliminate the time-consuming process involved in the establishment of free trading areas.

● Mr Quentin Pavitt, a Cape Flats-based property agent, said he did not understand why the Government was "dilly-dallying with what must inevitably happen".

"The complete scrapping of the Act would do a lot to improve the economy in this country. They must get on with it," he said.

Cape Times 18/9/87

in

to

SI

M

E

SO

ding  
To  
icke  
of N  
on

o  
f  
r  
t

s  
c  
r  
i  
p  
t

n  
r

# Government 'far from main issue on group areas'

Staff Reporter

THE President's Council report on group areas showed how far removed the Government was from addressing central political issues, said Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers Professional Association.

"If the Government is still resisting the removal of purely discriminatory measures like separate education and separate group areas, it shows how far removed they are from issues which are uppermost in the minds of people in the townships, namely full political rights in a non-racial democracy," he said.

● If the Government wanted to open religious, commercial and other facilities to all races, it had to open schools as well, said Mr Richard Hawkins, president of the South African Teachers Association (Sata).

At recent national congresses, Sata members — mostly white English-speaking teachers — voted overwhelmingly in favour of open schools.

Mr Hawkins said: "We are in favour of open State schools. If they are prepared to allow some open group areas it doesn't make any sense to have closed schools in these areas."

"One welcomes what appears to be the beginning of a realistic approach to the problem. Education must not be used for ideological purposes. It is in our children's best interests to have open schools."

● The proposals showed that the Government was determined to continue its role on the basis of racial discrimination, said Mr Siraj Desai, chairman of the Salt River, Woodstock, Walmer Estate Residents Association.

"In response to the demand of the people that the Group Areas Act and all other racist laws be scrapped in their entirety, the State is seeking to mask its racism with these schemes," he said.

"The simple fact is that in a civilised society there is no place for a Group Areas Act in whatever form."

● Giving local communities the option to declare closed or open areas seemed to be a Government attempt to give credibility to regional services councils, said the District Six branch of the Cape Youth Congress (Cayco).

"Cayco District Six views the latest 'reforms' around the



Mr Franklin Sonn

Group Areas Act in the same light as the many other 'reforms' the Government has attempted to fool the people with," Ms Tasneem Essop said.

"While attempting to provide security for families living in certain areas 'illegally', it retains the racist laws in other areas. We are calling for an end to the Group Areas Act in its entirety and that applies to schools as well."

● The Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), while it would have preferred more imaginative proposals aimed at removing discriminatory measures, nevertheless welcomed the "numerous positive elements" of the report.

"Many recommendations are in line with submissions made by Assocom and encouraging aspects include the strong emphasis on decision-making at local levels — the local option — with due cognisance of prevailing circumstances," it said.

Others were the proposed repeal of the Separate Amenities Act and other restrictive measures, control of beaches and sea areas to devolve to local authorities and privatisation of public facilities.

Assocom believed that the concept of open residential areas and the right of occupation and ownership by persons of all race groups, of land, buildings and premises zoned for trading, commercial and professional purposes, will eliminate the time-consuming process involved in the establishment of free trading areas.

● Mr Quentin Pavitt, a Cape Flats-based property agent, said he did not understand why the Government was "dilly-dallying with what must inevitably happen".

"The complete scrapping of the Act would do a lot to improve the economy in this country. They must get on with it," he said.

## EDITORIAL OPINION

# Group areas report

The long awaited report on the Group Areas Act by the President's Council will be seen as a something of a damp squib by reform-minded people and by the majority of people in South Africa.

Overseas it will be viewed as another bungled step on the professed road to the complete scrapping of apartheid and it will be criticised chiefly on the grounds of one phrase only — "The existing group areas should remain."

In other words apartheid goes on. Government decrees, by and large, will still determine where people live on the grounds of colour. The general freedom to live where one wishes on the basis of income ability and governed by the usual civilised regulations on health, hygiene and other norms accepted everywhere will still be absent in this country.

Thus another opportunity to show the world that there can be peaceful reform has gone. The enemies and opponents of South Africa will seize on this gleefully as yet another example that emphasises their view that apartheid cannot be reformed, that there can be no evolution under the present government.

The council could have struck a great blow for personal freedom, could have taken courage and urged the scrapping totally of the Group Areas Act, helping to erase much bitterness and to creating a

greater unity in the country, but it failed.

It did not take the view that the whole bold step of abolishing group areas with all the attendant problems that might have arisen (and which could have been tackled with compassion, discretion and with vigour) was better than retaining on the statute books a corner stone of apartheid that decrees place of residence by skin colour.

If the council failed to grasp the nettle danger some erosion of the act at least has been recommended mainly in the suggestion that there should be local option by councils, owners or legal residents on the creation of new, exclusive or open residential areas, and in certain other aspects.

In the case of new township developments it is recommended that the developer should have freedom of choice on whether to apply either for an "own" or an "open" residential area.

This at least is progress and should be welcomed for giving the individual more freedom in his own destiny but could mean that South Africa, which has already been balkanised, might become an even more fragmented patchwork of some open residential areas and adherence to rigid group areas in Conservative Party country.

# Mixed-areas muddle over who attends which schools

Reports by ANTHONY JOHNSON, BARRY STREEK and PATRICK CULL

RACIAL private schools are regarded as being at least a partial solution to problems created by children living in the "open" areas recommended by President's Council Report.

Education is an "own affair" in terms of the Constitution, with an own affairs minister who exercises control over all schools, training colleges and technical education.

Technical education is the exception where control rests with the Minister of Education and Training, who is white.

Private schools, however, are non-racial, which is why they offer a partial solution. The Report also suggests that the privatization of public schools is an alternative avenue which is being explored.

The establishment of additional private schools is also postulated. The numbers justify

A "easier" option suggested is for children of open areas to attend "group-bound" schools or the establishment of a 'group-bound' school where numbers justify this.

The final possibility, one which is likely to be resisted bitterly by the archly conservative Minister of Education and Culture Piet Dries, is for the relevant minister to give permission for children of an "own" race group to attend a group-bound school.

## Institutions

It will be necessary in the case of white and black schools as the House of Representatives and House of Delegates have already decided their schools to be separate.

As far as residences at group institutions are concerned, it is recommended that the decision should rest with the controlling body at the institution.

## Distinction made between private and public amenities

The President's Council report has called for an end to discrimination in public amenities but accepts the principle of privatization of amenities.

The report notes that a distinction should be made between "public" amenities provided by the government on the one hand and those provided by the private sector on the other.

The distinction is necessary, the report says, "because the Central Authority is called upon to govern in the general interest, whereas entrepreneurs in the private sector are often guided by their own or sectional interests."

The report accordingly recommends that public amenities provided by any government body should be open to all races.

However, government bodies had the right to determine their own standards for public

amenities "aimed at upholding decency and civilized standards of behaviour..."

The provision of amenities should be backed up by a local as well as a broad national information campaign to ensure responsible use of those amenities.

Turning to amenities

provided by the private sector, the report notes that seaside resorts and beach areas thus owned and controlled "should be dealt with in accordance with the guidelines that apply to the private sector".

There was an increasing need for sufficient seaside resorts and "no obstacles will be placed

in the way of privatization of amenities".

The PC Constitutional Committee also remarks that it is "of the opinion that if no prescriptive action is taken, it will be possible to ensure that a system of forced integration does not come into being and that local circumstances will to some extent be considered."

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL GROUP AREAS ACT REPORT

# Coloureds believe segregation only for the benefit of whites

CAPE TOWN. — In stark contrast to the assertions of the State President Mr PW Botha and the Government, coloured and Indian communities see the Group Areas Act as a means by which whites withhold privileges from them.

They do not see the Act in the same light as the Government as being an instrument for the stabilizing of a community's "own way of life, culture and identity", or as a means to provide protection against encroachment by other groups.

This conclusion was reached by the President's Council after receiving evidence on attitudes to the Act.

The report states that evidence indicated that the main problems lay not so much with the principle underlying the Act as with its application.

Evidence given by coloured and Indian people, however, described both the principle of forced residential segregation and its application as being "discriminatory, racist and offensive".

In addition, the legislation was viewed as being "specifically directed against these groups and perceived by them as a symbol of their rejection as human beings".

It was, according to the report, stated in evidence that citizens had been labelled "disqualified persons"; that "ideological considerations and white interests were dominant"; "legal coercion in respect of places of residence had been promoted"; "forced uprooting of people had taken place and unequal rights for citizens had been created especially in the economic sphere".

Some of the prejudicial aspects listed were:

- The declaration of certain property or areas as "affected property" had led to legal uncertainty about future ownership which resulted in the properties being allowed to decay and in turn be demolished.

- Unnecessary demolition of housing — in the eight years up to 1977 it was estimated that 121 104 dwellings had been demolished

whereas renovation would have been more desirable.

- People were forced to move and to suffer the loss this entailed.

- Alternative settlement arrangements were often unsatisfactory, being generally far from city centres and existing employment opportunities.

- The method of paying compensation to people for expropriated property.

- Limited land being made available for coloured and Indian housing which led to distortions in the property market.

The committee also heard severe criticism of the restrictions on the property market that made it impossible for disqualified persons to obtain a property in white areas.

On the other hand, the committee was informed about unlawful practices which were meant to circumvent the Act and which resulted in prices soaring in "grey areas".

Both of these practices disturbed the free-market system.

MORE than 126 000 families, more than 600 000 people, were resettled in terms of the Group Areas Act between 1950 and 1984 according to the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council.

The committee said in its report on the Group Areas Act, tabled yesterday, that 126 176 families were resettled, 83 691 — 66,3% — of them coloured and 40 067 — 31,8% — Indian.

Only 2 418 — 1,7% — of the families were white.

Committee chairman Dr Dries Oosthuizen said yesterday it had worked on an estimate of five to six people in each family moved.

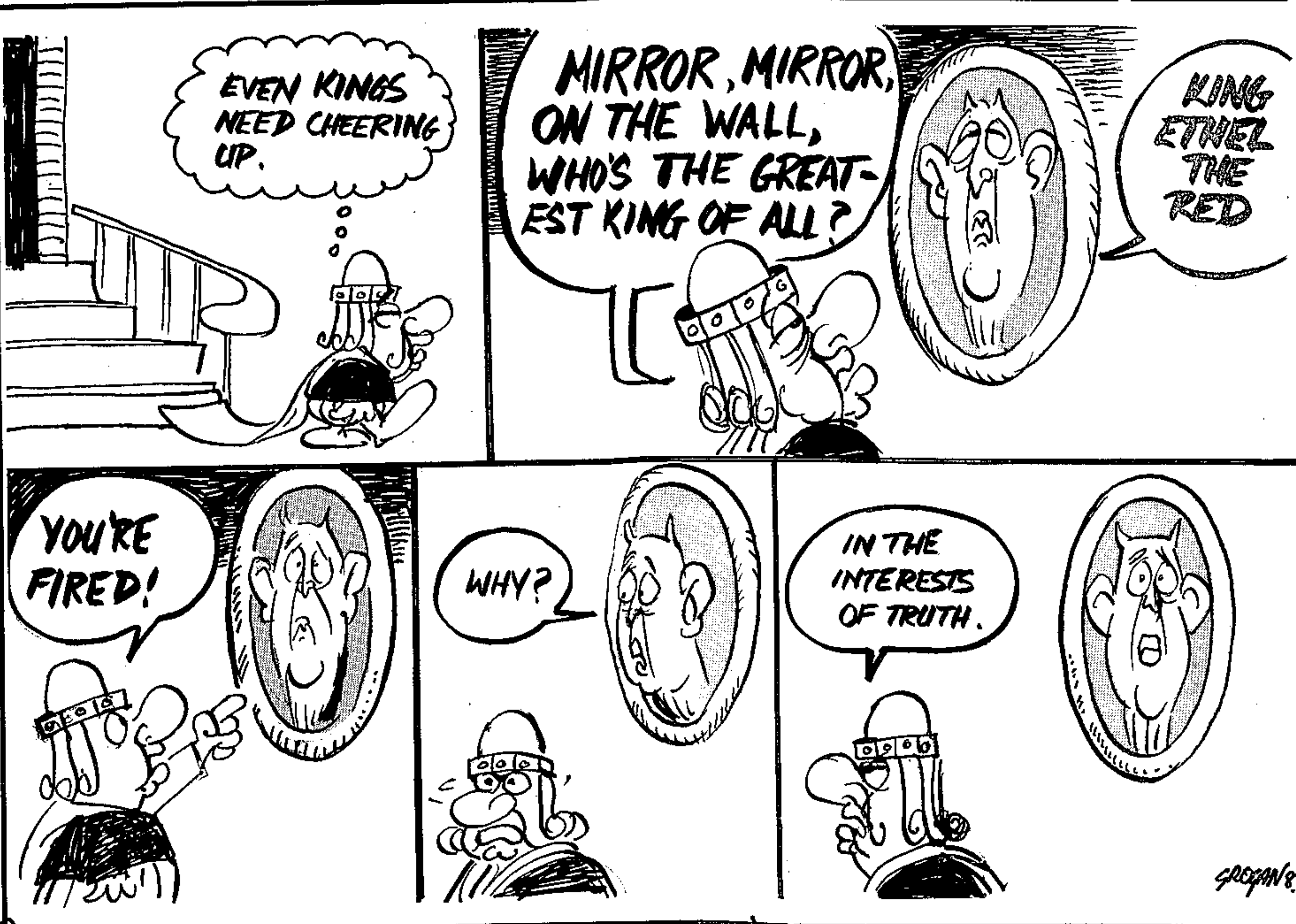
## Proclaimed

The committee said 6 414 families were still eligible for resettlement, 3 790 of them coloured, 2 366 Indian and 258 white.

It also revealed that 2 771 people were removed from business premises, 2 530 of them (91,3%) Indian, 187 (6,7%) coloured and 54 (1,9%) white.

In the 37 years to June 30 this year 1 291 group areas were proclaimed, 475 (36,8%) for coloureds, 243 (18,8%) for Indians and 573 (44,4%) for whites.

The committee said coloured and Asian housing was associated with the creation of new residential areas and modern housing, "the result being considerably improved living conditions and community amenities for these groups".



GROGAN



# Walkout by PC 15 over 'whitewash'

By DALE LAUTENBACH, Political Staff

A PROTEST walkout of the President's Council debate on the Group Areas report was staged by 15 PC members to bring to the attention of South Africans that the report was "a whitewash".

"Let no one be fooled by the recommendations," said the 15 in a joint statement. "The Group Areas Act remains as firmly entrenched as ever, albeit in another disguise, and it will continue to destroy lives and thwart an acceptable political solution in South Africa."

Said Mr Robin Carlisle, Progressive Federal Party PC member and one of the 15: "The report is a pathetic attempt to sell a better face on the Group Areas Act. This is a whitewash job".

Shortly after Dr A J G Oosthuizen, chairman of the Committee for Constitutional Affairs, responsible for the report, addressed the council yesterday afternoon the 15 members, belonging to the Labour Party, the PFP, the National People's Party and Solidarity, walked out.

Calling their move a "protest action", they issued a joint statement at a Press conference spelling out the reasons for their protest and proposing what the PC report on Group Areas should have said.

## "Negotiations broke down"

Mr W Ross (LP), Mr Carlisle, Mr I Omar (Solidarity) and Dr I M Jajbhay (NPP) represented the 15 at the conference.

They staged the walkout because no consensus had been reached between the parties which worked on the report on the Group Areas Act and related legislation and because all negotiations about the report between parties had broken down, they said.

They consider the report a National Party document.

"The recommendations it contains are dictated by the parameters of racially segregated patterns enforced by law, a concept to which the National Party remains committed," they said.

The recommendations showed no significant departure from the principle of the Group Areas Act and little departure from its practical application.

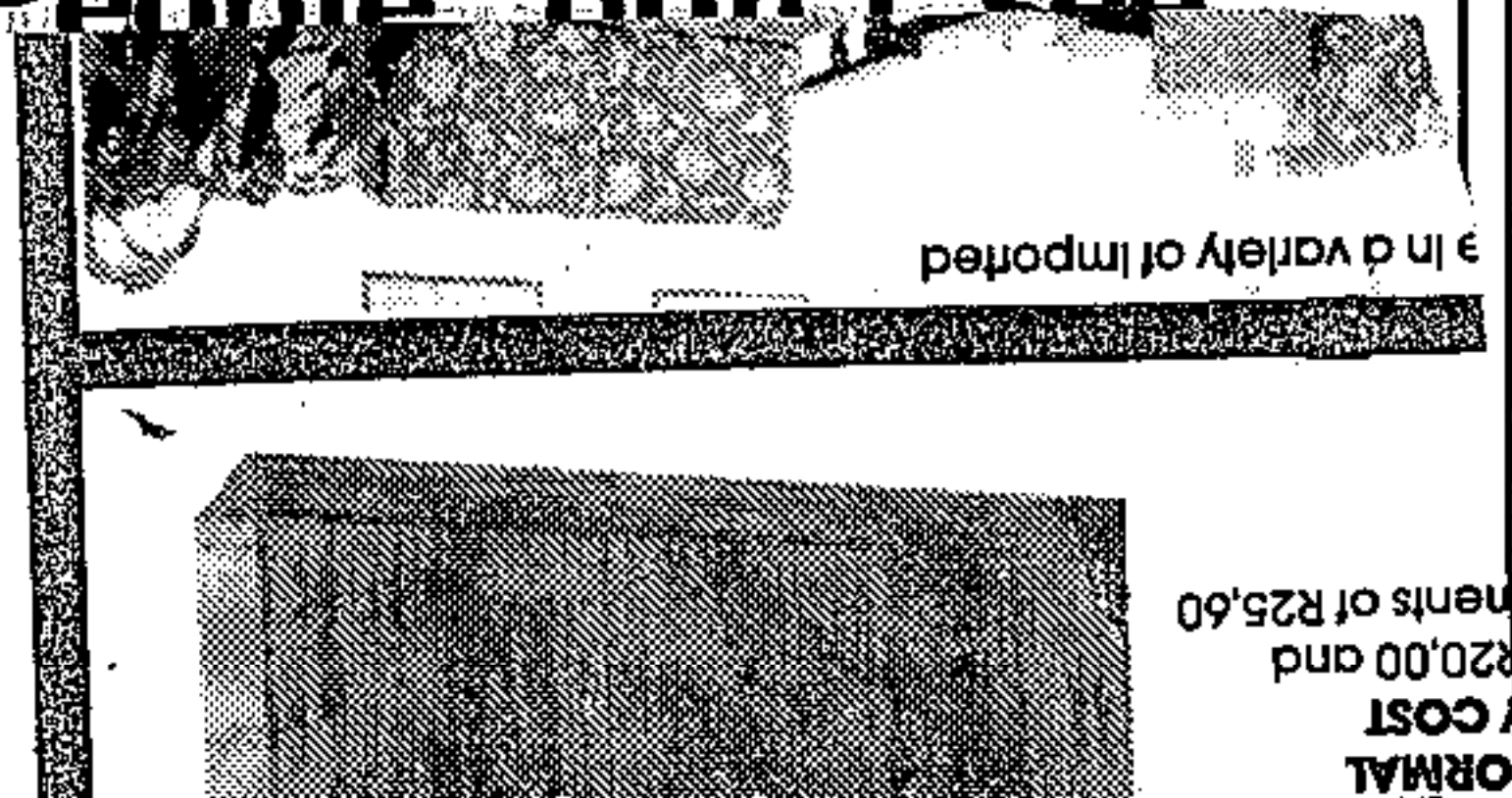
"We refuse to be party to the National Party compromising with itself and we decline to participate in the debate of the report to register our strongest possible protest against the Group Areas Act and the failure of the NP majority to condemn the principle of the Act."

Referring to the "local option" contained in the report, the 15 said that historically local option had been used as a tool to entrench racism.

Mr Omar said the local option recommendation was not only not a concession but a retrogression. At present the Government is responsible for evictions in terms of Group Areas legislation.

The local option would place this responsibility at a local level where as an "own affair" it would have the effect of "coloureds" and Indians being party to implementations of the legislation and thereby their own subjugation.

## People 'don't see



# Group Areas Walk Protest goes on

Areas 18/9/52

80

X1

By TOS WENTZEL and DALE LAUTENBACH  
Political Staff

ONE of the 15 President's Council members who protested against the group areas report by walking out of the council debate yesterday returned briefly today to move an amendment that the report be referred back to the Constitutional Affairs Committee for further investigation.

This was the latest development in a major political row which has broken out over the report with the Government becoming increasingly isolated on the issue.

National People's Party member Dr I M Jajbhay appeared briefly in the President's Council chamber when the debate resumed today and read out the joint statement issued by the 15 after their protest action yesterday.

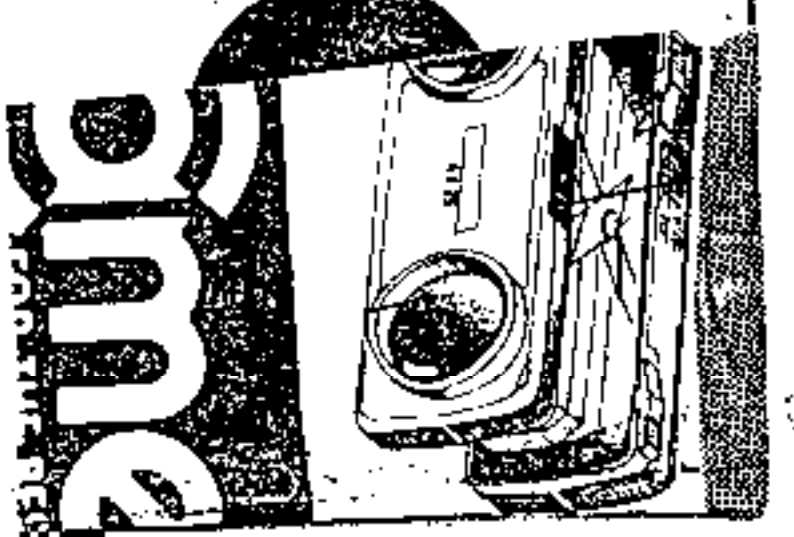
His reception in the chamber was frosty. "You no doubt would like to hear why we have left the debate," said Dr Jajbhay. "Not at all. Don't bother," said the predominantly Nationalist members.

Dr Jajbhay persisted and repeated the joint statement which called for a complete repeal of the Group Areas Act and condemned the President's Council recommendations as insignificant.

## No departure

"The recommendations contain no significant departure from the principles of the Group Areas Act and little departure from the application of the legislation," he said.

National Party member Professor F J Potgieter followed Dr Jajbhay's address with the comment that "these fur and games" were a "new form of



extra-parliamentary points.

Apart from the National Party all political parties have criticised the findings of the council. While most of them thought the report did not go far enough, the Conservative Party maintained it went too far.

Meanwhile, the Government has given an indication that it is prepared to accept the recommendations of the report which would make possible open residential areas alongside segregated areas.

The report also supports local option and a statement from the President's Office said the Government believed it would be possible to provide for those who preferred a different lifestyle.

### **A "whitewash"**

When the President's Council met to discuss the report yesterday 15 members of non-Nationalist parties walked out in protest to show that the report was "a whitewash".

The PFP, Labour Party, the Conservative Party and Solidarity members of the council did not sign the report.

The Labour Party said its parliamentary caucus unanimously endorsed the decision of its council members not to sign. The party could under no circumstances support anything but the total scrapping of the Act which had caused the removal of many coloured families.

The party could not support a local option in declaring a residential area open to all racial groups or a closed area for a particular population group. The Government created group areas and the onus was on it to declare areas open for occupation by all, a caucus statement said.

The Progressive Federal Party has dismissed the recommendations as a compromise between gross racial prejudice and a vague desire to make segregation more humane.

The Democratic Party and the New Republic Party have dismissed the recommendations as not going far enough.

Mr T L Gouden, of the National People's Party, who signed the report has been expelled from the party's caucus.

The Conservative Party, the official opposition in the Assembly, has rejected the report. One of its spokesmen, Mr S C Jacobs MP, said that the party objected particularly to the provisions for "grey" and open residential areas.

There were also recommendations for open rural areas, he said, and these implied full integration in South Africa.

The regional vice-president of the UDF, Mr Joe Marks said: "Only the total abolition of the Act will give an indication to us that a negotiated settlement is possible with the authentic leaders of the people."

"We in the UDF know the hurt which the Act has caused to millions of our people and the hurt which is still being felt today.

"The Act, which prevents a man from choosing his place in

(Turn to Page 3, Col 4)

# Full toll of forced resettlement: 126 000 families of all races moved

“Resettlement in group areas generally meant that people were placed in new housing instead of having to live in run-down neighbourhoods and backyards — previously a fairly common phenomenon.

“In this way a process of successful urbanization, effective slum clearance, positive urban renewal and purposeful community upliftment was initiated.”

It also said: “One of the most important positive results of the Group Areas Act pointed out to the committee and emphasized by the State President is the promotion of property rights for various population groups, since individuals and communities can obtain property rights within their own areas and are protected against the competition from wealthier individuals and business concerns from other communities.

“This promotes home ownership and the establishment of a middle class.”

It said that in District Six, at the time it was proclaimed a white area, 94% of the inhabitants were coloured, while

there was 55,4% white, 25,1% coloured and 19% Indian ownership of properties.

The committee did not reveal how it ascertained this information.

Although the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, Mr Allan Hendrickse, recently said the majority of houses in Mitchells Plain was owned by the Cape Town City Council the committee said 25 308 (74%) of the homes there were owned and 8 891 (26%) were rented.

## Occupants

In South End, Port Elizabeth, coloureds occupied 57% of the houses but whites owned 38% of the properties, while the current figures in the coloured group area of Bethelsdorp were 57% home owners and 43% tenants.

In Cato Manor, Durban 64% of occupants were black and 33% Indian, but whites owned 50% of the properties and Indians 48%.

At present 86% of the buildings in Chatsworth — also in Durban — were owned and 53% in Phoenix were owned.

Cape Times 18/9/87 (80)

80

Smetham  
18/9/82

# Govt to study Act report

THE Government would study the Group Areas Act report after it had been read by the President's Council and make its general position known as soon as possible, the office of the State President said yesterday.

A statement released by the Bureau for Information on behalf of the office of the State President said the Government would follow the debate with interest.

The report was an interesting one, dealing with a wide variety of subjects and with far-reaching implications. "It would be irresponsible to adopt categorical positions before a thorough study of the report and its recommendations had been made."

However, in the meantime the Government wished once again to make its position clear regarding the broad subject.

Other Act, was subject to examination and possible amendment. Secondly, the Government stated by the principle of equal opportunities to foreign and to possession of own areas must be guaranteed to those who regard this as being important. The established rights of the individuals and communities must also be protected.

Thirdly, it must also be possible to make provision for those who preferred a different lifestyle.

Until the Government had taken final decisions on the report and such decisions had been embodied in legislation, the existing laws in their present form must naturally be retained, the statement said.

The recommendations of the committee should not be regarded as a green light to act in contravention of the existing laws. — Sapa.

# What the President's Council had to say about the Group Areas Act...

## Four parties refuse to sign report

By David Braun

**Political Correspondent**  
The 252-page report of the Committee for Constitutional Affairs of the President's Council on the Group Areas Act was not signed by the Labour Party, Progressive Federal Party, Solidarity and Conservative Party.

Only the National Party and the miniscule People's Congress Party, represented by its leader Mr Peter Marais, signed the report without reservation.

Mr T J Goudon of the National People's Party signed with the proviso: "I support positive aspects which represent a move away from the status quo."

NP councillors who signed were: Dr A J G Oosthuizen (chairman), Professor H J Strauss (vice chairman), Mr Japie Basson, Mr Tony Hickman, Mrs Adrienne Koch, Dr D J Kotze, Mr B Lategan, Mrs Anne Roubler, Dr J M van Aswegen, Mr M J van Lingen and Mr O A W van Zyl.

# Flexibility, 'open' areas recommended

Political Staff

Recognition of own residential areas for various race groups as well as flexibility allowing for 'open' areas, are two of the main "points of departure" in the President's Council's group areas report.

Regarding business and industrial areas, the council's constitutional committee feels that the principle of the free-market system should, as far as practicable, be used as guidelines.

The report says the committee wishes to act in a way that would be conducive to reform while taking into account the operative factors and existing circumstances.

The committee also expresses its conviction that the removal of people against their will is undesirable.

As regards residential areas, the committee says it realises there are prejudices, fears of being swamped and crowded out and fears of a decline in standards of living and values, as well as a need for statutory protection.

On the other hand there is also the finality of statutory compulsion with the accompanying perceptions of being excluded, by which upward mobility may be hampered and which has a frustrating and discouraging effect on modern, developed people of colour.

The report also points out that, *de facto* at least, a form of joint occupation cutting across ethnic groupings already exists in some of

## PW's terms of reference to the President's Council

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The State President asked the President's Council on October 31 1984 to make recommendations about the Group Areas Act and certain related matters.

These were the terms of reference: "The President's Council ... to advise the State President on the following:

"The report of the Technical Committee of Inquiry into the Group Areas Act, 1966; the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, 1953; and related legislation (hereafter referred to as the Strijdom Committee), taking into account:

"The report and recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into the Demarcation of Geographical Areas of Jurisdiction of Local Authorities.

"The report and recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Township Establishment and related matters (Venster Commission).

"Whether or not it is desirable

to consolidate the Group Areas Act, the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, the Slums Act, and the Community Development Act, with due regard to the fact that, as a result of rationalisation, the functions as proposed in the aforementioned report could be administered by various departments, that is to say both own affairs departments and general affairs departments, as well as by local authorities."

The main thrust of the request was that the President be advised on the report of the Strijdom Committee on the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and related legislation.

At the opening of the President's Council, the State President said: "You will have to look towards an open country, and you will have to look with an open mind at alternatives and possible solutions."

Repeal would go a long way towards improving inter-group relations since this would remove one of the most serious grievances of people of colour.

Alternative B: Phasing out over a set period.

90

South Africa's large cities, such as in Woodstock, Salt River, Hillbrow and Mayfair. Under the Act there can be "controlled" areas as well as "grey" or "affected" areas.

Besides own residential areas, provision should be made for free occupation of open areas where circumstances warrant.

In this way group and individual rights could be treated in a more balanced way and provision would be made for the forces and processes that operate in the urban context.

"Own" as well as open residential areas must be given statutory protection.

The committee is also in favour of local choice as far as possible in decisions on the group character of local areas.

The report says there are very real fears in various residential areas, especially in white lower and middle socio-economic residential areas, that property values will be affected under conditions of free settlement, particularly where this is accompanied by rapid influx and change.

The committee also comes to the conclusion that property values can be affected both positively and negatively by free settlement and influx.

It says there should be a sound balance between the rights of individuals and those of the group or community, and the rights of both must be recognised.

## Repeal or retention as it is or something in between: committee looks at options

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The committee examined six alternatives to the Group Areas Act, ranging from immediate repeal to keeping it unchanged.

In the committee's view the last two approaches best accorded with the points of departure it decided upon.

Alternative A: Summary repeal.

Arguments in favour of repeal were that the Act and its application were discriminatory, and that it had been created and applied exclusively for whites to their own advantage and to the detriment of other population groups.

It promoted racial polarisation.

Group formation was a spontaneous process and statutory coercion was unnecessary. Town planning procedures were adequate for the ordering of land use.

Repeal would go a long way towards improving inter-group relations since this would remove one of the most serious grievances of people of colour.

Alternative D: Repeal and using conditions of title.

## Local option on mixing

The committee seeks to enshrine the principle of local option by recommending that municipalities should decide if townships should be opened to all race groups or rezoned for other races.

Such a decision should be final unless objections were raised when there should be a right of appeal to the Administrator-in-Executive Committee.

The initiative to rezone should come from the local authority or management committee, or from residents or owners by petition.

The residents of the area should in any case be consulted — either through a referendum or through existing measures under town planning schemes.

But the referendum results should be subject to veto by the Administrator-in-Executive Committee.

The committee said it had decided on local option because it was the local community that would be directly affected by decisions.

## Implications for local govt

Various alternatives for the local authorities problem in the proposed open residential areas have been set out.

The Constitutional Committee's report says that the establishment of open residential areas has implications for local authorities particularly with regard to representation and the right to vote.

The basic question is whether people who are legally living in an open area, but who do not belong to the same population group as the local authority should exercise their right there and what form representation should take.

The alternatives mentioned by the committee include:

All inhabitants of an open area who qualify for local authority voting rights are placed on one voters' roll for the relevant open area or ward without restrictions on the choice of candidate.

Joint voters' rolls with restrictions on choice of candidate.

## Mixed schools in open areas rejected

The report comes out against mixed schools in the open residential areas which would be created if its main recommendations were accepted.

It says that while school attendance is controlled by provisions under the Group Areas Act, education itself is defined by the constitution as an own or group-bound affair.

However, educational institutions of one group may provide education for students of another group in terms of a schedule to the constitution.

These existing measures would be adequate to deal with the problem of education for those children who did not belong to the group which controlled the open area they lived in.

## Revision of Slums Act recommended

Political Staff

The revision and extension of the Slums Act has been recommended by the President's Council Committee on the Group Areas Act and related legislation.

Its report says that slum clearance legislation is essential but must be administered judiciously and with compassion.

The committee noted that there are areas that were declared slums in 1938 but where no firm action has been possible to date.

It recommended that the Government consider incentives to promote residential conservation and rehabilitation.

## 'Open beaches a local decision'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Local option should apply to the opening of beaches to all race groups, the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council has recommended.

In its report recommending the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act, which also governed beach apartheid, it dealt specifically with the problems of recreation on the coastal belt.

It recommended that beaches, seaside resorts and beach areas used as public amenities and controlled by government bodies 'be dealt with on the same basis as all other public amenities'.

## Business areas 'should be for all races'

All property zoned for business, industrial or religious use should be opened to all race groups, the President's Council Constitutional Committee has recommended.

And although it accepted that residential usage in the trade areas could be racially exclusive, it has recommended that particular attention be given to joint occupation.

At the moment, free-trading zones are limited to geographically defined zones. The recommendations state all sites zoned for non-residential use should be open to ownership and occupation by any person.

"The most important considerations are equal opportunities for free competition in a market-orientated economic system on a non-discriminatory basis."

## Easier access to farmland urged

An easing of racial restrictions on the occupation and ownership of agricultural land has been proposed, with local options.

The Constitutional Committee has, however, recommended that further investigation is necessary, particularly into black ownership because of restrictions placed on ownership in the homelands.

It has recommended that certain undefined areas be set aside for occupation by any group, with provincial administrators making the decisions.

All decisions on the opening of a region would have to be preceded by thorough investigation with representations being heard from interested parties.

The current permit system permitting race groups other than whites to occupy agricultural land should be streamlined.

The committee found a need for greater access to agricultural land for the Indian and coloured communities.

# The Star



## Group areas: too soon for cheers

IT IS EASIER to react in pain than in pleasure to the President's Council's proposed amendments to the Group Areas Act. The pain is there, because it is now apparent that whatever Pretoria does with the report will fall short of what is needed to remove grievances. If there is pleasure at the proposal to move towards greater flexibility in implementing the Act, then it may be premature, because the Government has still to decide whether or not to accept the report in whole or part.

That decision is likely to be coloured by Nationalist fears of what the Conservative Party will try to make of it, which may effectively deter urgently-needed change.

Some relaxation of the harsh ghetto thinking of the past can, however, be expected — if only to recognise the extent to which the housing crisis has overridden the law already. Formalising that relaxation will bring relief to thousands who for years have been living in intolerable uncertainty in places like Cape Town's Wood-

stock, and Hillbrow and Mayfair on the Rand.

If the council's main recommendation is accepted, the racial determination of residential areas, commercial and industrial townships, religious premises and amenities such as beaches will be decentralised to local level. It is a recipe that could bring relief in some areas, but which is essentially buck-passing.

It leaves vital decisions affecting the country's wellbeing and image in the hands of people who may neither know nor care about their wide-ranging implications.

One promising suggestion is that the Act be repealed — but it then goes on to propose alternative legislation which would effectively reimpose many similar provisions. Sleight of hand will solve nothing, but genuine relaxations allowing people to find their own levels in society without State prescription should be welcomed when they come.

As things stand, though, we remain a long way from shedding the albatross.

THE committee examined six possible alternative courses of action with regard to the Group Areas Act, ranging from the extreme of the total and immediate abolition of the law to the retention of the Act in its present form.

In the committee's view the last two approaches best accorded with the points of departure it decided upon.

• **Alternative A:** Summary repeal of the Act.

Arguments in favour of repeal were that the Act and its application were discriminatory, and that it had been created and applied exclusively for whites to their own advantage and to the detriment of other population groups.

It promoted racial polarisation.

### Repeal

Group formation was a spontaneous process and statutory coercion was therefore unnecessary. Current town planning procedures were adequate for the ordering of land use.

The repeal of the Act would go a long way towards improving intergroup relations, since this would remove one of the most serious grievances of people of colour.

One of the main arguments against the summary repeal of the Act was that such a step would ignore present realities and the political climate, which would be unacceptable to the majority of whites.

It would be the lower-income groups, particularly among whites, that would feel threatened because a greater number of people from other population groups could afford property in the

# Walking the Group Areas Act tightrope

THE President's Council Constitutional Affairs Committee presented its report on the Group Areas Act yesterday.

These are the six main alternatives the committee had to choose from regarding the future of the Group Areas Act, DAVID BRAUN reports.

residential areas concerned.

A great many whites believed the value of their property might drop and that "rights" for which they had worked long and hard would be prejudiced.

Arguments for the repeal of the Act tended to over-emphasise individual rights at the expense of group rights.

Summary repeal of the Act would conflict with the guiding principle that any process of change should be evolutionary and orderly and not lead to some form of enforced integration.

• **Alternative B:** Phasing out of the Act over a set

## FOCUS

period.

The phasing out period would be decided on in advance and the process would be linked to various kinds of land use.

Using the same arguments in favour of Alternative A, the advantage of this alternative was that change would not be so sudden, so as to prepare people and give them time to change their attitudes.

### Abuse

Apart from objections voiced to Alternative A, the main objection to Alternative B is that people tend to disregard a law which they know is to be repealed in the near future.

This makes law enforcement difficult, causing insecurity and opportunities for abuse. Economic malpractices such as property speculation were also possible.

Phasing out on a land-use basis did not provide for local circumstances or geographical differences.

• **Alternative C:** Retention of the Act as it is.

Arguments against this approach were that there would then be no movement in the direction of a more flexible approach which did not meet the demands of changed circumstances in South Africa.

In favour of this alternative were arguments that it would bring certainty that own community life and certain own affairs aspects would be provided for by law.

• **Alternative D:** Repeal of the Act, use being made of conditions of title by means of legislation.

The conditions of title would then determine that a property may not be sold or transferred to a person of a population group other than that to which the present owner belongs.

One of the perceived advantages of this course of action is that the Group Areas Act, which in itself is a stigma, would be repealed, but that existing principles, procedures and systems would again be embodied in a proposed Land Affairs Act.

### Process

It was assumed the country-wide process of spatial ordering of communities is largely complete and all that remains is for the existing spatial order to be maintained.

Some of the most important objections concern the practical application of the proposed system. Since the method would make it possible for residential property to be opened, this could lead to the fragmented opening of residential areas.

A further considera-

tion is who would be responsible for the administration of the law.

• **Alternative E:** Amendment of the existing Act, and

• **Alternative F:** New legislation making use of town-planning schemes and provincial ordinances.

The committee opted for a solution somewhere between these two alternatives.

Its recommended course of action was that the choice whether the current Act should be amended, or whether there should be new legislation, should be based largely upon both legal considerations of a technical nature — which could best be dealt with by the legislature — and on practical political considerations.

If a town planning approach was adopted in respect of urban areas, and a provincial approach in respect of rural areas.

Consequently, the committee recommended that in respect of urban areas the proposed town planning approach of regulating and controlling settlement in urban areas be accommodated by:

• Either repealing the Group Areas Act and passing legislation accordingly amending current applicable town planning and townships ordinances of the respective provinces, on condition that protection was given to established rights, or

• By introducing appropriate amendments to the existing Group Areas Act, and accordingly amending the appropriate existing town planning and townships ordinances.

The committee recommended that in respect of rural areas appropriate legislation — either by amendment of the existing Group Areas Act or by new legislation — be introduced.

This would vest control in the various provinces according to the conditions and recommendations the committee set out in its report.

Taking everything into consideration — and from a practical viewpoint as well — the committee was of the opinion that as regards the ownership and occupation of immovable property, urban and rural areas ought to be dealt with in one law, and therefore uniformly dealt with.

Furthermore, the committee expressed its preference for the devolution approach so that the existing Act be amended where necessary.

In other words it recommended a passing or amendment of ordinances at provincial level so that ownership and occupation of urban land could be regulated by means of township development schemes and procedures, while the control of rural areas vested in the administration of the province.



Political comment in this issue by A Klaaste and J Thlooe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.



# PW paves way for some mixed areas

Cap Times 18/9/77 80

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

**PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday paved the way for the opening of racially mixed residential areas on a limited scale.**

The Group Areas Act had to make provision for mixed neighbourhoods "for those who prefer a different lifestyle", Mr Botha said in reaction to the President's Council report on the controversial statute.

The recommendations of the constitutional committee of the PC included:

- The amendment of the Group Areas Act or a new Act to allow local authorities and new township developers to have a say in choosing open or racially exclusive residential areas. Government schools, however, are to remain separate.
- The repeal of the Separate Amenities Act.
- The opening of certain agricultural land for ownership and occupation.
- The retention, extension and reinforcement of the principles of the Slums Act.

Mr Botha's statement is likely to ease the passage of government acceptance of the President's Council report's recommendation that "open" residential areas be allowed on a local option basis.

However, Mr Botha emphasized that the government stood by the principle of "own" community life, and separate areas "must be guaranteed to those who regard this as important".

The State President also warned that the recommendations of the PC report — which he said was interesting and had far-reaching implications — should not be regarded as a green light to break existing laws.

It would be irresponsible to adopt categorical positions before making a thorough study of the report, but the government would make its general position known as soon as possible, he said.

However, even if the government accepted the bulk of the recommendations contained in the 252-page report, its vague wording and numerous qualifying escape clauses would allow it to retain a firm grip on the rate of integration.

The chairman of the PC committee, Dr Andries Oosthuizen, yesterday cautioned that open areas would be the exception and not the rule.

He acknowledged that any locally-sponsored initiative towards integrated neighbourhoods could be vetoed by a government functionary.

The Group Areas Act was introduced in 1950 after a secret Broederbond report condemned integration in urban areas, which it said should be "cleaned up by uprooting non-Europeans' ownership and



Ms Caro Nangle bought a piece of the past at an auction of Dinky and Corgi toys. Some were vintage cars with nostalgic names: Studebaker, Aston Martin, Cooper-Bristol and there were the common-or-garden Volkswagens, Fords, Cadillacs, Bedfords and Mercedes-Benz. Though some were badly scratched and even minus wheels, it didn't stop collectors. All dating from the first half of this century, they fetched an average of R60 each.

Picture: ANNE LAING

of  
ay  
the  
to find  
est  
jigs  
in the  
der  
of Wiley  
sino  
respondent  
— British  
John Aspinall  
recently  
John Wiley's  
mansion, has  
in London ca-  
Mayfair, for  
ino, owned  
Mr Aspinall  
ier Sir James  
has been  
entrepreneur  
avary.  
inall, who  
roversial and  
right-wing  
ntly turned 60  
would like to  
e time in his  
in Cape Town.  
oy dies of  
njuries  
R-OLD St. An-  
llage, pupil

**From page 1**

occupation".

The tabling yesterday of the long-awaited President's Council report on the Act — signed by only two of the nine parties in Parliament — was slated by opposition parties to the left and right of the government.

Sapa reports that 15 Labour Party, PFP, Solidarity and NPP members of the President's Council withdrew from its debate on group areas in protest at the Group Areas Act and the failure of the National Party majority in the council to condemn the principles on which the Act was based.

They said in a statement released at a press conference afterwards that the recommendations of the PC report on group areas would, if implemented, increase powers of eviction and forced removal and make coloured people and Indians the "agents of their own subjugation".

An LP member of the PC, Mr Bill Ross, also told reporters that his party leadership would have to "settle" the mat-

ter of party colleague Mr Fred Backman who, Mr Ross said, remained in the council chamber despite a decision of the LP's caucus in the President's Council to withdraw.

Solidarity member Mr Ismail Omar said the group believed that no consensus had been reached between the parties in the PC on the question of the Group Areas Act and related legislation.

Mr Robin Carlisle, head of the PFP caucus in the PC, said in a statement on behalf of the group that no one should be fooled by the report's recommendations.

Group areas, he said, remained as firmly entrenched as ever, albeit in other disguises.

The group of 15 called for the immediate repeal of the "obnoxious and immoral" Act, as it was a major obstacle in the normalization of South African society.

● Reaction from business was muted. In expressing a preference for "more imaginative proposals", the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) welcomed the "numerous positive elements" contained in the report.

## dfight temple



WORDS ... Mr Fred Marshall shows words which burglars used in a fight.

To page 3

80  
[Handwritten initials]

# SCRAP LAND ACT

BLACK businessmen want the Government to scrap the Land and Group Areas Acts for greater involvement of blacks in agriculture and future economic development of South Africa.

The information officer of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Mr Gabriel Mokgoko,

said the scrapping of these acts would open scope for a conducive climate of the philosophy of the free enterprise system among the black communities.

He said: "It will also

# — NAAFCCG

create job opportunities and food production and economic development in the country.

For this purpose, he added, the chamber has called upon all regions to constitute agricultural committees so that agricultural development did not solely remain the responsibility of the

Government and parastatal organisations.

"The role of this committee is to offer or arrange for expert advice for black farmers, especially in the National States.

"The committee will work very closely with the various departments of agriculture and

farmers associations in various regions," he said.

He said: "The Land Act, and the Group Areas Act (1966) are an impediment to the realisation of these

ideals, and to that extent constitute a resounding negation of the free enterprise concept. "Unless these acts are

scrapped the country shall continue to see limited black involvement in a major sector of job creation. The Government has been accordingly requested to give blacks a stake in the ownership of land by scrapping those acts."

## Limited

Mr Mokgoko said a delegation of Nafcoc earlier met with Government officials for the scrapping of the acts and it was given an assurance

that the issue was being investigated by the President's Council.

He said poor agricultural performance in areas inhabited by blacks was largely the result of inadequate land and unsatisfactory tenure arrangements; lack of adequate credit facilities; insufficient infrastructure; poor marketing facilities and inadequate education and training on a formal non-formal basis.

The Chamber has prevailed upon the Government to provide these facilities so as to create more favourable image of agriculture and occupation or profession.



MR SAM Molsuenyane, chairman of Nafcoc.

*Nobody beats Ours*  
**WE'LL OWN RIBBON SPECIALS**

Cape Times 18/9/87 80

## Committee chairman foresees 'freer mix'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA was likely to see a "much freer mix" across the colour bar among the "upper-income strata" were the government to accept the proposals of the report on the Group Areas Act.

This is the view of Dr Andries Oosthuizen, chairman of the PC's constitutional committee, which has spent the past three years compiling the report.

However, Dr Oosthuizen said he personally believed the practical impact on poorer people in terms of segregation and integration was likely to be negligible: "The lower strata is likely to remain very much as it is."

Asked at a press conference why the PC recommended the need for protections to existing group areas, Dr Oosthuizen said there was a "strong feeling in the white community that they can become overwhelmed by people from other groups moving into their areas".

Sensitivities regarding mixed residential areas were greater among the lower economic strata because they were "not so mobile" and it was difficult for them to move out if they disapproved of their new neighbours.

It was possible that certain poorer areas might opt to go "open" but there tended to be greater friction among lower-income groups on issues like integration, he said.

Cape Times 18/9/87 80

## Beach apartheid

APPLICATION of beach apartheid should devolve to local-government level with the right of appeal to the administrator entrenched, says the PC report. It suggests that all public amenities provided by first-, second- or third-tier government bodies be open to all races and that beaches and seaside resorts be treated in the same way. However, the right of private owners of seaside resorts or beach areas to choose whom they wish to admit had to be recognized.

## The signatories

ONLY three political parties, one with reservations, have endorsed the PC report. All the NP representatives on the constitutional affairs committee signed the report, as did Mr T L Goudien (NPP) who added the proviso: "I reject the principle of group areas." PCP leader Mr Pieter Marais also signed, but the signatures of Mr Pieter Schoeman (PFP), Mr Jan Hoon (CP), Mr B P Cupido, Mr Willie Ross and Mr F E E Swartz (all LP), and Mr Ismail Omar (Solidarity) are all missing from the report.

## 'Open' farmland

AGRICULTURAL land in certain controlled rural areas should be declared "open" for occupation and ownership, recommends the report. Only the principle of the free-market mechanism should apply in these areas. The committee found there was a need

---

## MORE REPORTS ON GROUP AREAS, PAGE 10

---

for access to agriculture by Indian and coloured communities. But the recommendations do not apply to black people. The 1913 and 1936 Land Acts — which prevent blacks from owning land outside the homelands — fell outside the committee's scope.

## Property values

THERE are wide-ranging expectations that property values would be affected by scrapping of the Group Areas Act, the report notes. The argument has been made that existing legislation compartmentalizes the property market, with a possible oversupply in one section of the population and shortages in another. The report observes that this has led to distortion of the market and artificially high prices in conditions of housing shortages.

## Removals 'undesirable'

THE removal of settled people against their will is "undesirable", according to the report, because it is against the principle of fairness and justice in the siting of communities. The report supports in principle the practice of upgrading residential areas and amenities where backlogs exist.

## Black students

THE position of black students in university residences on so-called white campuses could be legalized if the recommendation of the report is accepted by the government. The committee has recommended that "decision-making with regard to residence on the campuses of tertiary educational institutions should vest in the controlling body of any such institution". — Political Staff

# PFP wants estate agents to fight Act

CAPE TOWN 11/10/87  
Own Correspondent

8D

JOHANNESBURG. — The PFP is intent on mobilizing estate agents and property owners to resist attempts by government to force them to uphold the Group Areas Act.

Members of the recently formed PFP committee on Group Areas met estate agents and property owners here yesterday and plan a public meeting on the issue in Johannesburg on Monday, October 12.

PFP MP Mr Tiaan van der Merwe said after the meeting that estate agents had found themselves in the front line of the Group Areas controversy.

Government was now less inclined to prosecute and evict people under the Act, but wanted to use landlords to apply it by threatening them with possible confiscation of their property.

"We want to try to maintain communication and liaison with people in the property business to resist rather than accept."

He said it was not good enough merely to know the law. Property agents and landlords also had to know how enthusiastic government was in its application of the law.

In spite of about 900 investigations by police into contraventions of the Act in 1985 and 1986, there had been no prosecutions in 1985, five in 1986 and four so far this year.

Mr. Terry 11/10/67

# Student campaign on Group Areas 80

THE National Student Federation (NSF) is to run a two-week campaign on seven university campuses for "the total scrapping of the notorious Group Areas Act".

According to Mr Lance Terry, president of the NSF, the Group Areas Act is "a relic of socialistic apartheid". Restrictions based on race were "abhorrent", he said.

Each of the NSF's seven campus affiliates will conduct this campaign on its respective campus by means of speakers, information tables and a variety of media, Mr Terry said in a press release.

"During the decades of its existence this Act has caused untold suffering to thousands of South Africans. The NSF notes that the government claims to have embarked upon a process of 'reform', yet clings to its policy of racially segregated residential areas," Mr Terry said.

# Student group in drive to scrap Group Areas

**Staff Reporter**

THE moderate National Student Federation is to launch a nationwide campaign calling for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

The federation's president, Mr Philip Powell, said in a statement that the federation was opposed to the Act "which violates the individual's right to choose and degrades his/her human dignity".

He said the Act had caused untold suffering to thousands of South Africans.

The federation had noted the Government's claims to have embarked on "reform" but there had been a renewed clampdown on people contravening the Act.

"The federation believes that to achieve a just and democratic South Africa there has to exist a genuine commitment to maximum individual liberty, inherent in which must exist

the right to private property and freedom of movement," Mr Powell said.

"Government restrictions on individuals are reprehensible; restrictions based on racial classification are abhorrent. It is essential that the Group Areas Act, a relic of socialistic apartheid, be abolished."

The campaign will be conducted by the seven organisations affiliated to the federation.

They are the Student Moderate Alliance at the University of the Witwatersrand, the Moderate Student Movement (University of Cape Town), the Student Action Front (University

of Natal, Maritzburg), the Durban Student Alliance (University of Natal, Durban), the Popular Student Alliance (University of Stellenbosch), the Moderate Student Organisation (Rhodes University), and the Kopsie Student Alliance (University of the Orange Free State.)

## Students to fight Group Areas Act

The National Student Federation (NSF) said today it is to launch a national campaign calling for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

A statement said each of its seven campus affiliates would conduct the campaign "by means of speakers, information tables and a variety of media.

"The NSF is in fundamental opposition to the Group Areas Act which violates the individual's right to choose and degrades his/her human dignity," the statement said.

(80) SML 30/9/87

# Black Sash demonstrator has close encounter with an egg

88  
15083  
7/28/66

## Post Reporter

A RAW egg spattered against the statue of Queen Victoria in front of the Public Library in Port Elizabeth this morning while a member of Black Sash stood there with a poster on which was written: "Group Areas hurt".

Two eggs were thrown. One hit the plinth of the statue. The other landed in Main Street.

The demonstrator holding the placard — she declined to be identified — said good-humouredly of the egg-throwing: "Christ was spat upon. I just prayed that I would not be spat upon as well."

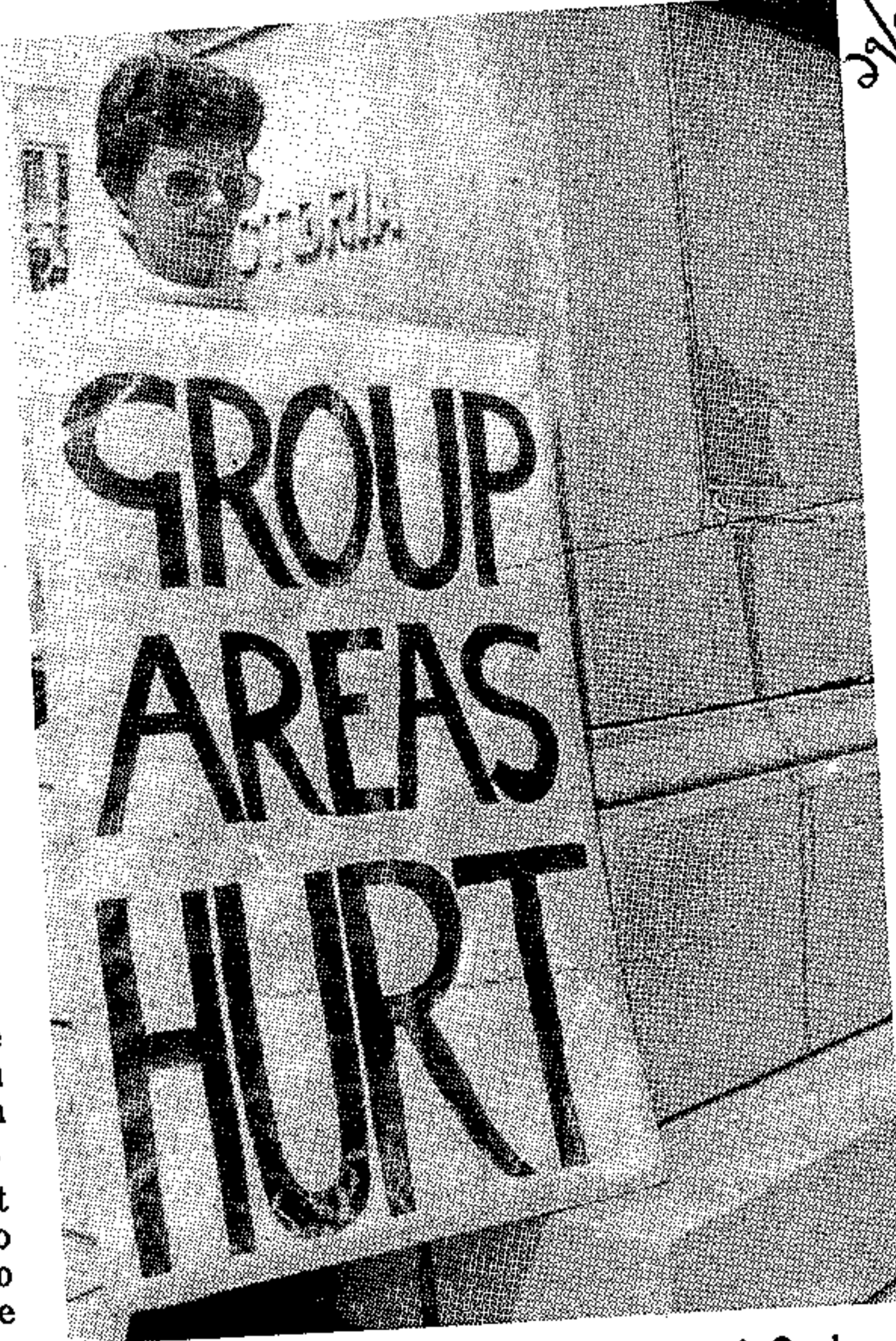
The PE chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Isabel Jones, said in a written statement at the statue: "Group Areas (the Group Areas Act) is an insult to humanity and an affront to human dignity.

"It is also a flagrant violation of the right to shelter. It is largely due to Group Areas that the housing crisis is so acute, with half a million 'black' homes needed while 'white' flats and houses stand empty and unsold.

"Group Areas hinders the natural movement of people and causes a dislocation in society. It is based on an outmoded concept of exclusivity unacceptable in the modern world.

"It causes untold hurt and suffering.

"The Government's failure to give a clear lead on the issue — it



This woman — a member of the Black Sash — came close to being hit by a raw egg at the statue of Queen Victoria. Picture by Elijah Jokazi

would seem it is about to resort to local options ratifiable by provincial administrators — spells a period of uncertainty, with endless local bun-fights complete with polls, protest meetings, petitions, local authority indecisions, prevarications, appeals to administrators and endless delays.

"It is obvious that the Government lacks the courage to abolish Group Areas.

"It is really the same old apartheid party in 'reformist' guise, the same segregationists who destroyed District Six and South End, who shifted millions of people according to the 'holy' law of separate areas."



# Hendrickse: scrap SA's Holy Cow

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — There will be greater investment and economic stability and increased job opportunities in South Africa should the Group Areas Act — apartheid's "Holy Cow" — be scrapped, the chairman of the Ministers Council of the House of Representatives, Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said last night.



## Increase in murders of over 60s

CAPE TOWN — The number of whites, over the age of 60, who have been murdered has increased marginally over the last three years, particularly in the Cape and the Transvaal.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday that 86 whites over the age of 60 were murdered in 1985, 99 in 1986 and 64 during the first seven months of this year.

This means that an average of more than seven whites over the age of 60 were murdered every month in 1985, eight every month in 1986 and slightly more than nine a month this year.

Mr Vlok, who was replying to a question by Mr Schalk Pienaar (CP, Potgietersrus), said 26 whites over the age of 60 had been murdered in the Cape this year, seven in Natal, 31 in the Transvaal and none in the Free State.

Last year, 35 were murdered in the Cape, 10 in Natal, seven in the Free State and 47 in the Transvaal. — DDC

The leader of the Labour Party was opening the 14th annual congress of the Association of Management Committees (Assomac) here.

South Africa's economic growth would reach new highs if the Act was scrapped, he said. There would be greater participation, motivation and opportunities for international investments.

He said the Labour Party wanted to make a positive and constructive contribution towards "the solutions for the constitutional and political checkmate which we are staring in the eye — even the outside world looks to us in great expectation".

On South Africa's international status, he said he was convinced South Africa would be accepted by its neighbouring states and the rest of the world once the Act was scrapped.

"It is not South Africa and its people that is the 'skunk' — it is the Group Areas Act."

It was clear that the management committee structure had merit, he said, in that it led to democratic representation on a local level.

"If the reform process has taken root at parliamentary level, provincial level, regional level, why should it not at municipal level?" he asked.

It followed then that not only the democratic composition but also the functions of municipalities should be brought in line with that of Regional Services' Councils, for by doing so, change could be standardised, he said.

REMS. AEB  
Ray Swain

Case 7.1.15 29/9/87 (80)

# Labour: Scrap 'Areas' for a stable economy

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — There will be greater investment and economic stability and increased job opportunities in South Africa should the Group Areas Act — apartheid's "holy cow" — be scrapped, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Part and chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, said last night.

Opening the 14th annual congress of the Association of Management Committees (ASSOMAC) here, he said economic growth in South Africa would undoubtedly reach new heights if the Act were scrapped. There would be greater participation for all and new motivation.

He was also convinced South Africa would be accepted by the rest of the world. He said South Africans should have the courage of their convictions of what was right and repealed the Act.

"It is not South Africa and its people that is the 'skunk' — it is the Group Areas Act."

I  
a  
I  
v  
n  
O  
C  
t  
C  
fa  
pi  
ul

*Cape Times 28/9/87*  
More CBDs open to all *do*

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The number of business areas which have been opened to all races has swelled to 51 since they first started being opened early last year, a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said.

He said 48 municipalities had applied for open business areas: 30 in the Cape, nine in the Transvaal and nine in Natal.

According to the department, even Pietersburg, in the heart of Conservative Party territory, now has two blocks of its CBD open.

# Mixed marriage flounders on Group Areas Act

AP 26/9/87

VANDEBBIJLPARK — A black woman who married a white man here a month ago has left home.

Miss Florida Khumalo, 29, and Mr Hannes Harmse, 37, an Iscor employee, were married in the Vanderbijlpark magistrate's court on August 28, to the great delight of crowds in the street outside.

It was Mrs Harmse's third marriage.

However, problems began surfacing shortly after the couple moved into their Iscor flat. Complaints first arose from other flat-dwellers.

Then a letter arrived for the couple stating they had to vacate their flat within 24 hours.

The letter was summarily withdrawn and Mr Harmse was asked to discuss his problems with Iscor's management at Vanderbijlpark. Later the couple were provisionally allowed to stay in the flat.

However Mrs Harmse, for whom her husband paid a R1000 "lobola", packed her suitcases and returned to Transkei last week.

Their attorney, Mr Chris Ballot, said there was nothing wrong with

their marriage as such.

The couple did not want to do anything in contravention of the Group Areas Act and were trying to seek a solution within the framework of the act, he said.

Iscor's public relations manager in Pretoria, Mr Piet du Plessis, confirmed that Mr and Mrs Harmse had originally been given notice to leave after complaints had been received.

However, this was withdrawn pending a reply by the authorities to Mr Harmse, he said. — Sapa

(80) FM 2/19/87

**Too little, too late**

Government plans to restructure residential apartheid revive the cliché about Nationalist reform — too little, and too late.

In Nat terms, the proposals imply big changes in current policy. But just as with other "major" reforms of the past few years,

they come too late and will not satisfy Left or Right.

Ironically, the report appears to differ only slightly from the unpublished version that was held over last year. The Nats' tricameral partners seemed set to back the first report, but times have changed — they've rejected this one.

But government is expected to accept the President's Council's main recommendation — the "local option" idea. President P W Botha almost immediately paved the way for its acceptance. In his early reaction, Botha effectively says that, while government stands by the principle that communities have the right to stay segregated, provision has to be made for "those who prefer a different lifestyle."

**Legislation**

This is the thrust of the proposals:

- Local options in opening residential areas;
- All non-residential land and property (except farm land, seen as a separate issue) available to everyone; and
- The scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act (although access to facilities would then be controlled at local level).

Even before Botha's comments, government sources indicated that these proposals were likely to be accepted, and that draft legislation could be before parliament early next year.

Details of how open areas will be decided on and regulated, and *who will be the deciding authority*, are not spelt out in the report. Government will have to address this soon.

The report argues against desegregating schools in areas that go open. Government may use a system similar to having English and Afrikaans schools, if enough black children live in an open area. Until then, the children will have to attend the nearest school for their race group, or go to private schools.

The recommendations and the government's initial response indicate a softening of the pre-election hard line. Earlier this year there was little doubt that Botha meant to retain statutory prohibition of mixed areas.

But the report and the response do not come near to addressing immediate and serious problems — such as "mixed" couples. Some of them are being harassed for living together in the "wrong" place. In grey areas like Hillbrow, thousands of residents have no protection against exploitation by landlords and persecution by the authorities.

It all points to a slow process that will come too late to meet the demands of a rapidly evolving SA.

## GROUP AREAS ACT

**Passing the buck back again**

The property industry has been thrown into disarray by the proposal of the President's Council (PC) that the application of the Group Areas Act (GAA) becomes essentially a function of local authorities.

The PC committee has suggested that the principle of "local option" — determined by referendum — be applied to suburbs which are already essentially multiracial and to those where the majority of ratepayers would prefer to live in a multiracial area.

Although the recommendations are not yet government policy, property owners and developers are speculating wildly as to the possible effects on the property market that such a move would have.

The biggest problem appears to be that local authorities might become highly politicised, and that permission for new developments or conversion of existing townships could be delayed through referendums or inter-party wrangling.

Neither Johannesburg management committee chairman Francois Oberholzer nor his Sandton counterpart Ricky Valente is terribly keen on the "local option" idea.

Says Valente: "I can't see much progress in this report as there are so many checks and balances as well as ifs and buts to get through before an open area can be declared. Moreover, it will always be subject to the minister's blessing."

The proposals also put at risk the provisions of the new township planning ordinances hard won by developers in the Transvaal and Cape, which make provision for quick and cost efficient zoning approvals.

And in the case of townships awaiting proclamation, who would be polled as to the desirability of multiracialism? How will developers conduct feasibility and viability research to take account of who might or might not want to live there?

Says JCI Properties' Raymond Hofmann: "While the local option might be the thin end of the wedge in getting the GAA scrapped in its entirety, there is a real problem in that many places suitable for multiracial development are located in local authorities which would be more likely to support separate areas."

It also appears as though the 1986 Draft Guide Plans, in particular that for the Witwatersrand, would also go out of the window. These plans laid down specific racial residential development areas as well as those for industrial and commercial use.

Nevertheless, there are some optimists.

CBD consultant Nigel Mandy says that although "local option" is not ideal, it is probably one way of achieving progress in legitimising those "grey" areas which al-

ready exist.

"In Johannesburg, according to our figures, between 50%-70% of CBD residents are not white, and, under pressure of the housing backlog and transport difficulties, one also has the problem of squatting. It is necessary to convert disused warehouses, old factories and other rundown buildings to eliminate this problem.

"Although such conversions are expensive, they are certainly less so than creating whole new townships. And I'm sure that if we were faced with similar accommodation problems for whites, the city east of the Carlton Centre would have become like New York's lower Manhattan — with a large residential component — years ago."

However, Rudi Erasmus, senior deputy director of planning in Johannesburg, says even the repeal of the GAA would have little direct effect on town planning: "We have never enforced the GAA and our planning ordinances have no racial connotation. For example, an area is zoned 'residential' and not 'residential for whites' — we only decide land use and not the user.

"We can't be sure what the regulations for any mixed suburb will be — at the moment there are separate ordinances for white and black areas.

"It's also difficult to say how urban design would be affected by mixed areas — it would depend on the socio-economic group of the end user. An upmarket area, mainly for whites, coloureds and Indians would be very different from a mixed low-cost area."

And what of the effect on the existing residential market? Estate agent Eskel Jawitz says: "The amendment of the Act will have a beneficial effect on the market overall as it will free market forces, but I'm fairly cautious. In some areas, where people feel threatened, it would have a negative effect.

"I'm all for open areas, but I think they should go further by allowing anybody to live in an area if none of the neighbours objected. This used to be the procedure with Chinese people who applied to the Department of Community Development for a permit. Officials would be sent to interview the neighbours."

Until there is some firm policy decision, it is difficult to gauge what the effects of "local option" will be. However, it is clear that the GAA remains as thorny a nettle as ever. ■

25/9/87

# Open areas to boost prices?

Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG** — Property prices could generally be expected to go up if residential areas were opened to all races on the basis of the "local option" recommended by the President's Council report on Group Areas, the South African Institute of Estate Agents president, Mr Bruce Wilson, said yesterday.

He warned it was speculative to say so, and pointed out that in the US desegregation had worked both ways, sometimes increasing and sometimes lowering prices.

Nevertheless in South Africa he expected upward price movement, particu-

larly in middle-and upper-income areas. Opening up areas would allow market forces to operate more freely.

"The problem is when groups stick together and say they won't have their area opened to all races."

He expected in a situation like that in Johannesburg's Mayfair-Homestead Park area, where some white residents were resisting integration while others were concerned about property values if they did not, people would have to look at all the factors before deciding their local option.

● The Johannesburg city council and its management committee had never dis-

cussed opening residential areas to all races, and would not do so unless forced to by the government, the chairman, Mr Francois "Obie" Oberholzer said yesterday.

The council had gone for the opening of the Central Business District, but in favouring mixed residence in this area he believed where all races owned property they should be able to live as well.

Asked why he did not see opening residential areas as an issue for the council when other councils such as Durban, Cape Town and Sandton had pressed government to open certain areas, Mr Oberholzer said they were "Prog"

councils and had acted on political considerations and not practical ones.

● An Actstop spokesman, Mr Cassim Saloojee, yesterday condemned moves by the Mayfair and Homestead Park ratepayers' and residents' associations spokesman, Mr Alan McCabe, to conduct a door-to-door poll of Homestead Park residents about keeping the area white.

He said only whites would be polled and residents could be intimidated.

He added that Mr McCabe should admit he did not have the support of residents: only 80 of 200 residents attended the meeting.

. . . in brief

Grey area on 'Group' <sup>CP & T 7/15 24/9/87</sup> 80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government does not know how many people are occupying property in contravention of the Group Areas Act, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said yesterday in reply to a question tabled in the Assembly by Mr Schalk Pienaar (CP Potgietersrus).



22/9/81 (90) SMC

# Group Areas high on agenda at TMA meeting

Pretoria Correspondent

The President's Council's recommendations on group areas could be expected to figure high up in discussions at the Transvaal Municipal Association's (TMA), annual congress next week.

The congress — with the theme "Own Affairs, Quo Vadis?" — will be held from September 30 to October 2 at Die Oog Resort near Naboomspruit.

The entire second day of the congress — to be attended by representatives of all white local authorities in the Transvaal — will be spent on discussion of the practical application of general and own affairs on local government level.

The Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works of the House of Assembly, Mr A A Venter, will speak on "the necessity of own affairs at the local level".

The Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, will speak on "local government in a general affairs context", and the Town Clerk of Atteridgeville, Mr Solly Rammala, on "the viewpoint of black local government".

Mr SES Ferreira, TMA president and mayor of Naboomspruit, said on Tuesday it was imperative to hear the viewpoints of all "for the sake of balance in the debate".

Privatisation of municipal services will be discussed on the last day of the congress.

# Group Areas: All things to all people

and the National Party members could go onto the platteland and tell rightwing whites that there was no change.

It was so confusing at times that PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert once said the government's sports policies were like a chameleon out of step with itself.

Nevertheless, in spite of the HNP split, partly because of sport, the sports policy did eventually change and racial controls were removed, although by the time it did South Africa had been expelled from most of world sport.

In a sense, therefore, the strategy worked for the National Party.

Why not try it again? The President's Council Committee for Constitutional Affairs certainly seems to think they can.

Reading between the lines of the President's Council report, it seems apparent that Nationalist members of

●From PAGE 1

the committee realise the Group Areas Act has to go eventually.

This is particularly because of the views of black people.

Yet "among the majority of whites, and also among the other population groups, it is feared that the abolition of group areas will lead to this phenomenon (of 'invasion and succession') occurring on a large scale and some residential areas being swamped, particularly now that section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, has been repealed," the committee says.

With this perception of the problem, the committee has recommended, New Republic Party-style, a system of local option in terms of which local residents can decide, possibly by referendum, whether they want to open up their areas to all races.

The possible procedures, structures

and methods of doing this are examined at some length, but these are largely technical details.

Even if the Group Areas Act was discriminatory, even if black people were unfairly relocated away from the cities, even if blacks are "highly emotional" about the law, "the process of proclaiming group areas is almost complete; therefore all that remains to be done is to consolidate the existing position."

The basic issue now, for the committee, is to devise a system for some residential areas to be open to all races.

Once whites get used to the idea and market forces in property operate effectively, this process will continue.

For the government, it will be all very convenient. It will sit on the fence, portraying an image of fairness as it arbitrates over the conflicting pressures, and it will be all things to all people.

W. Mail

(80)

18-24/9/87

Unveiled at last: The group areas report

# Grey areas whitewash

W/meal  
80  
18-24-19/87

TO BE all things to all people — that's the government's new strategy on the Group Areas Act, unfolded yesterday by the National Party-dominated President's Council.

In its long-delayed report on group areas, the constitutional committee of the President's Council said it believed the principles of the Group Areas Act should be retained. However, it recommended that local authorities and new township developers be given a choice of having open or racially exclusive residential areas. The pattern of "own" residential areas was "a reality" and formed part of "the basic pattern for the ordering of South African society", it said. But an element of flexibility of

**Right-wingers can be told: No changes. Critics abroad can be told: No segregation**

choice should be built into the system to allow open areas where local authorities accepted this, the committee said.

It also recommended the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act, which governs facilities such as parks and transport.

The Conservative, Labour and Progressive Federal Party members of the committee refused to sign the report. The office of the state president is-

sued a statement saying it would study the report after the parliamentary debate and make its general position known as soon as possible.

However, the government's all things to all people strategy is already evident.

By keeping the Group Areas Act in force in residential areas, Nationalist leaders, particularly President PW Botha, will be able to say to the party faithful and potential rightwing voters that the policy has not changed. Sep-

arate residential areas and "own" schools are still government policy.

In spite of "adaptations", Nationalist policy has not changed, the party leadership will be able to say.

But the call in the report for some open residential areas, the scrapping of the Group Areas Act in business and industrial zones and the ending of the Separate Amenities Act will enable the public relations people to tell diplomats, foreign visitors and the press that racial segregation is on the

way out.

In a sense, both will be right. This new government strategy is remarkably similar to the tactics adopted when it started changing its sports policies from strictly enforced segregation to open sport.

For years, Nationalist leaders, led by the then minister of sport, Dr Piet Koornhof, ducked and weaved as it dragged reluctant white voters away from the time when Dr Hendrik Verwoerd banned Maori rugby players and John Vorster barred the MCC's Basil D'Oliviera from playing here.

The public relations people could tell the world that South Africa was moving away from racism in sport,

Councils 'will have to fight'

# Govt must administer Group Areas — 'Obie'

80

SM  
23/9/87

By Shirley Woodgate,  
Municipal Reporter

Local authorities would have to fight to ensure that the Government retained full responsibility for administering the Group Areas Act instead of shunting it off on to town and city councils, said Johannesburg's management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer.

"As local government representatives, we will make representations before legislation is enacted," he said. But if efforts failed, the Johannesburg City Council would go along with the Government: "You cannot defy the law of the land," he added.

Although he opposed the President's Council recommendations on the local option for deciding the future of residential areas, he denied this would create tension between his six-man Independent Ratepayers' Association and his National Party colleagues in the 10-year-old ruling coalition.

## Technical difficulties

"I am not opposed to the principle of local choice but there are technical difficulties from a town planning point of view.

"The report suggests that blacks may own, occupy or trade from business stands anywhere — if local choice voted for the area to be white but the business stand was black it would mean that anything up to 200 blacks could live in the building in the heart of the white suburb," Mr Oberholzer said.

He pointed out that local authorities had no mandate from the voters to act on issues of this nature, and if local choice in Hillbrow voted the suburb white, there was no place to go for the 3 000 black families who were already there.

Despite rumblings from ratepayer bodies who seek to depoliticise councils, acceptance of the local option will inevitably drag political issues into all councils.

"It seems that major racially sensitive issues are being dumped in the lap of local authorities by the Government, which has refrained from acting all these years," said Mr Oberholzer.

*the Times 22/1/87*  
Independent  
fights shy <sup>(80)</sup>  
of 'Group' <sup>Sapa</sup>

JOHANNESBURG. — The Independent Movement does not want the candidate it has proposed for the Randburg municipal election to get involved in issues such as the Group Areas Act, Mr Wynand Malan said yesterday.

Mr Malan, a leader of the movement, was addressing a meeting in Randburg in support of Mr Reg Pheiffer, Independent candidate in today's by-election in Ward Seven, Randburg.

He said the Group Areas Act should be completely scrapped and not replaced by "any other law". It was "an illusion", he said, to believe the act protected people. — Sapa

## Controversial proposals for Assembly

# Date set for Group Areas report debate

80  
SMR  
21/9/87

### Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The President's Council's Group Areas report will be debated in the Assembly next week.

The Leader of the House, Mr F W de Klerk, has given notice of a motion providing for a debate to be held next Monday on the report and any resolutions that may be adopted by the President's Council.

So far there have been no moves to have debates in the other Houses of Parliament.

The council is expected to finish its debate on the report today.

Since the walkout of 15 opposition members last week virtually only Nationalist members have spoken.

After the report has been approved by the Nationalist majority on the council, it will be formally forwarded to President Botha.

The Government has already indicated that it is likely to accept the report's main proposals which provide for open residential areas alongside segregated areas.

But it will not be possible to pass legislation in the present session of Parliament which ends next month.

(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	—	—	—	—

**Strikes**

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) thus far 332 strikers have been reported to the Department of Manpower this year.

*Own Affairs:*

Aged persons: accommodation

- (a) State-owned homes . . . . . 0
- Subsidised homes . . . . . 24

93. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Welfare:

*Hansard*

homes and where they are situated, are as follows:

Carlisle Lodge	Fish Hoek
Nerina 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
Rogelim and Monte Rosa	Goodwood
The Ladies Christian Home	Cape Town
Salvation Army	Cape Town
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
Muizenberg Place	Muizenberg

- (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-

*Hansard*

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) Khayelitsha were out of order as at 30 June 1987?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) 2.
- (b), (c) and (d) Nil.

\*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

# block

## What the

## plan

## would do

ST By NORMAN WEST (80)  
Political Reporter

THE Group Areas Act — condemned, defended, and now dissected by a President's Council inquiry — is set for potentially significant changes if the Government accepts the council's main recommendations.

In very broad terms, the report creates the first opportunity for the establishment of legal "grey areas" if the local community decides that is what it wants.

Integration of public facilities will also be the choice of local communities, but State schools, even in "open" areas, will still have to be separate for each racial group.

A series of proposals is made about how people in an "open" area should be allowed to vote — including one proposal that could lead to mixed local authorities.

The Government, meanwhile, has given an indication in a statement from State President Botha's office this week that it was prepared to accept the recommendation of the report which would make possible mixed areas for those who preferred a different lifestyle.

The main aspects of the report in more detail are:

**SCHOOLS** The recommendations are not in favour of opening State schools which means that pupils living in future legalised "open" areas will have to travel to schools in other residential areas that cater for their race groups.

The report states nonracial private schools could be regarded as at least part of the solution for children living in a mixed area.

This is because education, in terms of the constitution, is an "own affair" with an "own affairs" Minister who exercises control over all schools, training colleges and technikons.

The report also says the privatisation of public schools can be explored, as well as the establishment of additional private schools.

Alternatively "group-bound" schools could be established for different racial groups in an "open" area.

**UNIVERSITIES** The position of blacks and other students of colour in university residences at so-called white university campuses could be legalised and vested in the controlling body of such educational institutions, says the report.

**SUBURBS** Existing group areas will remain as they are and, in fact, their status and group character protected.

However, any area could follow certain recommended procedures through management committees or ratepayers' associations to have their area declared "open" by the relevant local authority.

The local authority can take a final decision after having consulted the local community, but if there are objections the matter must be referred to the administrator of the province and his executive for arbitration.

The initiation for the change in status of a proclaimed township could be made by either the local authority concerned, a group of legal residents or owners or the management and local affairs committees concerned.

In essence, the report, therefore, recommends open urban residential areas existing alongside "separate" areas as well as some open rural areas.

**VOTES** The report did not make specific recommendations as regards the voting rights of people living in mixed areas, but suggested the option of granting all residents a local authority vote.

Among its alternatives for voting rights are:

- A joint voters' roll — without restriction on the choice of candidates — accommodating all inhabitants of an open area who qualified to vote.

- Joint voters' rolls — but candidates would have to belong to the same population group as the local authority, which could, to a certain extent, amount to a diminution of voting rights since certain voters may then vote but may not be elected.

- Allowing the local authority to decide between the first two options.

- A separate area committee in terms of which all inhabitants in an open area are placed on a voters' roll for the area concerned.

- Persons belonging to one population group who settle in a legal open residential area in the local authority area of another population group have no voting rights.

**APARTHEID** The report recommends the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act, which implies that all public amenities provided by the various government bodies should be opened to all population groups.

**FARMLAND** The opening of certain agricultural land for ownership and occupation by any race group, which implies that agricultural land in certain controlled rural areas should be declared open for occupation and ownership.

Only the principle of the free market mechanism should apply in these areas. The committee found there was a need for access to agriculture by Indian and coloured communities.

But the recommendations do not apply to black people. The 1913 and 1936 Land Acts — which prevent blacks from owning land outside the homelands — fell outside the committee's mandate.

**CBDs** Any building, land or premises used for industrial, trading, commercial and professional or religious purposes should be open to any race.

**BEACHES** Application for beach apartheid should devolve to local government level, with the right of appeal to the administrator entrenched.

All separate amenities provided by first, second or third-tier government bodies should be open to all races, and beaches and seaside resorts should be treated the same way.



# Act likely to remain on books

20/9/87 CIPress 80

By REVELATION NTOULA

THE controversial Group Areas Act – which determines where South Africans may or may not reside, according to their race – is most likely to remain intact, with the exception that the central government may devolve discretionary powers to property developers and local authorities under very stringent conditions.

The PW Botha-appointed Group Areas Act committee – whose task was to investigate the desirability of the Group Areas Act, Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, Slums Act, and the Community Development Act – has come out with the startling observation that one of the basic fears expressed by the average white person against the scrapping of the Group Areas Act was that of being swamped by blacks.

The committee has recommended that the Acts be amended to allow local authorities and new township developers a choice between open and racially exclusive residential areas.

According to the committee's recommendations, the status of one or more proclaimed townships could be altered by either the local authorities concerned, a group of legal residents or owners by means of a petition, or by the management of local affairs committees concerned.

Abolition of the Act, the committee found from interviews with whites in the lower and middle income groups, would have the effect of lowering the value of the houses in the affected areas.

The committee's recommendations, which are likely to be adopted by the government, came in the midst of a concerted effort by ultra-conservative white groups to fight tooth and nail against mixed residential areas.

The committee has suggested minor variations and concessions allowing for mixed living in certain "grey" areas.

But, says the report, the existing order of maintaining separate residential areas, should, as far as possible, be left undisturbed.

Regarding occupation of land or premises for industrial, trading, commercial, professional or religious purposes, the committee recommended that these be opened to occupation and ownership by any person of any population group.

● Meanwhile Sapa reports that demonstrators protesting against the Group Areas Act "invaded" the United States and United Kingdom Consulates in Durban yesterday morning.

A spokesman for the demonstrators, a member of the Durban Central Residents' Association, said they wanted to make known their antipathy to the contentious legislation.

# Act likely to remain on books

20/9/87 cifres 80

By REVELATION NTOULA

THE controversial Group Areas Act – which determines where South Africans may or may not reside, according to their race – is most likely to remain intact, with the exception that the central government may devolve discretionary powers to property developers and local authorities under very stringent conditions.

The PW Botha-appointed Group Areas Act committee – whose task was to investigate the desirability of the Group Areas Act, Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, Slums Act, and the Community Development Act – has come out with the startling observation that one of the basic fears expressed by the average white person against the scrapping of the Group Areas Act was that of being swamped by blacks.

The committee has recommended that the Acts be amended to allow local authorities and new township developers a choice between open and racially exclusive residential areas.

According to the committee's recommendations, the status of one or more proclaimed townships could be altered by either the local authorities concerned, a group of legal residents or owners by means of a petition, or by the management of local affairs committees concerned.

Abolition of the Act, the committee found from interviews with whites in the lower and middle income groups, would have the effect of lowering the value of the houses in the affected areas.

The committee's recommendations, which are likely to be adopted by the government, came in the midst of a concerted effort by ultra-conservative white groups to fight tooth and nail against mixed residential areas.

The committee has suggested minor variations and concessions allowing for mixed living in certain "grey" areas.

But, says the report, the existing order of maintaining separate residential areas, should, as far as possible, be left undisturbed.

Regarding occupation of land or premises for industrial, trading, commercial, professional or religious purposes, the committee recommended that these be opened to occupation and ownership by any person of any population group.

● Meanwhile Sapa reports that demonstrators protesting against the Group Areas Act "invaded" the United States and United Kingdom Consulates in Durban yesterday morning.

A spokesman for the demonstrators, a member of the Durban Central Residents' Association, said they wanted to make known their antipathy to the contentious legislation.

Labour Party to force white elections if Group Act remains

*W/L Areas 19/9/82*

80

# Crisis for Govt

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE  
Political Staff

A MAJOR constitutional crisis faces the Government as a result of its dogged adherence to the principle of racial separation.

The Group Areas report now before the President's Council and the Government's initial reaction to the recommendations have sparked off a move in Parliament to block the Government's plan to postpone the 1989 white elections.

Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse has indicated that his party would refuse to support the constitutional amendment needed to postpone the scheduled white elections to 1992 as planned by the Government — unless the Government agreed to repeal the Group Areas Act.

## Government fears

Such a move by the majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives could force the Government to hold elections in 1989 — a situation which would embarrass the National Party because of its fears of the Conservative Party's increasing strength.

Mr Hendrickse said in an interview: "If the State President is not prepared to reject the President's Council's report it certainly does not meet our condition for postponement of elections in the white House.

"We will then go ahead with the scheduled parliamentary elections in 1989."

In terms of the constitution, elections for all three Houses of Parliament must be held in 1989 unless all three Houses agree to a constitutional change to prolong the life of Parliament.

No such amendment will be possible without the support of Mr Hendrickse's majority Labour Party in the House of

Representatives

Mr Hendrickse said the Group Areas report now before the President's Council had not dealt with "fundamentals" such as the right of the individual to choose where he wanted to live or where he wanted his children to attend school.

"The experience at the moment, for example, is that most people already spend most of their time in integrated areas where they shop, work and play," Mr Hendrickse said.

Progressive Federal Party MPs in the Peninsula have meanwhile called on the Government to declare the whole of Cape Town an "open area" writes Political Correspondent Tos Wentzel.

The call was made by Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, Mr Ken Andrew (Gardens), Mr Roger Hulley (Constantia), Mr Tian van der Merwe (Green Point, Mr Jan van Gend (Groote Schuur) and Mr Jasper Walsh (Pinelands).

They said the Act had done irreparable harm to the social and economic fabric of Cape Town. It had caused enormous suffering, perpetrated widespread injustice and bedevilled race relations.

"We believe the Act should be repealed in toto. The Government appears to lack the political courage or will to do this.

"While we do not believe that the best solution can be achieved by a piecemeal approach to the removal of restrictions imposed by the Act we nevertheless call on the Government to declare the whole of Cape Town an "open" area as a matter of urgency.

"We commit ourselves to campaign in each of our own constituencies for the immediate removal of all the provisions of the Act in Cape Town and elsewhere.

## 'Pressure too great' for Govt

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Proposed changes to the Group Areas Act are proof that the South African Government cannot resist indefinitely the pressure of events at home.

Responding to this week's release of the President's Council report, the Independent newspaper said in an editorial yesterday that apartheid was breaking down because many of its laws, including those on influx control and homeland development, are unworkable.

Free markets, the editorial said, are colour-blind. "Among the realities they have to recognise is that the worth of an individual or his money cannot be judged according to the colour of his skin.

"That is why the South African Government is so opposed to the free market. The system of apartheid amounts to a racial cartel."

# The fear remains for 'mixed couples'

by ROBERT HOUWING, Weekend Argus Reporter

A RAY of light at the end of the tunnel ... but no cause to crack open the champagne yet.

That, in a nutshell, was the attitude of "mixed" couples approached by Weekend Argus for their reaction to the recommendations of the President's Council regarding the Group Areas Act.

The question of which territories will be incorporated into the proposed "open urban residential areas" plan is causing some anxiety and there is doubt whether the Government will approve all proposals.

A number of residents of current "grey areas" appear uncertain over what the recommendations actually mean for them, but all agree that they dread further upheaval and simply want to be left in peace.

Woodstock residents Mr Fred Kleinpen-



Picture: DION TROMP, Weekend Argus.

## Mr Fred Kleinpenning and his wife Marinda outside their home in Woodstock.

ning and his coloured wife Marinda, both in their 40s, want nothing more than to have a long-time cloud of uncertainty removed, although they have never faced severe harassment.

The couple were married almost two years ago, but have lived together for 15 years — nine at their address in Dublin Street.

"We are not paying too much attention to the proposals — all we want is to have this thing resolved once and for all," said Mr Kleinpenning, an appliance mechanic

who was born in Woodstock.

"We are happy where we live and, if they tell us we cannot live together, we will be forced to leave the country.

"The only apartheid in the Bible is the distinction between good and bad, and that's the only apartheid I believe in."

Mrs Kleinpenning said: "They must just leave us alone — there is a lovely community spirit here.

"I wouldn't want the whites to have to get out, or myself."

The couple said the threat of conviction under the Group Areas Act was always on their minds.

"I had the same fear of a knock on the door for 13 years before they got rid of the Immorality Act," Mrs Kleinpenning said.

Part-time taxi driver Mr. Stephen Braude, 40, who is white, and coloured companion Rose Gelderbloem, 42, have been based at Earl Street, Woodstock, for 15 months.

Since they moved to Woodstock they have had occasional visits from police.

According to Ms Gelderbloem, a dressmaker, the police have never been rude but once told them they should "make a plan" because a complaint had been received from a nearby resident.

"He is an old man and I have no grudge against him," Ms Gelderbloem said.

"Our immediate neighbours are white and we all get along fine. We never have noisy parties or cause a disturbance.

"I would be the happiest person in the world if they made our area an open one — I would thank God for it.

"Until that day, however, the fear will stay."

## Report may pave way for open areas

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE  
Political Staff

THE green light for making Cape Town's District Six an "open" residential area for all races may be provided by the President's Council's group areas report, but doubts have been expressed whether this would come about.

If it happens the way is expected to be clear for the implementation of a R50-million redevelopment plan initiated by BP Southern Africa.

The offer, initiated last year, has been reaffirmed by BP.

The chairman of the President's Council constitutional committee, Dr Dries Oosthuizen, said areas such as District Six could be included in recommendations for the creation of

"open" areas in and around city centres.

One of the recommendations is that local authorities should, "where necessary", create open residential areas in or near central business districts.

The report said a pattern had developed where groups other than whites were inconvenienced regarding commuting times, distances and costs.

When BP Southern Africa made its offer it said it would be willing to help, in collaboration with other institutions and business organisations, finance the rebuilding of District Six as an integrated residential area.

This could open the way for other areas to open.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party MP for Green Point whose constit-

uency includes District Six, said that if the recommendations were accepted without change it was possible, at least in theory, that an area such as District Six could be declared an "open" area.

However, if a single inhabitant of such an area lodged an objection to such a decision by a local authority, then the matter would go on appeal to the Administrator.

The Administrator would then be compelled to consider the views of the "own affairs" Minister responsible for the area, Mr Van der Merwe said.

"The responsibility would in 99 percent of cases still rest with the Government to confirm or overturn the decision of a local authority," he said.

W/E ARGUS  
19/9/87

80

By **PATRICK CULL**  
Political Correspondent

*This means that the position will in some measure revert to what it was before the introduction of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.*

THIS observation in the President's Council Report on the Group Areas Act and related legislation must rank among the most cynical in recent years.

Quite simply, what it means is that after 34 years of a law, which the report acknowledges was introduced as a means to "side-step" court decisions, there is to be a general reversion to status quo as it was in 1953.

One presumes the Government believes that with this stroke of the pen, it will also wipe out the heartache of black children having to gaze at their white counterparts on swings and roundabouts, in parks and on beaches.

And that it believes, too, that the same pen will wipe out the memory of those tortured explanations from parents to children as to why they could not play on those swings or swim in that water.

That is not the only awfully cynical conclusion.

Prior to the introduction of the Group Areas Act, thriving integrated communities existed in places such as South End, Port Elizabeth, North End in East London and Cape Town's District Six.

With the advent of the Act, these suburbs were ripped apart.

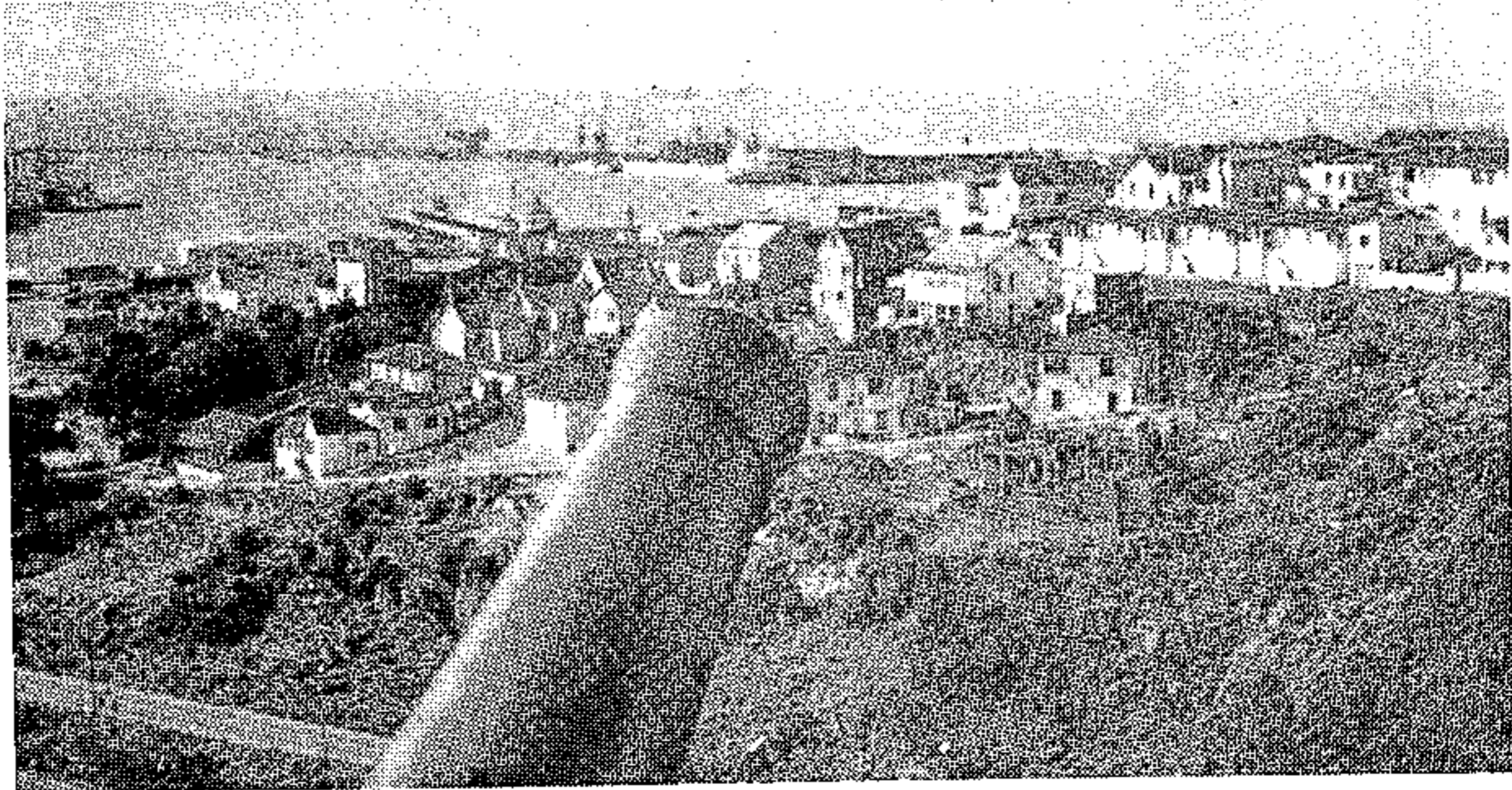
A secret Broederbond document drawn up by D S van der Merwe and G de Vos Hugo together with the Attorney-General of Natal and the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg was circulated in the early months of 1950 give an indication of the thinking behind the Act:

Describing the mixed suburbs as "penetrated areas", the report said:

"... there should be total territorial segregation on a small scale, particularly in the urban areas, so as to solve the urgent problem of penetration.

"This means that the penetrated areas should be cleaned up by uprooting

# Group Areas: back to square one — or is it really?



South End — as it once was — under the brooding cannon of Fort Frederick.

non-Europeans' ownership and occupation on to various non-European Group Areas."

The Group Areas Act was placed on the Statute Book in 1950.

Some 37 years later, 1 291 group areas had been proclaimed, 573 for whites, 475 for coloureds and 243 for Indians.

Up to August, 1984, the latest date for which figures are available, a total of 126 176 families had been resettled and 6 414 families had still to be moved.

Of the families moved 83 691 were coloured 40 067 were Indian and only 2 418 white — the dictates of the Broederbond had been carried out.

And the statistics do not tell the story of the human suffering.

Now, 37 years after people were uprooted from areas such as South End and North End, the President's Council Report states so ironically:

"Local authorities should, where necessary, give particular attention to creating areas for joint occupation, i.e. open residential areas, in or near cent-

ral business districts and/or creating residential areas for the respective population groups near the central business districts of cities."

The report does at least recognise the bitterness felt by the coloured and Indian people who were dispossessed of their homes as a result of the Act — but it also trots out the Government line so beloved of State President Mr P W. Botha that the Act promoted the property rights of the different groups and promoted home ownership and the establishment of a middle class.

The gap between the perception of the Government and that of coloured and Indian people, referred to by Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has narrowed in this respect.

There is another irony is the education options outlined in the report as far as the open areas are concerned.

The major options involve the highly pejorative system of "busing" of children from open areas to group-bound schools or util-

ising private schools — added to this is the possibility of privatising public schools.

In other words, the report hypocritically advocates school integration — as long as it does not take place within the vote-losing ambit of the white Government schools!

In fact the Pontius Pilate approach goes deeper.

Not only does the report advocate the Government washing its hands of the school situation but suggests that it should do the same when it comes to separate amenities.

Privatisation of amenities is given a substantial boost in the report, which means it is the entrepreneur who will decide whether the amenity should be open on a non-racial basis.

And it is the developer who will decide on whether a new area is to be open or not.

Government by default — but it remains far from redressing the wrongs and making reparation for the losses outlined in that Broederbond document in 1950.

# Hendrickse lashes at Group Areas plan <sup>(80)</sup>

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN <sup>WPS 19/9/89</sup>

THE recommendations on the Group Areas Act were nothing but an attempt by the Government to escape the responsibility of their racist attitudes, the Labour Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said last night.

le  
y  
of  
r-  
e  
n  
He described the President's Council recommendations released in Parliament this week as "purely cosmetic and nothing more than window dressing".

They had fallen far short of the LP's expectations and failed to remove the fundamental Act itself, he said.

The LP would discuss future participation in the tri-cameral Parliament at their annual congress in December, he said.

LP participants on the President's Council and the party caucus rejected the recommendations outright, he said. "We do not support anything but the full scrapping of the Group Areas Act."

He hoped that "those progressive thinking town and city councils will open all areas".

Regarding the recommendation on the Separate Amenities Act — which advocates repealing the Act and referring decisions to local authorities — Mr Hendrickse said the move was merely shifting the onus onto local authorities.

"Somebody still has to make decisions, there is no question of opening facilities for free usage."

Reiterating his stand against the Act, he said "without a doubt I will swim again when the weather is good. And I will swim wherever I like".

The PFP, the Conservative Party, Solidarity and the LP did not sign the report and both the LP and the PFP walked out of the President's Council at the start of the debate on the report on Thursday.

APC Times 19/9/87 (80)

Parliament

Political Staff

THE President's Council report on the Group Areas Act had missed the opportunity of giving a lead on the opening of government schools, Mr Ken Andrew, the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, said yesterday.

Mr Andrew, who is one of the PFP spokesmen on education, said the report outlined various alternatives in respect of children living in an open area, but it was flawed.

"It does not address the problem of thousands of children who do not live in 'open areas' whose parents wish to send them to attend open schools.

"Even with the proposed open areas, the report lists a number of choices available to the state, but provides no real freedom of choice in schooling for parents.

"The emphasis is essentially on letting the government decide what is good for everyone rather than letting parents decide for themselves.

"The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, has shown himself to be verkramp and inflexible on education matters.

"He has given no indication of willingness to relax the racial segregationist attitudes of the National Party towards schools.

## PC report 'missed' lead on schools

"It is vital for the future of South Africa that schoolchildren of all races and backgrounds get to know each other in the classrooms and playgrounds of our schools.

"They are going to have to learn to live, work and govern together.

"Unfortunately, the President's Council report fails to give a bold lead.

"It ducks this critical issue and places the ball back into the government's court.

"One can only hope that, in sharp contrast to past performance, the government will open our schools and provide proper freedom of choice for parents," Mr Andrew said.



# Call to <sup>80</sup>

CMT Tuit 19/9/87

# make Cape

# Town an

# open area

By BARRY STREEK

**THE whole of Cape Town should be declared an open area as a matter of urgency, six Peninsula Progressive Federal Party MPs said yesterday.**

The six also committed themselves to campaign in each of their constituencies for the immediate removal of all the provisions of the Group Areas Act in Cape Town and elsewhere.

The MPs who signed the statement are Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point and leader of the PFP; Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Green Point; Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens; Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia; Mr Jan van Gend, MP for Groote Schuur, and Mr Jasper Walsh, MP for Pine-lands.

Meanwhile, in Parliament yesterday, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the police had recently visited 16 homes in the Woodstock area in

connection with possible offences in terms of the Group Areas Act, 10 of them before August 25.

These visits had been made as a result of complaints received by the police.

Mr Vlok, replying to a question tabled by Mr Van der Merwe, said the police had also made similar visits to residences in Vredehoek, Tamboers Kloof, Gardens, Roggebaai, Sea Point, Rugby and Milnerton.

## Courage

In their statement, the PFP MPs said: "The Group Areas Act has done irreparable harm to the social and economic fabric of Cape Town.

"It has caused enormous suffering, perpetrated widespread injustice and bedevilled race relations.

"We believe that the Group Areas Act should be repealed in toto.

"The government appears to lack the political courage or will to do this.

"We believe that the sooner

Cape Town can have open residential areas, open schools and non-racial local government, the better it will be for all its citizens," the MPs said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday said 195 "non-whites" had applied this year in the Cape, Free State and Natal for permits, in terms of the Group Areas Act.

A further 756 had applied in the Transvaal between October 1 last year and August 27 this year.

Mr Heunis, replying to a question by Mr Schalk Pienaar, said 130 of these applicants had contended that there was no alternative housing for them.

Asked in how many cases his department had made alternative accommodation or had caused alternative housing to be made available to those concerned, Mr Heunis replied: "Neither this department nor the provincial administrations are in a position to provide alternative housing or to cause such housing to be made available to the persons concerned."

78/6/81  
SOL

Thousands of old-age pensioners who put their life's savings into property in Hillbrow were being duped by the Government if it planned to implement the President's Council recommendations on local option, said Mr Simon Chilchik, chairman of the local ratepayers' association.

"These people were forced to put their life's savings into buying their flats when the Sectional Title Act was implemented in 1978 — with the Government assurance at that time that the Group Areas Act was non-negotiable.

"Many of the elderly residents have been conditioned to apartheid for the past 40 years. If they do not wish to remain in the area once it is opened to all races, will the Government offer them compensation?" he asked.

He accused the Government of duping Hillbrow voters by withholding the bombshell until after the May election.

"Voters opted for the National Party because of the protection it offered under the Group Areas Act. Mr Piet Badenhorst, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, even went on record saying that landlords who transgressed the Act would be prosecuted.

"The Government is abrogating its powers to the city council because it lacks the guts to take action, but the only

**SHIRLEY WOODGATE and MARTIN CHALLENOR**

answer to the Group Areas Act is its immediate repeal," Mr Chilchik said.

Two white flatowners living in Nugget Street spoke to The Saturday Star about their experiences because they felt their position was being overlooked in the ongoing debate about illegal Group Area residents. They asked not to be identified because they feared victimisation.

**'PRISONERS IN OUR HOMES'**

"There are a handful of whites left in most blocks that black people have moved into. Look, you get good and bad in every community, but we are in a difficult position. We are prisoners in our own homes," one woman said.

"We mostly bought our flats a few years ago when these buildings were sold off. But now we sit with them.

"We cannot sell our flats to whites simply because no whites would buy here now ... We cannot sell to black people because it is against the law.

"What we want is for the uncertainty to be ended. Either the Government must let black people move in legally or move them out.

"If the Government lets black people in legally we could sell to black people at a good price. At the same time a new class of home owner could move into these buildings."

The two women said that from discussions they had had with people in similar positions, almost all rejected the hardline approach of forcing the illegal tenants out by force. "We do not want the bloodshed that could flow to be on our conscience," one woman said.

"Man, the uncertainty just has to go."

One of the women has written extensively to senior Government officials about the issue.

**REPETITIVE REPLIES**

Replying to her in September 1985, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning said: "As this department is not responsible for the provision of housing the matter has been taken up with the Cabinet Ministers concerned who are taking the necessary steps to alleviate the housing shortage for coloureds and Indians."

In October 1985, Mr Badenhorst said in a follow-up letter that he was "confident that the steps being taken will have the result that members of other race groups who illegally occupy accommodation in Johannesburg's white suburbs will be provided with alternative accommodation in their own areas and that the problem will in this way be solved."

In July 1986, he wrote: "The Government is aware that difficulties are being experienced by the South African Police to act successfully against perpetrators ... The problem seems to be a lack of alternative accommodation."

Today there are just five white families left in this woman's building.

Waiting in the wings for changes in the law, are property speculators' owning hundreds of flats. Now they are making a fortune by demanding exorbitant rents from black people driven from their townships by a lack of accommodation and drawn by a closeness to their jobs.

If the laws are changed, the speculators, not all of them white and not all of the whites South African, would make another fortune selling the flats off to the urban black middle class.

**Dupped by Govt bombshme**  
Thousands of Hillbrow flatowners caught in a Group Areas prison

# Hendrickse may force election

80  
SMC  
19/9/87

## Govt facing crisis

● From Page 1

Saturday Star, says his party will refuse to support the constitutional amendment unless the Government agrees to repeal the Group Areas Act.

No such amendment will be possible without the support of Mr Hendrickse's Labour Party, the majority party in the House of Representatives, according to Stellenbosch law expert, Professor Gerhard Erasmus. In that case the Government could be forced to hold elections in 1988.

This would embarrass the National Party. It wants the elections postponed because it fears that the Conservative Party is increasing in strength.

Mr Hendrickse said told The Saturday Star: "If the State President is not prepared to reject the President's Council's report, it certainly does not meet our condition for postponement of elections in the white House. We will then go ahead with the scheduled parliamentary elections in 1989."

President Botha, in his initial reaction to the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act and related laws, made it clear the Government still stood by the principle of Group Areas.

The Labour Party is also due to reconsider its participation in the tricameral system early next year. This is on the agenda for the party's annual congress to be held in Pretoria in January.

National Party politicians foresee serious problems if they have to fight a general election for the House of Assembly in 1989.

Analysis of the results of the May election indicated the tide of support for the Conservative Party was strong and could only be counteracted by a really impressive Government performance that could draw support for the NP and hold the party together.

But the Government needs more time if it is to make adequate progress with its reform plans before going back to the electorate.

**FRANS ESTERHUYSE and BRUCE CAMERON**

A major constitutional crisis faces the Government as a result of its dogged adherence to the Group Areas Act.

Now there is every likelihood of it being forced to hold white elections in 1989 after all, instead of postponing them until 1992.

In addition, the National Party is standing virtually alone with the current hottest political potato, the National Council Bill, with only qualified support from two individuals.

Opposition is growing on both the Left and Right to the Bill with indications that it may not come out of the Parliamentary Constitutional Committee in time for it to be approved before Parliament goes into recess early next month.

The spark for setting off a move in Parliament to block the Government's plan to postpone the elections has been provided by the Group Areas report now before the President's Council and by the Government's initial reaction to the recommendations.

### Special amendment

In order to be able to postpone the elections, the Government needs to have passed by all three Houses a special amendment to the Constitution.

In terms of the Constitution, elections for all three Houses of Parliament must be held in 1989 unless all three Houses agree to a constitutional change to prolong the life of tricameral Parliament.

However the Labour Party's leader Mr Allan Hendrickse, in an interview with The

● TO PAGE 2.

### Restrictions

In terms of the State of Emergency Regulations, news, comment and pictures in this issue may be restricted.

66 I can never point upwards course. But I know meal. 99



TOMORROW  
Beginning at 10  
Soccer: Addis  
Rolf: Vincent  
12.05pm  
Karate: SAJK  
Boxing: At Kag  
Chess: Episode  
Soccer: Arcadi  
Boxing: SA A  
2pm  
Motor Racing  
3.15pm  
Circle of Spd  
Rugby: Highl  
Team Iron  
Jhanswana  
Hockey: Allie

# Hendrickse may force election

80  
SMA  
19/9/87



**FRANS ESTERHUYSE  
and BRUCE CAMERON**

**A major constitutional crisis faces the Government as a result of its dogged adherence to the Group Areas Act.**

Now there is every likelihood of it being forced to hold white elections in 1989 after all, instead of postponing them until 1992.

In addition, the National Party is standing virtually alone with the current hottest political potato, the National Council Bill, with only qualified support from two individuals.

Opposition is growing on both the Left and Right to the Bill with indications that it may not come out of the Parliamentary Constitutional Committee in time for it to be approved before Parliament goes into recess early next month.

The spark for setting off a move in Parliament to block the Government's plan to postpone the elections has been provided by the Group Areas report now before the President's Council and by the Government's initial reaction to the recommendations.

### Special amendment

In order to be able to postpone the elections, the Government needs to have passed by all three Houses a special amendment to the Constitution.

In terms of the Constitution, elections for all three Houses of Parliament must be held in 1989 unless all three Houses agree to a constitutional change to prolong the life of tricameral Parliament.

However the Labour Party's leader Mr Allan Hendrickse, in an interview with The  
**© TO PAGE 2.**

### Restrictions

In terms of the State of Emergency Regulations, news, comment and pictures in this issue may be restricted.

66 I can never point upwards course. But I k meal. 99



PASSENGERS...

Parliament

Political Staff

THE President's Council report on the Group Areas Act had missed the opportunity of giving a lead on the opening of government schools, Mr Ken Andrew, the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, said yesterday.

Mr Andrew, who is one of the PFP spokesmen on education, said the report outlined various alternatives in respect of children living in an open area, but it was flawed.

"It does not address the problem of thousands of children who do not live in 'open areas' whose parents wish to send them to attend open schools.

"Even with the proposed open areas, the report lists a number of choices available to the state, but provides no real freedom of choice in schooling for parents.

"The emphasis is essentially on letting the government decide what is good for everyone rather than letting parents decide for themselves.

"The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, has shown himself to be verkrampt and inflexible on education matters.

"He has given no indication of willingness to relax the racial segregationist attitudes of the National Party towards schools.

# PC report 'missed' lead on schools

"It is vital for the future of South Africa that schoolchildren of all races and backgrounds get to know each other in the classrooms and playgrounds of our schools.

"They are going to have to learn to live, work and govern together.

"Unfortunately, the President's Council report fails to give a bold lead.

"It ducks this critical issue and places the ball back into the government's court.

"One can only hope that, in sharp contrast to past performance, the government will open our schools and provide proper freedom of choice for parents," Mr Andrew said.

# PC opposition parties face removal 'like furniture'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE simmering row over the President's Council's Group Areas Act Report could provide fresh impetus to moves to eliminate members of opposition parties from the advisory body.

The PC is currently considering an option to replace members representing opposition parties in the three Houses of Parliament with African appointees.

"The way the National Party

garded as part of the furniture — dispensable," PFP PC member Mr Pieter Schoeman said yesterday.

Mr Schoeman is one of a group of 15 rebel PC members who walked out of debate of the Group Areas report on Thursday and plan to bring out their own unofficial "minority report" on the subject.

Mr Schoeman said yesterday that there was a "strong school of thought" among Nationalists on

that this sentiment was likely to be strengthened by the "tangible and cohesive" opposition protest to NP dominance of the PC this week.

"I would not be surprised if we were flushed out. We have made a nuisance of ourselves and they (the NP) hate it — they hate being opposed.

"The Nats simply don't like being shown up," he said.

The multi-party rebel group of PC members will meet on Tues-

# GROUP AREAS ADS SLAMMED

THE Government has been slammed for using "hundreds of thousands of Rands" of taxpayers money in full-range newspapers advertisements to propagate National Party policy on the Group Areas Act.

The Bureau for Information placed the advertisements in all major newspapers on Sunday and yesterday.

Explaining that the Government's stand was that individual commu-

nities would have the choice whether to open their areas or keep them racially exclusive.

"It is completely unacceptable, morally and otherwise to use State funds for party-political purposes", Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on Group Areas said yesterday.

"It must be particularly offensive to the victims of the Group

## SOWETAN Correspondent

Areas Act that they as taxpayers are contributing to the cost of these advertisements.

"It must have cost hundreds of thousands of Rands to place them in so many newspapers.

"I found it particularly offensive that the advertisement says somewhere, 'The choice is yours'".

"This is a lie. The choice is in the first instance the State

President's. If 99 percent of the people in an area want to open it up and only one percent want it closed, he can decide.

"And in most cases it won't be opened because he has a hang-up about this Act.

"This is PW's policy not even the National Party's policy. The content of this ad won't even satisfy the National Party caucus.

"It is an open secret that there is grave unhappiness in the caucus about the



PRESIDENT Botha... 'his choice'.

Government's response to the Group Areas Act."

80

# GROUP AREA REFORMS

No individual can feel indifferent about the Group Areas Act. It always arouses strong reaction

— either for or against.

This law has certainly had some of the most far-reaching implications for our society.

People who blindly call for either the retention or the total

abolition of this law fail to take the realities of South African society into account.

The Group Areas Act is still in force, but the Government has laid down a number of guidelines according to which it could be amended.

The most basic principle is one of "Live and let live".

# LIVE.

# LET LIVE.

■ Should you and your neighbours feel that you prefer to keep your own area as it is, you have a right to do so. And this right will be protected. However, people should also be

■ Should you and your neighbours decide to have an open community, you'll be entitled to submit such a request via the channels which will be created for that

allowed to have their areas declared open, should they so wish.

- Orderly communities will be maintained. Illegal encroachment will be counteracted.
- The new law will protect the rights of those groups who do not wish their communities to be opened.
- Own schools will be guaranteed to any community who so desires. This remains a matter of national priority.
- Self-respect implies respect for the needs of others. If others wish to live in open areas, let them do so.

purpose.

- The new law will provide the means whereby communities can request that their areas be opened in an orderly, systematic and legal manner, if they so wish.
- Residents of open areas will be able to lead a full community life in an orderly fashion, for example the creation of private schools.
- The existing stipulations of the act must be adhered to until such time as these have been amended.
- The crux of the matter is basic self-respect and respect for the needs of others. The need for greater living space for all is most important. The proposed legislation will squarely address this issue.

It is all a question of good neighbourliness. But this implies self-respect, mutual respect and the acknowledgement of each other's rights.

# THE CHOICE WILL BE YOURS.

*Good Neighbourliness.*



# GROUP AREAS

80

No individual can feel indifferent about the Group Areas Act. It always arouses strong reaction — either for or against.

This law has certainly had some of the most far-reaching implications for our society.

People who blindly call for either the retention or the total

abolition of this law fail to take the realities of South African society into account.

The Group Areas Act is still in force, but the Government has laid down a number of guidelines according to which it could be amended.

The most basic principle is one of "Live and let live".

## LIVE.

- Should you and your neighbours feel that you prefer to keep your own area as it is, you have a right to do so. And this right will be protected. However, people should also be allowed to have their areas declared open, should they so wish.
- Orderly communities will be maintained. Illegal encroachment will be counteracted.
- The new law will protect the rights of those groups who do not wish their communities to be opened.
- Own schools will be guaranteed to any community who so desires. This remains a matter of national priority.
- Self-respect implies respect for the needs of others. If others wish to live in open areas, let them do so.

## LET LIVE.

- Should you and your neighbours decide to have an open community, you'll be entitled to submit such a request via the channels which will be created for that purpose.
- The new law will provide the means whereby communities can request that their areas be opened in an orderly, systematic and legal manner, if they so wish.
- Residents of open areas will be able to lead a full community life in an orderly fashion, for example the creation of private schools.
- The existing stipulations of the act must be adhered to until such time as these have been amended.
- The crux of the matter is basic self-respect and respect for the needs of others. The need for greater living space for all is most important. The proposed legislation will squarely address this issue.

It is all a question of good neighbourliness. But this implies self-respect, mutual respect and the acknowledgement of each other's rights.

## **THE CHOICE WILL BE YOURS.**

*Good Neighbourliness.*

August 12/10/87

# Public <sup>80</sup> 'paying for Group Areas ad'

## Political Staff

THE Government has been slammed for using "hundreds of thousands of rands" of taxpayers money in full-page newspaper advertisements to propagate National Party policy on the Group Areas Act.

The Bureau for Information placed the advertisements in all major newspapers yesterday and today explaining that the Government's stand was that individual communities would have the choice whether to open their areas or keep them racially exclusive.

"It is completely unacceptable, morally and otherwise to use State funds for party-political purposes," Mr Tian van der Merwe, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on Group Areas said today.

"It must be particularly offensive to the victims of the Group Areas Act that they as taxpayers are contributing to the cost of these advertisements.

"It must have cost hundreds of thousands of rands to place them in so many newspapers.

### "OFFENSIVE"

"I found it particularly offensive that the advertisement says, 'the choice is yours'."

"This is a lie. The choice is in the first instance the State President's. If 99 percent of the people in an area want to open it up and only one percent want it closed, he can decide.

"And in most cases it won't be opened because he has a hang-up about this act.

"This is PW's policy not even the National Party's policy. The content of this ad won't even satisfy the NP caucus.

The advertisement has also been criticised by the United Democratic Front.

Spokesman Mr Willie Simmers told our Mitchell's Plain bureau that the UDF objected "in the strongest terms" to the "biased, very expensive ad which we see as a glorification of the Group Areas Act — one of the most evil and ugly pieces of legislation.

"We in Mitchell's Plain are the victims of this legislation which has wrecked so many people's lives, scattered people all over the Peninsula away from their families, homes, schools and places of work and caused so much suffering.

"How can they talk about 'good neighbourliness' when we know it is a divide and rule act of the National Party?"

le  
sy  
se  
A  
C  
l  
n  
h  
s  
h  
a  
c  
lr  
b  
o  
d  
s  
t  
a  
s  
y  
t  
n  
ir  
o  
t  
o  
t  
n

Major ad drive to  
back govt GA stand

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE government yesterday launched a major advertising drive to justify its stand on the Group Areas Act and allay whites' fears about "illegal encroachment" into their neighbourhoods.

Full-page advertisements carried in all major weekend newspapers proclaimed in bold type that "Live and let live" was the basic principle underlying the government position on Group Areas.

The Bureau for Information-sponsored ads, paid for by public money, back the National Party's latest stand on the controversial Act and take a swipe at the position held by the Conservative Party, as well as opposition parties to the left of government:

"People who blindly call for either the retention or total abolition of this

law fail to take the realities of South Africa into account."

The advertisement, which appears in daily newspapers today, attempts to allay white fears by giving assurances that "orderly communities will be maintained" and that "illegal encroachment will be counteracted".

It also states that the law will protect the rights of those "groups" who do not wish their communities to be opened and that "own" schools remain a matter of "national priority" to be guaranteed to any community that wants them.

However, the advertisement also states that people should be allowed to have their areas declared open should they so wish.

"The new law will provide the means whereby communities can request that their areas be opened in an orderly, systematic and legal manner, if they so wish."

By KIN BENTLEY

THE leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, today condemned the advertisement on the Group Areas Act, placed in newspapers yesterday by the Bureau for Information, as "a waste of taxpayers' money and an attempt to defend the indefensible".

The advert said the State's proposed amendments to Group Areas legislation hinged on a principle of "basic self-respect and respect for the needs of others". It continued: "Self-respect implies respect for the needs of others. If others wish to live in an open area, let them do so."

It added that "the choice will be yours" and that the right to maintain own areas would be protected. "Orderly communities" would be maintained and "illegal encroachment" counteracted.

Responding today, Mr Hendrickse said the advert "glares with insensitivity to the feelings of the people affected by this

# LP leader hits at Group Areas advert

unjust law. It is an abuse of state money to propagate National Party policy.

"No individual needs a law to protect his human dignity and his sense of morality.

"Mr Stoffel van der Merwe (the Home Affairs Minister) must read again the story of the Good Samaritan in the New Testament and discover 'who is my neighbour'.

"The ad is a cover-up for naked racism.

"Where was the NP's sense of morality and Christian principle when they uprooted families and destroyed communities?"

r  
r  
s,  
t-  
it  
e  
n  
s,  
y,  
d  
st  
in  
ls  
sk  
v-  
lt  
al  
l-  
y  
-

# The high cost of 'going grey'

CITIES and towns throughout South Africa are weighing the social and economic costs of opening selected residential areas to all races in the wake of the Government's green light to "grey areas".

And Maritzburg seems set to be the first city to test the Government's intentions.

A closely-knit community of coloureds and Indians living in a scheme once occupied by war veterans but now in an Indian group area has petitioned the mayor of Maritzburg to seek official approval for their mixed area.

**Sunday Times Reporters**

More than 80 percent of the residents have signed the petition — organised by the Maritzburg Central Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

Other communities in the country are planning similar moves, but the process is not likely to be smooth.

In the 37 years to June 30 this year, the Government proclaimed 1 291 group areas, of which 475 were for coloured people, 243 for Indians and the remainder for whites.

More than 126 000 families (representing more than 600 000 people) were resettled in terms of the Group Areas Act in the 34 years between 1950 and 1984, and of these only 2 418, or 1,7 percent, were white.

The removal of people from business premises hit



**EDDIE JACOBS** is 80 — and he's tired of being pushed around.

This sprightly octogenarian, evicted from his home in the white Cape Town suburb of Claremont after more years than he can remember, believes the time has come for the Government to rectify that "big mistake".

"Why doesn't the Government scrap that horrible Group Areas Act and leave us alone?", he asked.

## Scrap that horrible Act — and leave us alone, says Eddie, 80

**By HENRY LUDSKI**

Mr Jacobs lived happily in his neat Warwick Terrace home until the day the area was proclaimed white and he was forced to move. Today a large shopping centre occupies the site on which he and several other families lived.

The old man now shares a house with his daughter and son-in-law in Dublin

Road, Woodstock. But even there they're not safe.

Earlier this year the area was the subject of a controversial Group Areas Board inquiry which investigated the "desirability" of de-proclaiming Woodstock.

At a public hearing of the Group Areas Board in January, Woodstock residents, clergymen, businessmen, councillors and civic associations called on the Government to leave Woodstock alone.

Six months later the Government admitted that none of the 704 representations to the Group Areas committee had supported President Botha's proposal that Woodstock be turned into an exclusively coloured area.

It also emerged that an overwhelming 702 of the 704 representations had called for the area to be opened to all races.

The recent President's Council report on the Group

Areas Act, which paved the way for the acceptance of grey areas, has triggered new demands from Woodstock residents for the Government to open their area without delay.

Mr John Fourie, a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development, said recently that the Group Areas Board had already taken a decision on Woodstock and was compiling a report for the Government.

### Warned

Local communities will be entitled to request that their areas be opened to all races, but it is a Government-appointed board and the President who will give the final go-ahead.

And it is not just the wishes of the local community that will be taken into account. President Botha made clear this week that the views of surrounding communities would have to be weighed and, he warned, existing re-

## Process to merge races will not be a smooth one

A countrywide survey by the Sunday Times this week showed the state of play.

● Cape Town. This city has always seen itself as a special case, both because of the heavy burden its people have had to bear in Group Areas removals and the number of its mixed suburbs.

Traditionally liberal with a relatively easy attitude to racial mixing, it has been described as an ideal "cradle" for post-apartheid South Africa.

Best-known victim of the Act is District Six, on the edge of central Cape Town. Former occupants of this sprawling, vibrant suburb maintain that the area should remain untouched as a memorial to the "idiot" of apartheid.

Many thousands of Cape-

### Frightened

The tensions and heartaches of illegal residents in white areas came under the spotlight again this week in the wake of President Botha's announcement.

Twilight people become even more frightened when the

Government hints at group-area reform. After obtaining a niche in a "white" area they find that their neighbours turn hostile when there is any talk of officially designating the neighbourhood, and the "illegals" instantly become targets for spying by vigilantes.

● Johannesburg. Most of the central business district is open, including the residential units in the area, and now the fiercest fight is likely to concern peripheral areas like Mayfair.

An estimated 20 000 "illegals" live in high-density Hillbrow, and tens of thousands more in surrounding areas. In Mayfair some white

vigilante groups are campaigning against the area being opened.

A few Indians and coloureds have bought or are buying flats in af-

And in Hillbrow trading

R657	R511	R335	R577	R480	R255	R563	R241
R687	R540	R365	R608	R456	R281	R587	R292
R783	R461	R485	R657	R510	R335	R627	R300
R736	R673	R673	R526	R351	R647	R500	R323
EX DBN	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN
EX DBN	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN
EX DBN	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN
EX DBN	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN	EX JHB	EX DBN

**DINING FOR 2 NIGHTS ONLY INSTANTLY**

GROUP AREAS

## The new old deal

A case of "slowly, slowly, catchee monkey" — that's how the "New Nats" in the party caucus see P W Botha's reaction to the President's Council (PC) report on the Group Areas Act (GAA) and related laws. The party's more cynical critics regard it as just another whirl in the Reform Polka — one step forward, two steps back.

In theory, Botha punched a gaping hole in traditional Nat ideology by confirming that the Nats are ready to accept voluntary desegregation of residential areas (*Current Affairs* September 25).

But let there be no misunderstanding. This government has once again shown that it is insensitive to the needs and hardships of exactly those people it is now incorporating in joint parliamentary debates, or inviting to share the National Council.

While offering the first joint of a little finger, Botha's government remains confused and bogged down in the jargon of "own and general affairs," "protection of minorities," and "own values and cultures."

As expected, actual changes are still a long way off — probably two years or more. In the meantime, nothing changes. The GAA is likely to be enforced with renewed vigour to stop blacks "swamping" white areas in anticipation of their being opened. And Botha spelled out this hardline approach.

The New Nats are hinting that behind the apparent conservatism of Botha's response is a new deal, with important long-term implications — like common voters rolls at local (and even central) level, for areas that choose integration. But, logically, the interpretation of what he actually said is considerably different.

Botha repeated his earlier acknowledgement that people who wish to live in an "open" area have the right to do so. But those who want to live in an "own community" must have this right protected. Perhaps the bitterest irony of his speech (considering the tragic history of forced removals under the GAA) was in Botha's statement that "no group should force its values and way of life upon others." The effect, of course, is that Nat "values and way of life" will continue to be forced on the overwhelming majority of South Africans.

One almost felt sorry for deputy Minister of Information Stoffel van der Merwe, who had to explain on TV's *Netwerk* his government's latest claim that they accept the challenges of a changing SA. Botha says government accepts, "in principle," the PC's "local option" proposal, but stresses that the opening of existing residential areas will have to be dealt with in a "responsible manner."

Botha's reaction and Van der Merwe's explanation are indicative of the lack of leadership Pretoria has shown in dealing with this cruel discriminatory law. They seem totally blind to the political and social pressures that will be exerted on areas such as Hillbrow and Woodstock.

By not confronting this, and thereby showing the world they are serious about reform (remember "apartheid is dead" and the "outdated concept"), government plays into the hands of the Right. If whites flee from a few overcrowded "open areas," or property prices are affected unnaturally, an accusing finger will be pointed by the official Opposition.

Botha says new residential areas will be easier to declare "open," but the "vested rights" of people in adjacent areas will still have to be considered. "Comprehensive consultations" with "interested parties" will be necessary before existing areas can be opened — if at all.

It all comes down to one thing: whites must not feel threatened. As if to stress this point, Botha warns that government may be forced to "institute drastic measures," including retrospective legislation, if he does not get co-operation from all South Africans

in the maintenance of law and order.

As was expected (*Current Affairs* September 11), Botha says a "board of experts" (in place of the existing Group Areas Board) will be established to "investigate the desirability" of opening a particular area. The board will conduct the "widest possible" investigation, and make recommendations to the State President and the Ministers' Council concerned with the area. The president, with the consent of the Ministers' Council will declare an area open if it is "desirable."

He says government will not allow people to break the GAA in anticipation of changes because "such action could result in serious uncertainty and even chaos . . . Let there be no doubt about this: the government intends to enforce the existing provisions of the GAA until such a time as the amended or new legislation comes into force. The government also intends to improve the legal instruments to prevent squatting and slum conditions."

As if unconvinced by the twists and turns of his justification for not taking immediate action to do away with residential and amenities apartheid, Botha told white MPs that government "really has a serious intention" of reforming the GAA and Reservation of Separate Amenities Act (RSAA) with the

### NAIDOO FOR

Government action might have prevented Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), from speaking at the recent White Plains, US conference on SA.

But for those interested in hearing the fiery young labour leader's views there will be other occasions — like the FM's annual investment conference at the Carlton on November 12 and 13.

Naidoo may have his critics in the business community.

But as leader of the country's largest trade union federation and articulate spokesman for its 800 000 signed-up members, his is an important voice to be heard.

He studied for a BSc degree at the University of Durban Westville, but, as



aim of benefiting all South Africans. But when it eventually happens (as with the scrapping of the pass laws, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages and the Prohibition of Political Interference Acts, and Section 16 of the Immorality Act) people may simply ask: "So what?"

Other points to surface from Botha's reaction:

- The same "basic considerations" on the question of rural land will apply;
- Stricter measures to stop "illegals" living in "non-open" areas after the envisaged changes are brought about;
- State schools remain segregated, even in "open" areas; and
- In response to the PC's recommendation that the RSAA be scrapped, Botha says although the law "was never a success in any case," it would be "irresponsible" of government to repeal it "without knowing the consequences of such action."

He did not comment on what was seen as one of the PC's most important recommendations — that commercial and industrial land be opened unconditionally to purchase and occupation on a nonracial basis. ■

CAA Trials 8/10/87

# Govt handling of Group Areas a sorry saga of deception

THE National Party's handling of the Group Areas Act is a sorry saga of deception, broken promises and intrigue.

Assurances were given in 1981 by Cabinet ministers that legislation would be introduced during the 1982 parliamentary session to, inter alia, close the loopholes which were allowing the Hillbrow situation to worsen.

From 1982 to 1986 various ministers made stentorian announcements that the Group Areas Act would be maintained and the State President has stated that it will not be abolished "while he is State President".

For very good reasons the Group Areas Act is a hot potato. One must decide whether South Africa is a society of individuals or communities. It is no use stating that all individuals are equal, but some are more equal than others; or claiming the right and freedom of association while at the same time fencing off those who "do not belong".

So much inconsistency and dishonesty permeates this debate. Being honest and consistent in matters of principle is at times confused with a lack of compassion and understanding; many believe that laws and regulations can never be reconciled with love and individual freedom ... they agree with Bentham that "law and government are necessary evils; the lesser there is, the better".

Yet very few people intrinsically trust the concept of a non-racial society. The simple fact is that there is no such thing. The diversity of race, ethnicity and community is a patent reality. When these concepts are



By DR ANDRIES TREURNICHT



ABOVE: Hillbrow ... "whites ultimately leave mixed areas, and this happened in Hillbrow, which was a strong PFP constituency".

RIGHT: "It is no wonder that the Rev Hendrickse has dug in his heels."



National Party members who have proposed the controversial recommendations.

One recommendation is based on "the confirmation and protection of

"do not belong".

So much inconsistency and dishonesty permeates this debate. Being honest and consistent in matters of principle is at times confused with a lack of compassion and understanding; many believe that laws and regulations can never be reconciled with love and individual freedom ... they agree with Bentham that "law and government are necessary evils; the lesser there is, the better".



**ABOVE: Hillbrow ... "whites ultimately leave mixed areas, and this happened in Hillbrow, which was a strong PFP constituency".**

**RIGHT: "It is no wonder that the Rev Hendrickse has dug in his heels."**



Yet very few people intrinsically trust the concept of a non-racial society. The simple fact is that there is no such thing. The diversity of race, ethnicity and community is a patent reality. When these concepts are threatened, the need for protective regulations becomes real and urgent. The Group Areas Act was introduced for this very reason.

People do have a right to live with their own kind; surely this supersedes another's co-called right to interfere! If people were happy with multi-racialism, why has the Group Areas Act become such an issue for the National Party? To force disparate communities to live in the same areas, to share schools and governmental structures does not work. People do not like being dominated by other groups — the recent coup in Fiji is a perfect example of racial tyranny being usurped.

The dilemma facing the National Party is the loss of white support as a result of its indifference to white interests in certain residential areas. By its benign neglect, the NP has allowed large numbers of other race groups to settle in these areas, disrupting community life and causing friction and frustration and loss of property values. Whilst some observe that great hardship has been suffered by the non-whites involved in this debacle, no one seems to care about the hardships suffered by whites. After all, they were invaded, not the other way round!

### Political kite-flying

Whites ultimately leave mixed areas, and this happened in Hillbrow which was a strong PFP constituency. Liberal theory has now become a reality and this was evidenced by the move to the right of the voters, as well as the constituency having the lowest percentage poll in the Republic. Other PFP constituencies adjoining Hillbrow also moved right.

Grey areas? How is the government going to enforce and patrol a grey area to prevent it encroaching on adjoining white areas? The sheer weight of numbers will play havoc with this policy.

Local option? There is no option remaining for Hillbrow's residents, many of whom upped and left rather than live in a community which did not reflect their lifestyle.

Voters are apt to forget that this report, released only after the May 6 election, is none other than a National Party report given another name. It is

National Party members who have proposed the controversial recommendations.

One recommendation is based on "the confirmation and protection of existing residential areas of the different population groups" and another contradicts by recommending "the establishment of procedures to change the status of existing residential areas, where justified by circumstances, to open areas according to local need and local choice."

That is nothing else but political kite-flying.

The report actually acknowledges the lack of government action in protecting certain areas. By turning a blind eye to the thousands of complaints received over the past five years (only four prosecutions in 1986) and by ignoring petitions, the government has actually refused to apply its own laws. In doing so, it has displayed a weakness which is now being exploited by the Rev Hendrickse to the detriment of all.

### Govt pleasing no one

The Group Areas Act is being used as a bargaining chip — people's futures and property investments are on the line because the government has been dishonest. Had they gone to the voters on an abolish-the-Group-Areas ticket, they would have lost an enormous amount of support. By parceling out concessions in drips and drabs, they have pleased no one, least of all the coloureds and Indians with whom they promised to share power and to whom they have merely allocated power. It is no wonder that Rev Hendrickse has dug in his heels.

The Group Areas Act is debated at the end of the parliamentary session, a ruse to avoid protracted discussion. The same tactic was used when the new constitution was put before Parliament. Only a government that is no longer fit to govern would allow the denial of group rights and freedom; would allow illegal squatter camps to develop and then justify and legalize the illegal "reality".

The government is between the devil and the deep blue sea. It is allowing the white areas of South Africa to be lost in a bloodless conquest. At the same time, it has gained nothing in terms of credibility or white opinion or non-white participation or even economic growth. The Group Areas Act will surely be remembered as the National Party's Waterloo.



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**

498. 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,

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.

**Illegal aliens**

499. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons have been convicted since 1 January 1986 of employing aliens who are in the Republic illegally and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

The information is not readily available in the Department.

**Illegal aliens**

501. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) (i) How many aliens have been (aa) charged with and (bb) convicted of being in the Republic illegally since 1 January 1986 and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they charged and convicted?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

The information is not readily available in the Department.

**Group Areas Act**

502. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any officials attached to his Department have been involved in any way in moving any families from housing units in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if so, how many families in each specified race group were moved in terms of the above Act in (a) 1985, (b) 1986 and (c) 1987.

(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) (iii) 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?

**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.

- (35) Upington  
 (36) Verwoerdburg  
 (37) Virginia  
 (38) Bloemfontein  
 (39) Westonaria  
 (40) Carletonville  
 (41) Gordons Bay  
 (42) Newcastle  
 (43) Stellenbosch  
 (44) East London

(2) (c) impossible to determine at this stage.

**Johannesburg North: exemptions from Group Areas Act**

467. Mr P G SOAL 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 Johannesburg North 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 was taken against (a) owners and (b) occupants of residential property in the Johannesburg North 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 the action in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

Statistics regarding applications for permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966 are not maintained according to par-

liamentary constituencies. The question, therefore, cannot be answered in its present form.

**Posts reserved**

470. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

Whether any posts in his Department are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

**The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES:**

(a) to (d) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

471. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any posts in his Department are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(a) to (d) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

472. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether any posts in his Department are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

(a) to (d) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:**

(a) to (d) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

473. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any posts in his Department are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

**The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

(a) to (d) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

474. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether any posts in the Department of Education and Training are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a) to (d) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

475. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any posts in the Department of Justice are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

(a) to (d) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

476. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any posts in his Department are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

HoA

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:**

(a) to (d) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

477. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any posts in his Department are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:**

(a) to (d) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

478. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether any posts in the Department of Trade and Industries are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

**The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:**

(a) to (d) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

479. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any posts in his Department are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) what posts and (ii) what are the salary scales attached to these posts?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

(a) to (d) No. (i) and (ii) Fall away.

**Posts reserved**

480. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether any posts in his Department are reserved for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds,

HoA

1966, are not maintained according to parliamentary constituencies. The question, therefore, cannot be answered in its present form.

**Teachers' salaries**

464. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether, during the period 1 January to 12 June 1987, any monthly salaries of teachers employed by his Department were outstanding after the month in which payment was due; if so, (a) what total number of teachers was affected by such delays, (b) what were the reasons for the delays, (c) how many such delays lasted (i) less than one month, (ii) between one and two months, (iii) between two and three months, (iv) between three and four months and (v) between four and five months and (d) how many such salaries were still outstanding as at (i) 12 June 1987 and (ii) the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any further delays of this nature are expected;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 7 261 cases.
- (b) The delays were mainly due to:

- \* the vastness of most of the regions and the geographic siting of some schools resulting in appointment documents taking some time to reach the pay office;
- \* the fact that all the required documents are not always submitted timeously by the teachers;
- \* the fact that teachers do not follow the correct channels when submitting documentation. They sometimes

change schools without prior formal notification, complaining only once their salaries do not arrive at the new school;

a great quantity of data input that was inexplicably lost by the computer bureau during the processing of the salaries for April 1987 and which only came to light at a later date. These cases (a total of ± 1 200) could only be rectified during June and July 1987, when the problem was discovered; and

the implementation of revised administrative procedures at the beginning of 1987 and a shortage of qualified staff in the regional offices that resulted in backlog accumulating initially.

- (c) (i) 2 365 cases.
- (ii) 2 466 cases.
- (iii) 1 005 cases.
- (iv) 618 cases.
- (v) 807 cases.
- (d) (i) 1 854 cases.
- (ii) 549 cases as at 31 August 1987.

(2) As a result of those problems mentioned in par. (1) (b) over which the Department has no control, further delays will probably still be encountered.

(3) No.

**Open central business districts**

466. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many central business districts had been proclaimed open trading areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) where is each situated, and

(c) when were they proclaimed in each case;

- (2) (a) how many central business districts had been advertised as at the above date as areas designated to be proclaimed open trading areas, (b) where is each area situated and (c) when is it intended that each will be proclaimed?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) (a) 51 until 18 August 1987.

(b) Where areas are situated

(c) Date of Proclamation

- (1) Johannesburg ..... 21-02-1986
- (2) Durban ..... 21-02-1986
- (3) Eastcourt ..... 18-04-1986
- (4) Howick ..... 02-05-1986
- (5) Cape Town ..... 07-05-1986
- (6) Delmas ..... 23-05-1986
- (7) Potchefstroom ..... 09-05-1986
- (8) Witbank ..... 09-05-1986
- (9) Volksrust ..... 20-06-1986
- (10) Colenso ..... 23-05-1986
- (11) PortShepstone(2) ..... 20-06-1986/30-04-1987

- (12) George ..... 31-10-1986
- (13) Strand ..... 13-03-1987
- (14) Hermanus ..... 13-03-1987
- (15) Vryburg ..... 01-08-1986
- (16) King William's Town ..... 23-05-1986
- (17) Ottery (Cape) ..... 09-05-1986
- (18) Plettenberg Bay ..... 13-03-1987
- (19) Kimberley ..... 05-09-1986
- (20) Swellendam ..... 24-10-1986
- (21) Paarl ..... 24-10-1986
- (22) Malmesburg ..... 15-08-1986
- (23) Pietermaritzburg ..... 07-11-1986
- (24) Stellenbosch ..... 03-10-1986
- (25) East London ..... 19-09-1986
- (26) Queenstown ..... 03-10-1986
- (27) Parow ..... 14-11-1986
- (28) Knysna ..... 10-07-1987
- (29) Bellville ..... 07-11-1986
- (30) Somerset West ..... 31-10-1986
- (31) Milnerton ..... 30-04-1987
- (32) Gordons Bay ..... 12-06-1987
- (33) Fish Hoek ..... 07-11-1986
- (34) Nelspruit ..... 04-04-1986
- (35) Tongaat ..... 24-07-1987
- (36) Eshowe ..... 27-03-1987
- (37) Port Elizabeth ..... 07-11-1986

(b) Where areas are situated

(c) Date of Proclamation

- (38) Worcester ..... 1-11-1987
- (39) Grabouw ..... 2-15-1987
- (40) Vredenburg ..... 2-13-1987
- (41) Montagu ..... 3-11-1987
- (42) Pietersburg ..... 3-11-1987
- (43) Nigel ..... 1-9-1986
- (44) Snilbaai ..... 2-13-1987
- (45) Glencoe ..... 2-15-1987
- (46) Pinetown ..... 2-17-1987
- (47) Springs ..... 2-16-1987
- (48) Vanderbijlpark ..... 2-16-1987
- (49) Welkom ..... 2-11-1987
- (50) Benoni ..... 2-11-1987
- (51) Carnarvon ..... 1-19-1987

- (2) (a) 44
- (b) (1) Akasia
- (2) Brakpan
- (3) Carnarvon
- (4) Ceres
- (5) Glencoe
- (6) De Aar
- (7) Durbanville
- (8) Edenvale
- (9) Empangeni
- (10) Frankfort
- (11) Germiston
- (12) Goodwood
- (13) Graaff-Reinet
- (14) Grahamstown
- (15) Harrismith
- (16) Cape Town
- (17) Kempton Park
- (18) Klerksdorp
- (19) Krugersdorp
- (20) Kuils River
- (21) Matatiele
- (22) Mooi River
- (23) Moorreesburg
- (24) Oudtshoorn
- (25) Postmasburg
- (26) Potchefstroom
- (27) Potgietersrus
- (28) Prieska
- (29) Randburg
- (30) Roodepoort
- (31) Sandton
- (32) Simons Town
- (33) Stanger
- (34) Uitenhage

# 'SAD DAY FOR SA'

80  
Semester  
2/10/87

## Eglin hits out on Group Areas

**PRESIDENT Botha** failed "yet again" to cross the Rubicon and his speech at the outset of the debate on the Group Area report set the tone for what turned out to be a "field day for verkrampies," said Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin.

Thousands of South Africans had been disappointed by the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act, said Mr Eglin, speaking in the House of Assembly during debate on the report.

It was a debate which saw the defeat of the "few remaining vertigtes in the National Party" who had clung to the belief that the Government might repeal this legislation, he said.

"It's been a field day for verkrampies and a sad day for South

Africans."

The tone set by Mr Botha's address at the beginning of the debate was an "absolute damp squib" and evidence that the NP was in retreat in the face of a rightwing challenge.

NP speakers during the debate, like Minister of National Education Mr F W de Klerk, had

even gone as far as arguing that there was a "credit side" to group areas legislation and that other population groups had benefited from its application, said Mr Eglin.

While the 14 NP members of the PC had reported on the negative perceptions of the legislation among blacks,

"coloureds" and Indians and the fact that it was seen as hurtful, discriminatory and a cornerstone of apartheid, Mr Botha had failed yet again to cross the Rubicon and had "ducked" the crucial issue addressed "even in this rather timed report," said Mr Eglin.

The only recommendation in the report that was embraced wholeheartedly was the one which enshrined the principle of "own," separate schools.

# First mixed areas by Late '88, say top Nats

08  
549W  
6/10/87

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent  
THE first officially mixed residential areas are expected to be proclaimed by the end of next year, according to senior Nationalist sources.

This will be in terms of changes to the Group Areas Act which have been accepted by the Government.

De facto mixed areas will continue but there may be action against people who start moving into residential areas not classified for their group.

Legislation to amend the Act will come before Parliament next April or May.

Announcing the Government's acceptance of the recommendation of the President's Council's group areas report, President Botha indicated yesterday that the legislation would be passed towards the end of next year's session.

## Cautious approach

It was impossible to introduce such legislation in the present session, which is due to end tomorrow.

The Government's approach to the changes is extremely cautious and it is clearly apprehensive about the way in which its rightwing opposition, the Conservative Party, will receive them.

Some Nationalist politicians maintain the proposed changes indicate a swing in party policy and a basic break with past attitudes.

In what appeared to be an attempt to allay rightwing misgivings, Mr Botha stressed the need to protect minority rights.

He also stressed that the Government intended enforcing the existing provisions of the Group Areas Act until there was new legislation.

## Final decision

The Government has taken note of President's Council recommendations that local authorities as well as the provincial administrators should be able to decide on mixed areas.

Mr Botha is proposing a board of experts, with a final decision by a Ministers' Council and the President.

According to some Nationalist politicians, this is a formula to circumvent local-authority opposition in some conservative-minded areas.

The other parties have criticised Government attitudes as set out by Mr Botha.

## Stronger control

In a debate in Assembly on the report CP speakers said the proposed changes were a breach of faith with the "volk" and meant that the National Party had succumbed to the forces of liberalism and humanism.

Progressive Federal Party speakers said the Act was morally unacceptable and that there would now be stronger central government control over group areas.

Mr Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said Mr Botha's speech had been "very depressing and frustrating".

The rights of individuals were completely negated by the "kragdadige" approach that the existing provisions of the Group Areas Act would enforce.

other races to group schools in open areas. He has not yet responded to this, but would he care to do so now?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have no problem with that. If the hon member reads my Hansard of yesterday he will find it to be exactly the same as that which I am about to tell him. The present system will continue in the open areas just as it now applies to the White areas of South Africa. That means that no consideration is being given to allowing persons of another population group to State schools. In respect of the private schools, the service is being rendered. Yesterday I repeatedly said that the same procedure and policy will be applicable in future in the open areas.

†An HON MEMBER: How long?

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon Minister's reply, does it mean that under the present circumstances there are no people of colour allowed at State schools?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I thought the hon member has already also taken note of it. It is the point of view and the policy, with the exception of children of parents who are in the diplomatic or consular service.

#### Technikons: hostels

\*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What is the policy of his Department regarding the admission of non-White students to hostels provided at technikons falling under his control?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Non-White students are at present not admitted to hostels of technikons under the jurisdiction of this Department.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will his department give consideration to the recommendation in the report of the President's Council's committee on the Group Areas Act that the policy regarding admissions to hostels at all tertiary institutions be made the

†Mr J H W MENTZ: Mr Speaker, it has happened in the past and I said that it seems to me that the hon member again wants to kick the doors.

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Vryheid should withdraw that.

†Mr J H W MENTZ: Sir, I withdraw it.

#### New Questions

##### Colleges of education/residences

\*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether his Department is undertaking an investigation into the full use of colleges of education and of their residences by students who are not White; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the aims of this investigation and (b) when is it expected that a report will be submitted on the matter;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, the provision of education including teacher training is an own affair. Consequently the rationalisation of teachers training facilities receives continuous attention with a view to the cost-effective provision of teacher training facilities for Whites.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, does he not believe that rather than have rationalisation in the own affairs context which will require colleges to be closed down and staff to be dispersed, colleges should be fully utilised for the education of students of all races?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, fact of the matter is that in respect of White education we are planning rationalisation in the light of cost effective service. I would further like to point out to the hon member that it is not a cut and dried matter that all race groups have the need to train more teachers. I

*Hansard*

would like the hon member to consider not being so paternalistic and try to think in the interest of other race groups but to first ascertain whether other race groups do need such facilities for the training of teachers.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, is he aware of statistics in regard to the shortage of teachers given by his hon colleague in the Department of Education and Training?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, obviously the reply is yes.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether in the rationalisation process that he referred to, he has held formal consultations with other own affairs Ministers and the hon the Minister of Education and Development Aid as to whether they would like to use the facilities in one way or another?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as a result of the fact that the Committee of Education Ministers are constantly in talks with one another, also at meetings, the reply to the hon member with regard to the co-operation between and the needs of the departments is: Yes, consultations do take place from time to time.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether the Minister of any other department of education has requested—either on an agency basis or whatever other basis is provided for in the Constitution—that facilities or empty places in those colleges be made available to their education students or departments as the case may be?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not prepared to reply to that question and in the process to divulge certain conversations conducted by hon Ministers to the hon member over the floor of this House.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker . . .

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I have allowed the maximum number of supplementary questions. I put the next question.

Mr D J N MALCOMES: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: I understand that it is fully

*(Handwritten mark)*

TUESDAY, 6 OCTOBER 1987

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, will the briefings reveal what questions the different respondents were asked, their answers and the interpretation thereof?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the briefing will contain some of the answers with their replies.

†Prof S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, for what reason will only some questions be given and not all? [Interjections.]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: I wish to come back to the point of order which I made during my question. When I addressed the hon the Deputy Minister a few days ago as "Piet", you gave a definite ruling and said that you will not allow an hon member to be addressed by his first name across the floor of the House. I put it to you now that exactly the same happens when hon members shout at me "Kooos, run". With all respect, I see no difference between what I said to the hon the Deputy Minister and what was said to me. I ask you to make the ruling which was applicable to me, applicable to hon members who continually shout at me in this way.

†Mr SPEAKER: I have listened to the hon member. I gave my ruling according to the circumstances at the time. We shall continue with questions on own affairs.

#### Own Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 29 September 1987:

#### Rent-controlled premises

\*1. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

With reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 15 September 1987, how many of the (a) 13 922 rent-controlled premises and (b) 1 743 decontrolled premises in the Western Cape area were located in the area falling within the Sea Point constituency?

TUESDAY, 6 OCTOBER 1987

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

- (a) 1 168 properties.
- (b) 344 units comprising 27 houses and 74 flat blocks.

#### Pre-primary education: investigation

\*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether the Committee of Heads of Education has requested that an investigation be undertaken into aspects of pre-primary education; if so, (a) on what date and (b) with what result;

- (2) whether such an investigation is being undertaken; if so, (a) when was the investigation initiated, (b) what persons are involved in the investigation, (c) what organisations were consulted or are to be consulted during the course of the investigation, (d) what aspects of pre-primary education are being investigated and (e) when is the investigation expected to be completed;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 6 July 1987.

- (b) The investigation has not been completed.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) 8 July 1987.

- (b) At the initial stage of the investigation it is being handled as a research project of the Department of Education and Culture.

- (c) After the research phase by the Department of Education and Culture, recognised interested bodies will be consulted before the report is put before the provincial education councils and the CHE.

TUESDAY, 6 OCTOBER 1987

- (d) All facets related to pre-primary education.

- (e) During 1988.

- (3) No.

#### Students: bursaries/loans

\*3. Mr K M ANDREWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether his Department grants (a) bursaries and (b) loans to approved students studying at universities with a view to becoming teachers; if so, (i) what financial assistance is available to each student and (ii) what conditions relating to (aa) repayment and (bb) any other specified matters are applicable to such bursaries and loans; if not, why not;

- (2) whether such bursaries and loans were granted at any time during the past five years; if so, (a) when and (b) why were they stopped?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes.

- (i) Between R3 000 and R4 200 per annum.

- (ii) (aa) Students who terminate their studies before qualifying pay back capital plus interest.

- (bb) Students who qualify as teachers redeem the study debt through service.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) Throughout the specified period.

- (b) Falls away.

#### Group Areas Act

\*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he has made or intends making provision for the admission of pupils of all population groups to schools which fall under his Department?

*Answered*

ment and are situated in or near the areas mentioned as mixed residential areas in the President's Council's report on the Group Areas Act; if not, why not; if so, (a) as from what date will pupils of all population groups be admitted to such schools and (b) what persons or bodies will play a role in the admission of pupils;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) As the report is still being considered it would serve no purpose to consider the kind of provision referred to in the question.

- (a) and (b) Fall away;

- (2) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not strange that during yesterday's debate on the report of the President's Council's committee on the Group Areas Act, he commented on all aspects which the report recommended for consideration by his department except that relating to applications to Government schools for permits by persons of other races?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member has probably lost sight of the fact that he had put this question down to be replied to last week. The reply was drawn up to be furnished on that date. No decision had then been taken or debate had taken place on this report, but the hon member now refers to the fact that I took part in the debate yesterday and says that there are questions that I still have to reply to. What purpose does it serve if I now repeat to him what I said yesterday?

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Piet, you can

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, as I said in my first supplementary question, the hon the Minister yesterday referred to all relevant aspects dealt with in the President's Council's report except the suggestion regarding the admission by permit of pupils of

6/10/27

# Group Areas gave home ownership to thousands — Heunis

PARLIAMENT — Many communities had pleaded for the protection of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the President's Council (PC) Group Areas report, Mr Heunis said the Group Areas Act had given housing and home ownership to thousands of South Africans who would never have had it otherwise.

He said it was typical of the Progressive Federal Party that its PC members were "visible in their absence" in not taking part in the PC debate.

Its views, like those of the CP, were extremist

and the National Party did not ask forgiveness for not accommodating their standpoints.

The reaction of the CP which wanted an "exclusive white world", was predictable.

Mr Heunis said there would be a long process of negotiation before the Group Areas issue was finally resolved.

● The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, said there was no conflict between the principles of the PC report

and the present education system in South Africa and no reason why the present educational dispensation could not be continued once open residential areas had been implemented.

● Mr DPA Schutte (NP Pietermaritzburg North) said the PFP had agreed to the kwaNatal Indaba proposals that kwaZulu belonged traditionally to the Zulus, but was now not prepared to grant such a privilege to other communities. — Sapa.

## Govt delayed to



He said while there was order and not uncertainty and chaos".

# Group Areas Act report exposes chasm separating parties

5/10/87

## Political Staff

While one of the main points to emerge from the debate on the President's Council Group Areas report was that open areas would be acceptable in certain cases, President P W Botha and National Party members used the forum to reaffirm the Government's commitment to the concept of own affairs and own community life wherever practically possible.

van Eck that Parliament was fiddling while Rome was burning: any changes in the legislation would take about two years to filter through and in the interim those experiencing discrimination would experience no change in their lifestyle.

● NP speakers said the Act created rights for other population groups and benefitted the poor.

● The report did no more and no less than recognise the realities of de facto open areas already in existence, said the NP.

● The PC proposals made provision for those who wanted own community life and those who preferred another way of life, said President P W Botha.

● Existing education policy was in accordance with proposals in the report, said the NP. Some open areas were an inevitability.

● It was clear the Act could not be repealed without disruptive consequences and changes to community structure, said the NP. The Government had never been uncertain on this principle.

● Own community life was a cornerstone of NP thinking.

● The NP was bound to civilised standards and community development and believed they could only be achieved through the "own" concept.

## TOTAL REJECTION

The main points which emerged during the debate in the House of Assembly yesterday were:

● A total rejection of the report by the official Opposition on the grounds that it was a breach of faith with the "volk" and that nothing but totally separate and own community life was acceptable to the CP.

● A rejection of the report by the Progressive Federal Party on the grounds that nothing short of a repeal of the Group Areas Act was acceptable and that the Government's reaction to the report showed no signs of progress.

● The PFP said the Act was anti-reformist and incompatible with the Government's avowed willingness to share power and build unity.

● A warning from Claremont independent Mr Jan

By David Braun

ne  
ie ki  
ross  
oad

Parliament

# Group Areas 'racism experts'

Political Staff

THE leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, lashed out at the suggested appointment of a board of experts to investigate the desirability of opening areas, saying they would be "experts on racism".

He was speaking during the debate on the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act yesterday.

Mr Eglin said hundreds of thousands of people were disappointed with the President's Council report and the State President, Mr P W Botha, had now made sure it was a "damp squib".

The State President, he said, had retreated before the Conservative Party and had failed to cross the "political Rubicon".

Mr Botha had "ducked the critical issues", he said.

With regard to the Separate Amenities Act, he said the government was going to find a new way to discriminate and get around the law.

Even the concept of local option had been brushed aside and it was clear that there was going to be central government control over Group Areas.

The Group Areas Act was going

to go and Mr Botha knew this, but was "not prepared to face the consequences".

● The President's Council report on group areas had been a great disappointment, and the government's reaction to it an even greater one, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said in debate on the report that white MPs should ask themselves again if the Act really protected anything that was worth protecting.

It was in conflict with the idea of real power sharing and was irreconcilable with moves to bring about political reconciliation.

The government could not one day call on the citizens of this country to work together in the interests of unity, and the next say that they should spy on one another to see if a person of another colour had moved into the neighbourhood.

The Act created an atmosphere in which mutual understanding could not easily be promoted.

People found it difficult to understand why they could mix in theatres, restaurants and on beaches, but became criminals when they tried to live next to one another.

● The fate of open residential areas rested on the approval of people with the greatest racial prejudice, Mr Peter Gastrow, (PFP Durban Central) said yesterday.

He said it was not a matter of taking a new look at the principle or the morality of the Group Areas Act, but had to do with an inability to withstand the pressure.

The government had admitted that the situation in Mayfair was so complicated it could not handle it.

"It couldn't handle it then and it cannot handle it now."

The fact was that the pressure would increase.

The problem, he said, was that the State President had promised to allow those who wished to remain exclusive to retain their own areas, and those who did not, to have open areas.

"Both have the right to do what they want — but that is not so."

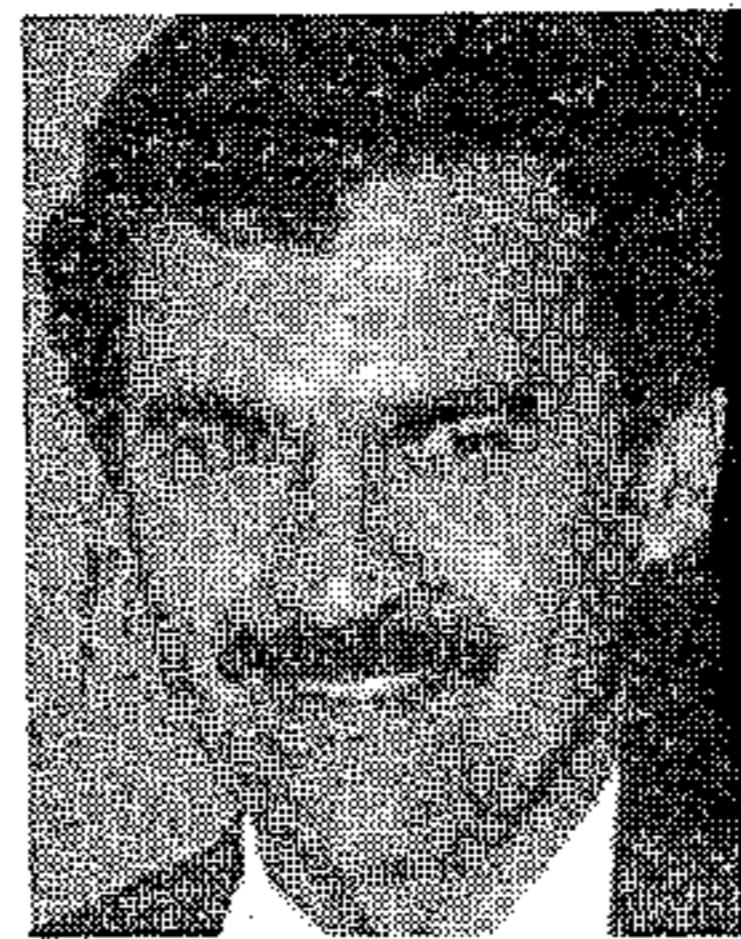
"Those who want to remain exclusive have the state's backing, while the others have the lowest common denominator to rely on."

"The ones to determine or prevent the opening of an area are the ones with the greatest racial prejudice and the greatest fear."

— Sapa



Mr Colin Eglin



Mr Tian van der Merwe



Mr Peter Gastrow

# Constitution bills: Labour refuses support

Political Staff

THE Labour Party yesterday refused to support the desirability of three bills under consideration in the Standing Committee on Constitutional Development.

And in another indication of the increasingly hostile stance adopted by the Labour Party recently, the Deputy Minister of Population Development, Mr Luwellyan Landers, accused the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, of ducking the issue by not giving details of permits granted in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The main bill under debate in the standing committee was the Regional Services Amendment Bill which, among other things, brings rural councils into existence.

These will replace Divisional Councils, which were scrapped on July 1.

The Labour Party was supported by the National Peoples' Party, which has the majority in the House of Delegates.

Both parties also refused to endorse the desirability of the Pension Benefits for Councillors of Local Authorities Bill and the Remuneration of Town Clerks Amendment Bill.

The three bills will now be referred to the Speaker, who will decide whether they should be placed on the order paper of each House.

If he decides this should happen, the bills will be debated and if the House of Representatives and House of Delegates continue to reject them, they will be sent to the State President, who will rule on whether they should be referred to the President's Council.

Bearing in mind the urgency of having the Regional Services Council Amendment Bill on the statute book, this seems the likely course, for this bill at least.

It was also learned yesterday that the Labour Party will oppose some aspects of the Report of the Joint Meeting of Committees on Standing Rules and Orders when it debates the report today.

## 'Disruptions' if Act repealed

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Group Areas Act could not be repealed without big disruptions and changes in group cultural patterns in South Africa, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said here yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the President's Council report, he said the act did not only protect the rights of whites, but of other groups too.

However, new circumstances, which included central living areas closer to Central Business Districts, where surplus flat accommodation was available and would otherwise be empty, dictated that open areas should be proclaimed.

Hillbrow was such an instance, he said. People had the right to live closer to their work. — Sapa

## Schools' task acceptable

THERE was no conflict between the principles laid down in the President's Council report on group areas and those on which the present education system of South Africa rested, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said in debate on the report that there was no reason why the present educational dispensation could not be continued once the policy of open residential areas had been implemented.

This did not mean there would not be practical problems, but none of them would be insoluble, and he would accept the challenge they offered with confidence.

The multi-cultural South African society had to be taken into account.

## Security before co-operation

UNLESS a sense of security was created for everyone in South Africa, there could be no co-operation between the population groups, the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He spoke in the debate on the President's Council report on the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts.

The Conservative Party's vociferous objection to open residential areas stemmed from this same lack of security which they hoped they would find in exclusive isolation.

"When will the CP wake up to the reality, the great truth of South Africa?"

"When will they realize that South Africa simply cannot be divided into water-tight social compartments where communities will have no contact with one another?"

The government was, in accepting the principle of open residential areas, taking a step further away from the CP and history.

Mr De Klerk said the PFP and CP ignored "the demands of our circumstances, each playing to their own gallery". — Sapa



## Pleas for GA Act — Heunis

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Other communities had pleaded for the retention of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the President's Council group areas report, Mr Heunis said the act had given housing and home ownership to thousands of South Africans who would never have had it without the act. — Sapa

## Undouble services plea

Political Staff

MEMBERS of the National Party in Natal want to eliminate duplication of services by the departments of general and own affairs.

A motion to this effect, which almost reflects some opposition parties' criticism of the own affairs and general affairs system, is among those to be discussed at the party's Natal congress in Amanzimtoti next week.

Among them is a call to discuss the "propaganda" campaign now being conducted by the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba, which is expected to be the platform for strong criticism of the Indaba's recommendations.

Another resolution calls on the government to give a clear definition of what it regards as a "minority group".

# Proposed changes to Act 'violate all that is holy'

THE government's proposed amendments to the Group Areas Act were a total violation of all that was holy and were a wedge between the "volk" and their fatherland, Mr Moolman Mentz (CP Ermelo) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said in the group areas debate that the Conservative Party now understood why the government had waited until yesterday to take a stand on the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act.

It had had to decide how the pill could be sweetened for the whites, who would have to swallow it, while at the same time including a "little bit of chocolate" for the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

The ambiguity of this approach showed clearly in the PC report.

## Farmers in remote, rural areas get allowance

Political Staff

FARMERS in remote, rural areas — which are officially regarded as "designated areas" — are eligible for a R500-a-month allowance if they are fulltime farmers actively working on their land.

This was disclosed yesterday by the

The CP rejected the report in its totality as a breach of faith with history and "everything that is beautiful".

There was no reason to accept the State President's assurances that those areas that wanted to maintain their own identity would be able to do so.

Such assurances had been given in the past and had not been implemented.

The State President had gone to Ermelo during the run-up to the May 6 election and said there was no such thing as a grey area.

Now, however, grey areas had become open areas.

The report rejected the principle of the Group Areas Act. — Sapa

Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply, Mr Greyling Wentzel, when he replied to a question which was tabled by Mr Thomas Langley (CP Soutpansberg).

He said the area allowance of R500 was paid for the first time on October 14 last year.

## P W 'frustrates' Hendrickse

Political Correspondent

LABOUR Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse said yesterday he found President P W Botha's speech and the President's Council's report on the Group Areas Act "very depressing and frustrating".

"It has done extreme harm to those who advocate the politics of negotiation as it is obvious that Nationalist Party policy comes first and the welfare of the country and the majority of its citizens comes second."

Mr Hendrickse said the right of individuals was completely negated by the government's "kragdadige" approach.

## No Land Bank loans to blacks

Political Staff

THE Land Bank had not granted any loans to black farmers, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

Though one black person had applied for a Land Bank loan in 1981 and another in 1986, both applications were withdrawn before they were considered by the bank's board.

However, black farmers were eligible to apply for loans from the Land Bank, Mr Du Plessis said in reply to a question, which was tabled by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Bryanston).

Mr Du Plessis refused to make a statement on the matter.

## Group Areas 'hypocrisy'

Political Staff

MRS HELEN SUZMAN, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, yesterday produced her own glossary of group areas terms.

The act was steeped in hypocrisy, she said.

In 1950, the government had said the aim of the act was to eliminate racial friction, but it had generated it.

It was also said that "all" groups would have to sacrifice some of the rights for the good of all.

"But it was to the good of only one group — the whites," she said.

The government spoke about "resettlement" — she believed it was more appropriate to talk about being "uprooted".

# Landers criticizes Heunis on Areas

Political Staff

A DEPUTY MINISTER, Mr Luwellyn Landers, criticized the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday for not disclosing how many exemptions from the Group Areas Act had been granted in Mitchells Plain.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Planning, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said on behalf of Mr Heunis that statistics about exemptions granted from the Group Areas Act were not maintained according to parliamentary constituencies.

Dr Van der Merwe was replying to questions which had been tabled by Mr Peter Harris (LP Strandfontein) about how many exemptions from the Group Areas Act had been granted in the Mitchells Plain and Strandfontein constituencies.

He said as this information was not maintained according to parliamentary constituencies, the group could not be answered "in its present form".

Mr Landers, the Labour Party MP for Mitchells Plain and also the Deputy Minister of Population Development, and Mr Harris said in a statement afterwards: "We find it hard to accept the minister's reply, given the fact that as Members of Parliament for these areas we have in the past recommended that numerous applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act be granted.

"His reply that such statistics are not kept in terms of constituency boundaries sounds like an attempt to duck the issue.

"We urge the minister to reconsider his reply," Mr Landers and Mr Harris said in their statement.

## More detainees' names given

Political Staff

THE names of another 94 emergency detainees who have been held for more than 30 days since June 11 this year were tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

This brings the total number of detainees who have been held for more than 30 days since June 11, when the state of emergency was re-imposed, to 1 580.

It is the fifth list of detainees to have been tabled in Parliament since June 11.

Names of persons in detention in terms of Regulation 3 of the Public Safety Act, 1953, by Proclamation R 96 of 11 June 1987.

Barry, Beverley Anne; Bodile, Doctor Mambu; Boezacht, Rodney Vernon; Chatchi, Kaizer; Damane, Ephraim; Ditshego, Peter; Ditshego, Mpoes; Ditshego, Dickson; Ditshego, David; Dukashe, Sipelo Vincent; Fani, Litsila McDonald; Ferhelst, Donovan Victor; Goeda, Joseph Hendrik; Grootboom, David Mbulelo; Human, Abraham Braunwil; Jama, George; Jonas, Andile; Kekana, Nathaniel Nkenke; Khumalo, Ronda; Khumalo, Siphwe; Kohmarie, Victor Homarie; Lobi, Gideon; Madiko, Lawrence Moeketsi; Madisha, David Mabathi; Mafa, Pgrutuis; Mahlangu, William; Mahlangu, Peter; Mahlangu, Lucas; Makitla, Wilson; Malemone, Ludwick; Malgas, Hope Hellene; Malusa, Peter; Masamabo, Siphon; Masilela, Spencer Simon; Matang, Joseph Pule; Mathabathe, William; Mathalathe, Madikane; Mathebe, Kau; Mathebe, Simon; Mathebe, Gilton Kalane; Mathebula, Simon; Mathonsi, Thamsanqa Dennis; Mathonsi, Nhlanhla Cyprian; Matikina, Mlanjeni Morris; Matlala, Isaac; McCarthy, Jonathan Frank; Melthafa, Nathaniel Teboho; Mmatli, Arnold Francis Lesibar; Mncwabe, Thembinkosi; Mngomezulu, Abedneg Simpiwe; Mokgohloa, Silias; Mokoena, John; Mokoena, John; Molete, Francis; Molete, Daniel Khosana; Molete, Francis; Molete, Daniel Khosana; Moroko, Ernest; Motshogoa, Mofoi Samuel; Mphahlele, John; Mphahlele, Sekwele William; Msomi, Michael Bhekani; Mthembu, Bright Phumlani; Mthweni, Doctor Lucas; Naman, Makangyane; Namane, Abram Cedime; Namane, Patrick; Ndlela, Vusi; Ngoma, Jellas Norman; Niegaardt, Ronald Henry; Nomateke, Christopher Vusumzi; Ntsele, Moses Mthumbi; Nxumalo, Mduzuzi; Nyauza, Johannes; Petersen, Ryan Joseph; Peterson, Phillip Moklegeloa; Phora, William; Phora, Isaac Sefako; Pieterse, Irvin Xavier; Podile, John David; Podile, Edwin Ngoetsi; Ramathe, Elliot Tahleho; Sangweni, Lucky Moffat; Saunders, Stephen Isodore; Sebogwane, Brown; Sekete, Thabo; Setsumi, Thabang Moses; Sibanyoni, Jacob; Sindane, Thomas; Thagathaga, Ben; Tshela, Maqampane; Amos; Tsotsetsi, Malefane; Tyawana, Zongezile Christopher; Thage, Amos.

## Areas Act like 'nazi Germany'

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICANS are being hounded under the Group Areas Act in a way that was reminiscent of persecution of Jews in nazi Germany, Mr Jan van Eck (Independent Claremont) said yesterday.

Speaking during the Group Areas debate in the Assembly, Mr Van Eck said President P W Botha had given the green light to hundreds of Peeping Toms to spy on their neighbours.

Mr Botha had made certain "vague promises" about change but it would take years before the millions of South Africans that suffered under the act saw any change in their lives.

Mr Van Eck said the situation facing black people in the Western Cape was specially acute because no residential areas had been set aside for blacks, which was "scandalous".

# P W Botha threatens Group Areas crackdown

*Cape Times 6/10/82 (80)*

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — In a hardline apartheid speech, President P W Botha yesterday threatened a crackdown against Group Areas offenders and rejected a President's Council recommendation that the Separate Amenities Act be summarily scrapped.

However, in stressing the government's commitment to the "general pattern" of racially exclusive residential areas, Mr Botha reiterated his acceptance in principle of open areas in "certain cases".

Mr Botha also made it clear that it would be years before any of the changes to the Group Areas Act proposed by the President's Council (PC) report last month were implemented.

Speaking during the Group Areas debate in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Botha emphasized that lengthy and complex legislative and administrative procedures would precede any move to open certain residential areas.

In addition, any changes in the

racial status of a neighbourhood would have to be submitted to the President for approval and the "vested rights" of people in adjacent residential areas would have to be taken into account.

Political observers were unanimous last night that no practical changes were likely before the nation-wide local elections in October next year.

Opposition parties slammed Mr Botha's speech for either going too far or not going far enough.

## 'Madness'

The Conservative Party's spokesman on Constitutional Development, Mr Moolman Mentz, said Mr Botha's assurances on those areas which wanted to maintain their own identity could not be trusted.

The CP's viewpoint was that it "bordered on madness" to break down the pillars on which a structure of racial separation was based, when one wanted to maintain such separation.

Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin said Mr Botha's speech had turned the President's Council report into

"an absolute damp squib" and that the President was guilty of "retreating before the verkramppte onslaught of the CP".

The new system, which ensured continued central government control, was based on "utter cynicism and sophistry" and was designed to serve the "racist self-interest" that the NP had created through the Group Areas Act.

Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said Mr Botha's "depressing and frustrating" speech reflected the "kragdadige" approach of the NP and would do extreme harm to those who believed in the politics of negotiation.

Earlier, Mr Botha said it would be irresponsible for the government to repeal legislation on "such sensitive matters" as the Separate Amenities Act "without further ado".

Regarding facilities such as pleasure resorts, swimming pools, beaches, and other places of amusement, Mr Botha stressed that "groups" had to be given the assurance that the law recognised "their right to own institu-

To page 2

P.T.O.

No further 'invasions' will be allowed

# Quick action on open areas likely

80 500 6/10/87

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

## Cape Town

The first open residential areas are expected to be promulgated before the end of next year, senior Government sources indicated today.

The Government is evidently keen to move quickly in this regard so as to bring certainty to the public as soon as possible.

Until then, no large-scale action against present offenders against the Group Areas Act seems to be contemplated — certainly not in "irretrievably integrated" suburbs such as Johannesburg's Hillbrow and Mayfair.

## Crackdown warning on illegal integration

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has decided to allow "open" residential areas while cracking down on squatting and illegal integration in segregated suburbs.

President P W Botha yesterday announced the Government's decision on the President's Council recommendations relating to the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

The Government's position immediately raised howls of protest from the right and left.

Mr Botha said at the start of the debate on the President's Council report in the House of Assembly yesterday that it would be unjustifiable to deny those who wanted to live among their own community the right to do so.

On the other hand, it would also not be correct to deny those who preferred to live in the context of an "open" area, their right to do that.

Mr Botha said the report of the President's Council contained recommendations on a wide range of subjects which, if adopted unconditionally, would

But the Government is determined to prevent what the President's Council has described as further "invasion" of segregated suburbs.

According to the sources, there is as yet no master plan to open areas in the towns and cities but there is government support for the concept that every major centre should have at least one such suburb.

A highly significant change the Government has made to the original President's Council recommendations regarding group areas is the granting of final decision-making powers to the State President and the Ministers' Council concerned.

This was understood to be a way of circumventing possible obstructive actions by Conservative Party-controlled local authorities.

The Government is making a great show of the fact that it has not abandoned its policy of segregated residential areas for the different population groups.

President Botha warned yesterday that until Parliament enacted new legislation to provide for open residential areas — probably late in next year's session — the Government would enforce the provisions of the Group Areas Act.

Further "invasion" which was intended to force the eventual opening of segregated suburbs could not be allowed, he said.

## Hostile reaction

Immediate political reaction to Mr Botha's policy announce-

and even unforeseeable consequences.

It was therefore not possible for the Government to give a conclusive reaction to each recommendation within such a short period. However, to avoid a sense of insecurity, broad positions could be taken at this stage on major recommendations. These were:

- On the Group Areas Act, the Government accepted that in addition to the general pattern of separate residential areas for each population group, provision also had to be made in certain cases for open residential areas where members of all population groups could live.

- A body of recognised experts would have to be created to investigate the desirability of opening particular areas.

The same conditions applied to rural land.

For some people, there would undoubtedly be an enormous temptation to anticipate the eventual new arrangements by ignoring the present provisions of the Group Areas Act.

"Let there be no doubt about this: The Government intends to enforce the existing provisions of the Group Areas Act until such time as the amended or new legislation comes into force."

certain areas while preventing new offences in segregated areas has generally been hostile.

Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse found Mr Botha's speech depressing and frustrating.

It had done extreme harm to those who advocated the politics of negotiation as it was obvious the National Party came first and the welfare of the country and the majority of its citizens second, he said.

Conservative Party MP for Ermelo, Mr Moolman Mentz, said the proposed amendments to the Group Areas Act were a total violation of all that was holy and they were a wedge between the folk and their fatherland.

There was no reason to accept the State President's assurances that those areas that wanted to maintain their own identity would be able to do so, he said.

Progressive Federal party MP for Greenpoint Mr Tian van der Merwe said the report had been a great disappointment while the Government's reaction to it had been an even greater one.

The Group Areas Act was in conflict with the idea of real power sharing and moves to bring about political reconciliation.

● See Page 4.

# Group Areas Act has always served white interest exclusively — Suzman

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The implementation of the Group Areas Act was positive proof that the "surrender by each group of its rights" had been for the good of one group only — the whites, the MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said yesterday.

She was speaking during the debate on the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act in the House of Assembly.

Mrs Suzman said when the Act had been introduced in 1950, by Dr Donges, the then Minister of the Interior, it was stated that its aim

was the elimination of friction between races.

The object of the Bill, Dr Donges said, would be achieved without recourse to discrimination between the various races.

The restrictions, he said, were imposed on all groups. Each group

surrendered certain of its rights for the common good of all groups.

Mrs Suzman said one could not say very much about the "elimination of friction between the races" as "I do not see much in the way of achievement of these desirable objectives in the 37 years since the Act was passed".

Mrs Suzman said statistics "gave the lie" to everything which Dr Donges claimed were the objectives of the Bill:

Between 1950 and August 31 1984, 126 176 families had been "uprooted", of whom 1,92 per cent had been white, 66,33 per cent "coloureds" and 31,75 per cent Indian.

At August 31, of the 6 414 families under threat of removal, 4,02 per cent were white, 59,09 per cent were "coloured" and 36,89 per cent Indian.

Of the 2 771 people removed from business premises, 1,95 per cent

were white 6,75 per cent "coloured" and a "whopping" 91,30 per cent Indian.

"What a fine example of common sacrifice all this is!"

Mrs Suzman said it was stated in the President's Council report that the tendency among residents of urban areas in situations of free choice of settlement to prefer to group together in homogeneous residential communities is "a world wide and generally accepted phenomenon" which

"unanimously acknowledged and accepted by the committee".

"This was not, however, reflected in the final recommendations."

Mrs Suzman said that the concepts of grey areas and local option lent themselves to overcrowding, rent fixing and upsurges in racial prejudice.

"The open society where all South Africa is open to all who live in this country is the obvious desirable alternative."



MRS HELEN SUZMAN

# PW puts 'open areas' on hold

80

B/day  
6/10/87

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday gave an extremely dim green light for certain residential areas in SA to be opened to all race groups.

But he also dispelled any hope this development would occur soon, outlining a tortuous process, involving the appointment of a new council to replace the present Group Areas Board, by which these areas could be opened.

Responding in Parliament to the President's Council's (PC) report and recommendations on the Group Areas Act (GAA) and Separate Amenities Act, Botha warned:

- Government still intended to strictly enforce the existing provisions of the GAA, and would continue to exercise strong measures to prevent illegal racial mixing in residential areas;
- New, improved legislation would be introduced to provide the State with the means to clamp down still further to prevent squatting and slum conditions;
- Government would not allow public schools to be opened to all race groups, even if there was a possibility of certain residential areas being opened up; and
- Government would not go along with

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

the PC's recommendation that the Separate Amenities Act be repealed without replacing it with some alternative control legislation.

Government's response to the PC's report was yesterday slammed as a "damp squib" by opposition politicians. Botha had once again failed dismally to cross his political Rubicon, PFP leader Colin Eglin said yesterday.

Botha said preserving separate residential areas, with their own schools and own political and constitutional power base for each population group remained a high priority of government.

He said this principle included that no group should force its own values and ways of life upon others.

But provision had to be made for both those who held an own community life dear, as well as those who preferred another way of life.

Accepting the PC's recommendation of open areas for all population groups, Botha said a clear distinction had to be

● To Page 2



## Tortuous group areas plan

made between "existing" and "new" residential areas.

As regarded new areas, Botha said it was possible some could be declared open areas from the start.

But comprehensive consultations would have to be conducted before any change in character could be contemplated for existing residential areas.

Botha's proposal was that a board of experts be instituted in the form of a council to investigate the desirability of opening up a particular area.

This body, he said, would perform its task on the widest possible basis in order to provide a complete socio-economic profile of the area in its environment.

The result of the inquiry would be submitted to the State President as well as to the Ministers' Council in question, which could then declare an area open.

Botha said these proposals would require complex legislative amendments.



● From Page 1

Preparatory work would now be initiated with a view to tabling some of this legislation during the 1988 parliamentary session.

He warned that nobody should anticipate the eventual new arrangements by ignoring the provisions of the GAA.

"Further intrusion and follow-up action with the purpose of affecting residential areas in order to eventually force their opening up cannot be allowed," Botha said.

"Government intends to enforce the existing provisions of the GAA," he warned.

Botha said none of the various franchise options recommended by the PC for open areas fulfilled all the requirements, and constitutional implications would still have to be taken account of to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

# JA - NEE ON GROUP AREAS



President Botha

80  
 6/10/87  
 smethun



**POPULAR** South African musician, Ray Chikapa Phiri of the group Stimela, was discharged from the Millpark Clinic in Johannesburg yesterday. Phiri said that he would be performing at the Atteridgeville Super Stadium in Pretoria on Saturday.

**Singer Ray Phiri out of hospital**

**Stella new 'Kei PM - See Page 2**

**THE Government has accepted the principle of limited open group areas.**

But President P W Botha warned in a speech in Parliament yesterday that until the new legislation is brought in — probably next year — there will be a firm crackdown on contraventions of the Act as it now stands.

Speaking in the special debate on the President's Council group areas report Mr Botha announced that the Government would not immediately accept the recommendations made by the council that the Separate Amenities Act should be scrapped.

**Difficulties**

There were legal difficulties in doing so. He emphasised that exclusive group areas for the people who wanted them remained a firm Government principle. But he said it was not practically possible "to separate the various groups in South Africa completely from one another." However, it was the Government's approach that "each population

**SOWETAN Correspondent**

group has the vested right to cherish and protect its own way of life and to confer it upon future generations, thereby preserving its own unique identity."

Mr Botha said existing group areas could be changed by comprehensive consultations while it was possible that "some" new residential areas could be declared open.

Mr Botha diluted the local option choice in opening a group area recommended by the council.

Any change, he said, would have to receive the endorsement of the particular own affairs ministers council.

Mr Botha gave no indication of how municipal franchise would be accommodated in a mixed area.

With the Government remaining committed to education being a racially exclusive own affair, the problem with schools, he suggested, could be resolved with private schools which could be mixed.

It was not possible for the Government to unconditionally implement or give conclusive reaction to the President's Council report as it contained far reaching and "even unforeseeable consequences."

**ALLAN EDWARDS**

177 BREE STREET (between Loveday and Harrison Streets), JOHANNESBURG. TEL: 834-2775

**Styled in Italy**



Colours: YELLOW, LILAC, RED, WHITE, NAVY

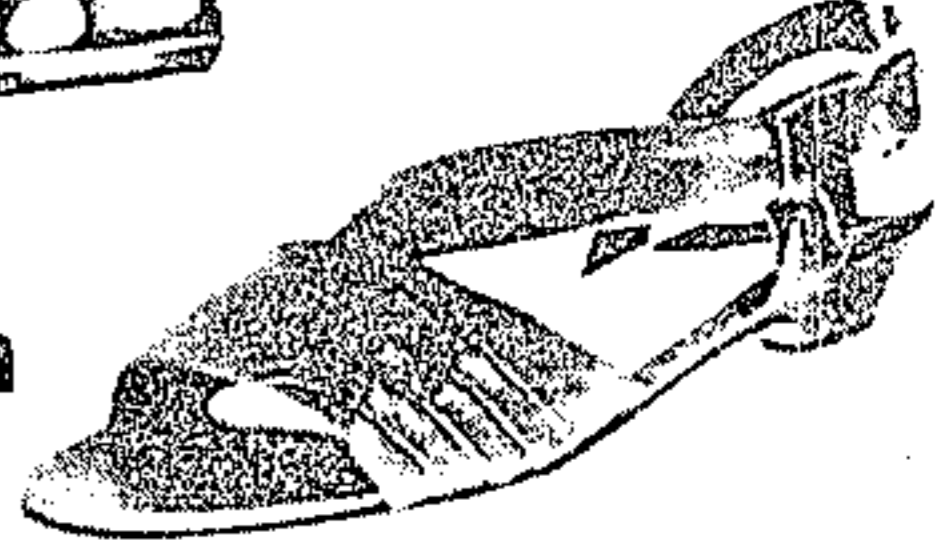
**R29<sup>99</sup>**



**Styled in Italy**

**R39<sup>99</sup>**

Colours: RED, WHITE, BLACK, NAVY



**Styled in Italy**

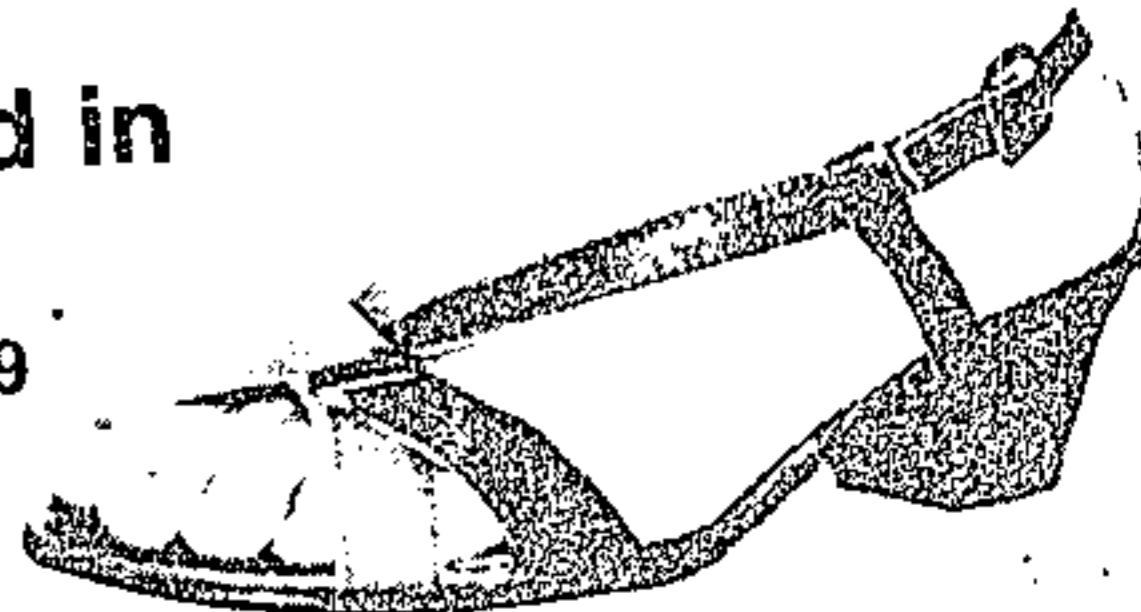
**R21<sup>99</sup>**

Colours: NAVY, RED, GOLD, WHITE

**Styled in Italy**

**R29<sup>99</sup>**

Colours: NAVY/RED, WHITE/TAN



SEND TO DEPOSIT FOR C.O.D. ORDERS



B/day 5/10/87

THE economic, social and political pressures which brought government to reconsider the Group Areas Act are likely to increase, rather than diminish.

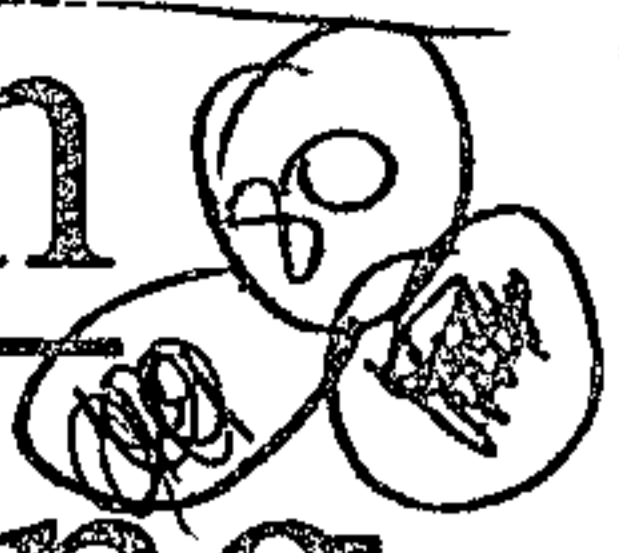
Its reluctance in the face of rightwing opposition to do anything more than tinker with this apartheid cornerstone is likely to be shown again when the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act is debated in Parliament this week.

Government will not find it easy in the long term to escape the pressures to do away with it altogether, regardless of the right's determination that it should stay and be enforced.

The PC report itself highlighted the problems of enforcing the Act. Since the Govender judgment in the Rand Supreme Court it has the difficulty of showing there is alternative accommodation before it can evict people.

PFP MP Tiaan van der Merwe says experience has shown govern-

# Pressure on for scrapping of group areas



ROGER SMITH

ment does not move to bring about reform until the situation is completely out of their control.

"Legal reform has always followed large-scale contraventions (of apartheid legislation)".

He points to government reform on labour relations only after black trade unions had established themselves, and repeal of influx control only after it had already become impossible to enforce.

expected time of arrival honours only in the

See also Page 5

# Call for total scrapping of Act

3/10/87

EAST LONDON — A nationwide campaign calling for the total scrapping of the Group Areas Act will be held over the next two weeks, the National Student Federation (NSF) said in a press release.

The statement said the NSF was in fundamental opposition to the Group Areas Act be-

cause it violated individual rights and degraded human dignity.

The chairman of Rhodes University's Moderate Student Organisation, which is affiliated to the NSF, Mr Kim Hodgison, said yesterday that nothing special had been planned in Grahamstown.

"We will set up tables on Wednesday to sell badges, buttons and posters calling for the scrapping of the group areas," Mr Hodgison said.

There are six other campus affiliates, which will all conduct campaigns around the country, the statement added. — DDR

## Disability hits Border region

(2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) The opening of Township Registers in terms of section 46 of the Deeds Registries Act is receiving attention.

(ii) As and when Local Authorities submit applications for the opening of Township Registers and the Deeds Office is enabled to do so.

## Pretoria: offences

496. 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) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the (i) Pretoria and (ii) Pretoria North police districts in 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(i) PRETORIA	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Pretoria Central ...	21	11	150	513	40	536	799	231	889	2
Sunnyside .....	5	9	31	331	30	57	967	245	905	1
Pretoria West .....	5	11	94	322	36	118	280	167	631	1
Brooklyn .....	10	22	74	275	21	93	1 369	204	1 678	1
Wierdabrug .....	16	10	116	132	17	78	474	91	770	—
Erasmia .....	19	10	138	188	23	90	78	116	405	1
Atteridgeville .....	36	13	507	580	81	307	58	541	152	—
Lytleton .....	7	7	54	99	8	45	420	67	615	2

(ii) PRETORIA NORTH

Pretoria North .....	21	35	126	362	41	130	656	159	1 097	—
Roslyn .....	—	2	7	29	1	18	14	14	184	—
Soshanguve .....	23	18	389	387	58	237	77	278	125	—
Assen .....	3	5	14	18	5	7	4	5	32	—
Kameeldrif .....	7	13	136	107	26	30	40	47	155	—
Britz .....	25	25	414	349	55	122	234	157	754	1
De Wildt .....	7	11	36	52	15	32	28	26	107	—
Hammanskraal .....	4	17	81	106	13	39	42	44	166	—
Hartbeespoortdam .....	7	19	137	167	10	36	44	54	275	—

## Group Areas Act

506. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to Question No 310 on 11 September 1987, the South African Police have served all of the notices issued in terms of section 41 of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if not, in respect of which properties have notices been

served; if so, when were the notices served in respect of each property?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No. Notices in respect of several properties at different addresses which are dealt with during the normal cause of duties, have not yet been served. However, because the work involved in compiling these addresses countrywide would be so voluminous and time-consuming, it is not practically feasible to furnish this information.

## Krugersdorp: workers' union

508. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether officials of a certain workers' union in Krugersdorp, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, laid any complaints with the Police in May 1987 regarding threatening telephone calls and the vandalising of office premises; if so, (a) on what date, (b) what was the nature of the complaints, (c) what action was taken by the Police as a result of these complaints, (d) what were the results of this action and (e) what is the name of this worker's union;

(2) whether any persons have been arrested in connection with these incidents; if so, (a) how many and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 6 May 1987 and 18 May 1987.

(b) Contravention of section 1 (1) of the Intimidation Act, 1982 (Act 72 of 1982);

Housebreaking with the intent to commit a crime unknown to the prosecutor;  
Malicious damage to property.

(c) Case dockets were opened in respect of all three complaints and have been fully investigated.

(d) No suspects could up until now be identified or traced as a result of the available evidence on hand.

(e) The name furnished by the hon member.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

## Kroonstad: workers' union

509. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any action was taken on or about 11 May 1987 in respect of the (a) offices and (b) officials of a certain workers' union in Kroonstad, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (i) what action in each case, (ii) why, (iii) what was the result of this action and (iv) what is the name of this workers' union?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) No, as far as could be ascertained, the South African Police has no record of such action.

(i) to (iv) Fall away.

MONDAY, 5 OCTOBER 1987

\*Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

## Black farmers: loans

570. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 106 on 8 June 1987, Black farmers are eligible to apply for loans from the Land and Agricultural Bank; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any Black farmers have applied for loans from this bank; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) what was the outcome of each application; if not,

(3) whether this bank has at any time taken any steps to encourage Black farmers to make use of its services; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what results; if not, why not;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Cape Times  
2/10/87 80

## Assomac to urge govt to scrap GA Act

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Delegates at the congress here of the Association of Management Committees (Assomac) yesterday agreed unanimously to ask their executive committee to negotiate with the government in a bid to have the Group Areas Act abolished.

The motion followed a congress report stating that repeal of the act would improve race relations, help solve housing needs, attract investment, generate employment and improve living standards.

Delegates also passed motions:

- Calling on the government and provincial authorities to repeal all laws and ordinances concerning the establishment of management committees.

- Appealing to Parliament and the Cape Municipal Association to make it possible for all South Africans to participate directly in local government structures on a non-racial basis.

### Mannikam

The Rev EJ Mannikam lost the Assomac presidency yesterday to the vice-president for 1987, Mr FL Erasmus, in a vote which concluded the four-day congress.

Mr Mannikam, MP in the House of Representatives, did not attend the congress on the grounds that he would have to attend Parliament, according to Mr Erasmus.

Parliament closed on Monday but he still did not attend, Mr Erasmus said.

Mr Erasmus added that other chairmen from the House easily obtained leave and were present at the congress.

Mr John Nash, of the Athlone and District Management Committee and representative for the Cape Peninsula, was elected deputy president.

Mr Norman Thomas, of the Strand Management Committee, was re-elected treasurer.

# Black and white in 'grey' areas

WHAT may prove South Africa's most controversial television programme — it explores the social impact of non-white South Africans moving into a white suburb — is now well into production.

It is John Cundill's "People Like Us," a situation comedy which

## Showbiz Reporter

focuses on "grey" areas in Johannesburg. It marks another team effort by Cundill and director, Gray Hofmeyr, a multiple award winner.

Upwardly mobile blacks and coloureds begin to infiltrate into better suburbs. A well-to-do white family gets

into financial difficulties and have to let their mansion in Bryanston — to a black family.

The whites move to a Kensington-type suburb — which is also experiencing this kind of social shift. For instance, a coloured doctor moves next door to a typical southern suburbs family where the head of the household is an artisan.

The whole approach is said to be humorous. Although the SABC has not yet previewed any of the episodes to the media, there is widespread gossip in the film industry that the series is "hot stuff" — well-crafted and bound to be an instant hit.

A technician who has seen some rough cut episodes said the

universal reaction among those who had seen it was that it gave a recognisable and often hilarious depiction of all kinds of South Africans coming up against the racial issue — but not in an offensive way which might cause insult.

The thrust is rather to reveal a common humanity.

An SABC spokesman said yesterday that the TVI drama department had commissioned Drapple Films to make the series, "which is still in production."

The cast includes Trudie Taljaard, Clare Marshall, Tanja Logan, Simon Bruinders, Denise Newman, Wilson Dunster and James White.

The spokesman said that although the series has not been scheduled yet, "we hope to screen it sometime in 1988, possibly on a Wednesday evening during Prime Time between 7-8."

## Funny

Cundill (who has since moved to Australia where he is writing a major TV series), had earlier been acclaimed for his funny yet realistic look at the mixing of the races in the television play "Two Weeks in Paradise" — which was also directed by Hofmeyr.

"People Like Us" is a spin-off from that play, featuring several of the same players.

I understand that 24 episodes have already been shot and that another 24 scripts have been commissioned from author/actor, Paul Slabolepszy.

# Govt reaction to PC report on grey areas is criticised

Political Reporter

Veteran Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday slated the Government's reaction to the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act.

Addressing a lunchtime public meeting attended by about 180 people in Johannesburg, Mrs Suzman said the PFP was determined to continue fighting for the abolition of the Act.

She warned, however, that even if it were scrapped, discrimination on the basis of race would continue.

## UNDAUNTED

She appeared undaunted by the defection of three of her colleagues last week and said that in the "unlikely event" of her being asked to join Mr Wynand Malan's National Democratic Movement, she would decline.

Mrs Suzman said the PC's report on the Group Areas Act had been very disappointing, and she hit out at President P W Botha's response to it.

Mrs Suzman said the PFP was opposed to the piecemeal opening of areas as this would create enormous pressure on the suburbs because of the housing shortage.

The meeting was also addressed by MP Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, PFP spokesman on the Group Areas Act.

He said whites needed to be re-educated and shown that they need not fear living alongside other races.

The PFP was not encouraging people to break the law but would help those who were breaking the law because they were desperate for accommodation.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling for the removal of the Act and, until then, called for a moratorium on prosecutions under it.



Mrs Helen Suzman ... PFP opposed to piecemeal opening of residential areas.

# Cost of Areas ad immaterial — Govt

## Political Staff

THE cost of the Bureau for Information's advertising campaign to promote its new group areas policy was "immaterial", Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Deputy Minister of Information, has said.

Dr van der Merwe was reacting to the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, and to the Progressive Federal Party which slammed the Government for spending "hundreds of thousands of rands" of taxpayers' money to promote National Party policy.

Dr van der Merwe would not disclose the amount spent on the campaign, but said whether it cost R5 000 or R500 000 was "immaterial" as the campaign promoted Government policy.

"So long as the Government has to implement its policy, to disseminate information about that policy is crucial, and the message about the Government's policy on group areas was not getting through."

The advertisements, placed in all major newspapers on Sunday and yesterday, explained that individual communities would have the choice whether to open their group areas or keep them racially exclusive.

Mr Hendrickse said the advertisement was "insensitive" and a waste of taxpayers' money "in an attempt to defend the indefensible".

## OFFENSIVE

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the PFP's spokesman on group areas, said he found it especially offensive that the victims of the Act would have to help pay for the advertisements.

Dr van der Merwe said that he had never expected Mr Hendrickse to applaud the Government's group areas policy or the advertisement.

Reacting to Mr Tian van der Merwe's criticism that the words in the advertisement: "The choice will be yours", were misleading, Dr van der Merwe said the feelings of the individual communities would "carry a great deal of weight" in deciding whether areas should be open or closed.

"The Government won't force people to do anything against their wills."

# Group Areas: The trumpet is really sounding Retreat

STEVEN FRIEDMAN and the Policy Research Unit of the South African Institute of Race Relations look at the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act — and this week's Government's response.



"local option" formula which is designed to do just that.

But can it?

The report's suggested formula aims not only to contain change but to do so in a way which will shift the Act's enforcement from the Government to municipalities, defusing conflict by enabling it to wash its hands of the problem.

In reality, the formula would do the reverse.

It would lay local authorities open to organised campaigns to repeal segregation — a local cam-

paign is easier to organise than a national one. This would engender conflict.

Where whites objected to integration, they would have to appeal to a Provincial Administrator, a Government appointee, who would then have to balance white and black demands.

Again, Group Areas would be politicised as never before.

The Government may well

realise this and so it has rejected the local option.

The formula that President Botha announced this week would ensure that decisions to open areas would be taken nationally by Government appointees and by the State President himself.

But this is equally unlikely to work. If the Government does succeed in opening only some areas to black people it will create pre-

cisely the "swamping" it wants to avoid.

It concedes that there is a growing black housing shortage which forces black people into white areas.

If those who move in are restricted to only a few areas, these will quickly become overcrowded and standards will indeed drop.

Experience suggests, however, that the formula cannot prevent

integration spreading out of official mixed areas.

In the late 1970s the Government tried to limit the number of black people moving "illegally" into the Western Cape by recognising the right of squatters who were already there to stay but tightening control on the rights of others to move in.

It failed. People moved into Crossroads and, once it became overcrowded, they spilled over into other areas. The Government did all it could to prevent this, but was forced to give up.

In the same way, once the official mixed areas fill up, black people will begin moving into new ones and the "problem" will simply continue to recur somewhere else.

The report seems to know this, for, in a revealing passage, it admits defeat even before the exercise begins.

Its formula, it says, will provide both for segregated areas and for recognising mixed areas where these come into being. But if control really was going to work, no new mixed areas would come into being.

This is why the Government may have the worst of both worlds. It has lost the political gains which repealing the Act would have brought but has been forced to begin a retreat from segregation which will ensure the Act's eventual demise.

The question now is not whether further change will occur, but how. If the process is left to the Government's formula, change may be disruptive, may lower standards and may prompt conflict.

But quicker and more peaceful change will occur only if opponents of segregation seize the initiative, move ahead of the Government and make it happen.

The Government's partial retreat suggests two ways in which they might do this.

Now that the Government has accepted that some areas should be opened, there is an opportunity for residents, black and white, to organise to demand that their areas are opened.

And now that it has accepted that some new areas should be open, businessmen and developers have an opportunity to refuse to develop further segregated areas and to insist that they will put money and skills into integrated ones only.

Both options also open opportunities for joint action and negotiation across the racial divide which could reduce tensions.

There are other openings. If they are grasped, the Government's retreat may become an unwitting opportunity for reconstruction.



## 'Info ad should not use public's money'

PFF MP for Houghton Helen Suzman yesterday described a full-page Bureau for Information advertisement on the Group Areas Act, which appeared in the Sunday Times, as an inappropriate use of taxpayers' money.

The ad outlines government's response to the President's Council report on the

ALAN FINE

Act.

Suzman said the ad was designed to politicise and influence public opinion on a highly contentious issue. This was properly a function of the National Party, not the State, she said.

# Nat congress steamrolled into accepting open areas plan

## Political Staff

AMANZIMTOTI. — A reluctant National Party Natal congress has been virtually steamrolled into accepting Government proposals to allow open areas.

A motion accepting the guidelines was approved "unanimously" with a large proportion of the congress not voting.

But before the motion was put a number of speakers received ovations for questioning the opening of existing group areas.

Mrs I Alva-Wright, a Maritzburg delegate, wanted to know what would happen to a person who lived in a liberal area who did not want the area opened. She claimed that the police, who were already struggling, would be further burdened by open areas.

## VALUE OF PROPERTY

Former United Party MP Mr George Horquebie also queried how an open area would be decided, warning that property could lose value.

At the end of the debate party director of information, Mr Con Botha, tabled a motion asking for approval of the Government guidelines.

When deputy-chairman Mr George Bartlett, Deputy-Minister of Technology, asked who was in favour, many did not raise their hands.

No votes were cast against the motion.

Durban councillor Mr Gys Muller, however, asked how he could vote without studying the position properly.

After he sat down Mr Bartlett again asked if anyone was against the motion, but there was no response.

The Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Piet Badenhorst, who handled the debate, said that although people of other races who moved into white group areas were breaking the law, there was little the Government could do.

He said illegal occupants could not be forced out because of a court ruling which said alternative accommodation had to be available.

But a major problem was the shortage of 500 000 houses for blacks and large shortages for coloured and Indians, while in many areas there was a surplus of white housing.

He appealed to local authorities to make more land available for development.

## THE "POISON PEN"

● The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, vowed that the Government was determined to prevent revolutionary propaganda in spite of the criticism for its recent actions against the media.

He told the congress that the revolutionary onslaught against South Africa was a team effort.

The journalist with a poison pen contributed just as much to the revolution as did the man with the gun or the bomb-thrower.

The Government would ensure that propaganda was not disseminated, particularly to impressionable people.

If this was not stopped it did not help to have a defence force and the police stopping terrorists.

Mr Botha was speaking on a resolution of the congress requesting the Government to take firm steps to prevent the Press from publishing subversive and inflammatory articles and propaganda.

He said the Government would not budge from the duty which it saw for itself.

Press freedom was an important tenet of democratic ideology to which the Government subscribed, but this could not be without qualification.

The Government challenged the "all or nothing" approach to the issue.

There was a distinct difference between the commercial Press and the propaganda newsletters which appeared as subversive front material often financed by liberals far from South Africa, he said.

# CP in Group Areas campaign

**BLOEMFONTEIN** — The Conservative Party is to launch a nationwide petition campaign directed at the State President to protest at "the watering-down, in any way" of the Group Areas Act.

This emerged yesterday from a statement by the CP national executive, which held its annual meeting in Bloemfontein on Tuesday.

"The national executive of the CP decided at its annual meeting to instruct all the party's electoral divisions to spread petitions in every constituency in the Republic.

Own Correspondent

"These will be directed at the State President, Mr P W Botha, against any watering down, in any way whatsoever of the Group Areas Act, through which the acknowledged and established white group areas, as well as new urban and rural areas, might be declared open and therefore a threat to an own white community life. The Conservative Party will continue its fight to restore white residential areas and to ensure their continuation with determination and enthusiasm," the statement said. — Sapa.

16/10/87  
B/day

# Proposals to permit open areas accepted with some reservation

80

SMR

16/10/87

Political Correspondent

AMANZIMTOTI — A reluctant National Party Natal congress has been virtually steamrollered into accepting the Government's proposals to allow open areas.

A motion accepting the Government guidelines was approved "unanimously" — but with a large proportion of the congress not voting.

Before the motion was put, a number of speakers received ovations for querying the opening of existing group areas.

Concern was also expressed about contraventions of the Group Areas Act, with fears ex-

pressed that areas could become *de facto* open areas.

Mrs I Alva-Wright, a Maritzburg delegate, wanted to know what would happen to the person who lived in a liberal area who did not want the area opened.

She claimed that by opening areas the police, who were already struggling, would be further burdened.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said although people of other races who moved into white group areas were breaking the law, there was little the Government could do.

## 'still enthusiastic'

ving these propos

CMB 4/17/88 16/10/87

# Govt denies city open areas claim

From ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

AMANZIMTOLI. — Government ministers yesterday denied claims by a major developer that parts of Milnerton and District Six were virtually certain to be developed as open areas.

The chairman of Ilco Homes, Mr Jos Demmers, was reported this week to have said that following discussions with senior cabinet ministers he was "99% certain of getting the green light" for the development of District Six as an open area.

Approached for comment, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said: "I am the responsible minister and I don't know of any indication given by government to give such an impression."

Mr Heunis's deputy minister, Mr Piet Badenhorst, who specializes in group areas matters, said it was "absolutely wrong and irresponsible" for developers to raise expectations in this fashion.

Both insisted they had not discussed the possible opening of the areas with Mr Demmers, who told reporters this week that layout and service plans for the project were complete and that he

had hoped to start work on the site in about six months.

Mr Heunis yesterday said that no legal provision existed at the moment for the establishment of open areas and the details of procedures whereby this could be done had yet to be established.

It would therefore be both "irresponsible" and "dangerous" to anticipate when the government might be prepared to open particular areas.

Mr Badenhorst said it was impossible for any developer to say at this stage that an area might be opened, as so far the government had only accepted the principle of open areas, not settled on the procedures whereby this might be done.

He warned the public not to be misled by speculation about possible open areas because they could end up losing money.

The deputy minister also said that a moratorium on group areas prosecutions was "not desirable" and he appealed to politicians not to encourage people to break the law. He said the Group Areas Act would continue to be enforced.

The government would under no circumstances be pressurized on the Group Areas Act by those on the left or the right, he said.



4476 TMS 17/10/87 (00)

# NGK concern at Group Areas Act disruption

THE Western Cape Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk yesterday expressed concern at the disruption the Group Areas Act was causing mixed couples.

The synod called on the government to enact a law to protect the residential rights of racially-mixed couples but said it was thankful for the measures being taken at present.

● They recommended that the government amend the Defence Amendment Act to further accommodate religious objectors.

The preparedness of an objector to serve longer periods of alternative service should be the important criteria in determining whether a refusal to be conscripted was really a matter of conscience.

● A proposal that the synod charge its Inter-Church Commission for Education and Culture with the task of investigating, among other matters, the opening of all schools, was referred to the Temporary Commission for Study and Current Affairs.

Another issue which may be brought up for discussion by members of the Synod on the Inter-Church Commission is the opening of schools to all races to those who so wish it.

● The synod accepted a recommendation that the church, in its fight against communism, continuously guard and warn against all political and economic totalitarian tendencies in society.

# Group Areas and neo-Nazis are serious threat to peace up North

Cap Times 17/10/87

THE latest turn of events in the North is disquieting, with a new kind of inter-racial violence threatening in and around public recreation areas and the neo-Nazi right emerging as a serious threat to the peace.



## Political Survey By GERALD SHAW

The new violence is directly linked to the Government's failure to act decisively on group areas, which threatens to promote defiance of the Group Areas Act, on the one hand, and racist agitation at the local level, on the other hand, promising to reach a crescendo as the nationwide municipal elections are held next year.

The attempt to reform the group area system by stages rather than scrap the Act outright is creating a situation ripe for exploitation by radical left and radical right alike.

By proposing machinery to enable any racist zealot to create a hoo-ha about group areas at the local level, as is already happening in mixed areas such as Mayfair, Johannesburg, the Botha government has set back reform by a decade.

The politicization of municipal elections is now inevitable, providing a marvellous platform for right-wing racist agitation and freezing a process of residential integration which was taking place naturally and, for the most part, remarkably peacefully.

The group area system, with its mass re-

movals, as in District Six, and associated horrors, provides a pretty typical example of the grandiose social engineering which loses sight of the individual and brings with it great suffering and disruption.

There is no way such a system can be reformed effectively but by outright abolition, even if this is painful to some vested interests who have gained as a result of its application. Any change in the economic environment harms some vested interest, anyway, and those affected have little choice but to adjust.

As the Botha administration is not prepared to abolish the Group Areas Act, it might even have been better to continue as in the last few years with law enforcement officers turning a blind eye to developments as in Hillbrow where natural market forces are steadily breaking down the racial barriers. But such a ploy would undermine respect for law and is likewise unacceptable in principle.

Naturally there are

difficulties and problem areas in such a process. But it is better to rely on market forces to counteract the distortions of racist social engineering than to erect a huge new bureaucratic system to monitor and restrict the unravelling of barriers.

At the highest level of the residential property market, where people occupy huge properties and command large incomes, there are no real difficulties about the scrapping of racial zoning laws.

But problems may well arise in the rather more densely occupied residential areas, like the done-up Chelsea-type developments which grew out of the humble cottage homes vacated by group areas victims in the Southern Suburbs of the Cape Peninsula, for example.

If anyone is proposing to re-open such areas, it will not be difficult for racist zealots to whip up the fears of the present (white) occupants that their property values will revert to their original levels if there is no longer a racial barrier on occupation.

Who knows what would happen in the property market if racial zoning went by the board? The volume of business done would increase greatly, no doubt, as there would be thousands of well-heeled buyers newly in the market who had previously had little scope in home-buying, having been racially disqualified from going into "white" areas where a much greater choice is available.

The trend would probably vary from area to area. But given the uncertainties, are they not preferable to what seems inevitable now, as the whole group areas issue is politicized at the white local level and effective reform becomes virtually impossible.

Once again the Nation-



**SALUTE TO THE PAST:** A South African Nazi sympathiser gives the salute at a recent memorial service in Pretoria to honour Rudolph Hess.

alist government has opted against freedom and a free market in favour of central control.

Surely the best answer is to leave people to get on with it, throwing off the shackles of a restrictive and insulting system, but applying the ordinary law of the land very strictly indeed again street hooliganism — whether practised by the radical left or the radical right.

In the north, the police are going to have their work cut out in keeping the peace between frustrated and embittered township youths, and occasionally murderous thugs, rowdily asserting themselves in public recreation areas ... and the Nazi-style armed bands of white hooligans which are now also making their appearance on the streets looking to mix it with the aforesaid young blacks.

Is it fair to the police that they should have to face the consequences of political blundering?

It is not only that great opportunity has been lost in hanging on to the Group Areas Act. The reformist process has actually been set back because the old blind-eye policy has given way to furious assertions from on high that the law will be enforced to the letter.

It must be concluded that the far-right has got President Botha on the run and, as he gives way to pressure rather than provide inspiring leadership in the other direction, the rightward trend in the white electorate will grow apace.

It is as well to know the worst — so that political energies may be applied where they can do most good. The failure of the so-called independents to get their act together may not be altogether a bad thing if it prevents unrealistic hopes of imminent change from gaining hold.

The May whites-only election dampened such hopes and now the failure of the independent movement to get off the

ground has clinched the matter.

Until there is a new constitution which makes government really accountable to the entire electorate — and not just to the whites — there is scant prospect of improvement.

The strongest possible representation in parliament of reform-minded democrats should be sought, of course, but no one should imagine that the Nats or the far-right can be beaten as the constitution now stands.

So the role of those who want to work as peacemakers outside Parliament is just as relevant as parliamentary politics.

In seeking to combine the two, Mr Wynand Malan may be on the best track, notwithstanding the floundering of the independents in recent days.

# Badenhorst: open areas acceptable

EAST LONDON — In certain cases the creation of new open residential areas was acceptable, the MP for East London North, Mr Calle Badenhorst, said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Badenhorst was reacting to a report in Saturday's Daily Dispatch quoting a right-wing independent candidate in the recent House of Assembly elections, Mr Bazil Niemand.

Mr Niemand had challenged Mr Badenhorst to "explain to East London ratepayers exactly what was going to happen to Amalinda and what was meant by an open area".

Mr Badenhorst said Amalinda residents had the right to decide for themselves if they wanted to apply for "open area" status.

"I have frequent communication with my voters, and the people of Amalinda understand this," Mr Badenhorst said.

"It is only Mr Niemand who is ignorant of what the government's standpoint is."

Mr Badenhorst said the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act was a move in the right direction. — DDR



21/10/87 ewelost

80

# Relax Group Areas Act — commission

PRETORIA — A National Manpower Commission report today called for further relaxation of Group Areas Act restrictions which hamper the occupational mo-

bility and advancement of blacks, coloureds and Indians.

Warning that there would be a "substantial shortage" of high and middle level manpower

from whites by the year 2000, the report said the Government's policy of maximum utilisation of manpower should not be secondary to the promotion or protection of "group interests".

This recommendation implied "further adjustments to the remaining direct or indirect restrictions on occupational mobility in, for instance, certain sections of the Group Areas Act."

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in a statement in Pretoria, released at the same time as the report, that the Government was considering the recommendations.

The report, entitled "High-level and Middle-level Manpower in South Africa: Recent Developments", said "Shortages of entrepreneurs, managers, professional and technical workers may reach quite substantial proportions by the year 2000.

"The supply of white high-level manpower (HLM) will not be sufficient to satisfy demand and to moderate envisaged shortages, the optimum utilisation of black, coloured and Asian HLM is required.

"Measures for the implementation of the existing Government policy of optimal utilisation of manpower, including the promotion of occupational mobility (vertically and horizontally) should not be subordinate to the promotion or protection of group interests," the report says.

80 Sidney 2/10/87

## BLACK AREAS COULD BE 'OPENED'

THE Competition Board's memoranda to government on deregulation include recommendations which would not only remove some of the restrictions on black traders, but would also open the way for the involvement of other races in trade in black areas.

An announcement of government decisions on deregulation is expected soon.

If the board's recommendations are accepted, it could become possible for white businessmen to pour capital into black businesses and they could share in the profits.

The board recommended the repeal of proclamations 293 of 1962 and 264 of 1968, Government Notice 1036 of 1968 and sections 24(3) and 11(2) of the

ROGER SMITH

Development and Trust Land Act.

Proclamation 293 requires black people to obtain permission before they commence trading.

It also states that: "Capital from persons other than blacks to finance trading activities may be raised only with the permission of the director-general and then only by way of a loan.

"No person other than a black may share in the profits of the business."

Among other controls, Proclamation 264 requires the prevention of trade monopolies, control of trading, inspection of books, prohibition of barter trade and prohibition of unauthorised exhibition of cinema films.

80 DD 22/10/87

# Group areas under spotlight

EAST LONDON — The Group Areas Act and the National Council, designed to bring blacks into the decision-making process, came under the spotlight yesterday and Assocom was asked to outline its stand on the issues.

Mr M. Gierdien, of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said Assocom had been hesitant and not vociferous enough on the President Council's report on the Group Areas Act.

"People of colour say there can be no half-measures on group areas and Assocom must stop speaking on the positive actions of the President Council's report. We must hammer home our total abhorrence of the Act.

"We were told by Mr Pik Botha that there were 45 violations of the Act in Hillbrow and there were only five prosecutions. Thousands of South Africans are living side by side in good neighbourliness.

"It is craziness gone mad to be able to get an official dispensation to break a law. If this association does not reject it outright, I and people like me will be forced to withdraw from this association," Mr Gierdien said.

The president of Assocom, Mr Harold Groom, reminded Mr Gierdien of a motion passed last year rejecting the Act and said Assocom would

continue to speak out loudly against it.

Mr Peter Hugo, of the Cape Town chamber, said there had been talk of reform for years but an Act such as the group areas continued in conflict with the free enterprise system.

"The latest move to modify the Act is mere tinkering. The Act is a stumbling block to economic growth and the pressure should be kept up for the repeal of the law, not its modification."

Explaining Assocom's acceptance in principle of the government's national council to enable the election of nine blacks to serve, the chief executive officer, Mr Raymond Parsons, said

it was a starting point for negotiations for a political future which would uphold the values of the free enterprise system.

Earlier Assocom officials were questioned on their stand as the council had been rejected by blacks.

Mr Parsons said Assocom had to be realistic and pragmatic as talks had to start somewhere. It had been made clear that Assocom supported the council in principle rather than in format.

He said the association had been addressing the concept of the success of a national council hinging on all pre-conditions of participants being reduced.

# Group areas: Niemand to take action

Daily Dispatch  
Reporter

EAST LONDON — A rightwing independent candidate in the last House of Assembly elections, Mr Basil Niemand, intends to lay charges against blacks and coloureds living in Amalinda.

Mr Niemand said yesterday Amalinda residents had informed him of at least two Indian and coloured families who had recently moved into the white suburb.

He had investigated both cases and charges were being laid under the Group Areas Act.

"If the senior public prosecutor refuses to prosecute, a report will be filed to the Attorney General of the Cape," Mr Niemand said.

He said the prosecutor had earlier refused to take action against an Indian family living in Amalinda and a report on that case was also being sent to the attorney general.

Mr Niemand said he had received several calls from Amalinda property owners following a report in the Daily Dispatch on Tuesday quoting the National Party MP for East London North, Mr Calle Badenhorst, as saying that in certain cases the creation of new open residential areas was acceptable.

Mr Niemand said residents were anxious to know what formula would be used to apply for "grey area" status.

He asked what the government's feeling was towards property owners not in favour of grey area status. In the case of a successful application, would Amalinda be open to Indians, blacks and coloureds?

Mr Niemand also wanted to know what the government's feeling was towards the possible fall in property values if Amalinda was declared an open area.

80  
DD  
22/10/87

80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100  
101  
102  
103  
104  
105  
106  
107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115  
116  
117  
118  
119  
120  
121  
122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127  
128  
129  
130  
131  
132  
133  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140  
141  
142  
143  
144  
145  
146  
147  
148  
149  
150  
151  
152  
153  
154  
155  
156  
157  
158  
159  
160  
161  
162  
163  
164  
165  
166  
167  
168  
169  
170  
171  
172  
173  
174  
175  
176  
177  
178  
179  
180  
181  
182  
183  
184  
185  
186  
187  
188  
189  
190  
191  
192  
193  
194  
195  
196  
197  
198  
199  
200  
201  
202  
203  
204  
205  
206  
207  
208  
209  
210  
211  
212  
213  
214  
215  
216  
217  
218  
219  
220  
221  
222  
223  
224  
225  
226  
227  
228  
229  
230  
231  
232  
233  
234  
235  
236  
237  
238  
239  
240  
241  
242  
243  
244  
245  
246  
247  
248  
249  
250  
251  
252  
253  
254  
255  
256  
257  
258  
259  
260  
261  
262  
263  
264  
265  
266  
267  
268  
269  
270  
271  
272  
273  
274  
275  
276  
277  
278  
279  
280  
281  
282  
283  
284  
285  
286  
287  
288  
289  
290  
291  
292  
293  
294  
295  
296  
297  
298  
299  
300  
301  
302  
303  
304  
305  
306  
307  
308  
309  
310  
311  
312  
313  
314  
315  
316  
317  
318  
319  
320  
321  
322  
323  
324  
325  
326  
327  
328  
329  
330  
331  
332  
333  
334  
335  
336  
337  
338  
339  
340  
341  
342  
343  
344  
345  
346  
347  
348  
349  
350  
351  
352  
353  
354  
355  
356  
357  
358  
359  
360  
361  
362  
363  
364  
365  
366  
367  
368  
369  
370  
371  
372  
373  
374  
375  
376  
377  
378  
379  
380  
381  
382  
383  
384  
385  
386  
387  
388  
389  
390  
391  
392  
393  
394  
395  
396  
397  
398  
399  
400  
401  
402  
403  
404  
405  
406  
407  
408  
409  
410  
411  
412  
413  
414  
415  
416  
417  
418  
419  
420  
421  
422  
423  
424  
425  
426  
427  
428  
429  
430  
431  
432  
433  
434  
435  
436  
437  
438  
439  
440  
441  
442  
443  
444  
445  
446  
447  
448  
449  
450  
451  
452  
453  
454  
455  
456  
457  
458  
459  
460  
461  
462  
463  
464  
465  
466  
467  
468  
469  
470  
471  
472  
473  
474  
475  
476  
477  
478  
479  
480  
481  
482  
483  
484  
485  
486  
487  
488  
489  
490  
491  
492  
493  
494  
495  
496  
497  
498  
499  
500  
501  
502  
503  
504  
505  
506  
507  
508  
509  
510  
511  
512  
513  
514  
515  
516  
517  
518  
519  
520  
521  
522  
523  
524  
525  
526  
527  
528  
529  
530  
531  
532  
533  
534  
535  
536  
537  
538  
539  
540  
541  
542  
543  
544  
545  
546  
547  
548  
549  
550  
551  
552  
553  
554  
555  
556  
557  
558  
559  
560  
561  
562  
563  
564  
565  
566  
567  
568  
569  
570  
571  
572  
573  
574  
575  
576  
577  
578  
579  
580  
581  
582  
583  
584  
585  
586  
587  
588  
589  
590  
591  
592  
593  
594  
595  
596  
597  
598  
599  
600  
601  
602  
603  
604  
605  
606  
607  
608  
609  
610  
611  
612  
613  
614  
615  
616  
617  
618  
619  
620  
621  
622  
623  
624  
625  
626  
627  
628  
629  
630  
631  
632  
633  
634  
635  
636  
637  
638  
639  
640  
641  
642  
643  
644  
645  
646  
647  
648  
649  
650  
651  
652  
653  
654  
655  
656  
657  
658  
659  
660  
661  
662  
663  
664  
665  
666  
667  
668  
669  
670  
671  
672  
673  
674  
675  
676  
677  
678  
679  
680  
681  
682  
683  
684  
685  
686  
687  
688  
689  
690  
691  
692  
693  
694  
695  
696  
697  
698  
699  
700  
701  
702  
703  
704  
705  
706  
707  
708  
709  
710  
711  
712  
713  
714  
715  
716  
717  
718  
719  
720  
721  
722  
723  
724  
725  
726  
727  
728  
729  
730  
731  
732  
733  
734  
735  
736  
737  
738  
739  
740  
741  
742  
743  
744  
745  
746  
747  
748  
749  
750  
751  
752  
753  
754  
755  
756  
757  
758  
759  
760  
761  
762  
763  
764  
765  
766  
767  
768  
769  
770  
771  
772  
773  
774  
775  
776  
777  
778  
779  
780  
781  
782  
783  
784  
785  
786  
787  
788  
789  
790  
791  
792  
793  
794  
795  
796  
797  
798  
799  
800  
801  
802  
803  
804  
805  
806  
807  
808  
809  
810  
811  
812  
813  
814  
815  
816  
817  
818  
819  
820  
821  
822  
823  
824  
825  
826  
827  
828  
829  
830  
831  
832  
833  
834  
835  
836  
837  
838  
839  
840  
841  
842  
843  
844  
845  
846  
847  
848  
849  
850  
851  
852  
853  
854  
855  
856  
857  
858  
859  
860  
861  
862  
863  
864  
865  
866  
867  
868  
869  
870  
871  
872  
873  
874  
875  
876  
877  
878  
879  
880  
881  
882  
883  
884  
885  
886  
887  
888  
889  
890  
891  
892  
893  
894  
895  
896  
897  
898  
899  
900  
901  
902  
903  
904  
905  
906  
907  
908  
909  
910  
911  
912  
913  
914  
915  
916  
917  
918  
919  
920  
921  
922  
923  
924  
925  
926  
927  
928  
929  
930  
931  
932  
933  
934  
935  
936  
937  
938  
939  
940  
941  
942  
943  
944  
945  
946  
947  
948  
949  
950  
951  
952  
953  
954  
955  
956  
957  
958  
959  
960  
961  
962  
963  
964  
965  
966  
967  
968  
969  
970  
971  
972  
973  
974  
975  
976  
977  
978  
979  
980  
981  
982  
983  
984  
985  
986  
987  
988  
989  
990  
991  
992  
993  
994  
995  
996  
997  
998  
999  
1000

Assocom  
'must' reject  
PC report  
outright

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Assocom "must stop speaking on the positive actions of the President's Council's report" on the Group Areas Act, Mr M Gierdien, of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said at the Assocom conference here yesterday.

"If this association does not reject it (the report) outright, I and people like me will be forced to withdraw from this association," Mr Gierdien said.

"People of colour say there can be no half-measures on Group Areas and ... we must hammer home our total abhorrence of the act."

The Assocom president, Mr Harold Groom, reminded Mr Gierdien of a motion passed last year rejecting the Act and said Assocom would continue to speak out loudly against it.

Mr Peter Hugo, also of the Cape Town Chamber, said there had been talk of reform for years, but an act such as the Group Areas Act continued, in conflict with the free enterprise system.

"The latest move to modify the act is mere tinkering ... pressure should be kept up for the repeal of the law, not its modifications," he said.

80

# GROUP AREAS

No individual can feel indifferent about the Group Areas Act. It always arouses strong reaction — either for or against.

This law has certainly had some of the most far-reaching implications for our society.

People who blindly call for either the retention or the total

abolition of this law fail to take the realities of South African society into account.

The Group Areas Act is still in force, but the Government has laid down a number of guidelines according to which it could be amended.

The most basic principle is one of "Live and let live".

## LIVE.

- Should you and your neighbours feel that you prefer to keep your own area as it is, you have a right to do so. And this right will be protected. However, people should also be allowed to have their areas declared open, should they so wish.
- Orderly communities will be maintained. Illegal encroachment will be counteracted.
- The new law will protect the rights of those groups who do not wish their communities to be opened.
- Own schools will be guaranteed to any community who so desires. This remains a matter of national priority.
- Self-respect implies respect for the needs of others. If others wish to live in open areas, let them do so.

## LET LIVE.

- Should you and your neighbours decide to have an open community, you'll be entitled to submit such a request via the channels which will be created for that purpose.
- The new law will provide the means whereby communities can request that their areas be opened in an orderly, systematic and legal manner, if they so wish.
- Residents of open areas will be able to lead a full community life in an orderly fashion, for example the creation of private schools.
- The existing stipulations of the act must be adhered to until such time as these have been amended.
- The crux of the matter is basic self-respect and respect for the needs of others. The need for greater living space for all is most important. The proposed legislation will squarely address this issue.

It is all a question of good neighbourliness. But this implies self-respect, mutual respect and the acknowledgement of each other's rights.

# THE CHOICE WILL BE YOURS.

*Good Neighbourliness.*

## THE LIBERATED GREY

WHEN I was a child, everything nice was associated with whites.

If you lived in a house with a bathroom and electricity, you were living like a white person. In fact people would go as far as calling you a black white — an "umlungu omnyama".

As I grew up, that kind of mentality disappeared in the black community. The people began to realise it was a question of money and had nothing to do with skin colour. Nowadays, even teenagers drive flashy cars and it's no big deal.

What I find surprising is that some real *mlungus* still think black people do not deserve good things.

There is this particular lot who claim to despise middle class trappings. These are the ones who are supposed to sympathise with the oppressed. They deliberately choose to live in dumps, wear scruffy clothes and generally make like they are poor.

They attend all the protest meetings and make you feel guilty if you choose to stay at home and read a good book instead. They know just about everything about who is in detention, who is banned and who has been killed and when they will be buried or were buried. Their biggest thrill — or commitment, depending on how you look at it — is attending a political funeral or trial.

The "lefty trendies" are the custodians of our morals and values. They are the ones who decide whether we are working class or middle class and how relevant we are to the struggle.

Once one lefty trendy asked me how much I had paid for this nice pair of shoes. When I told her she was appalled. "You have more money than sense," she told me, looking so righteous I could have sworn she was the one who grew up in the ghetto.

Just because black people are poor does not mean they do not appreciate good things when they see them. Most of us hardly ever look at discount stores, let alone buy from them. We don't buy plastic shoes because we don't have money to buy shoes every day. But more than anything else, we don't like cheap-quality goods. Period.

If other people are bored with leather and want to experiment with plastic, it's cool. But it freaks me out completely when they turn around and accuse me of being a "farney" because I prefer natural fabrics.

I don't see any reason why black people should try and justify why they want to ride a BMW instead of a battered Volkswagon.

Most of us don't have parents living in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg where we can go when we get tired of slumming.

We don't play at being poor — because we know what poverty is and we don't think it is romantic at all.

Blacks do not live in places like Mshenguville or Crossroads because they like it. And even as they live in the "squatter camps", many who can manage it do have nice cars and television sets. Whether they like them or need them, they acquire these things. Sometimes it means living on bread and chips for three months while they try to keep up with the hire purchase.

The other day I met this boy from Parktown North who sounded like he had just discovered the evils of apartheid. Apparently he was involved in a community project in some township and he was sounding off about how the rich should follow his example and live in squatter camps. "All these rich people here should pick up and go and stay in the ghettos with the real people. That's where they will find the meaning of life," he declared with such conviction I could have been fooled, if I did not know that "poor" is not a synonym for "real".

What he failed to recognise was that he could always chuck the nonsense and go back home. His "real people", on the other hand, have no other home to go to.

I think it is insulting that rich people should be so insensitive as to try and make us believe that poverty is noble. It is a bit like saying that the meek shall inherit the earth.

I have never felt any admiration for people who go on long hunger strikes in solidarity with the hungry. If you are hungry you are only interested in food. You couldn't care whether some superstar is giving press conferences about your plight. Even if he starved to death to show solidarity with you, you would not be impressed. On the contrary — you would want to thump him on the nose.

RUTH BHENGU

# It's ten years since the Jimmy Kruger crack-down on youth

DID HE SUCCEED? NO, SCHOOL MILITANCY HAS GROWN

WHEN, on October 19, 1977, Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger declared a range of black extra-parliamentary groups "unlawful", much of his ire was reserved for student and pupil groups.

The South African Students' Organisation, the South African Students' Movement, the Soweto Students' Representative Council and SRCs in townships around the country were summarily banned.

The intention of the government was, no doubt, to put an end to the youth-inspired spirit of militancy which had pervaded the townships in the aftermath of the Soweto uprising, and to ensure fledgling forms of youth organisation were crushed.

It must be judged to have failed. If anything, the importance of the "youth component" of resistance has grown dramatically since "Black Wednesday" in 1977. Today youths are organised not only in the schoolyards and on university campuses, but — through the South African Youth Congress — a far broader range of militant youngsters has found an organisational home. Sayco is the largest single affiliate of the United Democratic Front, claiming a membership of well over half a million.

In addition to the growth in numbers, the nature of youth and student activism has changed.

Politically, the dominant organisations are firmly wedded to the Freedom Charter, in stark contrast to the "black consciousness era" of black politics in the 1970s.

Organisationally, the structure of groups like Sayco (forced to operate on a semi-clandestine level) is a far cry from the largely spontaneous and parochial outbursts of anger in 1976 and 1977: and even from the often-turbulent and fractious activities of some "comrades" at the height of resistance from 1984 to 1986.

Although under tremendous pressure from the state, Sayco and its university-and-school-based allies, the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) and the National Students' Co-ordinating Committee (Nascoc) have made vigorous attempts to forge alliances with trade unionists, parents and teachers. The "street politics" which characterised youth initiatives prior to the 1986 State of Emergency may have largely disappeared, but youth activists still play a critical role in resistance politics and, moreover, are learning to adapt to changing conditions.

The current state of organised youth resistance is the product of 10 intense years of mistakes made, hard lessons learned, and successes recorded. It is a process which is by no means complete.

About a year after "Black Wednesday", the Azanian People's Organisation was formed and launched a student wing, the Azanian Students' Organisation, or Azaso. Both groups were seen as successors to the black consciousness tradition.

However, at the same time, there was a resurgence of interest in the Freedom Charter and the history of the "Congress Alliance" of the Fifties. The Congress of South African Students, formed in 1979, became the first internal organisation to re-embrace the Freedom Charter. Cosas paved the way for a new phase of resistance politics, in which the youth

Ten years ago this week, the government banned 18 black organisations. Of these, ten were student groups which had spurred the resurgence of militancy.

But despite this and subsequent crackdowns, youth resistance has grown.

VUSI GUNENE and SHAUN JOHNSON report



Kruger's failed masterplan

will have a much higher level of political consciousness than ever before.

In the early Eighties, against a background of militant action in black schools, Cosas leaders first mooted the formation of broader youth Congresses. The "Charterist" approach gathered pace, even leading to the formation of the Azanian Students' Organisation from the black consciousness camp. Black consciousness loyalists went on to form the Azanian Students' Movement, or Azasam.

Despite this hardening of ideological differences, however, the period was most notable for the swelling of the ranks of youth and student activists in structures which sprouted up across the country.

When the United Democratic Front was formed in 1983, the bulk of its affiliates were student and youth groups — loyal, in varying degrees, to the Freedom Charter. Black consciousness and leftwing organisations opposed to the Charter coalesced in the National Forum.

When the "long wave" of resistance began late in 1984, black youth achieved unprecedented prominence — greater, even, than in 1976. In the schools and on the streets, youngsters ranging in age from pre-teens to early thirties — operating in hundreds of localised organisations — were at the forefront of resistance.

This had advantages and drawbacks for the youth movements: black adults increasingly recognised the importance of their children's contribution to resistance.

However, as the crisis in the townships deepened, the effects of brutalisation became evident. Aspects of the "comrades" phenomenon caused much controversy, and some leaders expressed concern that youth militancy was perhaps losing its direction.

On June 12, 1986, the government forced a reassessment of the direction of youth politics by declaring the most comprehensive State of Emergency in South African history.

Much more stringent than the 1985 Emergency (during which Cosas had been banned) the new clampdown saw thousands of activists being detained — some 40 percent of them under the age of 18 — and youth leaders who escaped the security dragnet having to operate "underground". Youth and student movements could clearly no longer organise publicly, and there was a danger that the mass militancy which had been released would lose its focus entirely.

But the increasing maturity of the youth movements was soon attested to by painstaking plans for the launch of Sayco. Although many student and youth congresses were immobilised by security action, activists were able to meet in secret and, after a long process, launch the national structure in March 1987.

Besides the organisational achievement, given the strictures of the Emergency, Sayco also represented a new approach to other sectors of resistance. Gone were the attitudes (which had become common, especially in 1985) that the youth were the "vanguard" of resistance, and that "liberation" was imminent.

In its place was a clearly-stated loyalty to the trade union movement and other popular organisations, and an understanding that resistance faced a "long haul". Amongst youth leaders at least, great emphasis was placed on the "responsibility" and "accountability" of the youth component to the broad anti-apartheid struggle.

Since its launch, Sayco has played a prominent role in several resistance campaigns — including, importantly, the Congress of South African Trade Unions' "Living Wage" campaign.

Although the Emergency has placed enormous pressures on youth activism in general, it is clear that repressive measures — from the "Black Wednesday" bannings onward — have not succeeded in stamping out youth militancy, nor its ability to maintain an organisational infrastructure. In fact, such repression has — on one level — contributed to an incremental political maturation among hundreds of thousands of young black South Africans.

## Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

**OPINION ONLINE**

USA TODAY: WHERE DIVERSE OPINIONS CAN CANCEL EACH OTHER OUT!

The Debate / Is USA Today a newspaper?

BARBARA BOOPSTEIN: *Radio Personality Los Angeles, Calif.*  
Yes, it costs a lot of money per page for these days.

MARK SLACKMEYER: *Socialite Washington, D.C.*  
Is the Pope Catholic? (but Angus Thirkensworth is a star? Don't you love everything Sinatra's ever recorded? Is Larry King a columnist?)

ZONKER HARRIS: *Socialite New York, New York*  
Of course not. But I think they're still protected by the First Amendment.

DAISY DOONESBURY: *Farmer Tulsa, Okla.*  
I'm not sure that has come through and I'm one of those blue boxes, but Henry ran over it with the tractor.

CONCLUSION? A RECORD 84% OF US HAVE OPINIONS. 69% KNOW SOMEONE WHO'S HAD ONE IN THE LAST YEAR!

OB Trudeau An opposing view

## The People's Computer Bureau<sup>cc</sup>

### Assistant

The PCB is involved in all spheres of Personal Computing and has need of the services of a young, dynamic and progressive-minded person whose duties will include:

- General office administration.
- Sales and Support
- Co-ordination of our Bureau Service

Previous exposure to Personal Computers and progressive organisations and experience in administration, accountancy and word processing is favourable, a Driver's Licence essential. The position is full time and based in Yeoville, Johannesburg. The PCB offers a Living Wage and an alternative working environment. The applicant should be able to start on the 1st November.

Applications should be made in writing to P O Box 31619, Johannesburg, 2017

BY DENISE BOUTALL

UNLESS the Port Elizabeth City Council takes urgent action to save Swartkops the riverside village will continue to decay and the city will lose a valuable recreational asset.

This is the view of villagers interviewed this week.

In spite of a long series of setbacks, residents remain fiercely loyal and hopeful that it can still revert to the tranquil village it used to be.

The latest in a long series of negative developments is the decision to close the Swartkops Primary School and build a new R2,6-million school in Bluewater Bay.

The local hotel has closed and in the last four decades major industries have encroached right up to the back door of the village, which has now become a corridor for heavy traffic serving industrial areas.

Residents are now pinning their hopes on the development of a new road system which will remove heavy traffic from their main street, Grahamstown Road, and be the start of better times.

Even so there are many depressed businessmen. "You can write off Swartkops as a business place," says garage owner, Mr John Meistre. "The area is so neglected. It needs a lot of money."

He is one of the people who could suffer from the removal of traffic.

There are three garages here and they can't possibly all survive.

The closure of the hotel, with no firm plans for its re-opening, has affected business and the school will probably too, say residents.

Mr Gordon Loyson, a general dealer, said the village faced a bleak future.

The diversion of traffic on to the new Bramlin-Markman arterial road would virtually mean an end to passing trade.

"With the exception of a few blocks of flats there has been no development in my 35 years here. All the houses are old," said Mr. Loyson.

"Unless people really like fishing they don't stay for long."

The future of the village lay in its development as a holiday resort through the provision of better facilities at the riverside and the creation of a caravan park.

Mr Louis de Koning, a member of the local ratepayers' association, said:

"Once you've lived in a place like this you'll always want to come back."

He is confident that Swartkops will revert to being a peaceful village again.

Estate agent Mr. George Morton said about two years ago it was almost impossible to rent or sell a property there, but the market had improved.

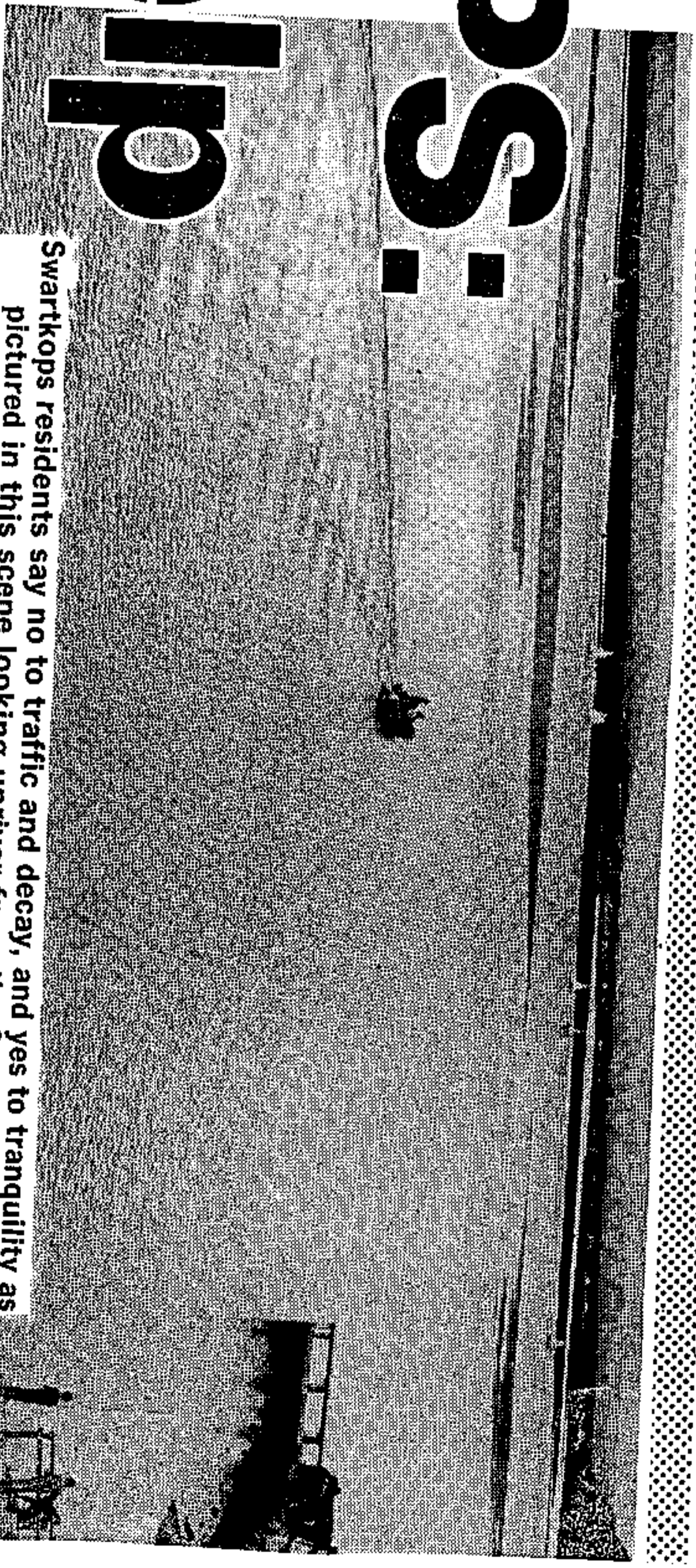
On the effect of the closure of the school, he said that it was significant that the property market in Bluewater Bay had already picked up because of the announcement about the new school, due to open in 1989.

"Swartkops has some very fine amenities and the municipality must do something to ensure that they are developed further."

One of the oldest residents, Mr Tom Swinerton, explained what he termed the various "assaults" on the village over the last 100 years.

These included the construction of the railway

# SWARTKOPS: a cry for help



Swartkops residents say no to traffic and decay, and yes to tranquility as pictured in this scene looking upriver from the Settlers Bridge.

Adding to the image of the area as the city's industrial dumping ground had been the establishment of a toxic waste dump by a private company in clay pits in the brickfields area north of the river.

Mr Swinerton said he saw improvements for the village in the construction of the Bramlin-Markman arterial and the proposed bypass that

line in the 1870s.

Then, in the early 1950s the power station was built.

"Escom had plans for a marina village, but the municipality took over the station and put in cheap housing instead."

Pollution from the power station caused continual problems including acid rain.

"Then came the carbon black factory and Fish-water Flats water reclamation works."

Both issues were bitterly fought and siting of the reclamation works in particular had been "a wicked thing".

The salt pans were yet another industrial activity that helped erode the recreational environment.

would link with Perseverance and Despatch.

The city's executive town planner, Mr John Mercer, said planning of entire Swartkops River valley had been delayed by the need to undertake hydrological studies, which were nearly complete.

The council saw the entire valley as a recreational area and one of the city's prime environmental assets, he said.



80

# Group Act the most harmful to race relations — Andrew

## Political Correspondent

MR Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, said last night that over the past 37 years nothing had done more harm to race relations than the Group Areas Act.

Addressing a report-back meeting, he called for the Act to be scrapped.

He said South Africa, and Cape Town in particular, had got on perfectly well for 300 years without the Act.

The Government lacked the guts to take a bold initiative.

Although everybody knew the Act had to go, that it was counter-productive and a major stumbling block to better race relations, the Government refused to act decisively.

This was a pattern of change that had become familiar to South Africa.

First there was an absolute and rigid apartheid law.

Then, because it did not work and the absurdities embarrassed the Government, limited exceptions were allowed and then people stopped bothering to apply for permits and simply ignored the Act.

Having lost control, the Government changed the law.

Already beach apartheid and group areas were widely ignored.

Mr Andrew said the confusion over Government plans for the Group Areas Act may be deliberate, enabling it to

give one interpretation to Northern Transvaal voters and another to overseas visitors and diplomats.

The worst way to set about change was to create little pockets of open areas here and there. This would have a pressure-cooker effect and distort normal, rational and residential patterns.

If the Act was not to be scrapped than at least the whole of Cape Town should be declared an open area.

"I am confident that the people of Gardens would have the courage and foresight to make their choice in the interests of South Africa and better race relations," he said.

# Manufacturers in move towards mixed housing

By TOM HOOD, Business Editor

PORT ST JOHN'S. — Two major manufacturing companies are currently talking to their shared trade union about joint support for a mixed housing scheme for their employees.

This was disclosed by Mrs Kate Jowell, assistant director and senior lecturer in industrial relations at the University of Cape Town's Graduate School of Business.

At the annual congress of the Building Industries Federation yesterday, she said the union would only confirm to her that the question of a mixed development was on the agenda for negotiation.

The successful establishment of a mixed area, even if supported only by black and brown workers, opened up "the next layer of the onion — education," she said.

"And so the peeling off proceeds to expose core after core issue to incremental reform."

Business and labour, she said, must get involved in the political change process because "the major political actors" were unable or unwilling to move at present.

"Besides, business and labour have a shared in-

terest in securing a viable economy and the kind of economic and political system that allows them both a measure of independence in securing the interests of their respective shareholders," Mrs Jowell said.

Housing represented another opportunity for reform-minded business and labour, given the publication of the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act.

Residential separation of the races has been a core issue for Government since the 1950s.

## OBSCURE

The Government had accepted in principle that certain areas may become mixed by a process of local choice, although the process remained somewhat obscure.



Mrs Kate Jowell

art. 10/15 20/10/87

## Scrap Act or open city — MP

Political Correspondent

NOTHING has done more to harm race relations in the Peninsula since 1950 than the Group Areas Act, according to the MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrew.

Addressing a report-back meeting in his constituency this week, Mr Andrew said he believed the Act should be scrapped "in toto".

He said that if the whole of the Group Areas Act could not be repealed, then at least the whole of Cape Town should be declared an "open" area.

"South Africa, and Cape Town in particular, got on perfectly well for 300 years without the Group Areas Act."

The Act epitomized the government's inability to carry out any substantial political reform. The government "simply lacked the guts" to take a bold initiative, he said.

e-  
n-  
s-  
n  
f  
a  
s,  
e  
g  
a  
d  
n  
o  
d  
e  
s  
h  
n  
o  
t  
t

*Cape Times 29/10/82*  
**Areas Act**  
**focus of** *80*  
**Cape NP**

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

**THE** Group Areas Act and security issues appear set to dominate the National Party's Cape congress this year.

The congress will be opened by President P W Botha at Goodwood Civic Centre on the evening of November 9 and will continue for the next two days at Sea Point Civic Centre.

Despite the government's recently espoused "live and let live" approach to the Group Areas Act, a number of resolutions express fears over the possible loosening of provisions of the Act.

One resolution requests the government "to retain the Group Areas Act, and to ensure the retention of own

residential areas and schools for the various population groups".

The Tygervallei constituency will call on the government to protect existing residential areas through the restoration of conditions of title, which determine the race and colour of the owner-occupant.

A resolution from the False Bay constituency thanks the government for "the maintenance and preservation of an own community life", but requests that measures for the continuation of this state of affairs be improved.

However, the Algoa constituency, while asking the government to reaffirm the principle of "own" residential areas, goes on to ask the government to "investigate and consider" the declaration of new residential areas open for occupation for all races.

News of the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act and the government's subsequent response has apparently not reached the constituency yet.

Security-related issues also feature prominently on the agenda. The government will be asked to take stricter action against "troublemakers" on university campuses.

**Archer may return to politics**

A  
M  
a  
u  
A  
S  
M  
S  
m  
t  
T

## Coloureds are hardest hit by removals

# 630 000 moved under Group Areas

SMC 80  
4/11/87

Official statistics show that about 630 000 people — or 126 000 families — have been moved from their homes by the Group Areas Act, according to a research report released today by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

It also says that more than 2700 traders have been moved from their premises since the Act was introduced.

The report, "Land and Race" notes that Indian businessmen have borne the brunt of removals from trading premises, but that coloured families have been hardest hit by removals from homes.

It was compiled as part of a continuing institute investigation into the Group Areas Act.

The report notes that Group Areas removals have been carried out at considerable expense to the taxpayer.

Between 1960 and 1975 state expenditure on coloured and Indian housing was R261 million — of which more than R200 million was spent on rehousing families moved from "white" areas.

The forced removal of Johannesburg Indian traders to the Oriental Plaza trading centre in the mid-1970s cost

R16,5 million, or about R59 000 per trader.

The report adds that, despite claims to the contrary by its supporters, the Act has not given coloured and Indian people equal access to residential land.

The Act has allocated group areas to white, coloured, and Indian people. While 40 percent of the members of these three groups are coloured or Indian people, they have received only 14 percent of the segregated land proclaimed in terms of the Act.

They have also been moved from areas near their place of work — areas which have then been allocated to whites.

According to the report, enforcement of the Act has worsened the growing housing shortage.

## Court gives order to protect children

By Jo-Anne Collinge

MARITZBURG — The Natal Supreme Court yesterday stepped in to protect two children who witnessed the killing of their mother and 11-year-old sister at the hands of gun-toting man, led by a man described in court papers as a local chairman of Inkatha.

An interim order was granted to Mandla Wilfred Mkhize and his young sibling, restraining Mr David Ntombela of Maswazini and seven other men from killing

## Tallest man's op successful

The world's tallest man, Mr Gabriel Monjane, is in a satisfactory condition after a successful six-hour operation at a Johannesburg clinic yesterday to replace his hip joint.

The surgeon said it had been extremely difficult.

"I've done about 3 000 hips, but this one was the most challenging."

## Danie Craven on the mend

South African Rugby Board president, Dr Danie Craven, is making excellent progress after major surgery, his wife, Merle, said yesterday. — Sapa.

BP commits  
R500 000 to  
open areas

By ROGER WILLIAMS  
Chief Reporter

BP Southern Africa, initiator of a multi-million-rand redevelopment plan for what it hopes will become an "open" District Six, yesterday disclosed it had already committed funds to three community-based projects in the neighbouring areas of Woodstock and Salt River, and in Bo-Kaap.

The projects, in Phase Two of BP's overall plan (the first phase was largely pre-planning and investigation), involve building construction valued at a total of R500 000.

All three projects, BP said, involved co-operation among the community, the City Council and the private sector.

### Plans

Outlining its Phase Two plans the company disclosed that:

● In Bo-Kaap it had been agreed the community would provide its own "sweat equity" and the City Council and BP would share the capital cost of building a R100 000 community hall and two tennis courts.

● The Salt River project, worth about R250 000 and already at an early stage of development, involved construction of an indoor sports hall, a library and an after-hours pupil study centre.

● And at Woodstock the third project, for the Silvertree Educare Trust, was a R100 000 back-to-back financing

operation to enable a community group to buy and fix up an old building as a day-care centre, crèche and community centre in Church Street.

Asked if, by concentrating its redevelopment plans in these areas — and also in Walmer Estate, BP was backing off on District Six, a company spokesman replied: "Our District Six offer still stands, subject to its being open to all, and to community participation as we originally stated."

In the magazine "The High Road", the chairman of BPSA, Mr Ian Sims, is quoted as saying: "Now BP is entering Phase Two, in which Woodstock, Walmer Estate and Salt River become the priorities. People, after all, are living there.

"While District Six remains of great significance, the realities have dictated the course. It's a process rather than a plan, and the key to its success will be the building of an alliance between the community, the private sector and local government."

The Leadership publication says BP is, in its initiative to redevelop the areas "and open them to all South Africans", supported in principle by many major corporations.

These include: Anglo American, Southern Life, Pick 'n Pay, First National Bank, Unilever, Standard Bank, Wooltru Group, Corobrik, Reckitt and Colman, Seardel, ISM, Liberty Life, Volkswagen, Foschini, W & A Gilbey, The Board of Executors and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI).

ARGUS 5/11/87 (80)

# Liberate South Africa's cities, says Foundation

## Staff Reporter

CITIES will have to be "liberated" from social and political constraints if privatisation and deregulation are to succeed, says Urban Foundation chairman Mr J H Steyn.

He told the Federated Chamber of Industries executive council meeting in Bloemfontein yesterday that racial zoning reduced market concentrations and hampered housing development.

To talk of a free market system while the Group Areas Act existed was a contradiction in terms.

## ENGINES OF OPPORTUNITY

Requirements for turning cities into "engines of economic opportunity" were: The supply of land must not reduce the opportunity to invest in housing; planning provisions must not inhibit investment in home improvement, including shack upgrading on land which can be set aside without directly hurting the interests of property owners;

Increased density of urban residential areas without undermining the quality of life; planning to ensure the small business sector has "unfettered access to optimum urban markets"; and links between the small scale sector and the formal sector.

## LEGITIMATE BARGAINING

Mr Steyn said deregulation cut both ways.

"Privatisation and deregulation imply more freedom to exploit the market, but they should also imply the same freedom for labour to defend its interests through legitimate bargaining."

Entrepreneurs and labour should take constructive risks jointly to get the economy back on a growth path.

"We dare not risk a war of attrition between capital and labour."

South African society's conflict situation was "a no-win enterprise". Opportunities had to be created for moving away from conflict.

## ALTERNATIVE WAYS

All interest groups, from the street committees of the comrades to rightist reactionaries, had to be given alternative ways of expressing themselves.

A constitutional settlement was vital but, it had to be supplemented by effective democracy at decentralised levels. The solution was mutual recognition by different groups of their right to survive.

Give up the ...

90 50 12/11/87

# NP to call for 'open areas'

Pretoria Correspondent

The Government should consider the establishment of "open areas" where people could acquire, develop and occupy property "with the necessary prior notice," according to a motion before the 1987 Congress of the National Party of Transvaal.

It will be held at Pretoria City Hall tomorrow and Saturday.

The motion also says it was necessary to establish "certainty" with regard to the application of the Group Areas Act as far as blacks residing in white residential areas were concerned.

The motion is to be tabled by the Turffontein, Rosettenville, Helderkruijn and Hillbrow branches of the party.

Significantly, Helderkruijn is represented in Parliament by the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, while Hillbrow is seen as one of the more troublesome "melting-pots" in South Africa.

## CHECK MOVEMENT

"Congress requests the Government to re-evaluate the application of the law in order to regulate the movement and settlement of black people on a fair basis," the motion says.

A second motion likely to enjoy wide discussion is one urging the Government to forbid workers from Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and other frontline states to become members of local trade unions.

The congress will also discuss "the possibility of healthy co-operation" between the Government and trade unions "to workers' advantage" and the possible restriction of "unreasonable militant action" in so far as it harms employers.

Other motions on the agenda include proposals that

## HEAVY PENALTIES

● Government impose "heavier penalties" for certain categories of crime, including those related to car theft, house-breaking, mugging, drug peddling and drunk driving.

● All transactions on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange be subjected to a one percent levy "in order to facilitate a reduction in personal tax."

● The Government take active steps "to check process whereby farmers' financial positions continue to weaken."

● Pensioners be exempted from tax on interest earned on savings to a maximum of R5 000 a year.

● Regional Service Councils be financed from a portion of GST.

● The rising crime rate be curtailed by "increased police patrols" and the establishment of "more localised" police stations.

D-1



Cape Times 12/11/87 20

# Govt warning to estate agents

Cape Times 12/11/87

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE government yesterday threatened "drastic action" if estate agents continued to encourage people to break the Group Areas Act.

The Deputy Minister of Development Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, told delegates to the National Party's Cape congress in Cape Town that certain "fly-by-night" estate agents would "try anything" to mislead people into believing that certain areas would be declared "open" in terms of the government's new policy on the Act.

Mr Badenhorst said he wished to issue a serious warning to such unscrupulous operators that they were in danger of losing money as a result of making such misleading promises.

The deputy minister said the government had not yet decided on what procedures would be followed when considering the possible opening of certain areas, although the department's technical committee was working "day and night" on the matter and expected to give its report to the cabinet soon.

Mr Badenhorst was replying to

1  
2  
3  
s

# Group areas a step back — Hendrickse

DURBAN — Any government decision to retain the Group Areas Act would not only put the clock back for South Africa, but would also lead to a build-up of frustration among blacks, the leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, said yesterday.

Addressing more than 300 people at the party's Natal congress in Wentworth, the Rev Hendrickse said frustration would in turn lead to a conflict situation which nobody could win.

He said his party rejected group areas completely and nothing but a repeal of the Group Areas Act would satisfy the Labour Party.

"We must be careful not to be used in terms of the Act for our own subjugation."

Between 1960 and 1975, he said, the state had spent R261m on housing but of this, R200m had been spent

on "re-housing".

"So where is the state meeting the housing needs of the people?"

He said more money was spent on uprooting people, adding that more than 100 000 coloureds had been uprooted in terms of group areas ideology.

Referring to the "local option" which, in terms of the President's Council recommendation, would give local authorities the choice of setting "open" and "closed" areas, he said historically this had been a tool to entrench racism.

"This is the evil our country faces," he said.

After the meeting, a group of young men and women identifying themselves as UDF supporters surrounded Mr Hendrickse and other LP leaders, and said they had not been given opportunities to challenge statements made during the congress. — Sapa



12/11/87  
**Estate agents:  
Clear up group  
areas muddle**

Staff Reporter **80**

A CALL on the Government not to "drag its heels in clearing up the uncertainty around the Group Areas Act", was made today by Mr Eskel Jawitz, a former president of the national Institute of Estate Agents.

He was reacting to a statement by the Deputy Minister of Development Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, who said the Government would take "drastic action" if estate agents continued to encourage people to defy the Group Areas Act.

Mr Badenhorst made the threat at the National Party's Cape congress in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Jawitz said Mr Badenhorst's warning was not new. The minister had stated this from time to time.

"I would, however, call on the State not to drag its heels in clearing up this very ticklish and contentious issue," said Mr Jawitz.

"This uncertainty must go. We must know if the Act is going to disappear, when this will happen or to what extent it will be relaxed".

● Estate agents warned,  
page 4.



## FOCUS ON GROUP AREAS

# THE STATE'S HOUSING MONEY GOES TO THOSE WHO DON'T NEED IT

Thousands are homeless, but the government spends on reshuffling those who have homes already. A new study calculates the costs of the group areas policy. JO-ANN BEKKER reports

MORE than three quarters of the state's housing money for Indians and coloureds is spent on people who already have homes.

In the past 15 years, more than 76 percent of state spending on Indian and coloured housing went on families who contravened the Group Areas ban on mixed residential areas.

And, in terms of the Act, the state relocated 126 000 families — about 630 000 people — and 2 771 traders between 1950 and 1984.

These are some of the indications of the cost of the group areas policy, revealed in a recently released research paper written by a South African Institute for Race Relations researcher, Claire Pickard-Cambridge.

Government ministers have told parliament "information was not available" as to the total cost of implementing group areas.

But Pickard-Cambridge said between 1960 and 1975 alone, R200-million of the R261-million state expenditure on coloured and Indian housing went on rehousing "residentially disqualified" families.

By the end of 1975 the direct cost to the taxpayer of moving 1 277 traders had amounted to R24,4-million.

In Johannesburg, 280 Indian traders were moved from the city centre to the outlying Oriental Plaza in the mid-Seventies, at a cost of R16,6-million — about R59 000 per trader.

Pickard-Cambridge said the Act also ensured valuable land in some formerly mixed areas which was allocated to whites, such as Cape Town's District Six, lay unused for years.

"In this massive programme of relocation it was the taxpayer who bore the expense of administration, surveying, land acquisition, demolition, removals, compensation and new construction," she said.

"The Group Areas Act substantially reshaped the country's urban landscape. In its attempt to unscramble racially mixed residential patterns ... it had effected the creation of 918 group areas by December 1985."

She said about 126 000 families had been moved, included 83 691 coloured, 40 067 Indian and 2 418 white families.

From 1 September 1984, the administration of Group Areas Act removals became an "own affair". Own affairs administrators maintain that removals in terms of the Act have been negligible since then.

In recent years, Pickard-Cambridge said, various pressures had forced it into retreat.

"In an attempt to stimulate the economy and to foster a black 'middle class' it has sanctioned the opening of some commercial zones to all races; while it continues to support residential segregation in principle, it has abandoned attempts to enforce the Act by removing black people from white-designated areas and indeed the Act has not been used to move black communities or individuals since 1984."

However, the evictions of black tenants from "grey areas" in recent weeks has continued under other guises — although this is not covered in the SAIRR report — as the evictions of Hillbrow tenants this month have demonstrated.

Described as the "essence of apartheid" by the then prime minister, DF Malan, the Group Areas Act was enacted in 1950, two years after the National Party came to power.

Pickard-Cambridge says the Act was partly a realisation of electoral promises to the white working class to segregate white working class districts, and partly the result of demands for protection against economic competition from Indian traders.

However, she adds, the 1950 legislation was not simply the product of Nationalist ideology but the culmination of repeated attempts by white legislators since the late 19th century to impose segregation more effectively — in response to demands by white interest groups.

On the other hand, the policy of enforcing racially segregated residential and business areas was a major focus of protest throughout the decades. It was a central concern during the African National Congress' defiance campaign in the Fifties; the state-appointed commission into the Soweto 1976 uprising found it had

triggered the unrest and the Group Areas Act was singled out as a target for opposition by the United Democratic Front in 1983.

Pickard-Cambridge says the establishment of the tricameral parliament gained the National Party reluctant new allies in enforcing group segregation — from the groups which had been the victims of the Group Areas Act: "Coloured and Indian administrations in the tricameral parliament, although committed to opposing the Act, can meet the acute housing needs of their constituents only within the present segregated system and so are virtually compelled to accept, and sometimes even request, extensions to group areas in their attempts to secure more land for housing."

She says despite the government's clear but gradual retreat from rigorous segregation and the increasing trend away from it in major urban areas, "very substantial changes in law and policy alike are required before all South Africans can enjoy equal access to land".

There is another network of laws which touch on land and property segregation. These include the demarcation board established by the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Act of 1983, the guide plans drafted in terms of the Environment Planning Act of 1967 and the Mining Rights Act of 1967. The latter enforces residential segregation in the proclaimed gold mining districts of the Witwatersrand, Heidelberg, Klerksdorp, and the Free State.

The publication, *Land and Race*, is the third in a series of SAIRR investigations into the Group Areas Act. The first found that, far from boosting the market in areas reserved for whites, the Act obstructed the growth of the entire property market. It predicted if the Act were repealed, property prices and housing standards were sure to rise.

The second research paper analysed police crime statistics in suburbs of Johannesburg and found there was no substance in the claim that crime rates were higher in racially integrated areas. It found in some segregated areas occupied by whites rates of violent crime were higher than in racially mixed suburbs.

The research gives the lie to Malan's statement in 1950 that the Group Areas Act would "preserve Western civilisation". The races were at differing stages of cultural and political development, Malan said, and conflict between them could be prevented only by removing contact between them.

# Actstop opens office to help illegal tenants

The Actstop organisation opened a full-time office in the city centre today to help people falling foul of the Group Areas Act. Staff will be appointed later.

Following Johannesburg's two recent mass flat evictions, the Central Methodist Church has provided the facilities as part of its commitment to people living in the city illegally.

Actstop's Mr Mohamed Dangor announced the opening of the office at an Actstop rally in Doornfontein last night attended by 600 illegal tenants and supporters.

At the rally police kept watch from a darkened street as the tenants celebrated their victory in returning 74 families to Worcester Court after an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court on Wednesday night, and resolved to unite more closely.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, UDF leader, said it was encouraging that there were people in the heart of Johannesburg saying: "As black as we are, we have

every right to stay where we like".

Worcester Court's evacuation followed a decision by the tenants to pay Rent Board approved rent, not what the agents wanted. In one case this was R84 instead of R335.

Cosatu publicity secretary Mr Frank Meintjies told the illegals their struggle was the same as Cosatu's struggle: "To live as decent human beings in this country."

A tenant, Mr Sandi Mgidlana, said: "There comes a time in the life of a nation when the people must say enough is enough of any wrongs that are being done to them."

Landlords were trying to frighten people through the evictions so that they accepted the situation of being exploited and were not going to say anything.

The Group Areas Act was the source of all their problems, Mr Mgidlana said, as landlords kept reminding them they were illegal.

SMC  
13/11/87

that shuttle oil from the oil is transferred to the shuttle  
The ship oil from Khukh...  
twisted his ankle.

# Govt promises to streamline GA Act

SMC Times 14/11/77

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The government has promised to "streamline" the Group Areas Act to make it more effective.

The Deputy Minister of Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, yesterday said a government technical committee was examining the Act to close loopholes in existing legislation which would aid consistent enforcement.

Mr Badenhorst was responding to a debate at the National Party's Transvaal congress after several delegates expressed fears that lax enforcement of the stat-

Heunis: 'Go vertical' to resolve land scarcity

Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. — South Africa will have to "go vertical" to help resolve the critical problem of land scarcity and overcrowding in certain black areas, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

"We will have to accept that we cannot give every individual a plot in this country," Mr Heunis told delegates to the National Party's Transvaal congress here.

Earlier, a number of delegates had encouraged a multitude of social and other ills, including health hazards, drug-taking, shebeens, violent crime to enforce the Act rigidly

Party in the municipal elections next year.

Mr Badenhorst acknowledged that there were gaps in the law but reassured delegates that a departmental committee was looking at the recommendations of the President's Council report on the Act to improve enforcement.

Delegates complained that the growing influx of blacks into urban areas was threatening white self-determination, posing a health hazard and fueling the "revolutionary onslaught".

Overcrowding in some areas was so chronic that up to four families were living in three-roomed homes.

and even terrorism. Fears were also expressed that uncertainty around the Act would aid the Conservative

... of the prize of my choice is: .....

Los Angeles 16 07 11 29 clear

Ben  
Hug  
Ten  
A  
Hol  
Wf  
kn

# Act disrupts lives of many

By KHULU SIBIYA

OFFICIAL statistics show that about 630 000 people have been moved from their homes because of the Group Areas Act, according to a report released this week by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The report, *Land and Race*, compiled as part of a continuing institute investigation into the Group Areas Act, adds that more than 2 700 traders have been moved from their premises since the Act was introduced.

It notes that Indian businessmen have borne the brunt of removals from trading premises, but that coloured families have

been hardest hit by removals from homes.

The report states that group areas removals have been carried out at considerable expense to the taxpayer. Between 1960 and 1975, State expenditure on coloured and Indian housing was R261-million, of which more than R200-million was spent on rehousing families moved from "white" areas.

The forced removal of Johannesburg's Indian traders to the Oriental Plaza in the mid 1970s cost R16,5-million or about R59 000 per trader.

The report adds that the Act has not given coloured and Indian people equal access to residential land.

Coloured and Indian people have received only 14 percent of the segregated land proclaimed in terms of the Act. They have also been moved from areas near their place of work.

According to the report, enforcement of the Act worsened the growing housing shortage because many areas which previously housed coloured and Indian people were demolished as the housing shortage rocketed.

The institute's report also examines the Act's social and human effects. It says that, far from keeping crime out of the cities, in some cases the Act has prompted an increase in lawlessness in segregated areas.

The removal of coloured people from Cape Town's inner-city to the Cape Flats led not only to an increase in poverty and social disintegration but also to the formation of gangs.

Crime rates rose in the new townships created by the Act because discipline over children was weakened by the loss of informal control which the community had exercised over youth.

The institute's report not only deals with the origins, workings and effects of the Group Areas Act, but also contains a detailed analysis of it.

The new publication, which is written by Melville Festenstein, a retired senior counsel, and Clair Pickard-Cambridge, a researcher in the policy research unit of the institute, is available from the Publications Department, SAIRR, PO Box 31044, Braamfontein 2017 and costs R9,50 a book plus R1,14 GST and postage.

# LP warns on Group Areas Act

DURBAN — Any Government decision to retain the Group Areas Act would not only put the clock back for South Africa, but would also lead to a build-up of frustration among blacks, the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said this weekend.

Addressing more than 300 people at the party's Natal congress in Wentworth, Mr Hendrickse said frustration would in turn lead to a conflict situation which nobody could win.

He said his party rejected group areas completely and nothing but a repeal of the Group Areas Act would satisfy the Labour Party.

"We must be careful not to be used in terms of the Act for our own subjugation."

## UPROOTING

Between 1960 and 1975, he said, the State had spent R261 million on housing but of this amount, R200 million had been spent on "re-housing".

He said more money was spent on uprooting people, with more than 100 000 coloureds having been uprooted in terms of group areas ideology.

Referring to "local option" which, in terms of the President's Council recommendation would give local authorities the choice of setting "open" and "closed" areas, he said historically local option had been a tool to entrench racism.

After the meeting, a group identifying themselves as UDF supporters surrounded Mr Hendrickse and other LP leaders, and said they had not been given opportunities to challenge statements made during congress as there had been no question time. — Sapa.



# GAA must go Hendrickse

DURBAN — Any government decision to retain the Group Areas Act (GAA) would not only put the clock back for SA, but would lead also to a build-up of frustration among blacks, Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said at the weekend.

He told the party's Natal congress in Wentworth frustration would in turn lead to a conflict situation which nobody could win.

The party rejected group areas completely and nothing but repeal of the Act would satisfy it.

"We must be careful not to be used in terms of the Act for our own subjugation," he said.

Between 1960 and 1975, he said, the State had spent R261m on housing, but of this amount R200m had been spent on "re-housing".

"So where is the State meeting the housing needs of the people?" he asked.

More than 100 000 coloureds had been uprooted in terms of group areas ideology. — Sapa. 16/11/77

**M**ORE than 2770 traders were moved from their premises and 126 000 families, comprising about 630 000 people relocated, in the past 37 years that the Group Areas Act has been in force.

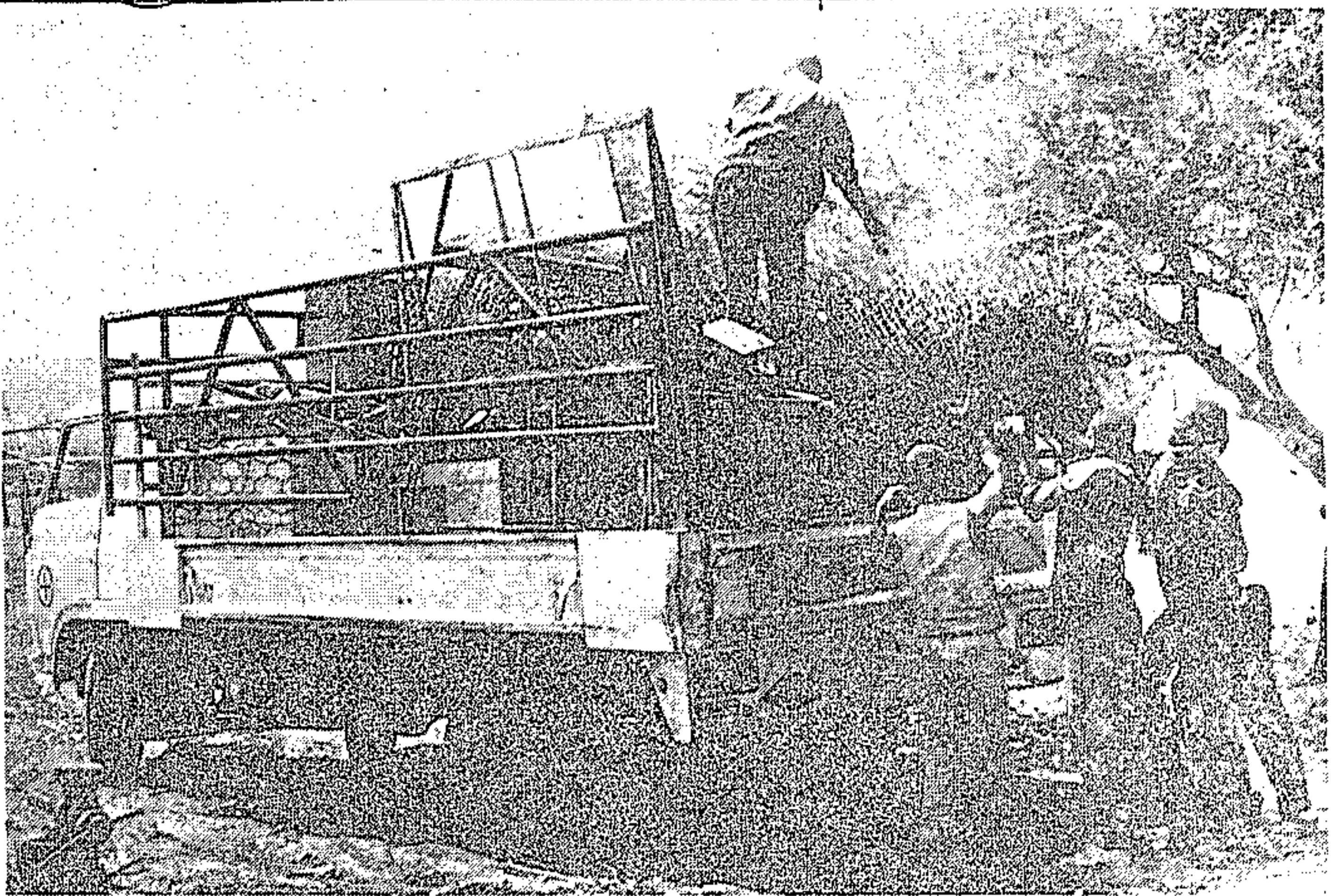
This is one of the findings of a research conducted by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) into the effects of the Group Areas Act.

The research, conducted by Mr Melville Festenstein, a retired lawyer, and Ms Claire Pickard-Cambridge, a former journalist now working as a researcher in the policy research unit of the SAIRR, has found that far from ensuring "separate but equal" access to accommodation and land, the Act had benefitted whites and harmed blacks.

The Act also created market distortions caused by the housing shortage in black areas and surpluses in white suburbs.

Their report, called Land and Race, will come in handy for people who wish to lobby formally against segregation. According to the authors of the 79-page document, this Act has often had results opposed to those predicted by its architects. They say many of the reasons advanced for the imposition of segregation are even more inappropriate in the light of current events than they were when they were first mooted.

The research found that though attempts to impose residential segregation started soon after Jan van Riebeeck and the early settlers arrived in the country, the Group Areas Act was enacted in 1950 and described by the then Prime Minister, Dr D F Malan, as the



**MOUTSE** people being moved to a new area: the Group Areas Act has often been used to move people like goods from one place to another to give white developers access to their land.

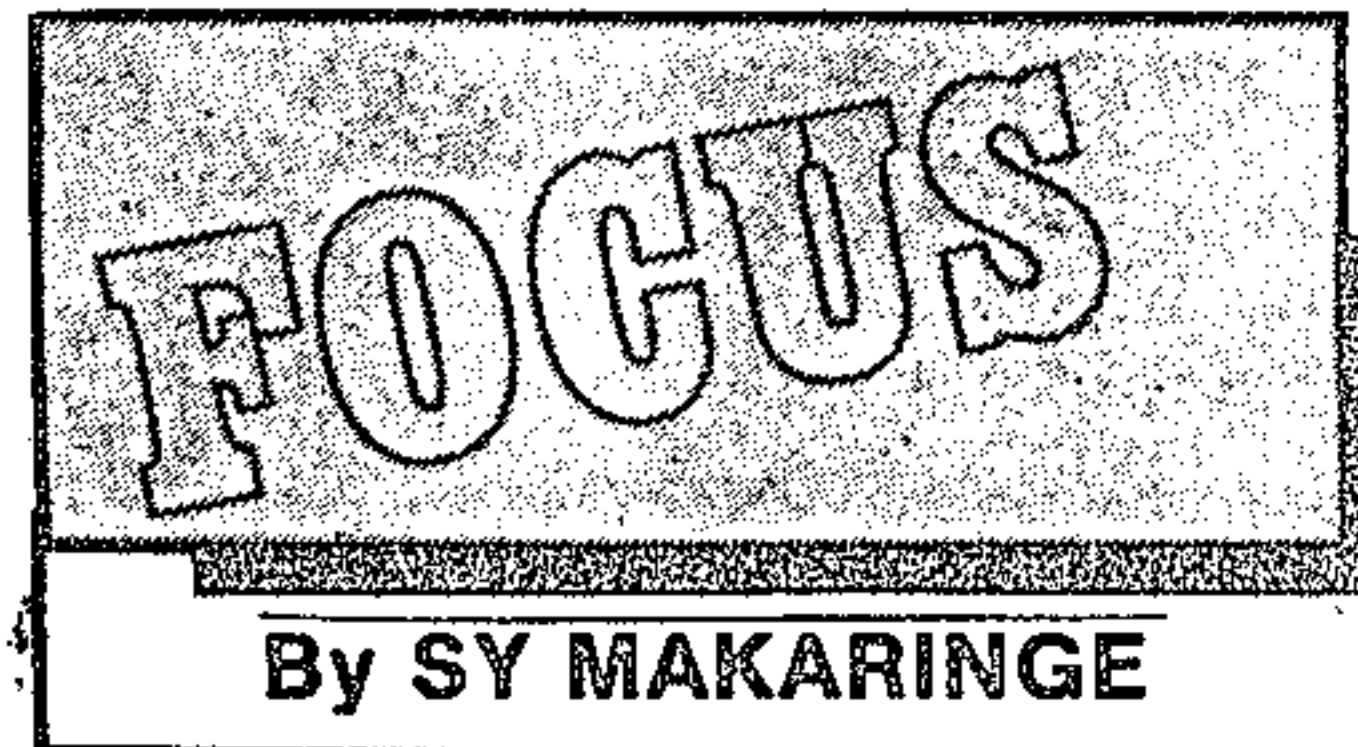
## Fresh study shows bias of the GAA

"essence of apartheid".

It was at first a response to white demands for protection against what was described as "unfair competition" from Indian traders.

The ruling National Party argued that the Act was necessary as the races were at "different stages of cultural and political development."

As the years went by and more restrictions rigidly applied, the Government defended the Act by saying it was a means of ensuring orderly urbanisation, racial harmony and economic justice. In the words of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, the purpose of



the Group Areas Act was to "maintain the fixed patterns of our commonality of interests and our group adherence."

The research has found that the effects of the Act have often had the opposite effect.

The report says that while some of the Act's supporters stress its role in keeping crime out of city areas, it may well have played an important role in creating the conditions which have produced lawlessness in segregated areas.

The report also says that Group Areas segregation reinforced

other forms of discrimination by preventing normal contact through which race prejudice could be overcome.

"Group Areas planning has also altered the pattern of South African cities in such a way that the development of urban areas is in sharp contrast to the pattern in other countries.

"Elsewhere residential land-use patterns are usually such that the low-income groups live closest to their workplace, whereas in South African cities they have been relocated in townships generally far

from their work. This has led to increased transport costs which have not been compensated for by wage increases — putting additional pressure on the poor," the authors say.

South Africa faced a growing housing crisis over the past four to five decades and this was clearly worsened by the implementation of the Act.

It worsened the housing shortage in coloured areas because between 25 to 70 percent of new houses had been allocated to families who were compelled by the Act to resettle.

The report says that the cost of implementing the Act has been very high, although Cabinet Ministers have not disclosed the figures.

The authors conclude by saying that while the erosion of residential segregation, both in practice and as an element of official policy, is clearly gathering pace, formidable obstacles must still be eliminated before unrestricted access to residential and trading land for all races becomes a reality.

AGAS 17/11/87 (80-87-87)

# New 'open areas' push by Nat MPs

## Political Staff

Dateline: Pretoria

THE Johannesburg suburbs of Joubert Park, Doornfontein, the central business district, and almost certainly Hillbrow and Mayfair are set to become Johannesburg's first official 'open areas'.

One of the prime movers behind the campaign to get clarity and finality on the future of these troubled areas is the National Party, it emerged from the party's recent Transvaal congress.

Should the areas be opened in terms of future legislation flowing from the recent President's Council recommendations on group areas, the intention would be to enforce strictly health and spatial regulations in order to eliminate overcrowding and unhygienic conditions, according to Nationalist sources.

The strategy behind opening the suburbs, once the government has enacted enabling legislation during next year's session of Parliament, is to legalise the position of thousands of people of colour residing there in contravention of the Group Areas Act.

Senior government sources have already given private assurances that these areas are considered to be "irretrievably integrated" and that no legal action is being contemplated against residents purely on the basis of their skin colour.

National Party MP for

Jeppie Mr Hennie Bekker told the Transvaal NP congress in Pretoria that the area between Hillbrow and Jeppie had already for several years been a so-called open area, although according to the Group Areas Act it was still an exclusively white area.

He said: "We realise it will not again be possible to make it a white area."

Mr Bekker said that according to the President's Council proposals no existing residential areas would be opened unless the majority of interested parties in the areas concerned requested it.

The problem in the area between Hillbrow and Jeppie was who were the interested parties, he said.

## Quality of life

According to his estimates, 50 percent of the people in the area were South African whites, and only half of these were registered as voters in the area. Another 30 percent of the people were people of colour, while 20 percent were foreigners.

The major problem for all the residents of the area, he said, was not centred on skin colour but rather on the quality of life.

"We want a strong hand to combat overcrowding, health problems, noise and threats to the personal security and safety of the residents, regardless of skin colour," he said.

Mr Bekker's remarks were

endorsed by Mr Sam Bloomberg, MP for Bezuidenhout, who said he was certain people did not object to living cheek by jowl with people of another colour, provided they all shared the same standards.

Dr Johan Vilonel, NP MP for Langlaagte, went as far as saying the Group Areas Act should be scrapped completely. He had always said no party would be able to make Mayfair, in his constituency, white again, he said.

Mr Bekker has now appealed to all interested parties, including property owners and people who ran businesses in the area, to contact him as soon as possible with their views on the future of the suburbs concerned.

He said the various submissions would be combined into a memorandum which would be submitted to the appropriate authorities so that the areas concerned could be ready to take immediate advantage of new legislation enabling the opening of suburbs.

Mr Bekker said in an interview today the Group Areas Act could not effectively be administered.

This was because of the Supreme Court judgment that people could not be evicted from premises if suitable alternative accommodation was not available.

# GREY AREA MOVE IS WELCOMED

**JOHANNESBURG —** The Johannesburg Central Business District Association (CBDA) has welcomed reported moves to formally declare some Johannesburg suburbs multiracial.

It was reported yesterday that the National Party was behind moves to make such places as Hillbrow, Mayfair and central Johannesburg legally mixed areas.

Thousands of blacks, Indians and coloureds presently live in these areas in contravention of the Group Areas Act.

Meanwhile, our Johannesburg correspondent reports that the extreme right-wing BBB (Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging) has vowed to spearhead right-wing opposition to National Party attempts to open certain Johannesburg suburbs to all races.

They were reacting to reports that National Party

MPs would push for Joubert Park, Doornfontein, Mayfair, Hillbrow and Johannesburg's central areas to be opened to all races.

Professor Johan Schabort, leader of the BBB, said his movement would unite the 14 right-wing groups in South Africa.

"As part of our two-year plan we will reform the economy of South Africa and as part of our five-year plan we will consolidate a new white order in the economy.

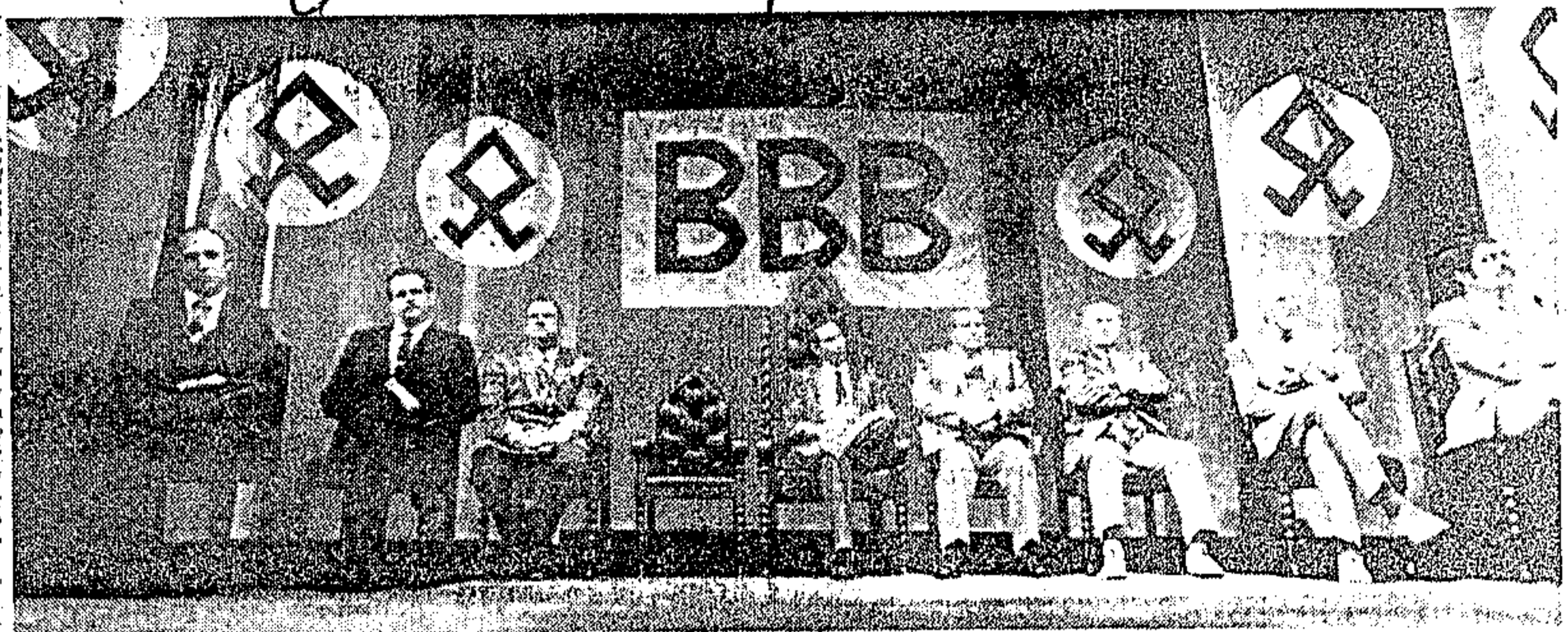
"Eventually it will be possible to repatriate non-whites to their homelands in the period of consolidation of government infrastructure.

"Blacks will not only be removed from white areas and put into locations. As part of the reform system we would need Government assistance to return blacks to their homelands."

Membership of right-wing parties was growing beyond the wildest dreams of the BBB which aimed to act as the catalyst for all right-wing groups in South Africa, said Professor Schabort.

80

sta 19/11/87



The BBB (Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging — or "White Liberation Movement") top structure on stage during last night's meeting the right-wing organisation held at the Boksburg Town Hall.

## Dropping of laws 'akin to genocide of whites'

By Carina le Grange

The leader of the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB) last night issued an ultimatum to the State President to stringently apply the Group Areas Act — or "face the consequences".

Professor Johan Schabort, speaking at the launch of the BBB in the East Rand in Boksburg's Town Hall before an enthusiastic audience of about 250 people, said Mr P W Botha would have until January 31 1988 to apply the Act.

Failing that, the BBB would take its own action.

The start of the meeting was preceded by loud martial music thundering through the hall. The ceiling of the hall was decorated in black, white and red streamers — the colours of the BBB.

### Master race of world

On the stage, black leather covered chairs stood on red carpets. In the centre a throne-like chair (later occupied by Professor Schabort) was flanked by 10 smaller chairs.

Professor Schabort — a biochemist — and a guard entered the hall in procession behind two blonde youths bearing flags, and dressed in black and white, to the strains of martial music.

The proceedings were opened with a welcoming speech by chairman Mr Walter Seymore.

This was followed by a prayer read by Mr Anton Terreblanche in which God was thanked that "whites could meet together and that they knew they were the master race of the world".

Later Mr Seymore said the abolished Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts, mixed buses, restaurants, hotels, offices and facilities, along with equal

**BBB 'will  
act' if  
Govt  
does not**

salaries for all races, contributed to the "genocide" of whites.

"It is a matter of life and death that we get a leader to heal this society. The healer is Professor Schabort — a brilliant, unique man with superior intelligence, a man who had been a member of the New York Academy of Science but who resigned when he became aware of the leftist elements in the organisation."

Professor Schabort said in his address that the non-enforcement of the Group Areas Act "creates conditions for bastardisation". He said he was telling Mr Botha that there was a law on the statute books (Group Areas) that had to be enforced.

~~19/11/87~~ B/day 19/11/87

# Soldiers and police in Soweto evictions

SCORES of Soweto municipal staff — backed by heavily armed SA Defence Force members and SA Police — yesterday warned Orlando West residents to pay their rent within seven days or face eviction.

Some residents said municipal police had given them until Friday to pay their rent arrears or be evicted.

Yesterday's move by the Soweto municipal police and housing division staff was a continuation of the new method the council calls "deacon action".

The three-month-old strategy involves police going from house to

**SOPHIE TEMA**

house three times a week warning residents to pay their rent arrears or face being evicted by the messenger of the court.

Soweto housing director Estelle Bester said yesterday the army and SAP presence during the operation

was requested because municipal staff needed protection.

Spokesmen for the SAP and SADF said their men accompanied the council's eviction squads only if requested to do so and could not say how many of their members were involved.

## Botha asked for R200m in flood relief

19/11/87

B/day

Own Correspondent

LEADERS of six churches yesterday (WED) called on President PW Botha to provide R200m for the redevelopment of areas devastated by the Natal floods in which people have no access to insurance and other sources of funds.

The leaders of the Methodist, United Congregational, Evangelical Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Anglican Churches and the Durban and District Council of Churches — including Durban's Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley and Natal's Anglican Bishop Michael Nuttall — made the call in a joint telex message to the President.

They called on Botha to face the challenges of alleviating the plight of the tens of thousands of people who had lost their homes and the hundreds of thousands who were living in dire poverty.

They quoted figures which said more than 400 000 people had been severely affected by the floods.

WITS university students residence fees could go up by as much as 22% — possibly the biggest of all SA university fee increases this year — a university source says.

Negotiations between the university administration, staff and students on the size of the residence fee increase have dragged on for months and have still to be resolved. Another meeting yesterday ended without agreement being reached.

The residence fees are now R3 200, but could jump to about R3 900.

Wits earlier announced tuition fee increases of on average 15%.

High fee increases have also been reported at the University of

## Wits residence fees may up 22%

B/day

14/11/87

**ROGER SMITH**

Port Elizabeth, where residence and tuition fees are to go up by 20%.

Rand Afrikaans University announced a tuition fee increase of 20%, but the residence fee increase was among the lowest, at 10%.

Other university fee increases announced so far include Rhodes (tuition and residence fees up by about 15%); Natal (tuition fees up by 20%); Unisa (tuition fees up by 15%) and Pretoria (tuition fees up by about 17% and residence fees by between 11% and 15%).

## Govt mum on Group Areas

(80) B/day 14/11/87

**ROGER SMITH**

A SPOKESMAN for the deputy minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Piet Badenhorst, yesterday refused to say what steps would be taken to tighten up the Group Areas Act.

At the Transvaal NP congress he said the committee looking at the President's Council report on the Act would investigate ways of closing loopholes and making the Act more effective.

He referred to possible circumvention of the Govender judgment, in terms of which people may not be evicted unless there is alternative accommodation.

Yesterday, however, a spokesman said Badenhorst would not comment further until the committee made its recommendations.

Wals  
13  
Chan  
1 ra  
HO  
ET  
W

of  
ip  
in  
at  
b-  
d-  
h-  
to  
h-  
r-  
e-  
so  
e-  
d-  
or  
he  
od  
al  
ed  
bi-  
ir-  
a  
o-

# Govt moving away from Group Areas Act

## Group Areas Act — says the SAIRR

THE South African Institute of Race Relations said yesterday that the Government had begun a retreat from its policy of imposing racially segregated suburbs and this was "likely to lead to the further erosion of the Group Areas Act and strengthen pressure for its repeal."

This was the conclusion of a study, "Backs Against the Tide" — an analysis of the President's Council's report on the Group Areas Act by an institute research team which is investigating the Act.

The institute points out that the report's chief concern is to limit and contain the desegregation of suburbs reserved for whites, "a process which has gathered momentum despite the government's attempts to prevent it".

It said in a statement the PC's report defended the principle of segregated suburbs and argues that racial controls on where people may live should be retained.

The report had "failed to relax tensions between the Government and its black opponents."

"But the report also acknowledges that the desegregation which has already taken place in the country's major cities cannot be reversed and that the right of black people to live in some formerly white suburbs should now be recognised in

law."

"The formula which the report proposed for dealing with residential desegregation was designed to limit the areas which would be opened to all races and to reduce conflicts over residential segregation.

However, the institute said, the President's Council report was unlikely to achieve the aims.

Change would continue to run ahead of the law and the government would be forced to declare new suburbs open.

"The report's proposal will, therefore, ensure that the Government continues to lose control over the process of residential desegregation," it said.

The institute also said that the "spontaneous process of desegregation which has occurred despite the law has prompted relatively little racial conflict."

The study warns, however, that a system in which selected areas are opened by the central government may well prompt right-

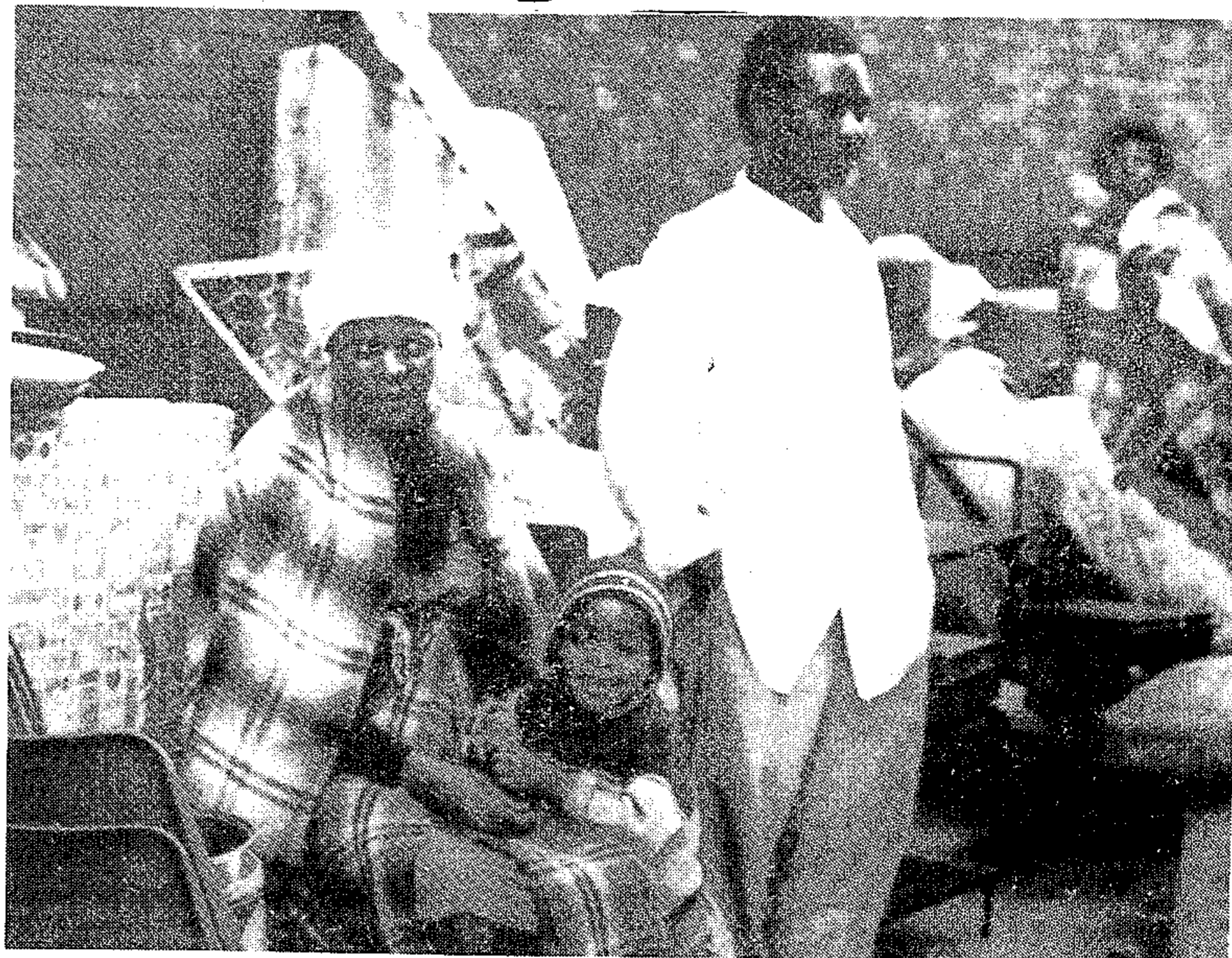
wing white groups to mobilise white opposition to desegregation in an attempt to influence the government's decision on each suburb.

"This may prompt an organised reaction from black residents in these areas and create considerable potential for conflict."

It added that conflict was more likely if there was uncertainty about the future of residential areas and that a policy of selectively opening suburbs was likely to create uncertainty.

"By retaining the Act in an attempt to retain control over desegregation, it has further alienated sections of black opinion. But its attempt to allow the opening of some areas while maintaining segregation in others is likely to fail to control change and may well prompt conflict.

"The process of "orderly" change which the President's Council report seeks may well prove far more disorderly than the simple repeal of the Group Areas Act." — Sapa.



EVICTIONS in Hillbrow . . . will these now come to an end?

80

NATIONAL Party MP for Bézuidenhout, Mr Sam Bloomberg, yesterday urged the Government to hold a referendum in order to establish which white suburbs wished to be "opened" to property ownership and occupation by people of other races.

# Vote on Group Areas - Call

SOEWETAN Correspondent

at least 75 percent, he said.

Only people who owned properties and who were ratepayers should be allowed to vote in the referendum, he said.

## False

Mr Bloomberg said: "The vast majority of people in my constituency, which includes voters in Berea and

at least 75 percent, he said.

Yeoville, have indicated to me they do not want their suburbs to be open to all races.

"They have also hit out at attempts by certain parties to raise false expectations among non-whites by holding polls before Parliament and the State President has

finally decided on the Group Areas issue.

"Certain people currently engaged in holding polls are raising the barometer of anxiety among people who have in any case already spent a great deal of money on their properties down the years, and who, if they had to sell, would now get nothing for their properties."

Mr Bloomberg said

there had been no reaction to his plea to the Johannesburg City Council to enforce the health regulations and accepted spatial ratios in suburbs where overcrowding by blacks was occurring.

## Voting

"While I accept that in certain cases it might be hard to turn back the clock, the very presence

of mixed areas next to well-to-do suburbs will have a depressing effect on property values and possibly pose greater crime problems and instability in the longer term", he said.

Mr Bloomberg said one aspect which still had to be addressed if blacks were allowed to live in legally mixed areas was the question of voting for the city council.

The failure to address such basic issues by those engaged in publicity exercises had been a disservice to all the communities, he said.

"The backlash has already appeared in the form of activities of the BBB, with its implicit threats of violence on the Group Areas issue.

"I want to warn the BBB not to even attempt to raise the political temperature in this way. It is playing with fire," Mr Bloomberg said.



80 Blooy 19/11/87

Right-wingers likely to mobilise whites

# Grey areas policy 'a conflict recipe'

GOVERNMENT'S intention to open only a few residential areas to all races rather than repeal the Group Areas Act could create racial conflict, SA Institute of Race Relations study says.

The study, "Backs against the Tide", says the spontaneous process of desegregation which has happened in spite of the Group Areas Act has prompted relatively little racial conflict.

But it warns right-wing white groups are likely to mobilise white opposition to desegregation in an attempt to influence government's decisions on particular suburbs.

"This may prompt an organised reaction from black residents in these areas and create considerable potential for conflict."

It says conflict is more likely if there is uncertainty about the future of residential areas. A policy of selectively opening suburbs is likely to create uncertainty.

ROGER SMITH

It says government's reaction to desegregation is likely to ensure it has "the worst of both worlds".

"By retaining the Act in an attempt to retain control over desegregation, it has further alienated sections of black opinion. But its attempt to allow the opening of some areas while maintaining segregation in others is likely to fail to control change and may well prompt conflict."

It points out that if black people are allowed to live in only some formerly white suburbs, the housing shortage will ensure that these will quickly become overcrowded.

"It is equally likely, as legal open areas fill up, black people will be forced to seek housing in the white suburbs next to them."

"This will ensure that more areas will become desegregated in practice, although not in law."

## 'Voting by ratepayers only'

By David Braun,  
Political  
Correspondent

National Party MP for Bezuidenhout, Mr Sam Bloomberg, yesterday urged the Government to hold a referendum to establish which white suburbs wished to be opened to property ownership and occupation by people of other races.

He said the ideal time for the referendum would be on the same day as next year's countrywide municipal elections, scheduled for October.

The determining vote to open areas should be at least 75 percent.

Only people who owned properties and were ratepayers should be allowed to vote in the referendum.

Mr Bloomberg said: "The vast majority of people in my constituency, which includes voters in Berea and Yeoville, have indicated to me they do not want their suburbs to be open to all races.

"They have also hit out at attempts by certain parties to raise false expectations among non-whites by holding polls before Parliament and the State President have finally decided on

# Bloomberg wants open areas plan referendum

the group areas issue.

"Certain people currently engaged in holding polls are raising the barometer of anxiety among people who have, in any case, already spent a great deal of money on their properties down the years and who, if they had to sell, would now get nothing for their properties."

Mr Bloomberg said there had been no reaction to his pleas to the Johannesburg City Council to enforce the health regulations and accept spatial ratios in suburbs where overcrowding by blacks was occurring.

Mr Bloomberg said one aspect which still had to be addressed, if blacks were allowed to live in legally mixed areas, was the question of voting for the city council.

WMATC  
20-26 NOV 1978  
80

### GROUP AREAS PERMIT APPLICATIONS

A total of 1 075 Africans applied for permits to live in white Group Areas between October 1 last year and September 30 this year, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis, said in parliament. He did not say how many were granted. Of these applications 756 were in the Transvaal, 62 in Natal, 243 in the Cape and 14 in the Free State.

In the Transvaal 1 023 people of all "population groups" applied for permits to live in white areas, and 944 were granted permits and 79 were rejected. Ten of these successful applications came from Pretoria, 12 from Kempton Park, 19 from Klerksdorp and 853 from Johannesburg.

In Natal of the 193 applications for permits to live in white areas received, 63 were refused. Twenty-one of the 130 granted were in "controlled" areas which were already *de facto* integrated.

# BBB given ultimatum to enforce Group Act

JOHANNESBURG — The leader of the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB) has issued an ultimatum to the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, to stringently apply the Group Areas Act — or “face the consequences”.

Professor Johan Schabort, speaking at the launch of the BBB (White Liberation Movement) in Boksburg's town hall before an enthusiastic audience of about 250 people, said Mr Botha would have until January 31, 1988 to apply the Act.

Failing that, the BBB would take action.

The start of the meeting was preceded by loud martial music.

The ceiling of the hall was decorated in black, white and red streamers — the colours of the BBB.

On the stage, black leather-covered chairs stood on red carpets. In the centre a throne-like chair (later occupied by Prof Schabort) was flanked by 10 smaller chairs.

Prof Schabort and a guard entered the hall in procession behind two blonde youths bearing flags.

The proceedings were opened with a welcoming speech by the chairman, Mr Walter Seymore.

This was followed by a prayer read by Mr Anton Terrelanche in which God was thanked that “whites could meet together and that they knew they were the master race of the world”.

Later Mr Seymore said the abolished

Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts, mixed buses, restaurants, hotels, offices and facilities, along with equal salaries for all races, contributed to the “genocide” of whites.

“It is a matter of life and death that we get a leader to heal this society.”

Prof Schabort said in his address that the non-enforcement of the Group Areas Act “creates conditions for bastardisation”.

He said he was telling Mr Botha that there was a law on the statute books (Group Areas) that had to be enforced.

Prof Schabort said the BBB would evict “illegal” residents of the Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair if government did not enforce the Group Areas Act there by January 31.

Black residents of Mayfair could be expected to defend themselves if they were attacked, a spokesman for Actstop (a group opposed to the Group Areas Act), Mr Cassim Saloojee, said yesterday.

Mr Saloojee said he hoped the authorities would deal appropriately with people who took the law into their own hands.

He said the situation could be defused if government repealed the Act, as this would remove the uncertainty which allowed racist groups to exploit the situation.

“It's still obvious Schabort wants the Act — he mistakenly believes the government is committed to repealing it,” Mr Sa-

loojee said.

He referred to statements made by the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, at the Transvaal NP congress at the weekend which “confirms our view government is totally committed to the concept of residential segregation”.

Mr Badenhorst had indicated an investigation was underway to tighten up the Act, close loopholes and find ways around the Govender judgment, which does not allow people to be evicted unless it can be shown that there is alternative accommodation.

Mr Saloojee said that if this was attempted, it would threaten homelessness for thousands of so-called “illegals”.

He said Actstop was to launch a campaign to fight for the desegregation of recreational facilities in Mayfair.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, is expected to react strongly to threats made by the BBB, according to indications from his office.

Brigadier Leon Mellet said Mr Vlok “has taken note of the provocative statements” made by Prof Schabort. I am certain the minister will react in due course.”

A police spokesman in Pretoria said they could not say whether any offence had been committed, since the exact circumstances of the remarks made by Prof Schabort were not known to them at this stage.

# Govt denies welcoming open areas

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE future of District Six and neighbouring areas still hangs in the balance.

A decision on whether these areas will be declared "open" in terms of the government's new stance on the Group Areas Act will most likely be taken only towards the end of 1988.

The government yesterday dismissed as "wrong" suggestions that it had already welcomed the redeveloping of District Six, Woodstock, Walmer Estate and Salt River as open areas.

Mr Piet Badenhorst, Deputy Minister of Development Planning, said that while the opening of areas remained a theoretical possibility, at this stage "there is no certainty that any one (area) will be opened".

Any attempt to suggest the contrary — as in press reports yesterday — was "jumping the gun", he said.

The government was still studying procedures in terms of which residential areas could be declared "open" and the Group Areas Act would be

amended accordingly towards the middle of next year.

Only then would consultations with community leaders of different races and property owners be set in motion.

"It is wrong for people to say now that this area or that area will be opened," Mr Badenhorst emphasized.

"It is not possible to say that District Six, Woodstock or Salt River will be an open area."

However, Mr Badenhorst said the government welcomed private-sector involvement in upgrading projects and urban renewal schemes.

He said it was "not wrong" for developers to approach government on the possible opening of an area as this provided an opportunity for government to explain its policy and work through possible pitfalls. But no "negotiation" with developers had taken place so far on the opening of areas.

Mr Badenhorst appealed to developers not to make public statements on the possible opening of areas but rather to consult with government.

Some developers, he said, were making announcements in a bid to advertise their companies.

# REPEAL OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, if not accompanied by wider changes, could disadvantage blacks, some blacks told interviewers for a survey by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

## BLACKS 'WARY OF GROUP AREAS REPEAL'

880  
W/Day 23/1/87

The SAIRR said black groups insisted the Act's repeal would not be a major reform. "Some interviewees argued that repeal of the Act, if unaccompanied by wider changes, might in fact disadvantage black people.

A senior official of the predominantly black SA Council of Churches argued that repeal would allow whites, with enormous capital at their disposal, to buy up black-owned land, an argument which, as it happens, is also advanced by some government officials.

### Business Day Reporter

"A senior UDF activist suggested that repeal would create new social problems. It would, he said, imply a change in government strategy in which market forces rather than the law would inhibit black access to land."

The study of black opinion on the Group Areas Act, by SAIRR

research assistant Mossa. Ebrahim, also said any attempt to evict blacks living in Johannesburg's "grey areas" was likely to be met with strong resistance which could result in conflict.

The report comes in the wake of recent evictions of black tenants from white areas in Johannesburg's flatland, and of a warning by the ultra-right-wing Blanke Bevydingsbeweging that it would take action if government did not enforce the Act strictly by January 31.

The study was based on a series of interviews with black political,

business and pressure groups. It confirmed that black organisations unanimously demanded the repeal of the Act.

They also rejected partial changes such as the local option formula recommended by the President's Council in September. The institute said that behind these attitudes lay "a rejection of incremental reform of apartheid, either because such reforms do not go far enough or because they are seen as attempts by government to divide black opinion and thus to diffuse attempts to achieve political change."

# Black reservations on GA Act repeal

*CMF Times 23/11/84 80*

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Repeal of the Group Areas Act, if not accompanied by wider changes, could disadvantage blacks, a number of black people told interviewers for a survey by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

In a press release on the survey, the SAIRR said black groups insisted the Act's repeal would not be a major reform. "Some interviewees argued that repeal of the act, if unaccompanied by wider changes, might in fact disadvantage black people.

"A senior official of the predominantly black SA Council of Churches argued that repeal would allow whites, with enormous capital at their disposal, to buy up black-owned land, an argument which ... is also advanced by some government offi-

cial who defend the Act.

"A senior UDF activist suggested that repeal would create new social problems. It would, he said, imply a change in government strategy in which market forces rather than the law would inhibit black access to land.

"The land which would become available if the Act was scrapped would be bought by entrepreneurs for investment, 'which would result in a higher price than would normally be the case'. This would cause increasing social problems."

The study of black opinion on the Group Areas Act also said any attempt to evict black people living in Johannesburg's "grey areas" was now likely to be met with strong resistance.

The report follows recent evictions by landlords of black tenants from white areas in Johannesburg's flatland, and a warning by the ultra-right-wing Blanke

Bevrydingsbeweging that it would take action if government did not strictly enforce the Act by January 31.

The study was based on a series of interviews with black political, business and pressure groups. It confirmed that black organizations unanimously demanded the repeal of the Act.

They also rejected partial changes such as the local option formula recommended by the President's Council.

The institute said these attitudes would come as no surprise to students of anti-apartheid politics.

"Behind them lies a rejection of incremental reform of apartheid, either because such reforms do not go far enough or because they are seen as attempts by the government to divide black opinion and thus to diffuse attempts to achieve political change."

# Warning of 'grey areas' time-bomb

Star 24/11/87 80  
Act is potential source of political conflict, says study

Any attempt to evict blacks living in Johannesburg's so-called "grey areas" is now likely to be met with strong resistance which could result in conflict, says a recent study by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The study, published by Mr Mossa Ebrahim, a research assistant at the institute, examines black opinion and the Group Areas Act.

Its release comes shortly after blacks living illegally in a Hillbrow block of flats and in a block in Joubert Park were evicted by landlords.

These evictions have apparently not taken place in terms of the Group Areas Act, but in terms of court orders.

In recent years, thousands of blacks, Indians and coloured people have moved into certain "white" areas of Johannesburg in defiance of the law. Few have been prosecuted.

Last week, a group called the White Liberation Movement said blacks were moving into white neighbourhoods "at their own risk" and threatened to take action of its own unless the Government moved to evict Group Areas Act violators by the end of January.

The Government plans to introduce legislation next year to give communities the option of becoming multiracial if residents approve. But President Botha has stressed that the Act will be enforced.

The institute's study is based on a series of interviews with black political, business and pressure groups. It confirmed that black organisations unanimously demanded the repeal of

the Act. They also rejected partial changes such as the local option formula recommended by the President's Council in September this year.

According to the briefing, black groups also insist that the Act's repeal would not be a major reform. Some of those interviewed argued that repeal of the Act, if not accompanied by wider changes, might disadvantage blacks.

"A senior official of the predominantly black South African Council of Churches argued that repeal would allow whites, with enormous capital at their disposal, to buy up black-owned land — an argument which is also advanced by some government officials who defend the Act," according to the SAIRR.

"A senior UDF activist suggested that repeal would create new social problems. It would, he said, imply a change in Government strategy in which market forces rather than the law would inhibit black access to land.

"The land which would become available if the Act were scrapped would be bought by entrepreneurs for investment, resulting in a higher price than would normally be the case. This would cause increasing social problems." He added that the market would not be able to meet the housing needs of wage-earners and pensioners.

The study noted that a more general view was that the repeal of the Act would be "quite insignificant when measured



On the street... a family evicted from a Joubert Park flat camps on the pavement.

against a pressing need to redistribute land to black people".

It would also have little impact while race classification and segregated education remained.

"Even if workers could afford to buy into white areas, they would not be able to afford to send their children to distant township schools. Repeal would thus at least have to be accompanied by total integration of education," the study says.

The Natal Indian Congress also emphasised the land issue.

comed specific reforms as a sign of movement away from apartheid, takes a similar position on the Group Areas Act.

It argues that repeal could have a "snowball" effect which could lead to the eventual abolition of apartheid.

But it also had reservations about focusing resources on winning repeal. It argued that repeal of the Population Registration Act was of greater importance than the abolition of residential segregation and should be the catalyst for this.

"This does not mean that blacks accept segregation but simply that people, whoever they are, are more likely to support campaigns which advance their material interests than those which ask them to sacrifice them."

The study concludes that, in view of the standpoint by major black organisations that the repeal of the Act would not be seen as a major advance in the dismantling of apartheid, it would be misleading to suggest that repeal would contribute directly to relaxing the political climate.

For white decision-makers, the consequences of not repealing the Act may well be increased conflict and growing pressure on business in particular.

"Indirectly, at least, the Act remains a potential source of political conflict and its repeal may well be essential if tensions are to be reduced," the institute says.



justice, its effect has often been precisely the opposite." By the end of August 1984, 2 771 traders had been moved from their premises, and 126 000 families (about 630 000 people) were relocated.

A breakdown reveals that 83 691 coloured, 40 067 Indian, and 2 418 white families were moved. Indian businessmen bore the brunt of removals from trading premises, while coloured families were hardest hit by removals from their homes.

Blacks are excluded, since their segregation and relocation had largely been ensured by the 1913 Native Land Act and the 1923 Black (Urban Areas) Act.

The Group Areas Act was designed mainly to protect the white working class, says the report. During debate in 1950 on the Act, government speakers claimed that the rich could "buy" their segregation, but that poorer whites would be forced to live in mixed areas unless they were given special protection. And in 1986 President P W Botha suggested that the government might allow "non-whites" to obtain permits to live in wealthier areas but not in poorer ones, the report notes.

At the recent NP Transvaal congress, members indicated a realisation that such "mixed areas" have to be accepted. The NP will push to legalise "non-whites" living in areas such as Joubert Park, Doornfontein, Johannesburg CBD, and probably Hillbrow and Mayfair — these areas are expected to become the first official "open areas."

Jeppe MP Hennie Bekker said the aim would be to combat grey area overcrowding, health problems, noise, and threats to the personal security and safety of the residents, regardless of skin colour.

Meanwhile, the SAIRR report notes that SA has faced a growing housing crisis over the past four or five decades — a situation

## GROUP AREAS

### Race and land

The investigation of the Group Areas Act by the National Party's (NP) "technical committee" is long overdue — judging by the recent report on the Act by the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).

The report says the Act led to the creation of 918 group areas by December 1985. "While it has been defended by its supporters as a means of ensuring orderly urban development, racial harmony and economic

exacerbated by the Act. Former coloured and Indian residential areas, particularly near towns and cities, have been allocated to whites. A gross imbalance has resulted. The report cites an example in Durban in 1976: 600 Indians tendered for 44 residential sites, while no tenders were received for the 11 sites available in the white Durban area.

The Act has placed "severe stress on already inadequate housing funds," says the report. Between 1960 and 1975, the State spent R261m on coloured and Indian housing, of which more than R200m went to rehousing disqualified families.

By the end of 1975 it had cost the taxpayer R24,4m to move 1 277 Indian traders. In

Johannesburg in the mid-Seventies, it cost the taxpayer about R59 000 per trader to move 280 Indian traders to the Oriental Plaza.

Threats by rightwing militants to oppose "open areas" continue, but government will soon have to make a stand — for economic, if not moral reasons.

# Laws hamper black business, congress told

## Staff Reporter

IT WOULD be impossible for seven-million whites to create job opportunities for 50-million blacks by the end of the century and black businessmen would have to help generate enough wealth to meet this demand.

However, this would only be achieved once apartheid was abolished, said Western Cape Traders Association general secretary Mr Kassiem Allie.

Giving the keynote address at the 10th annual congress of the association, which represents about 2 000 Cape Flats traders, Mr Allie said the Group Areas Act limited blacks' opportunities to become part of the economic mainstream.

## More tax

This was so because the Act "denied them the right to trade freely, live freely and to educate their children freely in all parts of South Africa".

Mr Allie said the introduction of regional services councils meant that businessmen had to pay additional taxes to implement the tricameral system of government.

"In order to maintain a fast-drowning Government, our taxes are one of the highest in the world and our company taxes are enormous. The Government is

fast losing control of the country's economic fate and it has shaken the confidence of the businessman.

"The Government has further lost touch with the plight of the millions of South Africans."

Turning to international pressure on South Africa and internal labour struggles, Mr Allie said: "Surely the workers of South Africa have realised their only weapon is the withdrawal of their labour and purchasing power as a peaceful method to drive some sense into the heads of the rulers."

## Prisoners

He said the WCTA called on the State to avoid such a situation by implementing a number of measures "in a genuine manner and as a matter of urgency".

He listed these as the dismantling of apartheid, the lifting of the state of emergency, the unconditional and immediate release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the unbanning of all political organisations and the initiation of dialogue across colour lines with a view to establishing a non-racial, representative government.

This had to take place in the context of the suspension of violence on all sides of the political debate.



Delegates listen to a guest speaker at the congress.



# The Group Areas Act is bound to 'crumble'

THE Group Areas Act has been the talking point in recent weeks.

The Act, which researchers have found to have benefited white people and harmed blacks, was brought into focus a few weeks ago by the evictions of more than 70 families from Worcester Court flats in Joubert Park.

The decision to evict the tenants came after the owners had cancelled the lease of the evicted persons.

Nevertheless, an interim court order allowed

## By SOL MORATHI

tenants to return to their dwellings temporarily.

Be that as it may, a team of researchers from the South African Institute of Race Relations feels there is a likelihood that the Group Areas Act may be repealed after an intensive study of the President's Council report on the act.

According to the research team, the government had begun to retreat from its policy of

racially segregated suburbs.

The institute said although the President's Council report defended the principle of segregated suburbs, the report acknowledged that the desegregation - which had already taken place in the country's major cities - cannot be reversed.

The report further acknowledges that the right of the black people to live in some formerly white suburbs should not be re-

cognised in law.

"The formula which the report proposed for dealing with residential desegregation was designed to limit the areas which would be opened to all races and to reduce conflict over residential segregation."

However, the institute said the PC report was unlikely to achieve these aims.

Change would continue to run ahead of the law and the government would be forced to declare new suburbs open.

"The report's proposals will therefore ensure that the government continues to

lose control over the process of residential desegregation.

"The spontaneous process of desegregation which has occurred despite the law has prompted relatively little racial conflict," the institute said.

The study warns, however, that a system in which areas are opened by the central government may well prompt rightwing groups to mobilise white opposition to desegregation.

"This may prompt an organised reaction from black residents in these areas and create consid-

erable potential for racial conflict."

It added that conflict was more likely if there was uncertainty about the future of residential areas, and that the policy of selectively opening suburbs was likely to create uncertainty.

The Institute believes the process of "orderly" change which the PC report seeks may well prove far more disorderly.

The report's chief concern was to limit and contain the desegregation of suburbs reserved for whites - "a process which has gathered momentum despite the government's attempt to prevent it".



These people had just been made homeless by the Group Areas Act.

made in Eastern countries: — could apply for permits  
world

# Hawkers ask private sector to push govt

S/Day

SOPHIE TEMA

THE African Council of Hawkers and Informal Business (Achib) has called on the private sector to pressurise government to scrap the Group Areas Act and open trading rights to all street vendors.

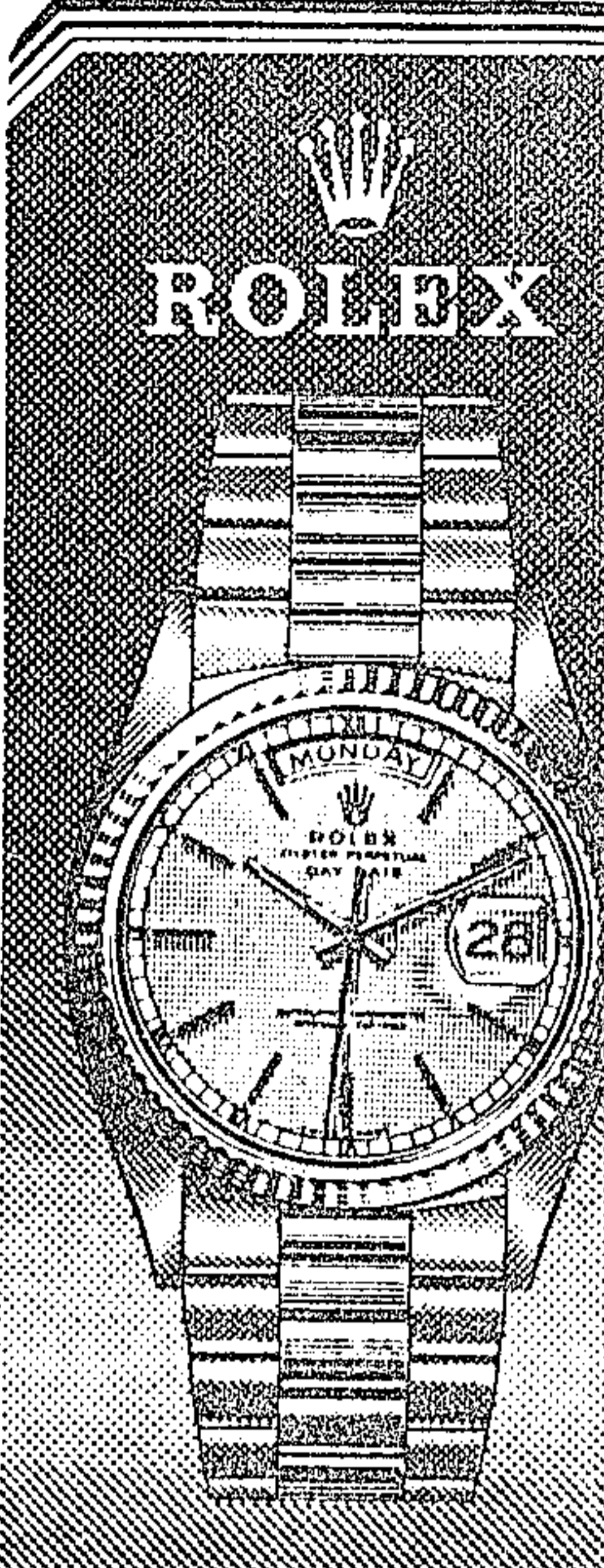
Achib also called on the Johannesburg City Council to remove all restrictions on hawkers, including the business control by-laws and the licensing ordinance of 1974.

At a meeting in the city yesterday, scores of hawkers called on the private sector to:

- Reduce the price of goods sold in bulk by 10%;
- Consult hawkers before any price increases are effected on goods;
- Take joint decisions with hawkers on relevant matters and pressurise government to scrap the Group Areas Act and the City by-laws Amendment Act.

Trading companies and business people were to have submitted a declaration of intent by yesterday, but Achib president Lawrence Mavundla announced that only one leading retail company had responded, asking for the deadline be extended to December 10.

Hawkers agreed to extend the deadline and appealed to local authorities to abolish restrictions which permit trade only 400m away from the premises of general dealers; restrict Saturday trade; and force them to remain in a single spot in particular parts of the CBDs.

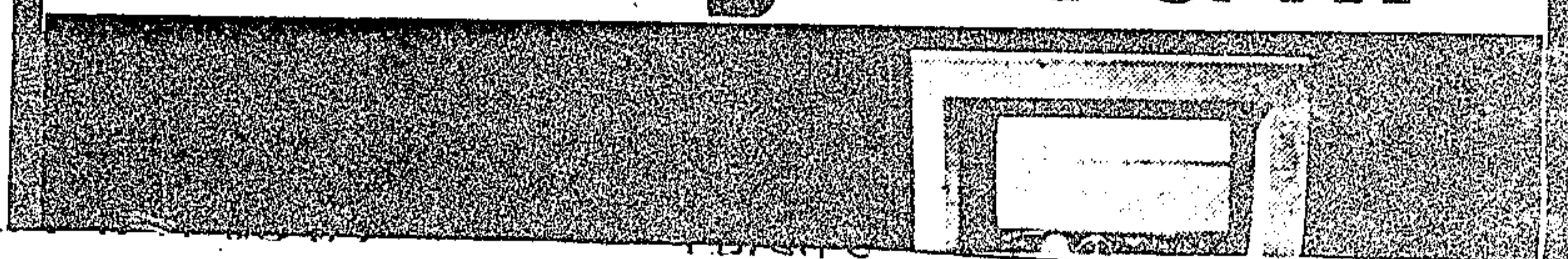


**ROLEX**

**TANUR**

Carlton Centre Sandton City  
331-8381 783-7191

## MicroByte PC/XT



CMB to IS 28/12/87

Crucial congress for Labour starts today

# Hendrickse faces dilemma

*(Handwritten initials and '80')*

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The decision to go to the polls in 1989 or to quit tricameral politics altogether will be taken at the Labour Party's 22nd annual congress starting at Pretoria's Skilpadsaal today.

The three-day congress to be officially opened by LP leader Mr Allan Hendrickse tonight is the embattled party's fourth since deciding at Eshowe in 1983 to participate in the tricameral system.

At present the LP is facing a crucial credibility crisis in the community. The party has come under increasing criticism for its image as "co-opted junior partners of the government", for being out of touch with "township politics" and for its lack of influence at grassroots level.

The party also suffered a setback with the defection of MP Mr Jack Rabie and seven others to form the United Democratic Party — an alliance of opposition



Mr Allan Hendrickse

parties in the Indian and coloured chambers of Parliament.

Mr Hendrickse yesterday declined to comment on the position of his party or major issues to be discussed at the congress. But the veteran politician is expected to announce party guidelines on critical issues such as the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act and proposed new government laws to further clarify and entrench

"own affairs" administration. The new law would come before Parliament in the new year.

Both Mr Hendrickse and the LP look back on a year of high drama. His defiant swim at the whites-only Kings Beach at Port Elizabeth in January was followed later in the year by his resignation from the cabinet, prompted by a showdown between him and President P W Botha after Mr Hendrickse intimated that his party would block National Party plans to postpone the 1989 elections to 1992.

Mr Hendrickse's dramatic resignation and his instruction to LP representatives on the President's Council not to sign the PC report on the Group Areas Act in protest against the failure of the PC to recommend the total repeal of the act have bolstered the image of the party in the community.

However, LP MPs themselves are divided, and all eyes are thus on Mr Hendrickse to see whether he holds firm on blocking the "white" House of Assembly elections.

t  
C  
E  
i  
a  
a  
t.  
is  
w  
b.  
se  
a1  
af

# Group areas: LP throws down gauntlet

80  
24/2/87

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

**PRETORIA** — The leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, last night threw down the gauntlet to the National Party — warning that unless the Group Areas Act was changed, his party would have no option but to force a white election in 1989.

Opening the 22nd congress of the Labour Party in the Skilpadsaal here, Mr Hendrickse said the congress had to make two vital decisions:

Whether to continue to participate in the tricameral parliament, and whether whites should go the polls in 1989 or 1992.

Earlier this year Mr Hendrickse threatened to block a constitutional amendment in Parliament to postpone the 1989 white elections.

He said last night that the Labour Party was at a crossroads and a thorough examination of what had been achieved by participation would have to be conducted.

South Africa was on the "eve of a crisis" — even a revolution.

The Group Areas Act and other legislation formed the cornerstone of apartheid.

"It is time that apartheid in all its forms be abolished from the statute books. The time for sign language and cosmetic change is now running out."

He said South Africa could no longer hide behind the stereotyped idea that when politicians failed, the South African Defence Force would succeed. The price of this would be enormous.

"The Labour Party sympathises with the fact that we have to lose so many young men on

our borders, but how many die annually within our borders?"

"How many of our children are in prison tonight throughout the country because they have been given the false impression that a revolution is the only method remaining with which to bring the government to its senses?"

The government was paying too much attention to the right wing, Mr Hendrickse said. It should not lose sight of the fact that it had a responsibility towards all.

Dealing with the government's plans to extend the concept of own and general affairs, he warned that this would create tension.

South Africa could not afford such a costly system of government.

In reality, the government controlled the vast majority of general affairs matters — and this meant that the National Party was making the decisions.

● The threatened demonstration by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging at the opening of the congress failed to materialise.

The AWB had indicated it would disrupt the proceedings in the Skilpadsaal — regarded as sacrosanct by the right wing as the place where both the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Volkswag were born.



"I'm the king of the castle...". Four-year-old Ashleigh Battle kneels in her sandcastle, with her construction team — big brother Matthew, 6, Bronwyn Jackson, 7, left, and... at Nahoon Beach yesterday.

## Priest, daughter stabbed to death

by MTOBELI MXOTWA

**MDANTSANE** — A priest and anti-apartheid campaigner, the Reverend Simon Ngidi, 55, and his three-year-old daughter, Nolutshando, were stabbed to death in their zone 8 home here at the weekend.

Mr Ngidi's wife, Yalezwa, was seriously injured and was admitted to the intensive care unit at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital.

A man who had been living with the family and who police said was mentally deranged was arrested.

Neighbours said they heard screams coming from the Ngidi home on Saturday afternoon, and when they went to investigate they found the doors locked.

The police were called, and when they forced open the door they found the bodies of Mr Ngidi, his daughter and his wife lying in a

pool of blood.

A man, who was breathing heavily, was standing over the bodies with a blood-stained knife. Neighbours recognised him as a relative of Mr Ngidi who lived in the house.

Mr Ngidi, a Zionist minister, officiated at many political funerals in Mdantsane and Duncan Village.

He was an outspoken critic of apartheid and was detained a number of times.

cap 6 Times 30/12/87

# Labour, Nats set to clash over GA Act

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An overwhelming Labour Party vote to hold the National Party government to ransom over the Group Areas Act in exchange for postponed elections has set the two biggest parties in Parliament on a collision course. Yesterday's momentous decision, taken at the LP congress in Pretoria, handed LP leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse the mandate he sought to demand the scrapping of the Group Areas Act in exchange for postponing white House of Assembly elections.

**IN A dramatic development that could alter the face of opposition parliamentary politics, plans are under way for the Progressive Federal Party and the Labour Party to form a joint caucus. SEE PAGE 7**

The resolution — to "demand the unconditional repeal of the Group Areas Act as a precondition for the possible postponement of an election in the House of Assembly and other houses of Parliament" — is the most crucial for the LP since its decision to enter tricameral politics in 1983. With this, the LP can force the National Party to face the Conservative Party less than two years after embarrassing May 6 election results, which showed increasing support for the right wing. A motion "not to terminate participation in the Tricameral Parliament" and to complete their five-year term of office and go to the polls in 1989 was accepted unanimously. An increasing militancy was noted among LP delegates as rank and file members spoke in favour of blocking government's bid to postpone House of Assembly elections from 1989 to 1992 in order to give the House a five-year term after this year's general election.

## Group Areas: PW rejects LP demands

State President P W Botha has made it clear he is not going to give in to Labour Party demands that the Group Areas Act be scrapped or else whites will be constitutionally forced to the polls in 1989.

The State President's office in Cape Town has said that Mr Botha had nothing to add on the Group Areas to what he said on October 5.

Speaking in the House of Assembly at the start of the debate on the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act Mr Botha said on October 5: "Let there be no doubt about this: the Government intends to enforce the existing provision of the Group Areas Act until such time as the amended or new legislation comes into force."

Mr Botha said then it would be wrong to deny those who wanted to live among their own community the right to do so.

On the other hand, it would also not be correct to deny those who preferred to live in the context of an "open" area their right to do that.

The Government accepted, he said, that in addition to the general pattern of separate residential areas for each population group, provision also had to be made in certain cases for open residential areas.

This week's Labour Party congress in Pretoria decided that either the Group Areas Act goes next year or the Labour Party will force the Government into an early election.



# GROUP AREAS - GENERAL

1988

JANUARY — JUNE

Author	Title	Date of Publication	Price
IWA	November stay-aways	SALB 10:6	
IWA	Raditsea protest	SALB 10:7	
IWA	Raditsea protest in Natal	SALB 10:8	
IWA	March stay-ways in the Western Cape	SALB 11:1	
IWA	Sarmcoal stay-away	SALB 11:2	
IWA	Cape Town stay-away	SALB 11:3	
IWA	Working class politics and national liberation in South Africa	NLR	

Publications:

Current Programmes: Monitoring strikes and stay-aways.

Aims and Objectives: Monitor current labour activities and organisation.

Membership and Constituency: Independent Unit.

Phone: (011) 339 8133

Enquiries: Editors, SALB

Chairman: J. Lewis

Phone: (011) 339 8133

Address: Department of Sociology, University of the Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg 2001

**LABOUR MONITORING GROUP\***

# Group Areas Act has drifted off its rails

80

By SOL MORATHI

THE government's group areas masterplan has not brought the originally intended results, according to a survey by the Institute of Race Relations.

Describing the Group Areas Act as biased and discriminatory, a report on the survey said the legislation had benefited white people to the detriment of blacks.

The survey was conducted by a team headed by retired lawyer Melville Festenstein and former journalist Claire Pickard-Cambridge.

The 79-page document, entitled *Land and Race* said the masterplan had resulted in the removals of 126 000 families - about 630 000 people - in the past 37 years.

The legislation was passed in 1950 and was described by then Prime Minister DF Malan as the essence of apartheid.

The document said the Act was originally a response to white demands for protection against "unfair" competition from Indian traders.

As the Act developed,

the government began defending it on the grounds that it was a means of ensuring orderly urbanisation, racial harmony and economic justice.

More recently, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said the Act maintained group interests and "group adherence".

The effects of the Act were, however, found to be the opposite.

For instance, in efforts to keep crime out of city areas, it has produced crime-ridden segregated areas, said the report.

Enforced segregation had also reinforced racial prejudice by preventing normal contact between people.

The report said the Act had altered normal urbanisation patterns found throughout the world, to the detriment of South African citizens.

For example, in sharp contrast to other countries, South Africa's lower income groups lived furthest from their places of work, while more affluent people lived closest.

"This has led to in-

creased transport costs which have not been compensated for by wage increases - putting additional pressure on the poor," said the report.

The legislation also worsened the housing shortages in black and coloured areas because between 25 and 70 percent of houses had been allocated to families who were compelled by the Act to resettle.

The report said the costs of implementing and administering the Act had also been "very high".



SOME of the delegates who attended the annual congress of the Labour Party held in Pretoria.

# Botha dismisses Labour demand

**PRESIDENT P W Botha has made it clear that he is not going to scrap the Group Areas Act as demanded by the Labour Party last week.**

Mr Botha has also said that whites will not be forced to go to the polls in 1989 as the Labour Party demanded at its national congress held in Pretoria last week.

Delegates at the congress which lasted three days voted overwhelmingly to demand the unconditional

**By MZIKAYISE EDOM**

repeal of the Group Areas Act as a pre-condition for the possible postponement to 1992 of the scheduled 1989 elections for the House of Assembly or the other houses of Parliament.

Opening the congress Reverend Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader, made it clear there would be no

compromise on his stand that either the Group Areas Act must go in 1988 or he would force the National Party to hold an early general election.

The Government needs the co-operation of the majority party of the House of Representatives in order to amend the constitution so as to extend the life of the House of Assembly by five years from the date of the last general election.

If the Labour Party refuses to co-

operate, the Assembly will automatically be dissolved along with the other two houses when the five-year life of the current Parliament expires in September, 1989.

Mr Botha's office in Cape Town said last week that he had nothing to add to what he said on October 5, last year when he was addressing the House of Assembly on the President's Council report on the Group Areas Act.

The State President told the House of Assembly that the Government intended enforcing the existing provisions of the Group Areas Act until such time as the amended or new legislation comes into force.

The council's report further stated that separate residential areas for the different race groups should be maintained — but that some areas could be "opened" if these areas wanted this.

# 1988

# Group Areas crisis year 80

w/c ARGUS  
23/1/88

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE, Political Staff

**T**HE political spotlight is on the Group Areas Act — cornerstone of apartheid — this year.

It, and related laws like the equally controversial Separate Amenities Act, must come before Parliament for major reconsideration. And whichever way the Government decides, the political implications are bound to be vast.

Already the Group Areas Act is at the centre of the storm between Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse and President PW Botha that threatens a major political crisis. And the Separate Amenities Act is behind the on-going row about beach apartheid and Mr Hendrickse's call for a boycott of the Dias and other historical festivals.

The two laws have already been the subject of numerous investigations, including one by the President's Council on which the Government will probably decide what to do about the two acts.

But to these exhaustive studies have now been added two more, showing just what far-reaching impact the measures have had on South African society.

■ ONE is by Dr Johannes Schoombee, formerly of the law faculty of the University of Cape Town and now in a legal practice in Perth, Australia, who recently obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws at UCT with a thesis on *An evaluation of aspects of Group Areas legislation*.

■ THE other is by Dr Johann Groenewald, a sociologist of the University of Stellenbosch, whose thesis for a doctorate of philosophy was on: *Reaction to the minority group status of coloured people*.

Dr Schoombee says significant changes to the group areas system are unlikely if the present Government remains in power and adheres to its current policies and constitutional model.

Any significant reform, such as the large-scale introduction of "grey" areas, would necessitate a restructuring of the 1983 constitution.

Group Areas infringe universally accepted basic human rights and liberties such as freedom of movement, sanctity of property and non-discrimination, Dr Schoombee points out.

And in a detailed analysis of court decisions in group areas cases, he found that the Supreme Court, in particular the Appellate Division, "failed in its duty to serve as buttress between the citizen and draconian government powers".

In certain key decisions the courts actually indulged in "apartheid thinking".

In general it appeared that the provincial courts did not see group areas as involving issues of such "high policy" that it should be a "no go" area for judicial review.

By way of contrast, the Appellate Division consistently emphasised the "high policy" content of group areas decision-making. The approach was a "hands off" one.

"No effort was made to protect citizens against the drastic effects of this piece of governmental law. On the contrary, the Appellate Division recurrently relied on the policy argument that the government's *freedom of action* to implement the Act efficiently (that is, efficiently in the bureaucratic sense) should not be hampered by judicial interference or supervision."

The most important impact of key court decisions on group areas was to give the executive arm of government practically *carte blanche* in the implementation of the Act.

■ DR Groenewald finds in his thesis that resistance to forced segregation has tended to increase among coloured people. This resistance will increase insofar as the dominant group continues to bring about segregation.

The system in the three-chamber Parliament is such that the white chamber effectively retains political control. In the new constitutional dispensation, therefore, apartheid is continued in the form of racial group-based access to the mechanisms of political decision-making, with limited powers to administer "own affairs".

His conclusion is that, as in the past, a predominant feature of the intergroup relationship between whites and coloured remains that of forced segregation and resistance.

The race classification system under which population groups are defined is based on the dominant group's determination of race. This means that the cultural or other bases of group formation are subordinate to the officially-prescribed characteristic of race.

This shows that the coloured population is subjected to a process of exclusion on racial grounds.

He says that in the early 1970s many social scientists believed that the coloured people would lose their sharp political consciousness if and when their socio-economic conditions improved. But his study shows that the contribution of race discrimination to the development of political activism far outweighs the contribution of class variance.

# Group Areas changes on the cards

8/1007 26/1/88  
ELSABE WESSELS

LEGISLATIVE changes to recognise open areas in terms of the Group Areas Act could come into operation this parliamentary session if proposals by a Constitutional Development and Planning technical committee were accepted by Cabinet, Deputy Minister Piet Badenhorst said.

Badenhorst told an NP conference in Helderberg at the weekend the technical committee's memorandum was ready to be presented to Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

Badenhorst said if Cabinet approved, amended legislation could be tabled this session. He said the memorandum consolidated government's and the President's reaction to the President's Council recommendations on the Group Areas and advanced implementation procedures.

95 Jonathan 27/1/88

ay, January 27, 1988



**T**HE black housing shortage has once again put the spotlight on the Group Areas Act, a cornerstone of apartheid.

This emerges from the latest issue of *Quarterly Countdown* published by the South African Institute of Race Relations which monitors political reform in the country.

The review quotes a study condensed by the Institute which concluded that if blacks were allowed into only a few mixed areas the housing shortage which pushed them into those areas in the first place would ensure that these areas quickly became overcrowded, creating the same conditions the Government hoped to avoid.

It points out that the erosion of the Group Areas Act has so far provoked little conflict but opening selected areas only could provoke white rightwing groups to mobilise opposition against desegregation thus creating racial conflict.

The *Countdown* notes that whereas the President's Council's report on the Group Areas Act has recommended a policy of local option, subject to the approval of the provincial administrator, the Government has opted for central option.

On the other hand, the State President, Mr P W Botha, has warned that the Government will not allow people to break the law by anticipating changes to the Act.

### Campaign

That the Group Areas Act could eventually be scrapped, can only be described as a pipedream.

One reaches this conclusion from the *Countdown* report that Mr Botha has said the crux of the problem is the need to identify residential land for all population groups, adding that early identification of such land and the provision of affordable housing for all groups in their own communities will result in less pressure on existing residential areas where housing is available.

He has also said further intrusion to force the opening of areas to all races will not be allowed. Mr Botha's approach



**THERE** seems to be no relief on the way for squatters as about 80 percent of people on waiting lists cannot afford housing being offered by the private sector, according to a recent study.

# Spotlight on Group Areas Act

By SELLO RABOTHATA

has received a mixed reaction.

The Conservative Party, under Dr Andries Treurnicht, has openly said it will launch a nationwide campaign against any possible watering down of the Act, while organisations on the left generally attacked it for not scrapping the Act altogether.

The Institute said if the

Government wants to reduce the flow of black people into white areas, it will "need drastically to speed up the proclamation of land and provision of housing for all three black groups".

Referring to Africans specifically, it said there is as yet no adequate solution to the problem that 80 percent of those on waiting lists cannot afford housing being offered by the private sector.

### Solution

Turning to the conflict that erupted in the "grey" suburb of Mayfair in October last year, *Countdown* pointed out that the National Party recaptured the constituency of Langlaagte, under which Mayfair falls, in the general election.

This contradicts the general opinion that there had been a shift to the right as a result, among other things, of the erosion of the Act.

It also points out that "white voters in Langlaagte area largely work-

ing class or lower middle class, which indicates that the view that only richer whites are ready for change is not necessarily true".

Dr Johann Vilonel, NP MP for Langlaagte, is quoted as having said, at the time of the conflict in the area, that people who claim that such areas could be occupied only by whites were simply lying.

He has also pointed out to the mixed nature of Hillbrow and Woodstock in Cape Town and added: "Mayfair will never be an all-white suburb again — if it ever was."

### Permit

*Countdown* also found that many citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (the TBVC states) have not benefited from the repeal of the influx control laws in 1986 because their presence in white-designated areas in South Africa is regulated by other legislation.

The analysis of the last quarter of 1987 states that a Transkei national



**PRESIDENT Botha...** warning.

who wants to continue working in Johannesburg first has to obtain permission from the homeland's consulate-general to work there.

Thereafter a worker will have to get a permit each year from the immigration section of the Department of Home Affairs.

The applicant therefore makes two visits to obtain permission to work — one to Germiston to obtain the first permit and then to the Home Affairs Department in Johannesburg for the other permit.

"Discrimination against citizens or residents of the TBVC territories, though ostensibly on a non-racial basis, is one of the less well-known aspects of apartheid," the report says.

# Strauss calls for rethink on the Group Areas Act

Political Staff 28/1/88

Visiting Bavarian Prime Minister Dr Franz Josef Strauss has called for a rethink on the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and for an end to remaining discrimination in State education.

As his Southern African tour ended, Dr Strauss, in his first explicit and public criticism of government policy, said at a function in Johannesburg yesterday that he did not wish to prescribe to the South African Government.

He said that about 20 steps had already been taken by the South African Government to dismantle apartheid and this was not widely known in the outside world.

But, he said, there were more steps still to be taken.

The last remaining discrimination could be removed easily. The Group

Areas Act and the Population Registration Act should be reconsidered.

"The good elements of tradition must be maintained but the elements which do not fit into the society of tomorrow have to be eliminated."

● Dr Strauss has invited a delegation from the Dutch Reformed Church to visit West Germany for talks about the role of the church in South Africa.

He met the moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church, Professor Johan Heyns, and the general synod's minister for ecumenical affairs and information, Dr Pierre Rossouw, for more than an hour yesterday morning and described the talks as "fruitful".

Professor Heyns said they had told Dr Strauss that, primarily, South Africa did not have a political problem, but a moral, religious one.

Professor Heyns said they told Dr Strauss about the synod's decision not to support apartheid any longer.

Dr Strauss was due to meet union representatives this morning.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed today that the secretary of the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union, Miss Jane Hongwane, cancelled a meeting with Dr Strauss yesterday. No reasons were given. — Sapa.

# Strauss calls for end to Group Areas Act

COPE TRIPS 28/1/88

80

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bavarian Prime Minister Mr Franz Josef Strauss wound up the South African leg of his mission yesterday by calling on the government to scrap the Population Registration Act and to "reconsider" the Group Areas Act.

Mr Strauss made the call at a function organized by the Chamber of Mines here.

He said the government had to take bolder steps to scrap apartheid. His comments on the two pieces of apartheid legislation constitute the most forthright public criticism of the government he has made so far on his trip.

Mr Strauss met Chamber of Mines president Mr Naas Steenkamp yesterday. Mr Steenkamp told Mr Strauss economic sanctions would lead the SA government to limiting employment opportunities for blacks in other Southern African countries.

Earlier in the day he met Ned Geref Kerk leaders, the secretary of the Council of Mining Unions, an umbrella body representing

MOSCOW. — A Soviet spokesman yesterday denied that the Bavarian Prime Minister, Mr Franz Josef Strauss, carried a message from the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to the South African President, Mr P W Botha.

Ziana, the Zimbabwe national news agency, reported that Mr Gennady Gerasimov, spokesman for the Soviet Union Foreign Ministry, denied reports that Mr Strauss "allegedly brought South African President Pieter Botha a message from Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev". — Sapa

white mining workers, and SA Boilermakers' Union president Mr Ike van der Watt.

## Secrecy

He also met representatives of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria. A member of the West German mission said the Bishops' Conference requested only a limited delegation and no publicity.

The 32 prelates forming the conference said three bishops agreed to meet Mr Strauss "to make clear the position towards the state and apartheid of the Catholic Church in South Africa".

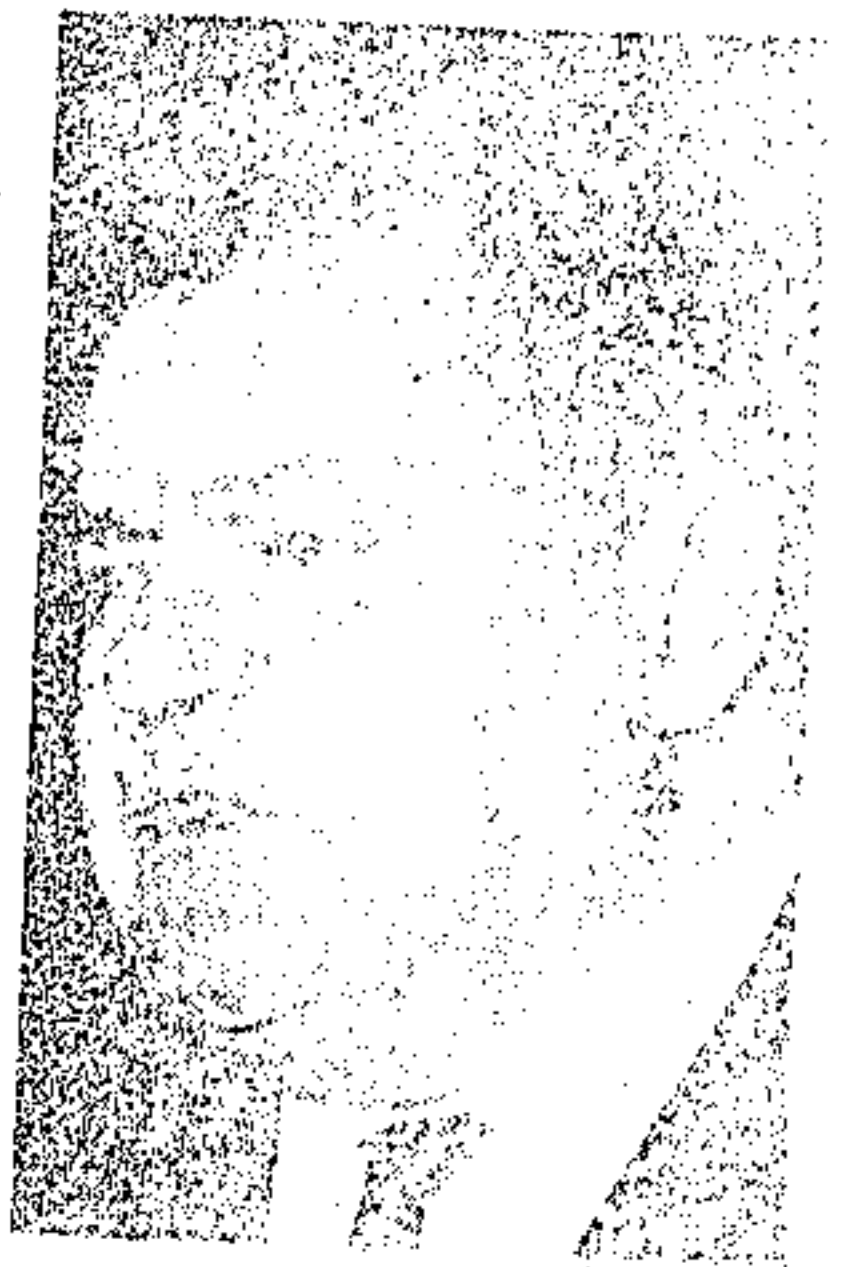
A church spokesman later said bishops Reginald Orsmond of Johannesburg, Stephen Naidoo of Cape Town and Mamsuet Diyase of Natal met Mr Strauss privately and under church-requested secrecy.

Mr Strauss's visit continued to draw criticism from certain quarters.

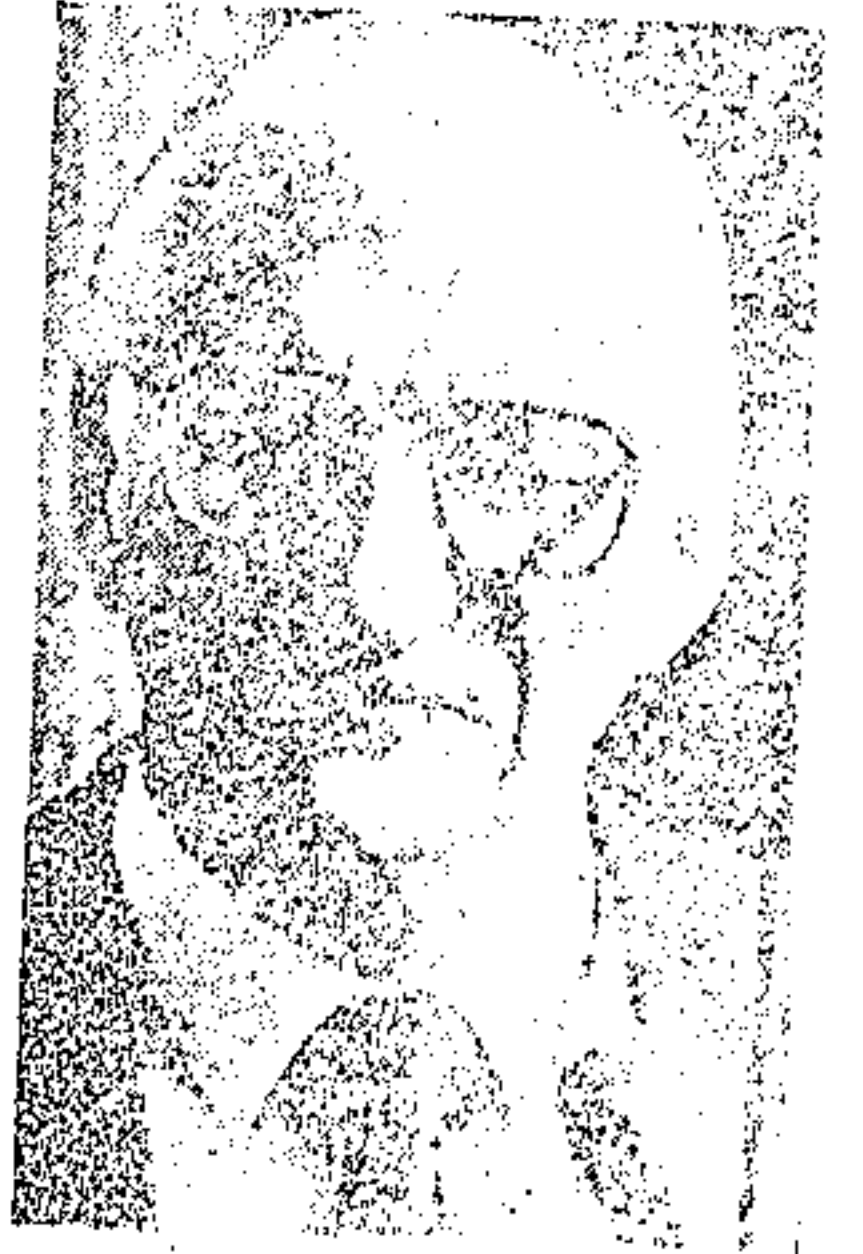
In a statement, the SA Council of Churches' general secretary, the Rev Frank Chikane, said he was shocked and disgusted at the Strauss visit.

"He stands on the side of the perpetrators of apartheid in SA, not for the oppressed and exploited black masses of this country," Mr Chikane charged.

Mr Strauss leaves today for Windhoek where he will meet leaders of the transitional government and SA's administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar.



Mr Franz Josef Strauss



Prof Johan Heyns



# LESS

APPING OF THE  
RE LAWS TO

'UNTIL BLACK PEOPLE ARE INCLUDED IN PARLIAMENT, I  
DON'T THINK THERE WILL BE PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA'

## Commodities

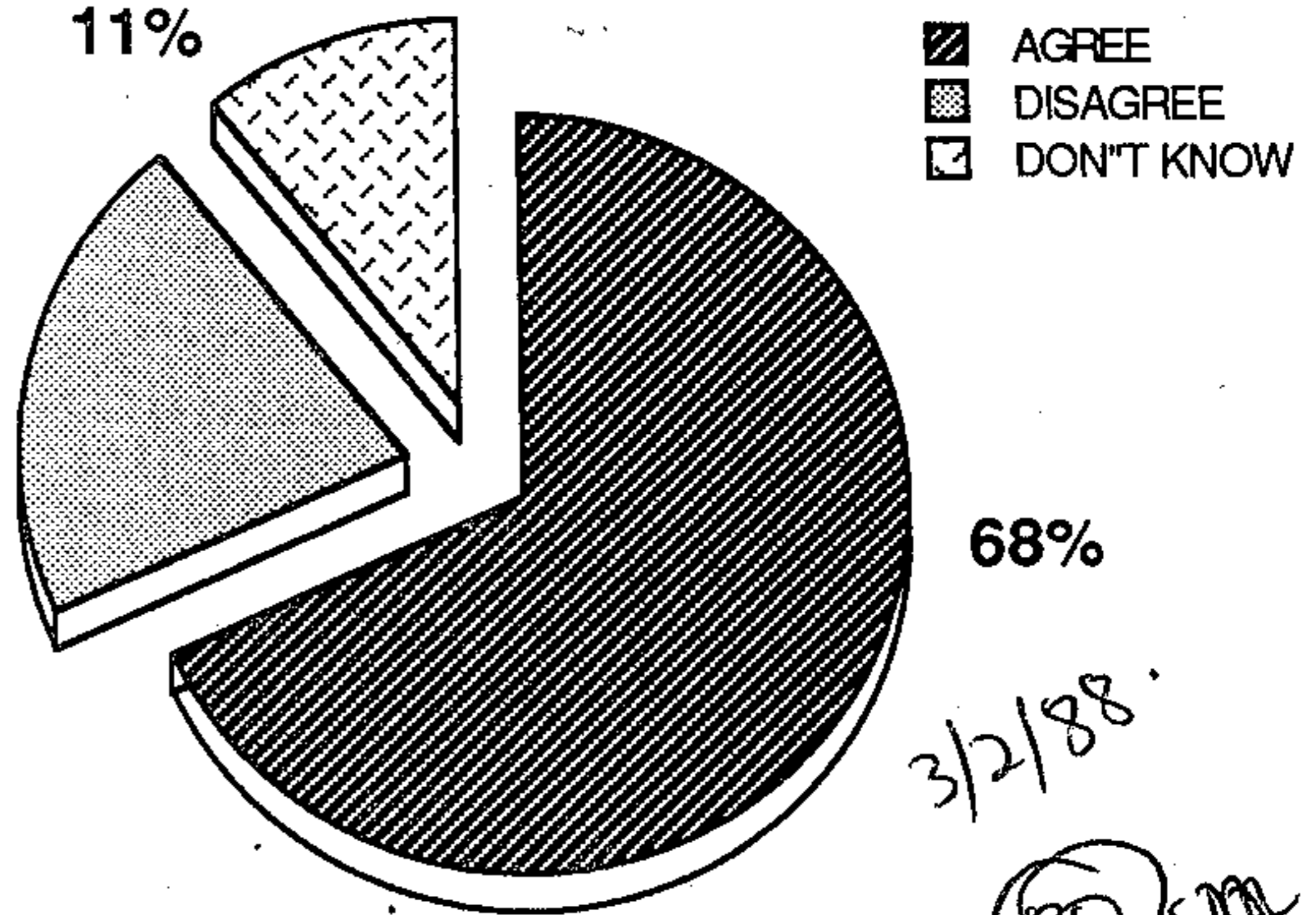
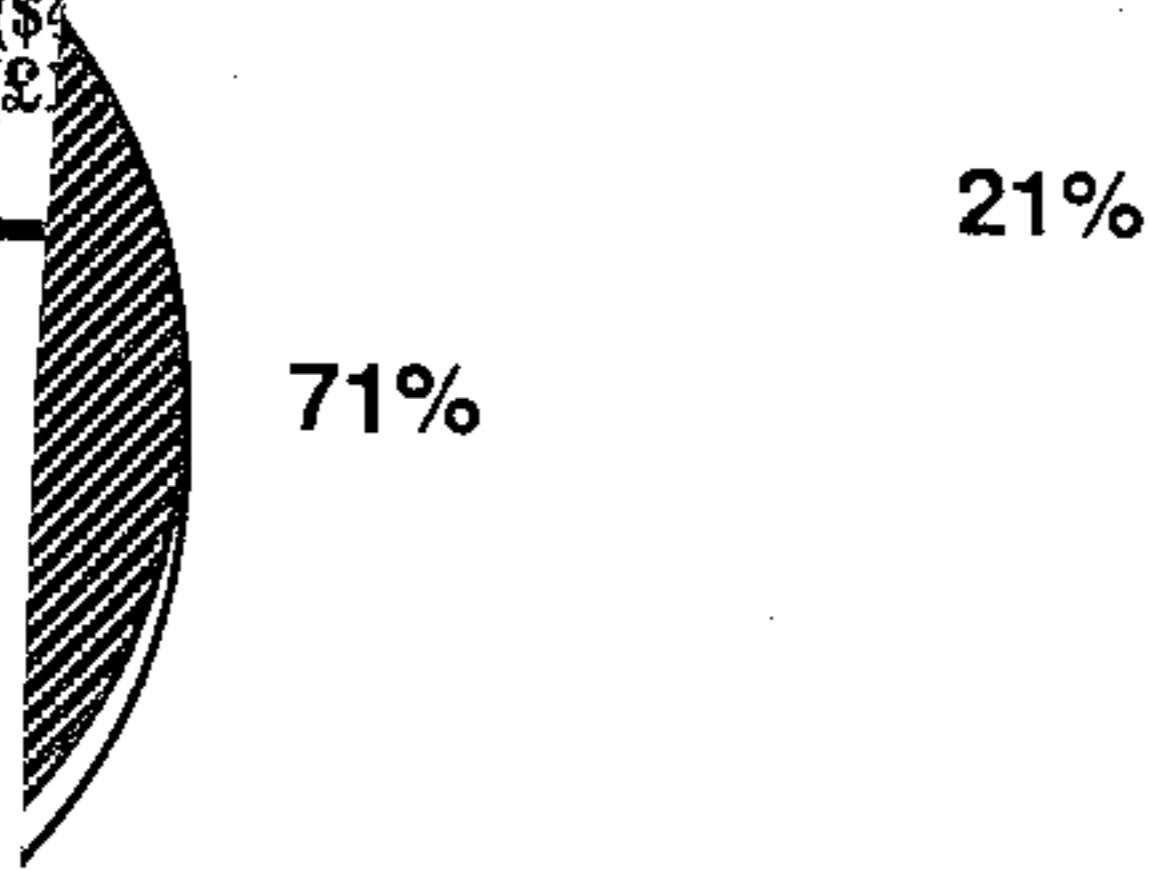
Copper (3-mths)	£1
Platinum	\$461,75 (\$)
Sugar	£133,20 (£)

JS index  
stimulates  
gold price

By Teigue Payne

ows that the US Index of  
ading Indicators, a key ba-

AGREE  
DISAGREE  
DON'T KNOW



## 'White voters in Natal oppose Group Areas Act'

The overwhelming majority of white Natal voters were opposed to apartheid laws of any kind, including the Group Areas Act and racial segregation in schools, according to market research conducted on behalf of the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

The survey, conducted in December, covered a random, representative sample of 1 002 white voters in the Natal constituencies of Maritzburg North, Durban Central, Umbilo, Durban North, Umhlanga and Pinetown, according to an Indaba statement.

Professor Dawid van Wyk, director of the Indaba, said the findings showed strong support for reform and the creation of a non-discriminatory society — both of which were fundamen-

tal to the Indaba proposals.

The preliminary findings of the survey showed that 54 percent of white voters canvassed in the six constituencies supported the Indaba, as compared with 13 percent who opposed them.

In previous surveys conducted on behalf of the Indaba, it emerged, among other things, that:

- White Natal voters would definitely support kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's involvement in the leadership of a provincial government for the region.
- There was majority support for the Indaba within the ranks of National Party voters.
- Support for the Indaba was strong among all different race groups.

8756 1/2/88  
**Slogans**  
**now used**  
**to defend**  
**removals**

CAPE TOWN — The Government had not stopped forced removals but was using terminology like "development" and "upgrading" to justify them, the co-ordinator of the National Committee Against Removals, Ms Laurens Platky, said at a briefing yesterday.

She told representatives of foreign embassies that there had been great contradiction in Government statements since Dr Piet Koornhof declared in 1982 that there would be no more forced removals.

This month, however, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had qualified this by saying there would be no forced removals "for political reasons".

"What's being said now is that removals are being undertaken for development purposes or for the upgrading of communities."

#### POLITICAL

Most of the removals or threatened removals known to the NCAR were political ones.

"In other countries they might be seen as 'development' removals, but in most cases they involve blacks being shifted out of white areas, or coloureds being weeded out of mixed areas. We don't believe this happens in most other countries."

Examples of communities threatened in this way were Oukasie at Brits and Lawaakamp near George, Tshikota at Louis Trichardt, Duncan Village at East London and numerous informal settlements in the Cape Peninsula.

NCAR workers from around the country said at the briefing that communities all over South Africa faced the threat of removal, eviction from farms, and involuntary incorporation into Bantustans. — Sapa.

Cape Times 12/2/88

80

# A crime against humanity'

## Political Staff

THE Group Areas Act was a crime against humanity but National Party MPs had not even defended it during this week's No-Confidence Debate, Mr Jan van Gend, the PFP MP for Groote Schuur, said yesterday.

"What is remarkable during this debate is that the National Party has deliberately chosen not to respond to our very specific citation of the crimes they have committed over maintaining white domination.

"If anyone tells me the the Group Areas Act is not a crime, he must explain it to me," Mr Van Gend said.

Challenged on a point of order, he explained that he was not talking about criminal offences but crimes against humanity.

Average South Africans were today poorer, unhappier, less secure and were certainly more hated by the rest of the world as a result of 40 years of Nationalist Party rule.

The NP had promoted white privilege at the expense of other groups.

"Human nature being what it is the majority of white voters took the short term view of supporting the party that offered them the largest slice of the cake."

# Segregation in US sets a poser for Group Areas 80

Star 16/2/88 By James Clarke

America is "resegregating" says a Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) researcher, Mr Christo de Coning.

Mr de Coning returned recently from a 13-city tour of the United States where, with a university research team, he found America's famed "melting pot of races" never got beyond warming up.

Delivering a paper at a council meeting of Johannesburg's Central Business District Association, Mr de Coning of RAU's department of development studies, said what the team saw demonstrated that the Group Areas Act is redundant.

Different races have a natural inclination to live their separate lives and legislation to discourage segregation, as in the US, or to enforce it, as in South Africa, is pointless and ineffective.

The RAU team had already made a long study of socio-political perceptions in grey areas such as Hillbrow and Mayfair and also in Windhoek, Mafikeng, Harare and Blantyre.

## 'NO FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE TO THE GHETTO SYSTEM'

Mr de Coning spoke of "tipping" — a word describing the phenomenon where, as a traditionally white suburb becomes 10 to 15 percent black, there occurs a white exodus and property prices tumble, at least for a while. The suburb then goes entirely black.

All attempts by the Americans to enforce residential desegregation have failed, he said.

Since 1948 when the first significant move was made — it became a crime to stipulate "whites only" in the title deeds of houses — the United States government has tried to legislate for racially balanced neighbourhoods.

In 1968, says Mr de Coning, the Fair Housing Act sought to use housing subsidies and zoning techniques to bring races together residentially. Nineteen years later the US Association for Urban Studies reported: "Our most basic conclusion is that none of the well-known economic, social and statutory changes have fundamentally altered the ghetto system. Ghetto expansion and resegregation of integrated neighbourhoods are still taking place."

## 'CLEAR BOUNDARIES BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE'

Mr de Coning said: "The impression that ones gets in the larger metropolitan areas (of the United States) is that most cities have a multi-ethnic character (yet) in each city we visited one could establish in no uncertain terms the boundaries of white and black suburbs ... Not in one of the cities we visited did we encounter a stable integrated suburb.

"We had a serious definition problem with those suburbs which were presented to us as model suburbs of 'integrated' residential areas. Can a suburb with 10 percent black residents really be considered integrated? Or is it merely an absorption of a small minority by 90 percent whites?"

Such suburbs, he said, "exist only under conditions of strong control. Intervening measures are used to continue the racial balance. This includes a set quota for each group, the screening of new residents, strong security controls, the upliftment of housing standards, convincing businessmen to stay in the area and the improvement of schools."

The team looked at the Oak Park project in Chicago which is a favourite "model of a successfully integrated suburb" according to Americans. Fifteen percent of the 55 000 inhabitants are black.

Mr de Coning said that apart from the measures applicable to Oak Park and which are to "prevent the suburb from becoming black" there is also a quota system — the black population is not allowed to recruit to the suburb at more than one percent a year.

The education level of residents is high — half the adults have a tertiary qualifications.

Despite all this the director of the Oak Park project, Mrs Bobby Raymond, maintains that if the efforts stopped "Oak Park would resegregate within six months."

Mr de Coning said he believes two main factors strengthen segregation: class and deliberate economic manipulation.

On the subject of class, he said the average white income in the United States is double that of blacks. Black unemployment is double that of whites. Blacks are predominantly tenants and whites predominantly home-owners.

On the second score there is a selective granting of home loans (illegal); some estate agents deliberately steer only whites to white areas and blacks to black areas (also illegal); some financially assist blacks to buy in a white suburb so that property prices fall and the agents can then clean up at cheap prices and later sell expensively when black demand increases.

Mr de Coning concluded: "The principle of voluntary association on an ethnic and class basis in terms of residential settlement makes the existence of the Group Areas Act redundant."

## 80 Grey areas for Stellenbosch? <sup>20/1/58</sup>

CAPE TOWN — The Stellenbosch Municipality has taken the first step towards creating grey areas in the town.

Consulting engineers have been briefed to study the question of opening new residential areas to all races.

The mayor, Dr Ras Taljaard, said yesterday that the brief was part of a feasibility study on restructuring Stellenbosch.

He said engineers had been working on the project for eight months — and it could take a further eight months before they finished their report.

DD.

“A decision on opening new residential areas will be made after we have studied the engineers’ recommendations.

“Remember, we are talking about opening

new suburbs not existing residential areas.”

He said the municipality would only discuss grey areas with coloured and black management committees after it had studied the report.

The chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Errol Gordon, was “optimistic” yesterday that Stellenbosch would create grey areas. — Sapa

280  
6/16/89 22/2/88

# Pik gives Nat poll pledge on group areas

THE National Party was entering the general municipal elections with a commitment to implementing proposed changes to the Group Areas Act, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Government stood firm on the President's Council recommendation to render "open" status to selected areas, as well as giving developers the choice to determine the status of new developments, Botha said.

Botha, Johannesburg leader of the NP, spoke at a function to announce the names of its first 31 candidates for the Johannesburg City Council in third-tier elections scheduled for October 26.

## ELISABÉ WESSELS

Botha said it was not certain whether the proposed changes to the Group Areas Act would be implemented during the present session of Parliament.

He said the NP was determined to gain control of SA's biggest city and was planning to place candidates in all the 51 wards. The full complement of candidates would be announced at a later date.

Botha said the politicisation of local government through government's devolution of power to third-tier admini-

stration and the introduction of regional services councils was irrevocable.

NP leader in the council Danie van Zyl, nominated to stand in Linden, said the NP had been ruling the council in coalition with the Independent Ratepayers' Association (IRA) for the past 10 years. "We hope to have full control after the elections," he said.

Cecil Long, nominated in Robertsham, became the first IRA member to join NP ranks. Although other IRA members had indicated they might join the NP, no further announcements had been made, Van Zyl said.

At the moment the NP holds 17 seats, the IRA seven and the Progressive Federal Party 20.

Candidates and their ward numbers are: Dr Frikie Uys (2), Danie van Zyl (3), Nan Roberts (5), Ian MacPherson (6), André du Plessis (7), Arthur Faulkner (8), Julia Coetzee (11), Eddie Venter (12), Johan Fick (13), Mariëtte Marx (21), Eddie Jones (22), Jan van Blark (24), Hein Kruger (25), Rupert Korb (26), Christine Burgess (27), Desiree Simpson (30), Daryl Swaneepoel (31), Richard MacArthur (32), Henry Molowitz (34), Koos Roets (35), Kevin Wearing (36), Jan Burger (40), Rene Lion-Cachet (41), Chris de Wet (43), Dr Petrus Pretorius (44), Cecil Long (45), Ernie Faber (46), Danie de Waal (47), Jacobus Pienaar (48), Linda Lewis (49), and Willie Jansen van Rensburg (50).

# Labour sticks to hard line on Group Areas

ELSABÉ WESSELS

THE Labour Party stood by its decision to demand the scrapping of the Group Areas Act before providing government with the constitutional trumpcard to sanction the postponement of scheduled 1989 white general elections, a Labour Party spokesman said yesterday.

Speculation in the weekend Press that the Rev Allan Hendrickse was prepared to compromise on his hard line stance in the face of government proposed changes to the Group Areas Act was denied by LP spokesman Peter Hendrickse. The LP leader was not available for comment.

Flexibility in the Group Areas Act would not satisfy the LP, Peter Hendrickse said. "The LP is opposed to local option in determining open or closed areas. Allan Hendrickse stands by the decision taken at the party's December congress," he said.

Congress resolved to demand the "total repeal of the Group Areas Act" in exchange for parliamentary sanction approving amendments to the constitution to extend the five-year term of the tricameral Parliament.

Speculation that the LP leader met President P W Botha to discuss the LP stance was denied by Peter Hendrickse.

He said Allan Hendrickse had met Botha twice in the past two weeks, once to be briefed on SA's intervention in the Bophuthatswana coup and once on Hendrickse's request to discuss the restructuring of the Ministers' Council.

*Blay 22/2/88*

*(80)*

SMC 22/2/88

# Group Areas Act imposed after 69 years

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

After 69 years of trouble-free racial mixing, the Group Areas Act is being imposed for the first time on the small but thriving eastern highveld town of Ogies.

Nine of the town's Indian traders whose leased businesses are interspersed among white-owned shops have been instructed by the Attorney-General to apply for permits under Section 19 of the Group Areas Act.

The town's other Indian businessmen operate out of shops they own... and in some cases have owned since 1919 when the first Indians arrived in Ogies.

## Coal industry

The Indian landowners are under no threat to leave.

There are approximately 200 Indians living around Ogies, which has a white population of about 450.

The town is built on, and owes its existence to, rich coal deposits.

However, while the coal industry is

in the doldrums, the town is now cashing in on its closeness to Eskom's latest generating giant, Kendal.

Still under construction, many of the thousands of construction workers get their wages paid at an Ogies bank.

Local Indian community spokesman Mr Ismail Mayet said it was a pity that the much-hated Group Areas Act should come to cast a shadow over a town "in 1988 when we are meant to be in an age of reform".

Chairman of the Ogies Indian Liaison Committee, Dr Indravadan Ranchod, said the Indian community had always had a harmonious relationship with the various communities in Ogies.

"In all these years, we have never had a racial incident."

Dr Ranchod's grandfather came to Ogies at the turn of the century and worked as a hawker. He then moved into a shop in the centre of town where the family is still trading.

Said Dr Ranchod: "This town is thriving and there is enough potential for anyone to make a good living."

"However, there should not be unjust laws which prevent some of us taking part in a free enterprise system."

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau  
Who blew the Group Areas Act whistle on Indian traders in Ogies?

It was not the Conservative Party, but a local Nationalist farmer, says a leader of the Ogies white community who asked that his name be withheld "because this matter is too sensitive".

Until now the local Indian community has always suspected the CP, which has a firm grip on the region.

However, this was denied by Mr Chris de Jager, a self-confessed AWB member and local CP MP for Bethal (in which constituency Ogies falls). "We did not instigate this action," he said.

"I don't even know of any complaints on any grounds against the Indian traders in Ogies."

## CONSIDERATIONS

Mr de Jager has a non-confrontational approach to Indians in Ogies.

"Consideration must be given to those who have lived there for so long, but with the recent arrivals, that is a different story," he said.

According to the local white leader, a complaint was made to the Ogies local area committee by

# 'NP farmer blew whistle on Indian traders in Ogies'

the farmer early last year. The farmer told the committee that Indians were trading illegally because Ogies was a white proclaimed area.

The committee then passed the matter on to the Peri-Urban Board, which passed it on to the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

The first the Indian businessmen knew about the coming trouble was when an official from the TPA's Community Services Nelspruit office arrived to investigate.

Soon after they received application forms to fill in to apply to trade under Section 19 of the Group Areas Act.

Initially they refused and sometime later the police came to investigate. They then referred the matter to the Attorney-General on a decision regarding prosecutions under the Act.

However, the A-G asked the police to give trading CBD.

the traders another opportunity to apply for a permit.

This time the traders complied.

Until now nothing has been heard, says local community spokesman Mr Ismail Mayet.

Mr de Jager said he had been sent the applications for his comments, although he would not disclose what those comments had been.

## SPECIAL MEETING

The white local area committee is to hold a special meeting of its six members next Thursday to discuss the matter.

A reliable source said it was likely the committee would recommend that the Indians be allowed to stay until an Indian area is developed.

Mr Mayet said an application, through the House of Delegates had been made to have the whole Ogies business area declared a free-trading CBD.





Mr Allan Hendrickse

# Labour holds to Areas Act stand — Hendrickse

*CAVE trials 22/2/88*

*PO*

Political Staff

THE leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has rejected suggestions that he has changed his hard-line stand over the repeal of the Group Areas Act for postponing white elections.

Weekend reports indicated that he might be prepared to accept less than the total repeal of the Act in return for co-operating with the government to delay House of Assembly elections.

Mr Hendrickse issued his statement through his son Mr Peter Hendrickse, the party's PRO.

He said he had not changed or shifted his stance. "It is total repeal of the Act — or elections. The congress decision stands."

Mr Hendrickse made the repeal of the Act a prerequisite for Labour co-operation in changing the constitution to allow the government to postpone the white elections when he resigned

from the cabinet last year.

His stand was confirmed by the party's congress over the new year period.

In terms of the constitution, all three Houses of Parliament must hold elections by March 1990 and all must agree to a change in the constitution.

The government originally wanted to postpone the white election on the grounds that it would be pointless to hold another so soon after May 1987.

However, there has been strong speculation during this parliamentary sitting that it has changed its mind and that all Houses will go to the polls no later than mid-March 1990.

The prospect of an election provoked a degree of dissension in Mr Hendrickse's own party, but this has largely been put down.

Some MPs appeared to favour delaying all three elections until 1992 because it would have meant they would qualify for the parliamentary pension even if they lost their seats.

CAP 710745 22/2/88

80  
~~2074~~  
252

# Pik promises election fight on group areas

## Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The National Party was entering the general municipal elections with a commitment to implementing proposed changes to the Group Areas Act, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend.

The government stood firm on the President's Council recommendation to render "open" status to selected areas, as well as on giving developers the choice to determine the status of new developments, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha, Johannesburg leader of the NP, spoke at a party function to announce the names of its first 31 candidates for the Johannesburg City Council in the third-tier elections scheduled for October 26.

He said it was not certain whether the proposed changes to the Group Areas Act would be

implemented during the present session of Parliament.

He said the NP was determined to gain control of SA's biggest city and was planning to place candidates in each of the 51 wards. The full complement of candidates would be announced at a later date.

Mr Botha said the politicization of local government through the devolution of power to third-tier administration and the introduction of regional services councils had irrevocably politicized municipal elections.

NP leader in the council Mr Danie van Zyl, nominated to stand in Linden, said the NP had been ruling the council in coalition with the Independent Ratepayers' Association (IRA) for the past 10 years. "We hope to have full control at the elections," he said.

Mr Cecil Long, nominated in Robertsham, became the first IRA member to join NP ranks.

Although other IRA members had indicated they might join the NP, no further announcements had been made, Mr Van Zyl said.

At the moment the NP holds 17 seats in the Johannesburg city council, the IRA seven and the Progressive Federal Party 20. The candidates are: Dr Frikkie Uys, Mr Danie van Zyl, Ms Nan Roberts, Mr Ian MacPherson, Mr André du Plessis, Mr Arthur Faulkner, Ms Julia Coetzer, Mr Eddie Venter, Mr Johan Fick, Ms Mariëtta Marx, Mr Eddie Jones, Mr Jan van Blerk, Mr Hein Kruger, Mr Rupert Korb, Ms Christine Burgess, Ms Desiree Simpson, Mr Daryl Swanepoel, Mr Richard MacArthur, Mr Henry Molowitz, Mr Koos Roets, Mr Kevin Wearing, Mr Jan Burger, Mr Rene Lion-Cachet, Mr Chris de Wet, Dr Petrus Pretorius, Mr Cecil Long, Mr Ernie Fabel, Mr Danie de Waal, Mr Jacobus Pienaar, Ms Linda Lewis, and Mr Willie Jansen van Rensburg.

**Publication "ANC: The Inside Story"**

\*10. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10, standing over, on 6 October 1987, the investigation into the involvement of the South African Defence in the publication "ANC: The Inside Story" has been completed; if not, (a) why not, (b) who is in charge of the investigation and (c) when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so,
- (2) whether the Defence Force was involved in the compiling, publishing, printing or distribution of this publication; if so, (a) what was the nature of its involvement in the publication, (b) what was the purpose of producing it, (c) what was the total cost to the Defence Force of this project, (d) how many copies of the publication were printed and (e) (i) where, (ii) when and (iii) to whom were they distributed; if not,
- (3) whether an investigation has been held into the circumstances surrounding the interview concerning this publication published in the *Sunday Times* of 28 June 1987; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
  - (a) The publication was sub-edited.
  - (b) To disseminate information on the true nature of the ANC and international terrorism.
  - (c) R352 150.00
  - (d) 60 150
  - (e) (i) Outside the RSA
    - (ii) April to May 1987
    - (iii) Identified opinion-makers
- (3) Yes. A number of shortcomings and errors had come to light and the necessary corrections were made.
- (4) Complete media statements concerning the publication in question were made on

27 and 28 June 1987. Therein the involvement of the SA Defence Force was explained against the background of the ANC's strategy of terror against South Africa and the right of a country to defend itself against deeds of violence, terrorism and propaganda. The hon member is also referred to what the hon Minister of Defence said in this House in this regard. (Hansard, 1987, column 5943-5945).

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, may I ask the hon the Deputy Minister to explain why then the hon the Minister replied to my question on 6 October last year that he was not prepared to be led by reports in newspapers when I asked him in a supplementary question what his response to the article in the *Sunday Times* was, when he had issued press statements to the *Sunday Times* in June last year?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member's question is rather muddled. If the hon member wishes to place it on the Question Paper I will reply to it next time.

**Agulhas: proclamation of nature area**

\*11. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether it is his intention to proclaim a nature area in the Cape Agulhas vicinity; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the general boundaries of the proposed nature area, (b) what steps (i) have been taken to prepare for such proclamation and (ii) remain to be taken before proclamation can take place and (c) when is it intended to issue the relevant proclamation?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Since 1 November 1986 the reservation of land in the Cape Province as nature areas vests in the Administrator, and not in the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

It is the intention not to reserve any further nature areas in the Cape Province, as —

- (a) the management of certain of the existing nature areas experiences problems which have to be resolved first;
- (b) there is no definite information available in which *inter alia*, the advantages and disadvantages as to the inclusion of properties in a proposed nature area are set out

to the property owners concerned. Such information is regarded as essential in order to ensure the co-operation of the property owners concerned. This information is to be compiled by the Department of Environment Affairs; and

- (c) in clause 16 of the Draft Bill on Environment Conservation as published in Government Notice 353 of 1987, provision is made for the declaration of "Protected Natural Environments" which will probably replace nature areas. Should this concept be accepted, it will result in a better dispensation for private landowners.

**Northern Transvaal: transport of train passengers by buses**

\*12. Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services make use of the services of outside bus companies to transport passengers in the Northern Transvaal when there are not sufficient seats on passenger trains; if so, (a) of which such bus companies, (b) between what points in each case, (c) how many buses are so hired and (d) what was the cost thereof during the latest specified 6-month period for which figures are available;
- (2) whether there is a shortage of passenger coaches on the Rand which can be used for this purpose;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
  - (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.
- (2) No.
- (3) No.

**De Villiers report on the SATS**

\*13. Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- (1) Whether the consideration of the De Villiers report on the strategic planning, management practices and systems of the South African Transport Services has

been completed; if not, what progress has been made in this connection;

- (2) whether it is the intention to disclose the contents of this report; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner and (c) to whom;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, but certain recommendations have already been implemented.
- (2) and (3) The hon the Minister will cover the matter during my motion for the Second Reading of the South African Transport Services Appropriation Bill, 1988.

**Group Areas Act: instructions/directives issued by Attorneys-General**

\*14. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any Attorneys-General issued any instructions or directives with regard to the Group Areas Act in 1987 or 1988; if so, (a) which Attorneys-General, (b) what is the nature of the instructions or directives, (c) (i) to whom and (ii) why were they issued and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

- (a) and (b) The Attorneys-General, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg, Kimberley, Pretoria and Bloemfontein issued instructions that the dockets concerning such prosecutions be referred to them for decision. The Attorney-General, Grahamstown issued instructions in this regard during 1985. The Attorney-General, Johannesburg, issued instructions that statistics regarding such prosecutions be kept.
- (c) (i) and (ii) To the various prosecutors under their control in order to have statistics available and to enable them to exercise direct control over such prosecutions.
- (d) 1 January 1987 to 17 February 1988.

arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is aware of any guidelines or instructions issued by Attorneys-General for the non-prosecution of people who contravene the Group Areas Act?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of such guidelines since no such guidelines whatsoever exist because no such guidelines were issued.

#### KwaNdebele: independence

\*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 6 October 1987, the State President acceded to the request by the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele to meet with him regarding the three requirements laid down for independence; if not, why not; (a) (i) where and (ii) when was the meeting held and (b) what was the outcome of the meeting;
- (2) whether these requirements for independence have been met by the KwaNdebele Government; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether a date has been set for the independence of KwaNdebele; if so, what is that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) (i) At the Office of the State President in Pretoria.
  - (ii) On 27 October 1987.
- (b) The State President indicated that, in principle, the South African Government has no objection to independence for KwaNdebele. The three requirements laid down for independence were however reaffirmed.
- (2) No: it is receiving continuous attention.
- (3) Falls away.

Regional Services Councils: bodies exempt from levies

\*16. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether any bodies are exempt from

paying the levies charged by Regional Services Councils; if so,

- (2) whether pension funds are exempt from paying such levies; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr G Marais):

- (1) (a) Religious, charitable and educational institutions of a public character are excluded from the levy base on which the regional establishment levy is charged.

*Exemption from the regional establishment levy has been granted, in limited form, to such organizations as amateur sporting clubs; non-profit-making organizations established to represent persons with common interests; agricultural control boards; State divisions serving mainly other State divisions; and State divisions, persons or employers providing housing or accommodation on a non-profit-making basis, while non-profit-making organizations engaged in nature conservation or animal protection activities have been exempted completely.*

- (b) *Exemption from the regional services levy has been granted to religious and charitable institutions of a public character and any non-profitmaking organization engaged in nature conservation or animal protection activities.*

- (2) Pension funds are liable for both the regional establishment levy and the regional services levy. Contributions by members and employers to such funds are, however, not subject to the regional establishment levy.

The reason for subjecting pension funds to the levies is that they, like any other commercial undertaking, employ people and engage in independent and market related business operations.

USA: restrictions on diplomats from RSA

\*17. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any restrictions are imposed by the United States Government on the

activities of South African diplomats in that country; if so,

- (2) whether his Department has made enquiries as to whether these restrictions apply to any other foreign diplomats stationed in the United States; if so, to diplomats of what other country?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) South African diplomats in the United States are not subjected to any restrictions which are not also applicable to diplomats of other countries and are consistent with recognized international practice and the principle of reciprocity.

\*18. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS — Home Affairs. [Reply standing over.]

Mixed couples: notices to vacate dwellings

\*19. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 2 June 1987, his Department has in terms of the Group Areas Act served any mixed couples with notices requiring them to vacate the dwellings occupied by them; if so, how many such notices had been served in respect of (a) White and (b) other group areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

- (2) whether his Department has received any responses to these notices; if so, (a) what responses, and (b) from whom, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.

- (2) Falls away.

Notices to non-Whites in White group areas

\*20. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any notices have been issued in respect of non-White occupants of premises situated in White group areas (a) to vacate rented premises and (b) to sell premises owned by them; if so, (i) (aa) how many, (bb) why, (cc)

when, and (dd) on whose instructions, in each case in 1987 and (ii) in which towns or cities were these notices served?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No.

Secondary/high schools: unrest

\*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any secondary or high schools falling under his Department were subject to unrest or disruption in 1987; if so, how many;

- (2) how many secondary or high schools for Blacks were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1987?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes, 97 secondary/high schools. The nature and intensity of the incidents cannot, however, be estimated from these statistics.

- (2) 368 secondary/high schools. Information as on 3.3.1987.

Schools/pupils affected by boycotts/disturbances

\*22. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many (a) schools and (b) pupils under the control of his Department were affected by boycotts or disturbances in 1987?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) 147 schools.

- (b) It is impossible to judge the intensity by which pupils were affected. The total enrolment at the above-mentioned schools was 128 022 pupils of which, according to survey, no more than half were affected in some way or another by boycotts or disturbances.

Alexandra Township: investigation

\*23. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 2 September 1986, the investigation into the incidents which occurred in Alexandra Township on 22. 23

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member must resume his seat.

**Group Areas Act: persons prosecuted/found guilty**

\*15. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were (a) prosecuted on charges, and (b) found guilty, of contravening the provisions of the Group Areas Act in 1987?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) 3  
(b) 2

As thus far in 1988 3 persons have been prosecuted. One case has been finalized and 2 are still pending. As far as can be ascertained there are about 100 police dockets awaiting the decision of Attorneys-General.

I also refer the hon member to the reply to written question No 221 of 1987 (Hansard col 572 of 1987) where I have indicated that alternative steps are also taken against unlawful occupants, *inter alia*, by means of negotiations and the issuing of summonses and written notices.

**New Questions:**

**Non-Whites appointed as judges**

\*1. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons who are not White were appointed as (a) acting judges and (b) judges within the Republic during the past five years: if not, why not; if so, (i) who were so appointed and (ii) (aa) when and (bb) where was each such person appointed?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) Yes.  
(i) Advocate Hassen Ebrahim Mall SC.  
(ii) (aa) On 19 January 1987 for the period 1 February 1987 to 28 February 1987.  
(bb) Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

(b) No. I have on various occasions clearly stated that the judges are appointed on merit only. This was also the intention of

the legislator when it was stated in the Supreme Court Act, 1959, that the only criterium for appointment as a judge is that he should be a fit and proper person. Judges are mainly appointed from the ranks of Senior Advocates. At present there are only two advocates outside the White group who have this status. One of them has held an acting appointment.

**Jan Smuts Airport: closure of runways/facilities**

\*2. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any (a) runways and/or (b) other facilities have been or are to be closed at Jan Smuts Airport in 1988; if so, (i) what specified facilities and (ii) (aa) on what dates, and (bb) why, in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) Runway 03R/21L and certain aircraft parking bays on the main apron.  
(ii) (aa) Since 11 January 1988 and 8 February 1988 respectively.

(bb) The reasons for the temporary closure of runway 03R/21L are the attendance of the Aerodrome Control Course by 6 Air Traffic Control Cadets and the commissioning of a standby diesel generator. The aircraft parking bays are closed due to repair work on portions of the main apron.

**Emergency regulations: detainees**

\*3. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he will furnish information on the number of persons detained for up to 30 days under the emergency regulations; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons were so detained from 12 June 1986 until the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many of these persons were under the age of 18 years when they were in detention?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No, because I do not consider it in the public

interest to furnish this information. With reference to the number of persons who are detained in terms of the emergency regulations, the requirements of section 3(4) of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953), have been complied with. In terms of these requirements a list of names of persons in detention for periods longer than 30 days was regularly tabled in Parliament during 1987 and was again tabled on 18 February 1988.

- (a) and (b) fall away.

**Emergency regulations: detainees**

\*4. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons detained under emergency regulations in 1987 were under the age of 16 years at the time of being so detained; if so, how many;

(2) whether charges have been or are to be laid against any persons under the age of 16 years; if so, (a) against how many persons and (b) what charges in each case?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) 290 persons

The following persons were however in detention at 08h00 on 23 February 1988:

15 years of age —1 persons in Natal  
Under 15 years of age—none

- (2) Yes.

(a) 71 persons.  
(b) I refer the hon member to paragraph 2(b) of my reply to oral question No 10 of 16 February 1988.

**Daily average detainee population**

\*5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What was the daily average detainee population in police cells in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

14 917 persons at 804 police stations calculated for the period 1 January to 31 December 1987.

I wish to point out to the hon member that the majority of these persons were detained in terms of section 50 of the Criminal Procedure

Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977). In terms of these provisions, persons may be detained for a period not exceeding 48 hours, unless they are brought before a lower court and their further detention for the purposes of trial, is ordered by the court on a charge of any offence.

An accused person may also, within the prescribed 48 hours and before he appears before court, be released —

— in terms of section 54 of the said Act after a summons was served on him;

— in terms of section 55 of the said Act after a written notice to appear in court was served on him;

— in terms of section 57 of the said Act after he paid an admission of guilt fine; or  
— in terms of section 58 of the said Act after bail was deposited;

— in terms of section 72(1)(a) of the said Act after he was warned to appear in court on a specific date;

— in terms of section 72(1)(b) of the said Act in the event of him being under the care of 18 years, and he is placed in the care of the person who has custody over him.

If the further detention of a person, after he has appeared in court, is essential in the interests of the administration of justice, that person is referred to a prison for detention. In very exceptional cases further detention in police cells is, however, authorized.

**Experiments on animals**

\*6. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether any companies or business organizations in the Republic are conducting experiments on animals for research or other purposes; if so, (a) which companies or business organizations and (b) what is the nature of the experimentation;

(2) whether any control is exercised by the State in this connection; if so, what control?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.

Howard

MONDAY, 22 FEBRUARY 1988

- (4) yes, telephonically on 30 November 1987 and in writing on 2 December 1987.

(a) and (b) fall away;

(5) yes,

(a) all (24),

(b) all except 3 who exercised their option of retirement;

- (6) a media announcement was released on 8 December 1987.

#### Agricultural colleges

9. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

(1) How many students (a) applied for admission to and (b) were enrolled at each specified agricultural college under the control of his Department in 1987;

(2) whether any applications by suitably qualified persons for admission to agricultural colleges were turned down in 1987; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reasons in each case;

(3) how many students (a) graduated from and (b) failed to complete the relevant diploma courses at each specified agricultural college in that year?

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)	(3)(a)	(3)(b)
Agricultural College	142	142	57	0
Portchefstroom	123	140	60	0
Glen Cedara	152	128	55	18
Grootfontein	89	106	49	12
Eisenburg	204	186	75	32

(2) Yes.

(a) 177.

(b) Insufficient training facilities. Does not comply with entrance requirements.

Member of inspectorate: daily subsistence allowance

10. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the daily subsistence allowance paid to an employee who was a member of the inspectorate of the Cape Education Department and earned R20 000 per annum as at (a) 30 April 1983, (b) 31 July 1987 and (c) 31 January 1988?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No superintendent of education receives a remuneration of R20 000 per annum. (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Howard

TUESDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 1988

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 16 February 1988:

\*1. Mr D J DALLING — Justice. [Reply standing over.]

Persons under 18: awaiting trial

\*11. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons under the age of 18 years were held awaiting trial in police cells in 1987?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

63 360 persons

NOTE: These persons are youths who were arrested in connection with ordinary crime. In terms of the provisions of section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) they may not be detained for a period exceeding 48 hours, unless they are brought before a lower court and their further detention is ordered for the purpose of trial for any offence.

I wish to emphasize that where possible shortly after their arrests the South African Police place these youths in the custody of their parents or guardians, release them on their own recognizance or, where circumstances permit, release them on bail. When their further detention is essential in the interest of the administration of justice, they are referred to places of safety as defined in the Childrens Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960). In very exceptional instances their detention in police cells may, however, be authorized.

I also refer the hon member to my reply to oral question No 5 which I will reply to hereafter.

Group Areas Act: complaints regarding offences

\*14. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many complaints regarding offences in terms of the Group Areas Act were investigated by the South African Police in the Republic in 1987 and (b) what was the outcome of these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 1 243 complaints

(b) 3 persons were charged and tried  
357 complaints were false  
330 complaints were withdrawn  
100 case dockets are presently with various Attorneys-General for their decisions

453 complaints are still being investigated

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether he does not consider the answer which he has just given us to demonstrate clearly the waste of police time involved in the following up of group areas cases such as the ones he has mentioned?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the South African Police are bound by law to investigate a matter if complaints are lodged that a contravention has been committed. That is exactly what we do.

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: That is not a reply to the question.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to ask him whether there are any guidelines for or instructions to the SA Police not to investigate contraventions relating to the Group Areas Act.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the answer is "no".

†Mr SPEAKER: I put question . . . [Interjections.] Order! The Chair will not allow interjections to be made while the presiding officer is talking.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: You were looking at me when you gave the admonition, but the hon the Minister of National Education started the interjections. Therefore he is guilty . . .

arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is aware of any guidelines or instructions issued by Attorneys-General for the non-prosecution of people who contravene the Group Areas Act?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of such guidelines since no such guidelines whatsoever exist because no such guidelines were issued.

#### KwaNdebele: independence

\*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 6 October 1987, the State President acceded to the request by the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele to meet with him regarding the three requirements laid down for independence; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) where and (ii) when was the meeting held and (b) what was the outcome of the meeting;
- (2) whether these requirements for independence have been met by the KwaNdebele Government; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether a date has been set for the independence of KwaNdebele; if so, what is that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) (i) At the Office of the State President in Pretoria.
  - (ii) On 27 October 1987.
- (b) The State President indicated that, in principle, the South African Government has no objection to independence for KwaNdebele. The three requirements laid down for independence were however reaffirmed.

(2) No: it is receiving continuous attention.

(3) Falls away.

Regional Services Councils: bodies exempt from levies

\*16. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether any bodies are exempt from

paying the levies charged by Regional Services Councils; if so.

- (2) whether pension funds are exempt from paying such levies; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr G Marais):

- (1) (a) Religious, charitable and educational institutions of a public character are excluded from the levy base on which the regional establishment levy is charged.

Exemption from the regional establishment levy has been granted, in limited form, to such organizations as amateur sporting clubs; non-profit-making organizations established to represent persons with common interests; agricultural control boards; State divisions serving mainly other State divisions; and State divisions, persons or employers providing housing or accommodation on a non-profit-making basis, while non-profit-making organizations engaged in nature conservation or animal protection activities have been exempted completely.

- (b) Exemption from the regional services levy has been granted to religious and charitable institutions of a public character and any non-profitmaking organization engaged in nature conservation or animal protection activities.

- (2) Pension funds are liable for both the regional establishment levy and the regional services levy. Contributions by members and employers to such funds are, however, not subject to the regional establishment levy.

The reason for subjecting pension funds to the levies is that they, like any other commercial undertaking, employ people and engage in independent and market related business operations.

USA: restrictions on diplomats from RSA

\*17. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any restrictions are imposed by the United States Government on the

activities of South African diplomats in that country; if so.

- (2) whether his Department has made enquiries as to whether these restrictions apply to any other foreign diplomats stationed in the United States; if so, to diplomats of what other country?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) South African diplomats in the United States are not subjected to any restrictions which are not also applicable to diplomats of other countries and are consistent with recognized international practice and the principle of reciprocity.

\*18. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS — Home Affairs. [Reply standing over.]

#### Mixed couples: notices to vacate dwellings

\*19. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 2 June 1987, his Department has in terms of the Group Areas Act served any mixed couples with notices requiring them to vacate the dwellings occupied by them; if so, how many such notices had been served in respect of (a) White and (b) other group areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

- (2) whether his Department has received any responses to these notices; if so, (a) what responses, and (b) from whom, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.

Notices to non-Whites in White group areas

\*20. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any notices have been issued in respect of non-White occupants of premises situated in White group areas (a) to vacate rented premises and (b) to sell premises owned by them; if so, (i) (aa) how many, (bb) why, (cc)

when, and (dd) on whose instructions, in each case in 1987 and (ii) in which towns or cities were these notices served?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No.

Secondary/high schools: unrest

\*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any secondary or high schools falling under his Department were subject to unrest or disruption in 1987; if so, how many;
- (2) how many secondary or high schools for Blacks were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1987?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes, 97 secondary/high schools. The nature and intensity of the incidents cannot, however, be estimated from these statistics.
- (2) 368 secondary/high schools. Information as on 3.3.1987.

Schools/pupils affected by boycotts/disturbances

\*22. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many (a) schools and (b) pupils under the control of his Department were affected by boycotts or disturbances in 1987?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) 147 schools.
- (b) It is impossible to judge the intensity by which pupils were affected. The total enrolment at the above-mentioned schools was 128 022 pupils of which, according to survey, no more than half were affected in some way or another by boycotts or disturbances.

Alexandra Township: investigation

\*23. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 2 September 1986, the investigation into the incidents which occurred in Alexandra Township on 22, 23

(a) No official records are kept of companies or business organizations which are conducting experiments on animals.

(b) (i) Training in respect of medical and veterinary professions;

(ii) research in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of sicknesses in the medical and veterinary world;

(iii) diagnostic tests in respect of disease conditions in man and animals; and

(iv) testing of substances for use by man, animals and plants.

(2) No, but various State departments and organizations concerned with experiments on animals are at the moment preparing a code of ethics for the humane treatment of animals used in research, training, diagnosis and testing of substances in the Republic. Before this code is finalized, it will be discussed with all interested parties with a view to the implementation thereof.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether this code of ethics will be enforceable at law or simply serve as a general guide?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, that depends on the view taken by the particular committee which will be dealing with this matter and on their recommendations.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he does not think, in the light of some of the events that took place late last year involving experimentation on animals, that the time has come in South Africa to introduce legislation to control such experimentation very strictly?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I feel that other hon members may not be *au fait* with the aspects referred to by the hon member for Sandton, and I therefore recommend that he place his further queries in this regard on the Question Paper.

#### Experiments on animals

\*7. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether, in the course of administering the provisions of the Animals Protection Act, No 71 of 1962, his Department took or initiated any action in 1987 in regard to experiments on animals; if not, why not; if so, what action?

#### The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act 71 of 1962), is aimed at the prevention of cruelty to animals in general. The scope of the Act is so wide that almost any act of cruelty to an animal — also in the course of experimentation — is punishable upon a successful prosecution in a court of law. Anyone who is of the opinion that any experiment conducted on an animal amounts to a punishable act of cruelty to that animal, can therefore report the matter for investigation to the charge office of any police station. The civil law can in appropriate cases also be employed to prevent cruelty to animals either in general or in cases of experimentation on animals. In this regard I can draw the hon member's attention to the recent civil case in which the SPCA and the University of the Witwatersrand were involved.

The Act, however, contains no specific provision for the control or regulation of experiments on animals. Therefore, various State departments and organizations concerned with experiments on animals are at the moment preparing a code of ethics for the humane treatment of animals used in research, training, diagnosis and testing of substances in the Republic. Before this code is finalized, it will be discussed with all interested parties with a view to the implementation thereof.

#### Cape Peninsula—additional land for Blacks

\*8. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether it is intended to proclaim for Black residential purposes any additional land in the Cape Peninsula outside the existing Black areas; if not, why not; if so, (a) what areas are being considered and (b) when is it anticipated that such proclamations will be issued?

#### The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

(a) Land in the vicinity of Old Crossroads and Nyanga.

(b) As soon as possible.

#### Group Areas Board: investigations into open trading areas

\*9. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many (i) investigations were held by the Group Areas Board into the proclamation of open trading areas in 1987 and (ii) open trading areas had been proclaimed in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) where is each such area situated?

#### The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House].

(a) (i) 31.

(ii) 60 to 19 February 1988.

(b) Where areas are situated

(1) Johannesburg

(2) Durban

(3) Estcourt

(4) Howick

(5) Cape Town

(6) Delmas

(7) Potchefstroom

(8) Witbank

(9) Volksrust

(10) Colenso

(11) Port Shepstone (2)

(12) George

(13) Strand

(14) Hermanus

(15) Vryburg

(16) King William's Town

(17) Ottery (Cape)

(18) Plettenberg Bay

(19) Kimberley

(20) Swellendam

(21) Paarl

(22) Malmesbury

(23) Pietermaritzburg

(24) Stellenbosch

(25) East London

(26) Queenstown

(27) Parow

(28) Knysna

(29) Bellville

(30) Somerset West

(31) Milnerton

(32) Gordon's Bay

(33) Fish Hoek

(34) Nelspruit

(35) Tongaat

(36) Eshowe

(37) Port Elizabeth

(38) Worcester

(39) Grabouw

(40) Vredenburg

(41) Montagu

(42) Pietersburg

(43) Nigel

(44) Still Bay

(45) Glencoe

(46) Pinetown

(47) Springs

(48) Vanderbijlpark

(49) Welkom

(50) Benoni

(51) Carnarvon

(52) Kempton Park

(53) Acasia

(54) Kuils River

(55) Moortreesburg

(56) Durbanville

(57) Mooi River

(58) Randburg

(59) Prieska

(60) Roodepoort



*Cape Times 24/2/88*

# Two Group Areas <sup>80</sup> convictions in 1987

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The police investigated 1 243 complaints last year in terms of the Group Areas Act, but only three people were charged and tried for contravening the law, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

And the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said two people were found guilty last year of contravening provisions of the Group Areas Act.

This showed that "a vast amount of police man-hours is being wasted on the maintenance of apartheid, while they could have spent their time fighting crime and protecting people from violent crime", commented Mr Tian van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party MP for Green Point.

"It confirms our belief that the Group Areas Act is at that stage of degeneration and is ignored on such a vast scale that its abolition is inevitable. The sooner the government gets down to this the better," Mr Van der Merwe added.

Mr Vlok said in reply to a question from Mr Van der Merwe that 357 of the 1 243 complaints investigated by the police in 1987 were false, 330 com-

plaints were withdrawn, 100 dockets were withdrawn, 100 case dockets were at present with various attorneys-general for their decisions and 453 complaints were still being investigated.

Mr Coetsee told Mr Van der Merwe that so far this year a further three people had been prosecuted and one case had been finalized.

Mr Van der Merwe said these replies showed there was "clearly an increase in police activity and investigations into Group Areas Act offences."

"This may be attributed among other things to the encouragement given to the public to complain to the police by not only the Conservative Party and other far-right groups but also by certain members of the cabinet and certain Nationalist MPs.

"In spite of that, the number of prosecutions that actually end up in court remains low and is even lower than previous years," Mr Van der Merwe said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told Mr Jasper Walsh (PFP Pinelands) that 60 open trading areas had been declared by February 19 this year and 31 investigations into open trading areas were held by the Group Areas Board last year.

*Cape Times 24/2/88*

## Politically-related offences in 1987: 73 cases

Political Staff

CHARGES were withdrawn or acquittals obtained in 26 of 35 completed cases involving politically-related offences in the Western Cape last year, the Repression Monitoring Group said yesterday.

In its latest newsletter, RMG said that last year 264 people were involved in 73 cases about politically related offences in the Western Cape and surrounding areas.

It estimated its totals to be about 70% of the actual number of

people charged in the area.

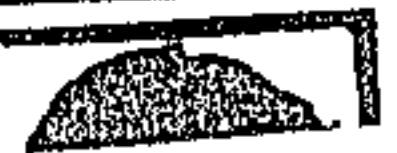
RMG said 35 of the cases, involving 103 people, were completed in 1987 and 38 cases, involving 161 people, were not completed.

In 20 completed cases under the Internal Security Act, charges were withdrawn in eight cases, there were acquittals in two cases and five were "kicked out". In three cases, people were given R25 to R500 fines, one person was sentenced to 17 years' jail and another to five years' jail with two years suspended.

In the 15 completed cases under the Criminal Procedures Act, charges were withdrawn in six cases, there were acquittals in four cases and one person was found not guilty.

In two cases, the accused were sentenced to one year in prison, in one case one person was given six cuts and in another case one person received six months' imprisonment, another person was given 12 months suspended and another's sentence was postponed until he turned 18.

NEED a new lounge suite?



SATS

budget

nan  
Mr  
o is  
sis  
er a

H  
C  
HC  
bla  
"a  
ro  
Co  
he  
W  
N  
H  
to  
Pr  
Co  
P  
H  
gc  
er  
H  
N  
h  
th  
J  
H  
p  
M  
s  
y

② S.M. 26/2/88

## Westonaria to fight new 'grey area'

West Rand Bureau

Suurbekom, an agricultural area just outside Westonaria and which previously fell under the peri-urban board, now falls under the Westonaria municipality — and it is determined to iron out the complaints of landowners in the area after reports that the area was becoming a "grey" one.

Mr Hannes van Niekerk, town clerk of Westonaria, said about 50 cases had been brought to the attention of the local magistrate's court concerning the illegal sale of property in Suurbekom to black people by the white owners of

agricultural smallholdings there.

Mr Van Niekerk said that he found it deplorable that landowners knowingly and illegally pretended to sell their properties to people who possibly had only wanted to increase their standard of living.

"In one case a man sold his house to a black woman for R105 000. The woman paid a deposit of R30 000 and was told that she could pay the rest off over five years. Yet the whole transaction is illegal as the whole Suurbekom area is a white area and any home buyer of another race is not

permitted to buy a house there.

"We are awaiting a decision from the Attorney-General's office on the 50 charges that have been laid against people in the area for contravening the law regarding either the sale of property or housing of other races.

"The Westonaria council is determined to undertake door-to-door investigations to ensure that the whole matter is resolved. We are also determined to use other legal machinery against landowners should they contravene the conditions of establishment and the Group Areas Act in that area."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— If the scheduled 1989 general elections were postponed it would be obvious the leader of the Labour Party, Mr Allan Hendrickse, had been satisfied by the government that the Group Areas Act would not be applied and that it was going to go, Mr Moolman Mentz (CP Ermelo) said yesterday.

He was moving a private member's motion calling on the House to declare itself strongly opposed to the increasing "crowding-out" of whites by other population groups in residential areas and recreational facilities as well as through uncontrolled squatting.

He said contraventions of the Act were continuing to take place and little or no action was being taken to enforce its provisions.

Mr Mentz said one indication that the Group Areas Act was going out was that the Broeder-

Cape Times 26/2/88  
80

# CP predicts Group Areas Act 'is going'

bond had "already decided it is not necessary ... I have their documents here.

"Indications are that the Group Areas Act is going and the most important reason for this is that it will have no moral justification on the path the NP has chosen towards one South Africa.

"How can we have separate communities if here, at the highest level of authority in the country, we are eating, drinking and working together.

"The Conservative Party says that if a situation arises where the 1989 elections do get postponed, it must be

clear Mr Hendrickse has been satisfied the Act will not be applied and that it is going to go," Mr Mentz said.

● Every scrapping of an apartheid law was preceded by widespread contraventions of that law, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said yesterday in opposing Mr Mentz's motion.

The sharing of amenities between the race groups was "so drastically unfair" and the amenities granted to people of other colour were so much less worthy than those granted to whites, that when certain facilities were declared open

to all races, the facilities were swamped, Mr Van der Merwe said.

Facilities should not be opened to all races selectively; the Group Areas Act should be scrapped.

If the government opened selected residential areas "here and there" to all races, it would create racial pressures in places like Hillbrow and Woodstock.

In Cape Town beaches were used by people of all race groups long before laws were passed to open them to all race groups.

If only one or two little beaches were opened to all, those beaches would be swamped. — Sapa

# Group Areas Act to be given teeth

MSG cas 26/2/88

80

By ANTHONY DOMAN  
Municipal Reporter

THE Group Areas Act will be "given teeth" so that residential segregation can be enforced "very, very strictly" once grey areas are permitted, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, has warned.

He told a meeting of Ward 7 ratepayers, called to discuss the influx of coloured people into Maitland, that the Act would not be repealed.

Estate agents advertising property for "all races" would be investigated, and he added: "I have complained to the Estate Agents Board."

His advice to a resident who wanted to "start the ball rolling to keep Maitland white" was to send complaints about illegal residents directly to him.

Large-scale contraventions of the Act were taking place in Lansdowne, Woodstock, Rondebosch and Maitland, Mr Badenhorst said.

"I get letters about this every day and we are not blind to the situation."

He said his department was "making a study of Woodstock".

## "Tricks"

The application of the Act was "an emotional question", he said. It had come under pressure, "especially from the left".

Since a landmark Transvaal Supreme Court decision, the Attorney-General seldom prosecuted people in terms of the Act, he said.

"Tricks" used to circumvent the Act included the use of white nominees by members of other races and the formation of close corporations and companies to buy property.

Mr Badenhorst said: "I want to tell it to you straight tonight: we have problems with this law."

In a reference to a President's Council recommendation that the Act provide for open residential areas, Mr Badenhorst said he believed changes were coming in the second half of the parliamentary session.

He was applauded when he said open areas would not be proclaimed without a lengthy process involving the approval of residents.

He said: "There are even people in Mitchell's Plain who don't want it to be open. They fear an influx from Khayelitsha."

Open areas would act as a "safety valve", taking the pressure off white areas.

However, the law would be given teeth "and action will be taken".

## Opened door

Many young people, offered improved opportunities for home ownership, were moving out of the older white areas. This opened the door to an influx of non-whites.

"It does not matter if people say they are not going to take part in elections if the Act is not repealed — it will not be repealed," he concluded to loud applause.

● The Cape Town City Council has resolved to prepare for the "inevitable" abolition of the Group Areas Act.

It reiterated its rejection of the Act at yesterday's meeting and called for a report on proposals for "the orderly planning necessary" for open areas.

● See page 5

# Group Areas (80) to get 'teeth'

SPMC  
27/2/88

CAPE TOWN — The Group Areas Act will be "given teeth" to enforce residential segregation "very, very strictly" once grey areas are permitted, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Piet Badenhorst has warned.

He told a meeting of ratepayers this week, called to discuss the influx of coloured people into Maitland, that the Act would not be repealed.

Estate agents advertising property for "all races" would be investigated.

"I have complained to the Estate Agents' Board."

His advice to a resident who wanted to "start the ball rolling to keep Maitland white" was to send complaints about illegal residents directly to him.

The application of the Act was "an emotional question". It had come under pressure, "especially from the Left".

Since a landmark Transvaal Supreme Court decision, the Attorney-General seldom prosecuted people in terms of the Act.

"Tricks" used to circumvent the Act included the use of white nominees by members of other race groups and

---

## ANTHONY DOMAN

---

the formation of close corporations and companies to buy property.

"I want to tell it to you straight tonight: we have problems with this law."

Referring to a President's Council recommendation that the Act provide for open residential areas, Mr Badenhorst said he believed changes were coming in the second half of the parliamentary session.

However, open areas would not be proclaimed without a lengthy process involving residents' approval, he said to applause.

"There are even people in Mitchell's Plain who don't want it to be open. They fear an influx from Khayelitsha," he said.

Open areas would act as a "safety valve", taking the pressure off white areas. However, the law would be given teeth "and action will be taken".

The MP for Maitland, Deputy Finance Minister Mr Kent Durr, told the meeting that an oversupply of white housing had led to a drop in house prices while a shortage in coloured areas pushed up prices there.

# Expert's advice on Group Areas

THE only hope of avoiding the transformation of some middle-class white areas into overcrowded slums is to repeal the Group Areas Act completely, says property economist Erwin Rode.

Failing this, he thinks all racially-mixed "grey areas" should be proclaimed at the same time along with the abolition of rent control to prevent a rush into a few comparatively small areas with resulting overcrowding and downgrading.

The gradual introduction of "grey areas", he

*Sept 7/1980*  
**How will changes to the Group Areas Act affect property values? AUDREY D'ANGELO considers a warning by property economist Erwin Rode.**

believes, guarantees the creation of ghettos with low-income families who want to escape from the townships flooding in to share the cost of overcrowded houses and flats.

Rode, a former head of property market research for the Old Mutual, now produces regular reports for the Cape Town-based market research firm Real Estate Surveys and helps to compile the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research quarterly analysis for the building and construction industries.

With changes to the Group Areas Act expected soon he advises all property owners to take a long, cool look at what could happen to their investments and be prepared to switch quickly to less vulnerable areas to avoid a loss.

In the first folio of a report to be published this year he suggests that property owners should look at what has happened in America rather than in racially deregulated areas in Windhoek

and Mmabatho and in traditionally mixed areas in South Africa, when trying to guess what will happen here.

Property values in Windhoek and Mmabatho did not fall following deregulation but, Rode says, these "have little applicability" to the situation in South African cities.

He explains that the housing market in Windhoek is less varied than that in SA's major industrialized cities and in Mmabatho deregulation was accompanied by the availability of new housing for blacks of higher quality than that provided before, at lower prices than for white housing.

Rode believes it is a mistake to think that overcrowding of houses and flats could be avoided by legal restrictions or self-regulation.

He admits the argument that expensive houses or flats would be occupied only by middle-class people who would

# Expert's advice on Group Areas

**From Page 15**  
 Such people, he suggests, would be incapable of appreciating or unwilling to ponder the intricacies of ghetto economics and urban planning.

"They would simply move as soon as they were permitted to do so — on a multi-occupancy basis if need be.

"To suppose that all landlords and sellers would refrain from the opportunity to gain short-term profits by permitting

this to happen would be naive in the extreme. "All that would be required would be for one or two instances to begin, in such a situation, and the chain of development towards ghettoization would be under way."

Middle-class people would move out and property prices in the area would be depressed.

Rode thinks there will be no corresponding rise in the prices of property in areas remaining white because demand will be scattered. However, houses in middle-class coloured and Indian areas which now command a premium of about 30% over comparable white housing, because demand exceeds supply, will fall in value with the availability of accommodation in "grey" areas.

Rode suggests a guide to white property owners trying to assess the effect of changes to the Group Areas Act on their investments.

Areas where more than 20% of housing units cost below R45 000, where local authorities do not crack down on multi-occupation, where there are signs of urban decay, where a significant number of properties are rent-controlled, which are near a metropolitan central area, which are near a black township or suburb and where a significant proportion of accommodation is rented are the highest risk.

But there is no risk of a decline in property values in areas where more than 30% of the present inhabitants are not white and there is a long history of co-habitation.

*Cape Times 27/2/88 (80)*  
**Warnings on Group Areas**

THE gradual introduction of mixed residential areas will result in overcrowded ghettos as people rush to escape from the townships, property economist Mr Erwin Rode has warned.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, has warned that once grey areas are introduced, the Group Areas Act will be strictly enforced.

- Act will be 'given teeth' — Page 4
- Expert's advice on Group Areas — Page 15

Call Times 27/2/88  
**Group Areas Act 80**  
will be 'given teeth'

Political Correspondent

**THE Group Areas Act will be enforced more strictly once racially mixed residential areas are permitted, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said this week.**

However, such open areas would not be proclaimed without a lengthy process involving the approval of residents, Mr Badenhorst reportedly told a Ward 7 ratepayers' meeting, called to discuss the influx of coloured people into Maitland.

Repeated attempts to reach Mr Badenhorst for comment yesterday were unsuccessful.

Mr Badenhorst reportedly told the meeting that open areas, once introduced, would act as a "safety valve", taking the pressure off areas proclaimed white.

Under the new dispensation the law would be "given teeth" and enforced "very, very strictly".

Large-scale contraventions of the Group Areas Act were taking place in Lansdowne, Woodstock, Rondebosch and Maitland, he said. His department was not blind to the situation and was making a "study" of Woodstock.

Mr Badenhorst reportedly said that if Maitland residents wished to keep the area white, they should send complaints about illegal residents directly to him.



Ampros will now sign direct leases with blacks

# Group Areas Act to be defied

**ANGLO AMERICAN Properties will in future disregard the Group Areas Act and sign leases directly with black tenants.**

Ampros leasing director Graham Lindop, said: "We are no longer prepared to put up with the Hillbrow sham."

He said Ampros would no longer enter into lease agreements with nominee tenants to allow blacks accommodation in its buildings.

Lindop said his group had decided to

**SOPHIE TEMA**

sign leases directly with tenants to protect them against exploitation from landlords who charge exorbitant rents.

Tenants of two Johannesburg flat apartments owned by Ampros — Daragh House in the city's CBD area and High Point, in Hillbrow — would no longer have to lease their flats through nominees.

In the past, the building owners would let to a group or company which would

in turn sub-let to whom they chose. "We accept that we are contravening the Group Areas Act, but the fact is that a large number of flats are occupied by disqualified tenants who are being exploited by unscrupulous landlords charging exorbitant rents."

Lindop said tenants who occupied flats through nominees were robbed of their dignity and "we believe our approach will restore that dignity and encourage them to maintain what for most is their first real home".

Actstop's Mahammed Dangor hailed the announcement by Lindop and said "We welcome the fact that Ampros has decided to scrap the nominee approach and will enter into lease agreements directly with the tenants."

"This is also a challenge to all property owners who control flat buildings in the city."

J H Isaacs Properties MD Peter Holling would not comment on the matter and said he first wanted to study the announcement by Lindop.

## Two more on ban list

GOVERNMENT has limited further the number of senior ANC spokesmen who may be quoted in SA.

In a recent listing, Pallo Jordan, a close adviser of ANC leader Oliver Tambo, and the Rev Samuel Fumankile Gqiba, the ANC's head of religious affairs and inter-faith chaplaincy, were both named.

The two were added to the list of persons who may not be quoted in a Government Gazette of February 19.

Jordan, in particular, was known as an effective and forceful spokesman. With most ANC executive members listed, he played an important role in providing a viewpoint from Lusaka.

**ROGER SMITH**

He was prominent at the Dakar talks last year between the ANC and a predominantly Afrikaner delegation from SA.

Most recently, he was involved in an exchange of open correspondence with political scientist Hermann Gillomee and exiled author Breyten Breytenbach on the Dakar talks published in the latest issue of Die Suid-Afrikaan.

Jordan became a member of the ANC in the early sixties.

Gqiba was a priest in Langa, Cape Town, until he left to join the ANC in exile in 1985.

ATTEMPTS by a group of Soweto residents to negotiate a multi-million rand purchase of their flats and extricate themselves from the rent boycott are being blocked by red tape and municipal police harassment, residents claim.

Negotiations between the Jabulani Flats Residents' Committee (JFRC), representing tenants of the 434 units, and the Soweto Council are going ahead but the issue of outstanding rental and service charges and an outstanding loan to the National Housing Commission (NHC) remain unresolved.

Soweto Housing director Estelle Bester said things went more slowly in the public sector than in the private.

The residents, who joined the rent boycott when it began in mid-1986, first made their offer of more than R8m for the flats in November. But as recently as Monday last week the assistant director of Soweto housing, G van der Merwe, was advising the municipal police in a letter "that all flats indicated in the list (of rent defaulters) must be visited and registered tenants be picked up". It said: "Mr H Els of your department has indicated that about 100 checks can be done, even if he has to start at 20h00 tonight. The chairman also gave permission that the doors may be forced open if people are reluctant to open."

Residents, having found out about the letter, marched on the Soweto Council chambers the following day to gain more time. Bester said residents "have been harassed by our police on the instruction of the council because of their large

## R8m offer for Soweto flats

**PATRICK BULGER**

amounts of rent, service, electricity and water payments outstanding. The harassment has now been ceased."

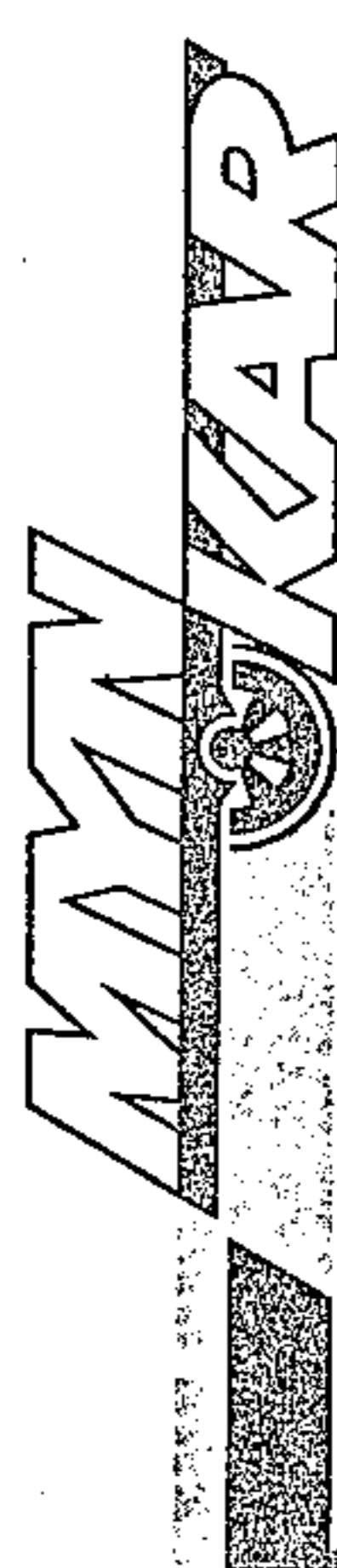
She said the offer of more than R8m did not cover the money owed.

"It is the country's and the council's policy to promote privatisation. But after all, we cannot lose out on the deal," she said, adding that a meeting had been held in the council chambers last week and that the sale of the building and payment of arrears were still being negotiated.

Jabulani Flats Residents' Committee chairman Silas Ntsamai said: "While on the one hand the discussions and negotiations between our legal representatives and the Town Clerk have been productive and promising, on the other hand the Soweto Council has continued harassing residents, even going to the extent of evicting residents."

He said the council had been asked as long ago as May to read electricity meters, but this had not been done and residents continued to receive "estimates" of their electricity accounts.

He said Soweto Mayor Nelson Botile had given an undertaking there would be no further interference until the deal was finalised. He refused, however, to put this in writing.



**HOLDINGS LIMITED**  
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa  
Registration number 70-08-484-05

### "MYNKAR" ANNOUNCEMENT

Shareholders are referred to the acquisition announcement published on 17 February 1988 and to the Interim Results for the six months ended 31 December 1987 published today and are advised that the effect of the acquisition on Mynkar will be:

## Cuba offers to leave

# Landlords warned not to flout Act

80  
29/12/88

By David Craun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

Property owners who defy the Group Areas Act — as is now being planned in Hillbrow, Johannesburg — could come into major confrontation with the Government, which plans to tighten the law in the near future.

Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Piet Badenhorst only last week said the Act would be given teeth so that residential segregation could be enforced "very, very strictly".

It is not known exactly what teeth the Government intends putting in the Act, but there has been talk of giving the authorities power to confiscate properties from landlords who defy the Group Areas Act.

Anglo American Properties was reported today to be determined in future to disregard the Group Areas Act and sign leases directly with black tenants.

"We are no longer prepared to put up with the Hillbrow sham," Anglo American Properties leasing director Mr Graham Lindop was quoted as saying.

## Nominee tenants

He said his company would no longer enter into lease agreements with nominee tenants to allow blacks accommodation in its buildings.

Mr Badenhorst said in reaction to the Anglo decision that the law was being amended and the company must wait. It remained a criminal offence to disregard the Act and if cases were reported the authorities would take action, he said.

Although the Government has not yet made specific announcements, senior sources have given the assurance in the past that parts of Hillbrow will be declared an open area for property ownership and residence by people of all races once the Group Areas Act is amended.

The Government is devising amendments to the Act, which Mr Badenhorst said would be ready for Parliament in the present sitting.

In terms of the new Act, there will be open residential areas in each major South African city as well as segregated residential areas.

Once the open areas are in place, the Government intends cracking down on offenders in segregated suburbs.

# Anglo Group to defy Group Areas

CAPE TOWN 29/12/68

80

By ANTHONY JOHNSON and Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Anglo American Properties will in future disregard the Group Areas Act and sign leases directly with black tenants, but the government has threatened to act against the company if it goes ahead with the plan.

Johannesburg.

"We are no longer prepared to put up with the Hillbrow sham," Anglo American Properties (Ampros) leasing director Mr Grahame Lindop said.

He said Ampros would no longer enter into lease agreements with nominee tenants to allow blacks accommodation in its buildings.

Mr Lindop said his group had decided to sign leases directly with tenants to protect them against exploitation from landlords who charge exorbitant rentals.

opeworking

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, reacted by saying the government would act against Anglo American if its property subsidiary went ahead with its threat to disregard the Group Areas Act.

Mr Badenhorst said: "I am sorry to learn that a company like Anglo American is not prepared to obey the law in a country in which it is making a lot of money. I expected more from them.

a)

"If they don't want to obey the Group Areas Act, then the same could apply to other acts and then there will be chaos.

ria)

"If they want chaos, they must say so. "We (the government) are working for order and peace."

Mr Badenhorst said the government would be amending the Group Areas Act to allow for open areas and that Anglo "must wait".

"It remains a criminal offence (to disregard the Act) and if cases are reported we will act," he warned.

In terms of the new Ampros move, tenants of two Johannesburg flat apartments owned by Ampros — Darragh House in the city's CBD area and High Point in Hillbrow — will no longer have to lease their flats through nominees.

In the past, the building owners would let to a group or company which would in turn sub-let to whom they chose.

"We accept that we are contravening the Group Areas Act, but the fact is that a large number of flats are occupied by disqualified tenants who are being exploited by unscrupulous landlords charging exorbitant rentals," said Mr Lindop.

He said: "We believe that our approach will restore (tenants') dignity and encourage them to maintain what for most of them is their first real home."

Mr Mahommed Dangor of Actstop hailed the announcement by Mr Lindop.

## COMMENT



# Defying a bad law

**W**HILE there may be some cynicism about its motives, Anglo American Property Services' decision to defy the Group Areas Act in Hillbrow will help force government to face up to a situation which has become untenable.

The company says it is no longer prepared to "put up with the Hillbrow sham" and will stop entering into agreements with nominees who front for black tenants. In future it will sign leases directly with the occupant, believing the use of nominees deprives tenants of their dignity and exposes them to exploitation by landlords.

As one might expect, there is also a strong — and quite acceptable — commercial motive behind the Anglo decision. Tenants who have not signed for their accommodation feel no particular obligation to care for it, so the property becomes neglected. Subletting and overcrowding will also be easier to control when tenants themselves sign leases and undertake to abide by the rules, with beneficial effects all round.

This is all very well, but does it justify breaking the law, even if the Group Areas Act has fallen into virtual disuse? Deputy Minister Piet Badenhorst doesn't think so. In his predictable response, he warns that Anglo will be prosecuted if it goes through with its plans.

It sounds a hollow threat, coming from a government which has failed to enforce the law to the extent that Hillbrow seems more black than white.

Government has had good reason to desist, of course: the people living in Johannesburg's high-rise areas have nowhere else to go. Hillbrow has become a non-racial society in the true sense — a fact admitted even by the local MP who was elected on a Nationalist ticket. This being so, it must be high on a list of "open" areas likely to be allowed in terms of amended legislation.

A technical committee is working on the President's Council recommendations that provision should be made for some mixed suburbs, and there have been indications that legislation will be tabled this session.

Government must be torn between moving soon in the hope of placating Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse, who is demanding the scrapping of the Act in return for his co-operation in postponing the 1989 general election, and holding back for fear of fuelling right-wing opposition in the October municipal polls. The Conservative Party, already aggressively confident, is planning to fight the local elections on the Group Areas issue, and watering down the Act before then is bound to strengthen the right-wing cause.

Government's dilemma is thus a real one, and it cannot relish the prospect of a public showdown on the Act — especially one forced on it by a major company with the muscle to see its challenge through. But Anglo's stand makes it perfectly plain that government can delay no longer.

# LP welcomes Anglo stand on Group Areas

CAPE TOWN — Anglo-American Properties' decision to disregard the Group Areas Act in future has drawn mixed reaction.

The Conservative Party has called for the government to act against Anglo, while the Labour Party congratulated the giant property company on its stand.

Both parties have also issued scathing comments on the statement made by the Deputy-minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, that the Group

Areas Act would be given teeth once provision for open areas was made.

The CP's Mr Moolman Mentz said that the decision by Anglo-American was "frankly not surprising" as the government had been disregarding the Act for years.

Mr Mentz said the CP had called on the government to act in Hillbrow in 1984 and again before the general election last year.

He said Mr Badenhorst had made many "hard line" statements in the past but that no action had followed.

"Mr Badenhorst must act against Ampros' "open civil disobedience" if he and the National Party wished to retain any credibility with the voters, particularly those directly affected by the government's "dithering with the Group Areas Act application".

The Labour Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said it was high time that business took a political lead, especially after the State President had appealed to them for support for his economic measures.

"Businessmen are in a

position to play a much stronger political role and the Labour Party supports Anglo in this particular effort.

"The Labour Party appeals to all businesses, especially those involved in housing and estate agencies to follow Anglo's lead.

On the question of Mr Badenhorst's new threat, Mr Hendrickse said the time had come for the deputy-minister to be challenged to translate his threats into action.

"He is living in a fool's paradise, very far from the realities of South Africa."

CAPT Times 1/3/88 80

# CP, PFP react to Anglo move

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE Labour Party and the Progressive Federal Party yesterday welcomed the decision by Anglo American Properties (Ampros) to disregard the Group Areas Act — but the Conservative Party called on the government to act against the company's "open civil disobedience".

The government maintained a low profile on the issue yesterday with the Deputy Minister of Development Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, who is responsible for the administration of the Group Areas Act, saying he had "no further comment".

Mr Badenhorst also said he could give no estimate of when the proposed amendments to give "more teeth" to the Group Areas Act would come before Parliament.

Asked if he could give an indication of what sort of amendments to the law were being considered, Mr Badenhorst replied: "That is not known yet."

The Labour Party leader, Mr

Allan Hendrickse, said his party wanted to congratulate Anglo American and "assure them they can count on our support".

Businessmen were in a position to play a strong political role and it was high time they took a political lead, especially since President P W Botha had appealed to them for their support for his economic policies, he said.

The PFP spokesman on the Group Areas Act, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said the Anglo move would be "a strong blow" against the law.

### Race relations

"There are of course hundreds of landlords and estate agents who have been ignoring the Group Areas Act in this way for years.

"They deserve the respect of all decent South Africans for the risks they take in the interests of better race relations and of sounder business practices."

The CP spokesman on Constitutional Development, Mr Moolman Mentz, said the Anglo decision was "frankly not surprising" and added that Mr Badenhorst's "tub-

thumping may well fall on deaf ears".

"Mr Badenhorst must act against Ampros's open civil disobedience if he and his party wish to retain any credibility with the voters, particularly the ones directly affected by the government's dithering with the Group Areas Act application."

Mr Van der Merwe said he was surprised by Mr Badenhorst's threat to give more teeth to the Group Areas Act in order to apply it more strictly because this was not recommended by the President's Council.

"If Mr Badenhorst knows what is going on, he must realize that the Group Areas Act is on its way out, even it may take some time.

"The mixed status of areas like Hillbrow, Mayfair, Woodstock and others has come about in spite of the Group Areas restrictions.

"This process is continuing at an increasing pace in many others and cannot be stopped because the government case is devoid of all moral justification," Mr Van der Merwe said.

R 26.37  
R 24.15  
R 32.71  
R 37.28  
R 28.93  
R 26.04  
R 25.59  
R 30.04

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (a) 73 policemen.  
(b) 636 policemen.

\*6. Mr P G SOAL—Public Works and Land Affairs. [Withdrawn.]

**Notices to evict non-White occupants**

\*7. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any owners of properties in White group areas who leased such properties to non-White occupants, have had notices issued in 1987 to evict the occupants concerned; if so, (a) (i) how many, (ii) why, (iii) when and (iv) on whose instructions and (b) in which towns or cities were these notices issued?

**The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:**

No.

**South African Certification Council**

\*8. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:†

Whether the South African Certification Council proposes to introduce equal educational standards; if not, why not; if so, when?

**The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:**

Section 3 of the South African Certification Council Act, No 85 of 1986, stipulates that it is the object of the Council to ensure that the certificates issued by the Council at a point of withdrawal represent the same standard of education and examination. Because the Council does not control education departments, it cannot introduce equal standards of education but it can however ensure that the certificates issued by it will represent the same standard. The quality of education that is provided in each education department and the standards which pupils achieve in each department, depend upon that department and the community it serves.

The members of the Council have already been appointed and the Council will in due course be able to determine its working programme.

**Corridor between Brits/Thabazimbi: transfer**

\*9. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether his Department is at present considering the possible transfer of the corridor, or a portion thereof, situated between Brits and Thabazimbi and bordered by Bophuthatswana; if so,  
(2) whether any negotiations have taken or are taking place with White landowners of the area concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;  
(3) whether any negotiations on the matter have taken or are taking place with the Government of Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;  
(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) No.

**S G Lourens Nursing College: student nurses**

\*10. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether any Coloured student nurses are currently receiving their theoretical training at the S G Lourens Nursing College; if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c) where (i) are they completing the practical part of the course, (ii) are they accommodated and (iii) did they previously receive their training?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

Yes.

(a) Eight.

(b) The Coloured community of Pretoria requested that Coloured student nurses from their community be trained through the medium of Afrikaans.

(c) (i) At the Coloured, Indian and Black

sections of the H F Verwoerd and Weskoppies hospitals and at clinics in Eersterust.

(ii) In the Dennekruijn residence for Coloured nurses at the H F Verwoerd Hospital.

(iii) At the Lebone Nurses Training College, where training was done in English.

**Clifton Beach: arrests for topless bathing/sunbathing**

\*11. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons were arrested on Clifton Beach on or about 10 February 1988 for alleged topless bathing or sunbathing; if so, (a) how many, (b) with what offences were they charged in each case and (c) what were the (i) ranks and (ii) positions held in the Police Force of the policemen who made the arrests;

(2) whether the arresting officer was acting in response to a complaint from a member of the public in each case; if so, (a) when and (b) where were these complaints lodged; if not, on whose instructions did he take this action;

(3) whether these policemen were in police uniform at the time of the arrests; if not, why not;

(4) whether, prior to being arrested, the persons concerned were warned that they were committing an offence; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom;

(5) whether these persons were fingerprinted following their arrest; if so, why?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) Yes.

(a) 2 persons on 10 February 1988 and 2 persons on 11 February 1988. They were, however, released shortly after their arrest after they had been summonsed.

(b) Contravening section 19(b) of the Immorality Act, 1957 (Act 23 of 1957), public indecency.

(c) (i) and (ii)

NOTE: I wish to point out to the hon member that according to representations received from the residents of the area, since the beginning of the summer and since the press started giving publicity to topless bathing, men of dubious character have flocked to this beach. Police observation has confirmed this fact.

One detective sergeant and one detective constable of the Narcotics Bureau of the South African Police.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. The Narcotics Bureau of the South African Police who are responsible for the investigation of cases of this nature, received several written complaints on various dates from residents of the area and also from persons who objected on account of moral and religious grounds.

(3) No. Members of the Narcotics Bureau perform duty in civilian clothes.

(4) No. Section 40(1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), authorises a police official to arrest someone who commits a crime in his presence without a warrant. The Act does not stipulate that the police official must warn the person that he/she is committing an offence before he/she is arrested.

When the arrest is carried out, the police official must inform the person that he/she is being arrested and for what offence or crime. During the arrest of the 4 persons concerned, this requirement was met.

(5) Yes. Section 37(1)(a)(ii) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), authorizes a police official to take the finger-, palm- or footprints of a person arrested upon any charge. In the case of these 4 persons, their fingerprints were taken and sent to the South African Criminal Bureau to ascertain by that means whether they had previous convictions or not. In the event of a conviction by a competent court, the clean record/previous convictions are taken into consideration for purposes of sentencing. If the person is acquitted, the fingerprints are destroyed by the South African Criminal Bureau as soon as they are informed of the acquittal.

# CP in challenge to Govt to tighten Group Areas Act <sup>Star 11/3/88</sup> 80

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Conservative Party challenged the Government last night to act against Anglo American Property Services by supporting an amendment which would tighten the provisions of the Group Areas Act.

If it failed to support the amendment, its tough pre-election statements would be seen to be nothing more than an empty attempt to garner a few last-minute votes, the Conservative Party's spokesman on constitutional development, Mr Moolman Mentz, said in a statement.

He was reacting to Anglo's reported decision to defy the Group Areas Act by signing lease agreements with black tenants in Hillbrow, which is still officially reserved for whites.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Piet Badenhorst, has warned Anglo that the Act is still in force and the police will act on complaints.

Yesterday, the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, came out in support of Anglo.

He said it was time that business took a political lead, especially as the State President, Mr P W Botha, had appealed to businessmen to support his economic measures.

## RADICAL ROLE

He said that business was in a position to play a stronger radical role. He appealed to other companies to follow Anglo's lead.

Mr Mentz said it was not surprising that Anglo had said it would in future disregard the Group Areas Act; the Government had been disregarding the Act for years.

He said the Conservative Party had called on the Government to act against Anglo in Hillbrow in 1984 and again before the 1987 general election.

He said that Mr Badenhorst had made hard-line statements in the past, but no action had followed.

(Report by D M Braun, Press Gallery, Parliament.)



Police ask questions about organisation's activities

80  
B/Day  
4/3/88

# Actstop fears raids herald state action

MEMBERS of Actstop — an organisation which campaigns against the Group Areas Act — fear government is planning to take action against it.

Actstop has been at the forefront of protests against the Act and the fact that it encourages unscrupulous landlords to exploit blacks living illegally in "white" areas.

Their fears derive from police and security police raids on a number of black tenants living in flats in Johannesburg Central and Joubert Park this week.

Several tenants — taken in the raids which started on Monday night

SOPHIE TEMA

and continued until early Wednesday morning — said they were questioned by police about their involvement with Actstop members and the organisation's activities.

Actstop said yesterday: "Actstop, an anti-Group Areas Act organisation dealing with tenant problems, is now being seen as an organisation involved in illegitimate activities.

"The heavy-handed action by the police contrasts with the legitimate and peaceful activities of black tenants under Actstop.

"Tenants who have been fighting

high rentals, bad conditions of the flats and other exploitation are now being hounded by the police.

"Actstop condemns and deplores the raids on the flat residents because it is such action that will fuel the fire now burning in the Johannesburg area.

"Attempts to defuse the situation created by the Group Areas Act, such as the positive move recently announced by Anglo, are instead answered by irresponsible and reprehensible action by the police."

A police spokesman said those involved in the operation could not be reached yesterday.

# Quick and the dead for Group Areas

ST  
6/3/88  
80

PARTS of South African cities will be turned into US-style ghettos when the Group Areas Act is relaxed, according to a survey.

If the Act were dismantled piecemeal, slums would proliferate more rapidly than if it were abolished.

The survey finds invalid the view that easing of Group Areas Act restrictions would have no detrimental effect on the property market, or that property prices would rocket in up-market residential areas.

The report has been pro-

By Udo Rypstra

duced by Erwin Rode, a former head of property market research for Old Mutual. His findings are used by the Bureau for Economic Research of the University of Stellenbosch.

Accepting that the Act will not be scrapped but amended in part, Mr Rode urges the Government to accept all de facto mixed areas and those on the point of becoming so. He says the Government should open property occupation and ownership in these areas to all races. He calls

for the abolition of rent control.

Only by these steps can there be any hope of reducing the decline in property values that will result from the erosion of the Group Areas Act.

"Against the background of our overall knowledge of the property field, based on various data we have accumulated and analysed, we have perceived serious flaws in practically all the major bodies of opinion which govern property investment attitudes towards the Group Areas Act.

"Generally speaking, our observations may be summed up with the statement that property investors and commentators do not appreciate the extent to which property values are likely to decline as the Group Areas Act is dropped," he says.

combined with as free a society as possible. The reassuring tone of prevailing opinion thus meets a widespread moral and psychological need.

"Moral motivations, however, cannot be the basis of a sound property investment or property development policy — it is necessary to take economic realities into account, even when they are unpleasant."

## Unfounded

Mr Rode says the existence of so-called grey areas, such as Hillbrow and Joubert Park, indicates a strong likelihood that deregulation will result in "multiple occupancy".

He says there is a tendency to see "invasion" fears as unfounded. This may apply to the more affluent white suburbs away from black townships.

"Deregulation will result in an inevitable swamping of certain areas. Gradual deregulation will see this in its fiercest and most negative form — total and simultaneous abolition of the Act in all existing 'grey' areas in a particular metropolitan area overnight and in areas on the brink of becoming grey will see it in a less pernicious form.

"Such simultaneous abolition combined with the simultaneous abolition of rent control and a greater and urgent attention to housing creation holds out the most optimistic hope.

"A general conclusion, however, would be that deregulation is inevitably going to see the shape and tone of South African metropolitan areas moving closer to the Third World model than ever before."

## Risk table

Mr Rode urges investors with holdings in racially mixed or areas that may become mixed to review their interests.

His firm, Real Estate Surveys, of Cape Town, has devised what he calls a "slum score" evaluation method to help property owners work out the extent of their investment risk.

Mr Rode says South Africans attach too little value to the American "ghettoisation" experience while reading too much into the deregulation or desegregation of places like Windhoek, Mmabatho, Mafeking, and Johannesburg's Hillbrow and Mayfair, where little change in property values has occurred in the past few years.

"In judging the relevance of the American ghetto experience to the South African situation, it is particularly disturbing that commentators have tended to minimise the applicability of the United States ghetto pattern and have concentrated instead on more reassuring models.

"It can naturally be appreciated that concerned South Africans would like to look forward to as economically stable a future as possible,

## New look

INDUSTRIAL Machinery Supplies has restructured its organisation. It has established four business divisions — IMS Utility Power, IMS Industrial Generating & Process, IMS Equipment & Trading and IMS Mining, Metallurgy & Materials Handling.

AFREN

AND RENNIES  
S LIMITED

(No. 84/10205/06)

Republic of South Africa)

5-YEARLY REPORT

Half-year ended 31 December 1987 are as follows:

INCOME STATEMENT

Rands Millions	
Half-year ended	Year ended
31 December	30 June
1987	1986
	1987

# GA Act 'egg dance' by Nats in Jhb

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: — The National Party here is being driven into a corner over the Group Areas Act in fear of losing votes to its threatening right-wing opposition.

Procrastination on the part of the government to issue a clear directive on proposed changes to the Act is forcing NP candidates in the Johannesburg municipal elections to do an egg dance around the issue.

## Aiding CP

"We have no standpoint on the act at the moment," Johannesburg City Council NP deputy leader Mr Johan Fick said at a training meeting for NP council candidates at the Goudstadse Onderwyserskollege on Saturday. "The NP will definitely issue a clear directive after consultation with the party leadership."

The uncertainty is aiding the Conservative Party which is vying for electoral support to make conservative inroads into local government.

## PF challenge

The acting regional chairman of the CP, Mr Fred Rundle, said the CP held internal nomination procedures in several wards on Saturday. But CP candidates would only be announced after March 26, he said.

A "Group Areas Act challenge" was issued by Progressive Federal Party councillor Mr Tony Leon to NP candidates contesting the October 26 elections.

Mr Leon said it was important for candidates to explain directly to the voters whether they accepted the president's announcement in Parliament last year that the NP accepted the principle of mixed residential areas within certain boundaries.

ELSABÉ WESSELS

THE NP in Johannesburg is being driven into a corner over the Group Areas Act, but it is unable to tell opponents to its right, or its left, where it stands.

Procrastination by government, which has yet to issue a clear directive on proposed changes to the Act, is forcing NP candidates in the Johannesburg municipal elections into an egg dance.

"We have no standpoint on the Act at the moment," city council NP deputy leader Johan Fick said at the weekend.

The uncertainty is aiding the CP, which is determined to use the group areas issue to make inroads into local government in the October elections.

"We are the only party guaranteeing white suburbs," CP acting-regional chairman Fred Rundle said.

Rundle said the CP held internal nomination procedures in several wards on Saturday. But CP candi-

# Group areas policy key election issue

dates would be announced only after March 26.

"We believe that not only Hillbrow and Mayfair, but the whole of the southern suburbs are under threat from black infiltration. Our presence has been welcomed in the south," Rundle said.

Fick said the "NP will definitely issue a clear directive after consultation with the party leadership.

"We realise the CP is capitalising on the issue. However, CP policy is totally unrealistic. Nobody will ever get Hillbrow or Mayfair white again."

Meanwhile, PFP councillor Tony Leon issued "a Group Areas Act challenge" to NP candidates.

Leon said it was important for candidates to explain directly to the voters whether they accepted the President's announcement in Parliament last year, that the NP accepted the principle of mixed residential areas within certain boundaries.

"Since the President and other NP leaders have constantly singled out Hillbrow and the surrounding flatland area as an obvious grey suburb, it is important that NP candidates contesting seats in those areas, confirm or deny whether they too accept such areas as being cases for the implementation of the mixed residential experimentation suggested in the President's Council report," Leon said.

80  
Bday  
2/3/88

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

- (1) No change has been effected. Changes according to needs are considered from time to time when altered circumstances warrant it.
- (2) The present subsidy formula is based on 45% or 15% or 0% of the provision for the current expenditure in primary and secondary schools for each actual pupil in a registered private school of the particular education department, as calculated according to the proposed standard formula for the financing of an education department.

(3) no.

**For written reply:**

**General Affairs:**

**Displaying of banner in Monument Park, Pretoria: investigation**

195. Mr K M ANDREW to ask the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 8 September 1987, the investigation into the incident involving the displaying of a banner in Monument Park, Extension 2, Pretoria, has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed; if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the findings;

(2) whether any persons have been charged with offences in connection with the incident; if so, (a) who and (b) with what offences;

(3) whether any further action has been taken in connection with this incident; if not, why not; if so, what action?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) Yes.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (i) 30 September 1987.
- (ii) The South African Police could not identify the responsible person/persons.

(2) No.

**Public Safety Act: restriction orders served**

200. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many persons detained under the 1987 emergency regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, No 3 of 1953, were subsequently served with restriction orders and (b) to which areas were they restricted in each case?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(a) and (b)

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 87.

**Internal Security Act: detainees**

201. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) What total number of persons was detained in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1987 and (b)(i) in terms of which section or sections of the said Act and (ii) for what period was each such person detained;

(2) whether any persons so detained were (a) charged and (b) convicted; if so, how many in each case in respect of that year?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) (a) and (b)

I refer the honourable member to my reply to written question 48.

(2) (a) Yes—81 persons.

(b) 8 persons were convicted.

2 persons were acquitted.

The trial of 71 persons are still pending.

**Inspectors/magistrates: visits to detainees**

203. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many visits to detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, were made by (a) inspectors and (b) magistrates in 1987?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(a) 3 745 visits.

(b) 3 896 visits.

**Detention/release: representations from detainees**

204. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he received any written representations in 1987 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 MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

Yes.

(a) 71 detainees.

(b) none.

**Sect. 50/29(1) of Internal Security Act: detainees**

205. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons detained in 1987 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, were subsequently detained in terms of section 29(1) of the said Act; if so, how many?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

No.

**Alleged contraventions of Group Areas Act: investigations**

209. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many investigations have been held by the South African Police into alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, since 30 April 1987 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(a) 1 026 cases.

(b) 30 April 1987 until 31 January 1988.

**Drugs confiscated**

210. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What was the (a) mass or number of units and (b) value of the (i) dagga, (ii) LSD, (iii) heroin, (iv) cocaine, (v) Mandrax and (vi) other drugs

### Group Areas Act cases

JUSTICE Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday 361 cases involving offences under the Group Areas Act were referred to the attorneys-general last year, but only two prosecutions were instituted. *Blay 10/3/88*

However, he said about 100 police dockets were still awaiting decisions by the attorneys-general.

In one of the prosecutions, two people were involved and in the other one person. All three were convicted, Coetsee said. *30*

## 3 Group Areas convictions last year <sup>80</sup>

Political Staff

ONLY three people were charged and convicted for contravening the Group Areas Act last year in spite of the appearance of a huge Government clampdown.

But police investigated 1 026 cases between April 30 and January 31 this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in reply to questions by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point).

Government moves on the Group Areas started on April

<sup>ARC 43 10/3/88</sup> 30 — one week before the white elections on May 6.

Mr van der Merwe said today there had been a definite increase in the number of police investigations which in the immediately preceding years had averaged between 900 and 1 000.

He attributed this mainly to far-rightwing activity to challenge the Government on its "wishy-washy" attitude to Group Areas prosecutions.

He said it was encouraging that the number of prosecu-

tions did not differ much from previous years — five in 1986 and much the same in 1985.

"The small number of court prosecutions and convictions probably reflects the attitude of the Attorneys-General and the Department of Justice and the general public mood.

"In my view they are correctly interpreting the mood as being against clamping down on offenders, particularly when dire housing shortages exist for all groups apart from whites."

Howard

Oosvaal Regional Services Council

Pretoria Regional Services Council

Rustenburg/Marico Regional Services Council

Central Witwaterstrand Regional Services Council

Vaal Triangle Regional Services Council

West Rand Regional Services Council

Wesvaal Regional Services Council

Orange Free State: Bloem Regional Area Services Council

Cape Province: Algoa Regional Services Council

Walvis Bay Regional Services Council

Western Cape Regional Services Council

(c) Constituted on: Bosveld — 27 January (first meeting) 1988

Highveld — 29 October 1987

Lowveld Plateau — 10 February 1988

Northern Transvaal — 26 January 1988

East Rand — 22 June 1987

Oosvaal — 23 February 1988

Pretoria — 17 June 1987

Rustenburg/Marico — 28 October 1987

Central Witwatersrand — 23 June 1987

Vaal Triangle — 13 October 1987

West Rand — 10 June 1987

Wesvaal — 26 October 1987

Bloem Area — 22 May 1987

Algoa — 18 June 1987

Walvis Bay — 14 May 1987

Western Cape — 25 June 1987

Group areas proclaimed

517. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many group areas had been proclaimed in the Republic for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian occupation as at 31 December 1987;

(2) what was the total area proclaimed for each group as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) 576

(b) 495

(c) 250

(2) (a) 750 050 hectares

(b) 101 797 hectares

(c) 51 005 hectares

Woodstock, Cape Town: deproclamation

536. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 10 June 1987, the full Group Areas Board has reached a decision on the report of a committee of the Board on the possibility of deproclaiming and reproclaiming for another race group any group areas in Woodstock, Cape Town: if so, what is that decision;

(2) whether he has received the recommendations of the Board on the report: if not, why not: if so, (a) when, (b) what were the recommendations and (c) what action is being taken as a result;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes. The recommendations of the Group Areas Board are confidential.

(2) No. All the required information has not yet been received.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.  
(3) No.

Howard

Section 41 of Group Areas Act: notices served

537. 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 served in terms of section 41 of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, and (b) in which towns or areas is each of these properties situated?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

It is not deemed desirable to divulge the required information as it might lead to unnecessary and unreasonable embarrassment for owners and occupants.

Area between Kleinskool/Chatty River/Titenhage Road: Coloured group area

541. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 15 September 1987, a decision has as yet been taken regarding the proclamation of the area between Kleinskool, the Chatty River and Titenhage Road as a Coloured group area: if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken: if so, (i) what was the recommendation of the Group Areas Board in this regard, (ii) when was the decision taken and (iii) what was the decision?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No.

(a) The recommendation of the Group Areas Board has not yet been submitted to the Deputy Minister for a decision.

(b) As soon as the necessary documentation has been completed.

(i), (ii) and (iii) fall away.

Applications made to Decentralization Board

542. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many applications were made to the Decentralization Board during 1987 or the latest specified period for which figures are available:

(2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category;

(3) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors;

(4) (a) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of applications received and approved and (b) (i) how many employment opportunities were created in 1987 in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalized previously and (ii) in what year or years had these applications been finalized?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) 920 in the period 1 April 1987 to 31 January 1988

(2) (a) (i) 883

(ii) 37

(b) An expected capital investment of R1 267.7 million and R49.7 million respectively by the applicants

(3) (a) 66

(b) An expected capital investment of R173.2 million by the applicants

(4) (a) 61 668 if all projects approved during the period 1 April 1987 to 31 January 1988 were to establish

(b) (i) 13 171 during the period 1 April 1987 to 31 January 1988.

(ii) Since January 1986.

Overseas visits  
560. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

(1) Whether he undertook any overseas visits in 1987: if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit;

(2) whether he was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits: if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they rep-



# Scrap Group Act — Labour

By PATRICK CULL

THE Group Areas Act had "served its purpose" and therefore it was feasible to scrap it, the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday.

Speaking in a private member's motion in the House of Representatives, Mr Hendrickse said the government "want us separate and they have got us separate".

The motion, amended by the Labour Party and calling on the government to repeal the Act, was passed by the House.

He said it was feasible to repeal the Act because in terms of National Party policy it had served its purpose and, as was the case in the rest of the world, people would associate and live with those with whom they had things in common.

There was a "natural gregariousness" among people.

The government, he said, should re-

assess the need for the Act.

The repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act, Section 16 of the Immorality Act and influx control had improved the overall image of the country.

If the image of the country was to be improved further, he said, and the "polecat image lost", then the Group Areas Act would have to go.

Mr Hendrickse appealed to the government to be reasonable and rational, and to look at the immeasurable good which could come from the repeal of the Act.

He said that militarily you could control people and separate them but one did not need a military strategy if one had won their hearts and minds.

The Labour Party believed the repeal of the Act would be a major step against all fears of racism.

The State President had missed a golden opportunity when he had not responded to appeals by the Labour Party to open District Six, Mr Hendrickse said.

## Govt, Hendrickse to talk on 'areas'?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — There should be more talks and consultation on the Group Areas Act between the government and the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Allan Hendrickse, the Deputy Minister of Development Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said yesterday.

Replying to the debate on a motion calling for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, he said that although he could not accept the motion, he thought further talks could take place.

Asked by Mr Charlie Green (LP Haarlem) whether as a Christian he believed in the work he did, Mr Badenhorst said he condemned all incidents of racism and un-Christian acts.

Mr Peter Mopp (UDP Border), who proposed the motion, dared the government to turn Hillbrow and Mayfair back to white areas.

"Do your damndest," he said.

He said the government was directly responsible for the huge coloured housing backlog, bearing in mind that 37 000 housing units were standing empty in white areas.

## Whites get 83% of Group Act land

MORE THAN 83% of the 902 852 hectares of the land proclaimed under the Group Areas Act has been allocated to whites.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday that 750 050 hectares of land had been proclaimed for occupation by whites, 101 797 hectares for coloured people and 51 005 for Indians.

Mr Heunis, who was replying to a question by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), also said 576 group areas had been proclaimed for occupation by whites, 495 for coloured people and 250 for Indians.

In reply to another question by Mr Van der Merwe, Mr Heunis declined to disclose the identities of the 41 properties whose owners were served with notices in terms of Section 41 of the Group Areas Act, or where they were located.

# Mopp issues group areas challenge

DID 11/3/88

(80)

CAPE TOWN — Mr Peter Mopp (UDP Border) yesterday dared the government to turn Hillbrow and Mayfair back into white areas while the law protected people of colour from eviction if they had no alternative accommodation.

"Do your damndest," he said during the introduction of his motion that the Group Areas Act of 1960 be repealed and that coloured areas be opened immediately for occupation and acquisition of immovable property by all people of South Africa, irrespective of race.

Mr Jacobus Oosthuizen (LP Swartland) moved an amendment that the motion should read no further than the call for the repeal of the act because the other half of the motion conflicted with the first.

Mr Mopp said the Group Areas Act had been debated for decades but the government did not appear to have the intellectual ability to recognise that the act was repressive.

Not only was it still on the statute books, but it now appeared that the government intended to enforce it more strictly and vigorously.

Mr Mopp said he wanted to know from the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, exactly what changes the government envisaged and was due to bring before Parliament later in the session.

Mr Mopp asked Mr Badenhorst, whom he described as "an apostle of apartheid", if he wanted

members of the House to turn to violence. If he stuck to his standpoint on the act, "as sure as God made little apples, some of us will have to have a relook".

"We did not come here to beg you for coloured crumbs, for coloured houses, for coloured hospitals and coloured schools," he said.

All the words of coloured people had fallen on deaf ears. What more could they do to make the government hear?

He said the government was directly responsible for the huge coloured housing backlog, bearing in mind that 37 000 homes were standing empty in white areas.

They would sow what they reaped in overcrowded townships.

The difference in beliefs was between a non-racial and a multi-racial South Africa, between individual and group identity.

"You are a minority but you believe you are the chosen people and this is your promised land."

Neither was true, he said.

The government did not have a vision of a new South Africa because of greed and fear.

The message which members of the House wanted Mr Badenhorst to take to the government in no uncertain terms was that, if the act was not repealed, they could no longer support the tricameral system which they had entered as a point of departure.

— Sapa

# Hendrickse: Group Areas Act must go

## Parliamentary Staff

The entire Cabinet should see "District Six — The Musical", the Rev Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, said yesterday.

He was speaking during debate in the House on a motion that the Group Areas Act be re-

pealed and all areas that have been proclaimed coloured be thrown open to all South Africans.

The motion was proposed by Mr Peter Mopp of the United Democratic Party and amended by Mr Hendrickse's Labour Party to read, simply, that the Group Areas Act should be scrapped.

Mr Hendrickse said he supported and underscored the refusal of the cast of "District Six" to appear at the State Theatre in Pretoria, but it was unfortunate as the people who had made decisions like the one proclaiming District Six a white area should be able to see the effects of their decision-making.

"I don't believe anyone in the House of Assembly has the right to sit there if they have not seen this production."

The musical reminded him of the tears in his eyes when he saw "Fiddler on the Roof" and was moved by seeing what had been done to the Russians.

With a "stroke of the pen" the character of the people of District Six had been destroyed.

"The Government forgot that people were living there; people of character, morality; Christian people," Mr Hendrickse said.

Separation bred fear because people did not know each other. In turn, fear bred naked racism such as the report this week that some employers in flood-stricken areas of the Free State were docking the pay of workers who had stayed away as a result of the floods.

The Group Areas Act was partly a military strategy, he said.

"Travel throughout the country and the coloured community is always across the river, the blacks behind the hill.

"But you're not going to need a military strategy if you have the support of the hearts and minds of the people."

Mr Hendrickse said a national identity was needed. In so-called coloured houses there could be no pride in South Africa, there were no national flags on display, and when Die Stem concluded the evening's television it was switched off immediately.

"We cannot sing along with white Afrikaners about the land of our fathers ... Where is the land of our fathers?"

At the door of the NP lay responsibility for many a spiritual death (*sielsdood*), if not physical death, as a result of the trauma suffered in removals under the Group Areas Act, Mr Hendrickse said.

"Now do that which is honest and upright, and which is certainly Christian and in the interests of the country we all love: repeal the Group Areas Act."

Unless otherwise stated, political comment in this issue is by H W Tyson, content approved by R G Anderson and J M Patten, and political cartoons by D Anderson, all of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

Star 12/3/88 (80)

# The greying of apartheid

PATRICK LAURENCE

On any day at least half the babies in the intensive care unit at Tygerberg hospital, near Cape Town, are likely to be black. In itself that is not significant. But it is as another sign of the demise of old-style apartheid.

The remnants of apartheid in the sense of racial segregation are still there. The hospital is divided into two wings: one wing for whites — the one in which South Africa's former Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, died in 1983 — and another for blacks. But they both are under pressure.

Intensive-care units and operating theatres are shared by patients in both wings. The nursing staff is integrated. But Tygerberg, started in 1962 as a teaching hospital for Afrikaans-speaking students from the University of Stellenbosch, has a "movable centre". When the black wing becomes overcrowded, the demarcating centre is shifted to enable black patients to be accommodated in part of the white wing. The old order is crumbling.

Dr R T Truter, deputy chief superintendent of Tygerberg, acknowledges as much. "Private hospitals are fully integrated," he says. "We are also going in that direction."

Of the 672 hospitals in South Africa, 250 are private. The Government tries to maintain segregation in State hospitals, but the Verwoerdian idea of complete separation is under siege.

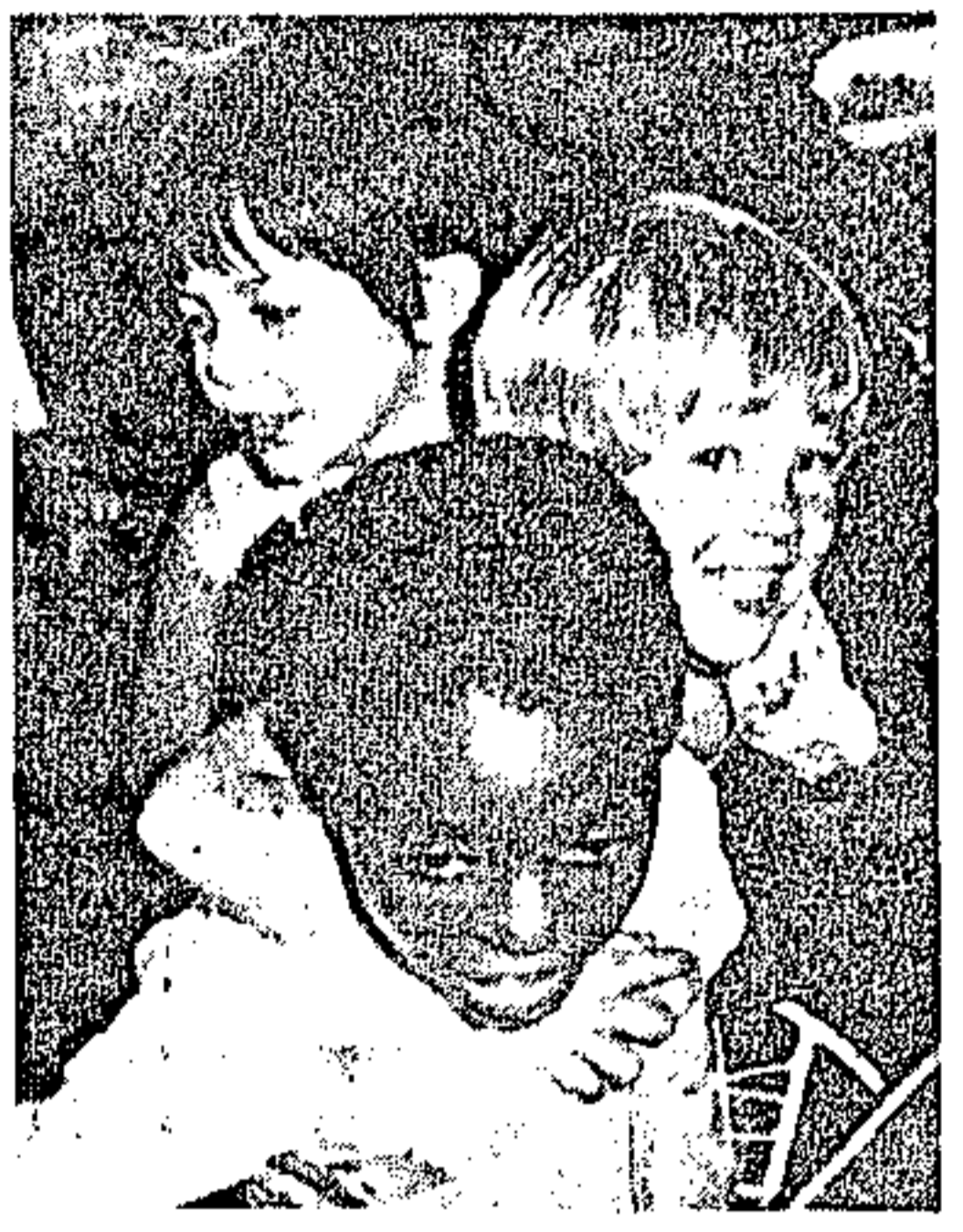
Rising black numbers and overcrowded black facilities combine with the relatively dwindling white population and under-utilized white facilities to increasingly make it an anachronism. Even so, segregation in hospitals lingers on.

Baragwanath hospital in Soweto is a grossly overcrowded black hole. The Johannesburg Hospital is a white hospital with unfilled beds.

Black nurses help to keep wards open in the white hospital. There are black patients there, too, to get specialist treatment which they cannot get in black hospitals.

Dr Willie van Niekerk, the Minister of Health, who defends hospital segregation in general on the grounds that patients like to be with their own kind, boasts to foreign journalists: "The cardio-thoracic unit in the Johannesburg Hospital has more blacks than whites."

What is happening in hospitals is part of a wider pattern of events. Old segregation barriers are no longer impervious. Black penetration of once sacrosanct white areas and facilities is becoming commonplace. White residential areas, universities, technikons and schools are becoming,



ing, to a greater or lesser degree, racially mixed areas and institutions, *de facto* if not *de jure*.

As many as a third of the tenants in Johannesburg's flatland suburbs of Hillbrow, Berea and Joubert Park is black. A similar "greying" of some nominally white suburbs in Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth is taking place.

The driving force is the juxtaposition of the acute housing shortage in black areas and empty flats and even houses in white areas. An official survey in 1985 showed there was a surplus of 37 000 housing units for whites against a shortfall of nearly 635 000 for Africans, coloureds and Indians.

While South Africa's ruling white politicians debate about whether or not to scrap the Group Areas Act, the law which provides for compulsory residential segregation, it is being defied daily by thousands of blacks in search of flats and landlords in need of tenants.

Their actions render President Botha's commitment, in principle and under strict conditions, to open select areas to all races superfluous. The more so because black tenants are protected against eviction by a Supreme Court ruling that they can only be ordered to vacate a building

in a white area if alternative accommodation in their own areas is found.

**W**hite-designated universities have witnessed a similar process of "greying". Nearly 30 years ago the 1959 Extension of University Education Act provided for separate white and black universities. Its aim was to deprive the "open" universities — particularly the Universities of Witwatersrand and Cape Town — of their right to admit black students.

For at least 10 years university apartheid was enforced. Black students could enrol at white-designated universities only if they were given special permission.

The number remained small, constituting only about 2,5 percent of the total university enrolment. Gradually, however, the situation began to change. Both black students and more particularly the university authorities began to clamour more aggressively for permits.

The black student revolt in Soweto in 1976, and later in most of South Africa, could have served as a catalyst for change. After 1976 the Government may have become less hostile to blacks at white universities.

Many of the 1976 rebels were inspired by the doctrine of black consciousness forged, in part, at the segregated black universities. The 1976

rebellion helped to resensitise the liberal conscience of the English-language universities. In that year they applied for permission to re-open their doors to all races.

There was a two-year delay before the Government replied that this was contrary to official policy. But the Government initially turned a blind eye to rising black enrolment. Even the Afrikaans universities, once staunch bastions of university apartheid, began to admit black post-graduate students.

In the 10 years between 1974 and 1984, black student enrolment at the University of the Witwatersrand, the biggest of the old open universities, rose from barely over 4 percent to more than 14 percent. By last year nearly one in every five students there was black.

It reflected a similar situation at English-language universities generally. The University of the Witwatersrand anticipates that if it continues to grow at 3,5 percent a year, half or more of its students may be black by 1995.

Two factors explain the prediction: the rising number of black matriculants (next year the number of black students qualifying to enter the university from its catchment area in the Witwatersrand will exceed the number of whites) and the declining white birth rate.

Faced with the rising number of

black student white English-the Governmer Recognising th was unworkabl tide by imposin

But, while pl on the statute in the face of c from the unive to impose the frontline is dra ment-erected white schools, er training coll

The battle is vate schools. open to whites

But in the and 1986 priv: admit black were enrolled But as the nu abandoned, par Church schools mitted black c the law when r do so were turr

Later the G to introduce a tening to with State subsidies refused to com vate schools r tem, the Gover

As a recent tion by the SA lations puts it: now not only private schooli

Pressure i blacks to ente. As the numbe. steadily, so t pupils drops.

In 1976 ther black pupils a 68,8 percent of 2000 the proje (or 82,5 perce for whites are in 1976 and 89 cent) by the tu result, of cour, black schools in white schoo.

Last year 153 640 unfil schools. At th schools stoo schools pupil away. In scho homelands" th more than 193

Voices are belong to whi that empty opened to blac

**T**he same for the relative er training co. While agreeing mission of bla Government schools and c segregated w negotiable.

Mr Botha r point in his a Areas Act late

But that sa tude has had the demands nomic and den

# aying the id

And one man  
who's dedicated  
to preventing it

PATRICK LAURENCE

black students at the nominally white English-language universities, the Government took fright in 1983. Recognising that the permit system was unworkable, it tried to stem the tide by imposing a quota system.

But, while placing an enabling law on the statute book, it backed down in the face of determined opposition from the universities and agreed not to impose the quotas. Today the frontline is drawn along the government-erected fences surrounding white schools, technikons and teacher training colleges.

The battle is already over for private schools. They, too, were once open to whites only.

But in the decade between 1976 and 1986 private schools began to admit black pupils. Initially they were enrolled on a permit system. But as the numbers rose that was abandoned, partly because Catholic Church schools in the Transvaal admitted black children in defiance of the law when requests for permits to do so were turned down.

Later the Government attempted to introduce a quota system, threatening to withdraw registration and State subsidies from schools which refused to comply. But when the private schools rejected the quota system, the Government retreated.

As a recent illuminating publication by the SA Institute of Race Relations puts it: "The Government (is) now not only allowing multiracial private schooling, but subsidising it."

Pressure is now mounting for blacks to enter Government schools. As the number of black pupils rises steadily, so the number of white pupils drops.

In 1976 there were some 3 900 500 black pupils at school, constituting 68,8 percent of the total. By the year 2000 the projected total is 9 388 500, (or 82,5 percent). Equivalent figures for whites are 928 640 (16,4 percent) in 1976 and 898 000 (less than 8 percent) by the turn of the century. The result, of course, is over-crowding in black schools and empty classrooms in white schools.

Last year there were nearly 153 640 unfilled places at white schools. At the same time 17 white schools stood empty. At black schools pupils were being turned away. In schools outside the "black homelands" there was a shortfall of more than 193 500 places.

Voices are raised, some of which belong to white parents, demanding that empty white classrooms be opened to black pupils.

**T**he same solution is prescribed for the relatively empty white teacher training colleges and technikons. While agreeing to the controlled admission of blacks to technikons, the Government has stood firm on schools and colleges, insisting that segregated white education is non-negotiable.

Mr Botha re-affirmed that same point in his address on the Group Areas Act late last year.

But that same adamant attitude has had to give way before to the demands of pressing socio-economic and demographic forces...

**M**r Eugene Terre-Blanche, leader of the extra-parliamentary Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) was emphatic. "I am an Afrikaner nationalist. I am not a fascist or a national socialist."

Next to him, in his office in Pretoria, were the flags of the 19th Century Boer Republics which challenged the might of the British Empire. Between them was the flag of the AWB.

The flag and the eagle, which the AWB has adopted as another symbol, has led to the AWB being described as neo-fascist or neo-nazi.

Speaking beautiful Afrikaans, Mr TerreBlanche, a former policeman, rejected the label as an attempt to discredit the AWB: "There is only one reason. The AWB is the greatest political factor in South Africa. Its growth potential is phenomenal. Its political opponents give it names to try to make it suspect among the volk."

After defining himself as an Afrikaner nationalist, Mr TerreBlanche said: "I want to tell you further that I will borrow from any system in the world if it is to the advantage of my volk."

He briefly parried an invitation to give his assessment of Adolf Hitler by commenting: "What fascinates me, is why you ask the question."

Then he replied: "If there is anything which Hitler had, if he worked out a programme that could give my hungry children food, that could give the blanketless blankets, that could give my unemployed Afrikaners work, then I would use it."

Pausing momentarily for emphasis, he added: "That is my answer. But I think much more of Paul Kruger."

A spellbinding orator, Mr TerreBlanche has built the AWB into a force which cannot be ignored, earning for himself a reputation as a demagogue and a man to be feared.

On a one-to-one level in his office Mr TerreBlanche remained a compelling person, commanding attention, if not agreement.

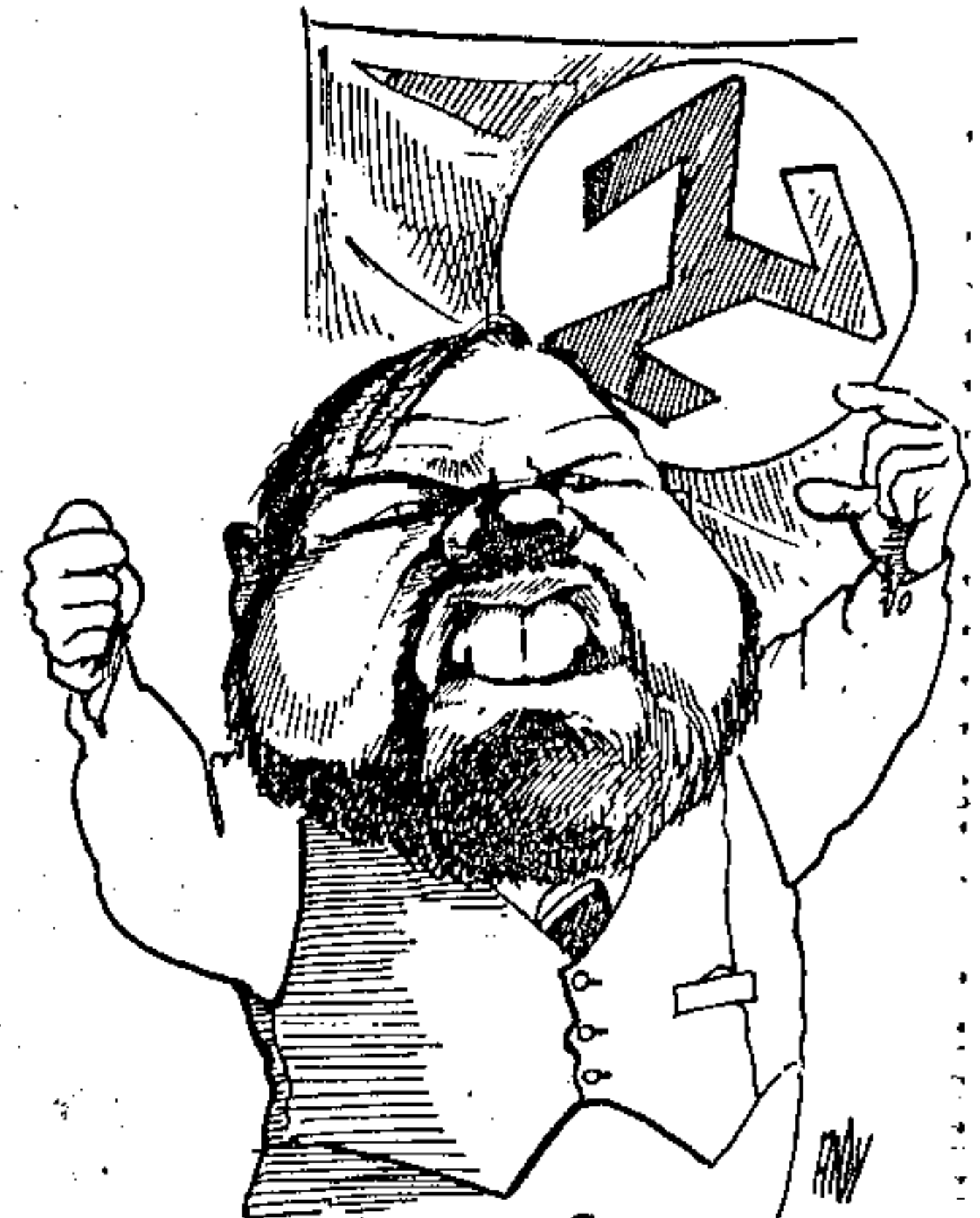
He spoke with great conviction, his resonant voice investing South Africa's struggles with a metaphysical quality and casting them in a manichean mould of good versus evil, right versus wrong.

The central objective of the AWB, the establishment of an Afrikaner volkstaat to replace the two Boer Republics which were destroyed by the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902, inspired a passionate outburst.

"That land cannot belong to anyone else. It cannot belong to the English. They came and took from us. They killed our people, 27 000 women and children and between 3 000 and 4 000 burghers. The British made war not against the blacks, but against the Boers."

Denying that the Boers usurped the land from the blacks, Mr TerreBlanche said: "We bought some of it. The rest we conquered from the Matabeles. The Matabeles are in Rhodesia. They never claimed it. Do you know who claims it? Those who never had it — the ANC."

He dismissed the claims of the out-



lawed African National Congress in a few sentences. "The ANC is not a volk. So (its members) cannot be freedom fighters. They are communist-inspired, identityless murderers. They want the land. They can't have it."

Asked about the position of blacks in the Afrikaner volkstaat, Mr TerreBlanche replied uncompromisingly: "Gastarbeiders (guest labourers) — it is as simple as that. If they do not like it, they can leave."

**N**on-Afrikaner whites would, however, qualify for the vote, provided they became nationalised citizens of the volkstaat, Mr TerreBlanche said. He then added a second proviso: they would have to be Christians — which excludes Jews.

"I am a Christian," Mr TerreBlanche said, citing the Christian convictions of the Afrikaner volk as a reason for its existence, and rejecting the Westminster parliamentary system as a British-Jewish concept foisted on the Afrikaners after the Anglo-Boer War.

"The National Party," said Mr TerreBlanche, "thinks that power-sharing is the solution. But when you are a minority, power-sharing means surrender, capitulation."

"Nobody can share power; it is impossible. The plants outside do not share power — the strongest take nourishment from the weakest. The thorn tree survives while the weaker tree dies."

In 1980 Mr TerreBlanche registered the AWB as a political party under the name Blanke Volkstaat Party. He did not activate it, however, preferring to deploy it as the cutting edge of Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party and, according to foes, building up an AWB caucus within the CP.

Of the CP, Mr TerreBlanche said: "The differences between its programme of principles and the AWB's is very small. It is the opposite side of the coin."

He ended on an apocalyptic note, saying that the fate of South Africa would be decided in the next four years.

These years would witness either the defeat of the NP at the polls and the coming to power of the CP-AWB axis, or the collapse of the NP government and a war to the death between the ANC and the AWB, he said.



accomplished is found.

universities are processed years ago the Education Department white paper was to resettle students of Witwatersrand of students.

small, consent of the Graduates began to students and university our more

in Soweto of South as a catastrophe the Government less hostilities were in black contact the segregation. The 1976

rebellion helped to resensitise the liberal conscience of the English-language universities. In that year they applied for permission to re-open their doors to all races.

There was a two-year delay before the Government replied that this was contrary to official policy. But the Government initially turned a blind eye to rising black enrolment. Even the Afrikaans universities, once staunch bastions of university apartheid, began to admit black post-graduate students.

In the 10 years between 1974 and 1984, black student enrolment at the University of the Witwatersrand, the biggest of the old open universities, rose from barely over 4 percent to more than 14 percent. By last year nearly one in every five students there was black.

It reflected a similar situation at English-language universities generally. The University of the Witwatersrand anticipates that if it continues to grow at 3,5 percent a year, half or more of its students may be black by 1995.

Two factors explain the prediction: the rising number of black matriculants (next year the number of black students qualifying to enter the university from its catchment area in the Witwatersrand will exceed the number of whites) and the declining white birth rate.

Faced with the rising number of

# Residents 'choosing' neighbours'

12/13/88  
5/1/88

## PAT DEVEREAUX

There is less likelihood of prosecution in terms of the Group Areas Act because confusion surrounding it has led to residents' groups taking the initiative and "choosing their neighbours".

In the past few months, enforcement of the Act seems to have shifted from Government to municipalities and residents. But in October last year it was that the final decision to open areas would be taken nationally by Government appointees and by President Botha himself.

Indicating the Government's latest views on the Group Areas Act this week at a women's meeting in Roodepoort, former Minister of Information and of Constitutional Planning, Dr Stoffel Botha, admitted "blacks have come to the cities to stay". He said that the Government was concentrating on the constitutional development of black people but this process was still in the negotiating stages.

But, according to residents in Fourways, Sandton and Mondeor, many black families have already settled in these suburbs and the question now is not whether change will occur but what form the actual legislation will take.

An advert entitled "Live and Let Live" placed by the Bureau of Information in October last year was said to lay down the guidelines: "Should you and your neighbours feel that you prefer to keep your own area as it is, you have a right to do so, and this right will be protected. However, people should also be allowed to have their areas declared open," said the advert.

But the advert also warned that the Group Areas Act was still in force.

### Attitude is live and let live

The chairman of one residents' association said: "In two out of four houses in our area there are black families in the servants' quarters."

The chairman of the Fourways Residents' Association, Mr Richard Cheary, went on to say that there were a couple of families who were not white residing in the main houses but that it was not problematical.

"Regarding the Group Areas Act our official stand is 'live and let live' and if there are complaints about neighbours — whatever their colour — residents should approach the police," he said.

He explained that he knew of at least one case in which the house owners battled to get tenants and finally let their home to a black businessman.

## Only 3 found guilty last year

### PAT DEVEREAUX

Only three people were charged and convicted of contravening the Group Areas Act last year, according to the latest figures released in Parliament this week.

The police investigated 1 026 cases involving contraventions of the Act between April 30 and January 31 this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in reply to a question tabled by Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Tiaan van der Merwe.

Government moves on the Group Areas Act started on April 30, one week before last year's white elections on May 6.

Mr van der Merwe pointed out that there had been a definite increase in the number of police investigations which in preceding years had averaged between 900 and 1 000.

He added it was encouraging that the number of prosecutions did not differ from those in previous years.

There were five in 1986 and a similar number in 1985.

The small number of court prosecutions and convictions probably reflected the attitude of the Attorney-General and the Department of Justice, as well as the mood of the general public, he said.

Mr Peter Gardiner, deputy chairman of the Sandton Town Council, said they were desperately keen to see the Group Areas Act go. "All 12 councillors have voted unanimously on three occasions for the whole of Sandton to be declared an open area."

A Mondeor resident, who said he did not want to be identified, complained to the Saturday Star this week that there were at least two black families living in his area.

"I don't care how far away from me they live — if they are in the neighbourhood property prices will drop." He planned to contact right wing Afrikaner groups such as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

See also KARIN BREYNARD on Page 4, JOHN KANE-BERMAN on Page 10 and PATRICK LAURENCE on Page 11.



# IN BRIEF

90

15/3/88.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The black infant mortality rate in SA was more than 11 times as high as the white rate and more than double the coloured rate, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

The black infant mortality rate was estimated at 80 for 1 000 births.

He said 72 955 white children were born in 1986, 769 000 black children, 81 825 coloured children and 19 560 Asian children.



Bkay  
15/3/88.



THERE were 1 128 strikes and work stoppages last year, 461 of which stemmed from wage demands, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis said in reply to Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North).

The others were caused by grievances over working conditions, disciplinary measures and "various other reasons".



80 5701 16/3/88

# Appeal for area law changes

By James Clarke

Johannesburg's Central Business District Association (CBDA) has appealed to Government to make "a simple amendment" to the law and immediately allow all races to live in the city centre.

The CBDA, in its latest newsletter, says: "It must be acknowledged that half the CBD's resident population is not white."

The CBDA believes that while ethnic segregation — "by choice or by law" — might be possible

in the suburbs, it is not in the central areas where black and white already "converge to work, to shop and to be entertained".

On the eastern side of the city there are many obsolete offices, warehouses and factories in which black people are already living.

"Converting such buildings into apartments would be expensive, yet far cheaper than creating new townships far out of town."

The CBDA says that retaining unenforceable group areas restrictions simply encourages anti-social behaviour.

In flatland, landlords who cannot find white residents have the choice of either leaving their buildings empty or letting them to "disqualified" people who, because they are illegally and temporarily resident, tend to neglect and vandalise the buildings.

"With a legally resident population, laws against nuisance

and misbehaviour, by both landlord and tenant, can be applied objectively."

Mr Nigel Mandy, elected chairman of the CBDA for the 11th year in succession this week announced that the CBDA, the Witwatersrand Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Institute of Civil Engineers were getting together "on the possibility of producing a supplementary private sector analysis" of the plan for a rapid rail system for Johannesburg.



# Cabinet plan to 'privatise' group areas

20/3/88  
80  
S11

By NORMAN WEST: Political Reporter

THE Government is about to make coloured and Indian residential areas an "own" affair — thus opening the way for their desegregation. The plan is currently being considered by the Cabinet and reportedly has strong support. The main aims of the new proposals would be to:

- Extract the Government from its current embarrassing impasse with the Labour Party, which is demanding a scrapping of the Group Areas Act as a quid pro quo for supporting President Botha's bid to delay the next white election.
- Place the group areas hot potato in the hands of the coloured and Indian "own" affairs administrations.
- Still right-wing criticism that the Government is about to throw open white group areas.

If the Government pushes ahead with the proposal it will place the Labour and National People's parties in a quandary.

## Refused

They publicly demand the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, but the local level management committees controlled by the parties have sometimes refused permits to people of other race groups to live in their suburbs.

The National Party plan is in line with recent moves — presaged by a President's Council report — that "local" option be allowed to communities in the question of integration.

The proposal to "privatise" group areas was apparently raised at the secret Cabinet conclave two weeks ago in the wake of Government setbacks in the Standerton and Schwelzer-Reneke by-elections.

Mr Botha's handling of Mr Hendrickse is being seen by the right-wing as "weak".

es



## Pick Six pool

A NET pool of R936 859 saw a payout of R22 306,10c go to 42 winners of yesterday's pick-six at Gosforth Park. The winning numbers were: 2, 3, 1, 8; 2, 3, 6; 8; 6.

Six punters who took a chance on the Greyville pick-six at Johannesburg's TAB offices really cashed in, collecting R38 705,30 each.

The winning numbers at Greyville were: 8; 7; 8; 13; 1; 6.

## Going ape

AFTER 20 years in a closed cage, Collosus, the 250kg US gorilla, was let out into the sunshine for the first time yesterday — clutching his security blanket.

## Cook's cake

A BRILLIANT 94 by opening batsman Jimmy Cook took Transvaal to a five-wicket win over Eastern Province in their B & H decider at St George's Park last night.

## Horror crash

FIVE people were killed and 10 injured in a horror smash between a truck and a minibus in Pretoria West.

## Found shot

Mr Johan Wilhelm Bonthuys, 47, of Franschoek, was found dead with a head wound and a revolver next to his body. Police do not suspect a crime.

THE contents of this issue of the Sunday Times have been restricted in terms of the emergency regulations.

P/D 2113188.

# Group areas to <sup>(80)</sup> become own-affair?

CAPE TOWN — The government was not prepared to comment yesterday on reports that the Group Areas Act was to become an "own affair".

Such a move could take some of the heat off the government by leaving the administrations of the three chambers of Parliament to administer the act in their own areas.

It could pave the way for the opening of coloured and Indian residential areas to all races. But, this, and the opening of business areas declared for the sole use of a specific race group, would be the responsibility of one or other of the "own affairs" administrations and not directly that of

the central government.

Reports yesterday said the matter was now before the cabinet and it is thought that some delicate negotiations have been going on behind the scenes about the future of the act.

The majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives has called for the total scrapping of the act in return for co-operating in delaying the next white elections.

But, if the act becomes an "own affair" it could cause the LP and the National Peoples Party in the House of Delegates some embarrassment as not all of their supporters would favour opening residential areas — and declared business areas — to all groups. — DDC

AR645 22/3/88

# Areas amendment laws expected in May

80

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

LEGISLATION to amend the Group Areas Act is expected in the second half of this session of Parliament, probably in May.

According to sources in the Department of Constitutional Affairs, legislation to this effect is at present being drafted.

In terms of a statement by President Botha last year there has been an investigation into the implications of open residential areas with respect to franchise at local government level.

In the meantime the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Deputy Minister of Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, have declined to react to speculation that the Govern-

ment will make coloured and Indian residential areas "own affairs".

Other sources in the department tend to dismiss this speculation and coloured and Indian politicians have not heard about such plans.

Nationalist MPs say that they are also in the dark. Along with the Constitutional Development sources they refer back to the statement Mr Botha made in Parliament in October last year in response to the President's Council's report on the Group Areas Act.

If there is such a plan it is meant to allow the administration of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates to scrap the Group Areas Act in coloured and Indian residential areas.

According to a Labour Party spokesman its standpoint remains the repeal of the Act.

It has already expressed its opposition to local option. The reason for this is that the party feels it will only be whites in white areas who will decide whether or not those areas should be opened to others.

It will also try to counter rightwing criticism that the Government intends to throw open white residential areas.

In his statement to Parliament in October Mr Botha said the Government accepted the principle of open residential areas in particular circumstances and subject to specific conditions.

Precautions would be taken to prevent open areas from deteriorating into slums.

why not and (b) since what date has this policy been applied?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No
- (a) Because the detention instructions, for very good reasons, do not make provision therefor.
- (b) Since the legislation came into effect on 2 July 1982.
- (2) Yes. Personal requisites.
  - (a) and (b) Fall away.

I wish to point out to the hon member that at the time of detention, the families of detainees are informed accordingly.

Should the families be allowed to take articles to detainees on their own initiative, it will cause enormous security risks. However, all requests received from detainees and their families are considered on merit.

**Lowest altitude to which fixed-wing aircraft descended**

\*18. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 27 on 23 February 1988, (a) what was the lowest altitude to which the fixed-wing aircraft descended and (b) why did this aircraft descend to this altitude;
- (2) whether the South African Police have ascertained what the lowest legally permissible altitude is for this aircraft; if so, (a) what is this altitude and (b) what is the make of the aircraft in question;
- (3) whether the Police have received any complaints about this incident; if so, what complaints;
- (4) whether any action is being contemplated in regard to this incident; if so, what action?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I wish to point out that this reply is being given after consultation with my colleague, the Minister of Defence.

- (1) (a) To an altitude of approximately 400 foot.

- (b) The aircraft descended from an altitude of approximately 1 000 foot to this altitude, because of engine trouble which resulted in an engine stoppage. After the pilot had succeeded in restarting the engine, he withdrew and flew to a nearby landing-strip at a lower power level. The engine was replaced at that landing-strip on 8 February 1988. The action was bona fide. It did not pose a threat to the safety of the mourners and was also not intended to harass them.

(2) Yes.

- (a) 1 000 foot for ordinary civil aviation. However, in terms of Regulation 3.2(1) of the Rules of the Air, Air Traffic Services, Search and Rescue and Overflight Regulations of 1975, the Director of Civil Aviation gave individual permission to the South African Police and the South African Air Force to operate aircraft at altitudes which they find necessary in order to protect life and property. Furthermore, the pilot was busy with the emergency procedure referred to in paragraph (1)(b). The standard minimum flight altitude of 1 000 foot was therefore not applicable.
- (b) Aerialia AM-3C.

- (3) No, not as far as can be ascertained.

(4) No.

**Open areas: franchise arrangements at local level**

\*19. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether an investigation is taking place into franchise arrangements at local level for members of all population groups living in open areas; if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom or what body is this investigation being carried out, (b) what stage has the investigation reached and (c) when will it be completed;
- (2) whether the draft legislation dealing with this matter will be tabled in Parliament during the current session; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be so tabled?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

- (1) (a) The Department of Development Planning is in the process of considering the constitutional implications of franchise arrangements at local level in open areas as envisaged in the State President's speech in the House of Assembly on 5 October 1987.

(b) and (c)

The investigation has reached an advanced stage and will be completed shortly.

(2) Yes.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether decisions have been made in respect of these local authority elections as to how voters' rolls are going to be compiled in areas like Khayelisha and Crossroads where one has large numbers of squatters?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member's question falls outside the general area that deals with franchise arrangements in open areas and thus it is not relevant at the moment.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does he expect that the investigation that is being done — the report of which will be tabled — will be completed before the general municipal elections in October?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question was whether the draft legislation on this matter would be tabled in Parliament during the present session. I replied affirmatively to that. I think that answers the hon member's question.

Mr C W EGLIN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the answer and also the question asked, does the hon the Deputy Minister anticipate that this legislation which is going to be placed before Parliament this session will make provision for these people to participate in the municipal elections of this year?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I shall repeat the words of the question because that is how the question was formulated. It says that there is an investigation in progress at the moment; and that implies all final decisions have not

yet necessarily been taken. An investigation is in progress. The second part of the question is whether legislation will be submitted during this session and the reply to that is "yes". One cannot say at the moment precisely what the content of this legislation is because the investigation is still in progress.

**Repealing/replacement of Reservation of Separate Amenities Act**

\*20. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether an investigation is taking place with a view either to (a) repealing the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953, or (b) replacing the said Act with other legislation which will be applied on a non-discriminatory basis; if not, why not; if so, (i) by whom or what body is this investigation being carried out and (ii) (aa) what stage has the investigation reached, and (bb) when will it be completed, in each case;

- (2) whether the draft legislation dealing with this matter will be tabled in Parliament during the current session; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be so tabled?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

- (1) (a) and (b) yes

- (i) and (ii) (aa) and (bb)

As the Administrators are responsible for the application of this Act, I requested them to advise me on the recommendations of the President's Council in this regard. The matter is still under consideration.

- (2) At this stage, no indication can be given when the matter will be finalised.

**Amendment of Group Areas Act: open residential areas/adequate agricultural land**

\*21. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether an investigation is taking place with a view to amending the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to make provision for (a) open residential areas where members of all population groups may reside and (b) adequate agricultural land being made

88/13/88  
S

# Artificial and risky social experiments

In essence, those aspects of the President's Council report (on the Group Areas Act and related legislation) which the State President accepted, boil down to the following:

Segregated group areas will be retained and in certain cases, "mixed" residential areas will be established. The power to alter the status of a group area will rest in a Committee of Experts responsible to Parliament.

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act will be retained and the provisions of the Slums Act will be strengthened.

Why then is this a potential recipe for disaster? Simply put, the Government has often cited certain suburbs, such as Hillbrow and Joubert Park, as being instances where the Group Areas Act is observed only in its breach.

The State President also announced that the vast majority of suburbs will not be opened and that,

---

**An extract from a speech on "Group Areas — Grey Areas" delivered to the Zionist Revisionist Organisation in Johannesburg by Mr Tony Leon, city councillor and chairman of the PFP municipal election committee.**

---

in addition, the legislative machinery to maintain segregated areas will be applied in full. In other words, areas such as flatland Johannesburg will become pressure-cookers.

Given that there is a housing stock shortage of some 500 000 units for blacks, and no fewer than 600 000 squatters in the PWV area; this must be the inevitable outcome:

In the process the current problems with slumlords will multiply in part, at least, because these people will have very little opportunity to exercise property rights elsewhere.

All of this means that within a year or two after the opening of a selected area, such suburbs could well become degraded environments, to which the Conservative Party could point as a perfect example of the negative consequences of residential desegregation.

## UGLY STAINS

In other words, the recommendations of the President's Council amount to an artificial and very dangerous social experiment which will create ugly stains on the fabric of the community. It will convince people that the only option is strict residential segregation, the very point currently being preached by the CP, AWB and BBB.

Quite apart from its disastrous socio-economic consequences, the limited open areas option accepted by the State President is also significant to the question of voting at local government level.

Since this is the year of the municipal elections, one can ask whether legal "blacks" will vote for the white City Council of Johannesburg, or will they exercise their political choices in Soweto, Lenasia or further afield? On this point, most significantly, there has been no recommendation — possibly because the Government cannot resolve the contradiction.

It is therefore easy to see why this false start is worse than no start at all.

why not and (b) since what date has this policy been applied?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No
- (a) Because the detention instructions, for very good reasons, do not make provision therefor.
- (b) Since the legislation came into effect on 2 July 1982.
- (2) Yes. Personal requisites.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

I wish to point out to the hon member that at the time of detention, the families of detainees are informed accordingly.

Should the families be allowed to take articles to detainees on their own initiative, it will cause enormous security risks. However, all requests received from detainees and their families are considered on merit.

**Lowest altitude to which fixed-wing aircraft descended**

\*18. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 27 on 23 February 1988, (a) what was the lowest altitude to which the fixed-wing aircraft descended and (b) why did this aircraft descend to this altitude;
- (2) whether the South African Police have ascertained what the lowest legally permissible altitude is for this aircraft; if so, (a) what is this altitude and (b) what is the make of the aircraft in question;
- (3) whether the Police have received any complaints about this incident; if so, what complaints;
- (4) whether any action is being contemplated in regard to this incident; if so, what action?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I wish to point out that this reply is being given after consultation with my colleague, the Minister of Defence.

- (1) (a) To an altitude of approximately 400 foot.

*Standard*

- (b) The aircraft descended from an altitude of approximately 1 000 foot to this altitude, because of engine trouble which resulted in an engine stoppage. After the pilot had succeeded in restarting the engine, he withdrew and flew to a nearby landing-strip at a lower power level. The engine was replaced at that landing-strip on 8 February 1988. The action was bona fide. It did not pose a threat to the safety of the mourners and was also not intended to harass them.

(2) Yes.

- (a) 1 000 foot for ordinary civil aviation. However, in terms of Regulation 3.2(1) of the Rules of the Air, Air Traffic Services, Search and Rescue and Overflight Regulations of 1975, the Director of Civil Aviation gave individual permission to the South African Police and the South African Air Force to operate aircraft at altitudes which they find necessary in order to protect life and property. Furthermore, the pilot was busy with the emergency procedure referred to in paragraph 1)(b). The standard minimum flight altitude of 1 000 foot was therefore not applicable.
- (b) Aerialia AM-3C.

- (3) No, not as far as can be ascertained.

(4) No.

**Open areas: franchise arrangements at local level**  
\*19. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether an investigation is taking place into franchise arrangements at local level for members of all population groups living in open areas; if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom or what body is this investigation being carried out, (b) what stage has the investigation reached and (c) when will it be completed;
- (2) whether the draft legislation dealing with this matter will be tabled in Parliament during the current session; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be so tabled?

*Standard*

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

- (1) (a) The Department of Development Planning is in the process of considering the constitutional implications of franchise arrangements at local level in open areas as envisaged in the State President's speech in the House of Assembly on 5 October 1987.

(b) and (c)

The investigation has reached an advanced stage and will be completed shortly.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether decisions have been made in respect of these local authority elections as to how voters rolls are going to be compiled in areas like Khayelitsha and Crossroads where one has large numbers of squatters?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member's question falls outside the general area that deals with franchise arrangements in open areas and thus it is not relevant at the moment.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does he expect that the investigation that is being done — the report of which will be tabled — will be completed before the general municipal elections in October?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question was whether the draft legislation on this matter would be tabled in Parliament during the present session. I replied affirmatively to that. I think that answers the hon member's question.

Mr C W EGLIN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the answer and also the question asked, does the hon the Deputy Minister anticipate that this legislation which is going to be placed before Parliament this session will make provision for these people to participate in the municipal election of this year?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I shall repeat the words of the question because that is how the question was formulated. It says that there is an investigation in progress at the moment; and that implies all final decisions have not

yet necessarily been taken. An investigation is in progress. The second part of the question is whether legislation will be submitted during this session and the reply to that is "yes". One cannot say at the moment precisely what the content of this legislation is because the investigation is still in progress.

**Repealing/replacement of Reservation of Separate Amenities Act**

\*20. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether an investigation is taking place with a view either to (a) repealing the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953, or (b) replacing the said Act with other legislation which will be applied on a non-discriminatory basis; if not, why not; if so, (i) by whom or what body is this investigation being carried out and (ii) (aa) what stage has the investigation reached, and (bb) when will it be completed, in each case;

- (2) whether the draft legislation dealing with this matter will be tabled in Parliament during the current session; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be so tabled?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) yes

(i) and (ii) (aa) and (bb)

As the Administrators are responsible for the application of this Act, I requested them to advise me on the recommendations of the President's Council in this regard. The matter is still under consideration.

- (2) At this stage, no indication can be given when the matter will be finalised.

**Amendment of Group Areas Act: open residential areas/adequate agricultural land**

\*21. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether an investigation is taking place with a view to amending the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to make provision for (a) open residential areas where members of all population groups may reside and (b) adequate agricultural land being made

available to members of all population groups; if not, why not; if so, (i) by whom or what body is this investigation being carried out and (ii) (aa) what stage has the investigation reached, and (bb) when will it be completed in each case;

(2) whether the draft legislation dealing with these matters will be tabled in Parliament during the current session; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be so tabled?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

- (1) (a) The Department of Development Planning is in the process of considering the necessary amendments to legislation which is needed to implement the policy announcements of the State President in the House of Assembly on 5 October 1987.
- (b) The investigation is at an advanced stage and will be completed shortly.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) and (b) fall away.

Affidavit blocking access to certain documents

\*22. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he or his Deputy Minister issued an affidavit in terms of section 66 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in the cases of *Mzamka and others versus the Minister of Law and Order* and the *Methodist Church in Africa versus the Minister of Law and Order* blocking access to certain documents; if so, why;
- (2) whether he will furnish information on the documents in question; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the information contained in these documents?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, both the Deputy Minister of Law and Order and I issued such affidavits. In our judgment, disclosure of the contents of the said documents would have been to the detriment of the safety of the State
- (2) No. For the same reasons mentioned in our affidavits and which I have just quoted.

- (2) (a) Yes, one member was killed and nine injured.
- (b) No.
- (3) Yes
- (a) A senior officer of the Permanent Force.
- (b) Towards the end of March 1988.

\*24. Prof N J J OLIVIER — Foreign Affairs. [Withdrawn.]

\*25. Prof N J J OLIVIER — Defence. [Withdrawn.]

Black persons of school-going age

\*26. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 226 on 27 July 1987, his Department has as yet made a calculation of the number of Black persons of school-going age in the Republic who are not attending school at present; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the total number involved, (b) on what basis was the calculation made and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes, this includes the statistics for the self-governing States.

- (a) 1 051 189
- (b) School-going age is taken as 7-16 years.
- Sources: (i) Mid-year estimates by the Central Statistical Service based on the 1985-census and adjusted according to HSRC guidelines to compensate for under-enumeration
- (ii) Departmental figures.

(c) March 1987.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he give us an indication as to whether his department is aiming at making provision for these children who are not at school in his planning programme?

The MINISTER: Yes, Mr Speaker. The answer to that is very positive and affirmative. In fact, when one peruses the estimates over the past

three years, one finds that there has been a decrease in the percentage of the estimated population of children of schoolgoing age not at school from 24,5% to 21% this year. The planning of the department provides for a continuous increase in the percentage of these children who are actually at school, so as to achieve as nearly as possible 100% school attendance as soon as is physically possible.

Own Affairs:

Private schools: subsidies

\*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether, in 1987, any private schools registered with his Department or any provincial education departments did not apply for any subsidy for which such schools may have been eligible; if so, how many;
- (2) how many private schools that applied for subsidies of 45 per cent did not receive any subsidy in that year?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes,  
Cape: 11  
Natal: 6  
OFS: 0  
Transvaal: 11;

- (2) schools apply for a financial grant and not for a particular percentage category. The number of schools which applied but were not awarded such grants, is as follows:

Cape: 1  
Natal: 0  
OFS: 0  
Transvaal: 5

Private schools: subsidies

\*2. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) How many private schools applied for a 15 per cent subsidy in 1987 and (b) how many of these schools received (i) a subsidy of 15 per cent and (ii) no subsidy?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) Schools apply for a financial grant and not for a particular percentage category;

# Group Areas Act to be amended

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

DRAFT legislation to amend the Group Areas Act would be tabled during the current parliamentary session, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Planning, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said yesterday.

Replying on behalf of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to a question from the PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin (Sea Point), Dr Van der Merwe said the Department of Development Planning was considering amending legislation necessary

to implement the policy announcements made by President P W Botha on October 5 last year.

Dr Van der Merwe gave no other indication of what amendments to the Group Areas Act were being considered, but President Botha said last year that provision would be made for some open residential areas, if this was supported by residents.

President Botha also said new residential areas could be opened to all races.

But he rejected calls for the abolition of the Group Areas Act and stressed that the



government recognized the rights of groups to live in their own residential areas.

Earlier this year, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said at a meeting in Maitland that the Group Areas Act would be given more teeth to prevent en-

croachments and enable its provisions to be enforced.

Dr Van der Merwe said in reply to another question that the government was considering repealing the Reservation of the Separate Amenities Act, or replacing it with other legislation which would be applied on a non-discriminatory basis.

● The Group Areas Act recognized that separate areas could not always be reasonably achieved, and this had resulted in what were now called "open" areas, Mr Heunis said yesterday. Speaking in the de-

bate on a call for the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act, he said the state was obliged to recognize the right of communities to an "own community life", if they so wished.

● The Group Areas Act was a concession to racial intolerance and was irreconcilable with peace and cooperation, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said.

"Its purpose is to exclude certain people from joining one community or another. It is therefore not valid to argue that the Act is there for the protection of a community."

CMP6 Times 23/3/88 80



Howard

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH 1988

Telephone section: technical assistants/technicians employed

489. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications:

- (a) How many (i) technical assistants and (ii) technicians were employed in the telephone section of his Department in each

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(a) (i)	5 270	5 347	5 306	5 238	5 232
(ii)	5 079	5 192	5 452	6 151	6 871
(b) (i)	3 852	3 868	3 885	3 852	3 822
(aa)	387	402	397	384	381
(bb)	210	228	177	178	178
(cc)	821	849	847	824	851
(d)					
(ii)	4 863	4 941	5 099	5 551	6 138
(aa)	80	102	139	251	304
(bb)	99	107	128	189	224
(cc)	37	42	86	160	205
(d)					

Notes: (1) The above-mentioned figures reflect the position as at 31 March each year.

- (2) As the rank "technical assistant" is not used in the Post Office, the figures reflected against items (a)(i) and (b)(i) are in respect of officials occupying the rank of "telcom assistant". The figures do not include "telcom electricians" and "telcom mechanics".

Eastern Cape: applications to purchase houses

553. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) How many persons in each specified Black township in the Eastern Cape lodged applications to purchase houses in 1987, (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (c) (i) what total number of houses had been purchased in each of these townships and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Date	(i)	(ii)
Aliwal North	62	62	12/87
Cathcart	13	13	"
Fort Beaufort	20	20	"
King William's Town	10	10	"
Komga	10	10	"

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH 1988

Howard

- (b) 1982 — 9  
1983 — 19  
1984 — 57  
1985 — 47  
1986 — 21  
1987 — 63

(c) Blacks

- (i) None  
(ii) Acquisition coloureds  
Indians  
Blacks

Alexandra Township: rental payments in arrears  
582. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any families living in Alexandra Township, Johannesburg, are in arrears with rental payments; if so, (a) how many families are (i) in arrears and (ii) up to date with their rental payments and (b) what is the extent of the arrears in rental payments in this township;

- (2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.  
(a) (i) 15 000  
(ii) 250  
(b) R2 734 099

(2) 31 December 1987.

Sandton: applications by non-Whites to occupy/own residential property

583. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) How many applications were received during the period 1 June 1987 to the latest specified date for which information is available, from (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black persons to (i) occupy and (ii) own residential property in areas proclaimed for occupation by White persons in Sandton;

- (2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at the above date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Period 1 June 1987 to 31 December 1987.

- (1) (a) Coloured  
(b) Indians

598. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;

- (2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes;

(i) 44 940

- (ii) The large majority to selected investors in the Post Office Savings Bank as part of our endeavours to promote the corporate image of the Department and the rest as a reciprocal gesture mainly to politicians, senior officials of the Post Office and other Government Departments, editors of newspapers, banks, large users of the Post Office, suppliers of telecommunication equipment, private consultants and prominent persons in the private sector.

(iii) R6 734,88 (cost of printing and envelopes)

(iv) Departmental printing works

- (2) No, they were distributed as official mail.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FM 25/3/88

amend the GAA to make provision for "open" areas where new residential areas are proclaimed.

There seems little chance of either the white or Indian "own affairs" administrations opening "white" or "Indian" suburbs to people of other races, but pressure could be exerted on LP leader Allan Hendrickse to "scrap apartheid" in coloured areas.

The obviously deliberate leak of government's thinking seems designed to put pressure on Hendrickse to reconsider his hardline insistence that the GAA be scrapped — or radically amended. The National Party wants his support for a constitutional amendment to enable the general election for whites to be postponed from next year until 1992.

Similar pressure was put on Hendrickse earlier this month in the House of Representatives when a leading member of the opposition United Democratic Party, Peter Mopp, formally challenged the LP to scrap segregation in "coloured" group areas. Peter Hendrickse says Mopp's call seems to indicate he knew what government was considering and he has questioned Mopp's motives.

He points out that most coloured residential areas are already overcrowded and that waiting lists for housing are generally very long. To provide now for "open" areas and effectively invite people from equally overcrowded black areas to flood into coloured areas is politically irresponsible and is asking for trouble. He says there seems little doubt that government's main aim is to embarrass Hendrickse and put pressure on him to back the constitutional change.

□ Meanwhile Transvaal Nat leader F W de Klerk, facing another Conservative Party onslaught in the Randfontein by-election on March 29 (see *People*), realises the urgency with which conservative voters regard the GAA. In Vereeniging (his constituency), there will not be open areas, he said, preempting the local option which government stated will decide on group areas. ■

GROUP AREAS (80)

**Forcing the issue**

Indications that government is seriously considering making the administration of the Group Areas Act (GAA) an "own affair" have been dismissed by the Labour Party. They say it's a "political gimmick" with extremely dangerous socio-economic implications.

LP spokesman Peter Hendrickse told the



**Hendrickse . . . pressure on him to reconsider**

FM that his party's attitude is that the GAA has to go *in toto*. Tinkering with the technicalities is unacceptable and will in no way undermine the basic principle — racially segregated residential areas.

The Cabinet is understood to be considering handing the administration of group areas to the "own affairs" ministers of local government and housing. This could effectively allow the ministers to open areas currently reserved for occupation by whites, coloureds or Indians. The move would be in line with President Botha's commitment to

# Amcham anxious about tougher sanctions

25/3/80 Stud

By Claire Robertson  
Pretoria Bureau

The worst scenario facing American firms operating in South Africa should sanctions measures under consideration become law is a total withdrawal from the country, according to executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg, Mr Adrian Botha.

Although Amcham is hopeful that some of the measures being considered by Capitol Hill legislators will be abandoned, so concerned is it about the situation that, for the first time, it is to send an official delegation to Washington to lobby against the measures, Mr Botha said yesterday.

He and Amcham president Mr Ian Leach are to visit Washington in mid-April.

The measures are being debated in a joint sitting of two foreign affairs sub-committees whose members include most of the pro-sanctions lobby.

Among the legislation is the Dellums Bill which includes new measures to the effect that:

- No United States citizen may make or hold any investment in South Africa — in other words US businessmen would have to either renounce their citizenship or stop operating here.

- No article grown, produced or manufactured in South Africa may be imported into the US except for strategic minerals essential for US military use.

- No goods, technology or information may be exported to South Africa by American firms — which would remove goods with names such as Colgate, Coca-Cola, Kellogg, Gillette, IBM and Hewlett-Packard goods from South African shelves.

- The importation into the US of any product whose firm had benefited from the disinvestment of American firms would be limited. If Toyota sells more cars in South Africa following disinvestment by Ford, for example, the former could see limitations on its US sales.

"In a choice between increasing SA sales and losing entry to the US market, South Africa must lose," said Mr Botha.

Acceptance of the Dellums Bill is the worst scenario, said Mr Botha. But it shares one characteristic with other legislation: punitive measures against non-US firms that do business in South Africa.

Other legislation being considered includes the Leland Bill, which seeks to bar investment in America by South African mining firms; the Grey Bill which seeks to terminate any military or intelligence co-operation with South Africa.

The sub-committees are expected to mark up a Bill containing some or all of this legislation for consideration by the foreign affairs committee on March 29.

The committee will then discuss the

Bill and the final legislation will be put to the vote in the House and Senate.

Amcham draws some comfort from the fact that this legislation seems likely to be contained in its own Bill, where it will be fully debated.

Earlier this year an amendment removing tax concessions from US firms operating in South Africa slipped through virtually unnoticed as part of an urgent, 2,000 page deficit Bill.

"If this legislation gets through, that's it for US firms here."

And other firms, particularly Japanese concerns, may also suffer for their South African connection. "One must not underestimate the economic muscle of the United States, as the Government tends to do," he said.

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**

Springfield College was built 40 years ago to cater for the training of primary school teachers. Subsequently the College was expanded to cater for the training of secondary school teachers as well. Over the years additions have been provided on a limited scale because of the lack of space. The recent introduction of a four year Diploma course equivalent to University status demands additional facilities which cannot be provided on the space available. These include large lecture theatres, additional laboratories, workshops and the expansion of the sports facilities and gymnasiums required for physical education.

*For written reply:*

*Own Affairs:*

**Ministers of House of Delegates: telephones/telephone jacks**

17. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget:

- (1) How many official (a) telephones and (b) telephone jacks does each specified Minister of the House of Delegates have at his (i) home in (aa) Durban and (bb) Cape Town and (ii) office in (aa) Durban and (bb) Cape Town;
- (2) what amount was paid for telephone services in respect of the (a) home and (b)

office telephones of each specified Minister for each month from May 1987 up to and including February 1988;

- (3) whether his Department has a breakdown of the official and private calls made by Ministers of the House of Delegates from these telephones; if not, why not; if so, what amount was paid by each specified Minister in respect of private calls for each month from May 1987 up to and including February 1988;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:**

Ministers are provided with official telephones in their offices as a matter of routine. In terms of the Guidelines for Ministers issued by the Office of the State President, the telephones at their residences are also regarded as official. No distinction is drawn between official and private calls made from any of the instruments in question. Accounts are settled by the Administration upon certification as correct by Ministers. All payments are subject to auditing by the Auditor-General and, if usage appears excessive or irregular, it can safely be assumed that queries will be raised which, if unsatisfactorily answered, will find their way to the Select Committee on Public Accounts. I am therefore not prepared to disclose details of the nature sought nor to make a statement on the matter.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

†Indicates translated version.

*For written reply:*

*General Affairs:*

99-year leasehold/freehold title scheme: plots surveyed/available in RSA

157. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) How many plots (a) were surveyed in each province of the Republic in 1987, and (b) are available, with a view to the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) freehold title scheme;
- (2) whether any of these plots have been sold; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many in each province and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

**TRANSVAAL**

- (1) (a) 381 678
- (b) (i) 324 309
- (ii) 2 556 (Spruit View — Kattelohong, Naledi — Soweto and Sasville — Pretoria)

(2.) Yes.

- (a) 57 369
- (b) 31 December 1987.

**ORANGE FREE STATE**

- (1) (a) 1 569
- (b) (i) 103 538
- (ii) None.

(2) Yes.

- (a) 2 104 erven have been sold.
- (b) 31 January 1988.

**CAPE PROVINCE**

- (1) (a) 59 739
- (b) (i) 60 152
- (ii) None.

(2) Yes.



(a) 3 901

(b) 31 December 1987.

**NATAL**

- (1) (a) 5 413
- (b) (i) 5 413
- (ii) None.

Yes.

(a) 416

(b) 31 December 1987.

**Houses for Blacks: money spent**  
165. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department spent any money in the 1987-88 financial year of the construction of houses for Blacks in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Pietermaritzburg, (d) Pretoria, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) Kimberley, (g) East London, (h) Bloemfontein and (i) Johannesburg; if not; why not; if so, what amount in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(a) up to (h)

No. It is no longer Government policy to erect housing units for blacks. It merely supplies serviced sites for self building purposes.

(i) Johannesburg

Houses: 2 368  
R11 729 272.00

These funds were provided for the rounding-off of existing housing schemes which originated prior to the policy change of the National Housing Commission.

**Section 19, Group Areas Act: open areas proclaimed in municipal areas**

166. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any open areas have been proclaimed in municipal areas in terms of section 19 of the Group Areas Act since 28 February 1987: if so, (a) how many, (b) in which municipal areas and (c) when?

sponding local authorities which had received its assets; if so, (a)(i) by whom, (ii) why and (iii) when was this decision taken, (b)(i) what body will be responsible for the payment of these liabilities and (ii) how is this body financed?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a)	1983/84	R299 592 296
	1984/85	R301 154 641
	1985/86	R39 388 321
(b)	(i)	(c)
	1983/84	R2 308 938
	1984/85	R124 841 259
	1985/86	R1 559 289

Diepmeadow

1983/84	R128 709 486
1984/85	R1 014 973
1984/85	R54 763 852
1984/85	R54 763 852
1985/86	R280 622

Dobsonville

1983/84	R274 851
1984/85	R16 354 113
1985/86	R213 695

Kagiso

1983/84	R283 523
1984/85	R22 328 964
1985/86	R335 952

Mohlakeng

1983/84	R147 647
1984/85	R5 961 640
1985/86	R136 605

Bekkersdal

1983/84	R157 118
1984/85	R2 091 011
1985/86	R44 950

Alexandra

1983/84	R2 293 079
1984/85	R405 728
1985/86	R35 412 601
	R213 805
	R36 032 134

(2) No. All liabilities with regard to the assets so transferred were transferred to the Local Authorities concerned.

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.  
(b) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

State/private administered children's homes for Blacks in RSA

508. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date;

(2) whether there is a shortage of such accommodation for Black children; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) what steps are to be taken to overcome this shortage?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

TRANSVAAL

- (1) (a) (i) None as at 31 January 1988.  
(ii) 5.

(b) 392 children.

(2) Yes.

(a) Accommodation.

(b) A State administered children's home which will accommodate 200 children, is currently being erected.

CAPE PROVINCE

- (1) (a) (i) None as at 29 February 1988.  
(ii) None.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Yes.

(a) There is a need for privately controlled children's homes and for state children's homes which can accommodate children for whom no provision has been made in privately controlled homes.

(b) A needs survey is being undertaken in the Cape Province to establish the

need for children's homes and negotiations are underway for the provision of funds for the erection of state children's homes and for the subsidisation of privately controlled children's homes.

ORANGE FREE STATE

- (1) (a) (i) None as at 29 February 1988.

(ii) None.

(b) Falls away.

(2) Yes.

(a) 41 boys and 31 girls are presently accommodated in children's homes situated outside the Orange Free State.

(b) Private organisations are constantly encouraged to satisfy the needs of this Province. Funds is available to subsidise children's homes when implemented.

NATAL

- (1) (a) (i) None as at 29 February 1988.

(ii) 6

(b) 504

(2) Yes.

(a) There is a need for privately controlled children's homes and for state children's homes which can accommodate children for whom no provision has been made in privately controlled homes.

(b) The Natal Provincial Administration is presently busy planning two homes (Places of Safety) and private welfare agencies are constantly encouraged to establish such facilities.

Group Areas Act: applications for exemptions

514. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, 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 each specified magisterial district in the Cape

Province; 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 Cape Province 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:

(1) The question cannot be answered because statistics are not kept on the basis of Magisterial districts.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) It is not considered desirable to make the requested information public as it may cause unreasonable and unnecessary embarrassment to the people concerned.

(ii) A notice was served on the registered owner of one property in terms of section 41(1) of the Group Areas Act.

(iii) Action arose from complaints lodged with the Police by the public.

(iv) In terms of Government policy.

(v) In terms of Government policy and because the provisions of the Act were contravened.

(vi) Negotiations are still taking place.

Group Areas Board: new/changing of existing group areas

516. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Group Areas Board or commit-

tees of the said Board have conducted investigations into the possibility of creating new group areas or changing the determination of existing group areas during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available; if so, (a) how many times, (b) in respect of which areas and (c) what was the purpose of the investigation in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

Yes.

(a) 97 Investigations were conducted from 1 January 1987 until 31 December 1987; (b) and (c):

Area	Purpose of Investigation
Carnarvon	Proclaim free trading area
Moorreesburg	Proclaim free trading area
Grassy Park and Zeekoewlei	(1) Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured; (2) deproclaim border strip/proclaim Coloured; and (3) deproclaim border strip/proclaim White or Coloured
Vredenburg and Saldanha	Proclaim White and Coloured
Victoria West	Deproclaim border strip/proclaim White or Coloured
Kokstad	Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured
Maitland	Deproclaim border strip/proclaim White or Coloured
Kakamas	(1) Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured; and (2) deproclaim border strip/proclaim Coloured
Hermanus	Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured
Woodstock/Salt River	(1) Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured; and (2) proclaim free trading area
St Helena Bay	Deproclaim border strip/proclaim Coloured
Akasia	Proclaim free trading area
Prieska	Proclaim free trading area
Worcester	Proclaim Coloured
Clanwilliam	Deproclaim White and leave controlled (industrial area)
Clanwilliam	Deproclaim border strip/proclaim Coloured
Mooi River	Proclaim free trading area

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Roo-depoort	Proclaim free trading area
Firgrove	Proclaim Coloured
Germiston	Proclaim free trading area
Johannesburg (St Martin's Trust/Riverlea/Fleurhof)	Proclaim Coloured
Postmasburg	Proclaim free trading area
Matatielle	Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured
Sandton	(1) Deproclaim White; and (2) proclaim free trading area
Chesterville	Deproclaim White and leave controlled
Prince Alfred Hamlet	Proclaim Coloured
Stellenbosch	(1) Deproclaim Coloured and leave controlled (industrial area); (2) and (3) deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured; Proclaim free trading area
Stellenbosch	Proclaim Coloured
Okiep	(1) Deproclaim Coloured; and (2) deproclaim Coloured
McGregor	Proclaim Coloured
Hopefield	Proclaim Coloured
Grahamstown	Proclaim free trading area
Oudtshoorn	Proclaim free trading area
Oudtshoorn	Proclaim free trading area
Boksburg and Brakpan	(1) Proclaim Indian; and (2) deproclaim White/proclaim Indian
Rawsonville	Proclaim Coloured
Potchefstroom	Proclaim free trading area
Klerksdorp	Proclaim free trading area
Ocean View	Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured
Harrismith	Proclaim Indian
Harrismith	Proclaim free trading area
Strand	Deproclaim border strip/proclaim White or Coloured
Strand	Proclaim Coloured
Strand	Proclaim Coloured
Sishen	(1) Deproclaim Coloured; and (2) proclaim Coloured
Simonstown	Proclaim free trading area
Longlands-Gong-Gong (Barkly West)	(1) Proclaim White; (2) proclaim Coloured; and (3) deproclaim White or Coloured
Krugerdsorp	Proclaim free trading area
Cape Town (Retreat/Tokai/Mitchell's Plain, Athlone)	Proclaim free trading area

Cape Town (Athlone)	Deproclaim border strip/proclaim White or Coloured	Glencoe	Proclaim free trading area
Graaff Reinet	(1) Proclaim free trading area; (2) deproclaim White and leave controlled (industrial area) and proclaim as a free trading area	Potgietersrus	Proclaim free trading area
Hankey	Proclaim Coloured	Elliot	Proclaim Coloured
New Hanover (Trust Feed Town)	Deproclaim White and leave controlled	Matatielle	Proclaim free trading area
Empangeni	Proclaim free trading area	Kimberley	(1) Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured; and (2) proclaim Coloured
Virginia	Proclaim free trading area	Kimberley	Deproclaim Indian and leave controlled (industrial area)
Postmasburg	Proclaim Coloured	Middelburg CP	Deproclaim White and leave controlled (industrial area)
Postmasburg	Proclaim Coloured	Prieska	Proclaim Coloured
Verwoerdburg	Proclaim free trading area	Bloemfontein	Proclaim free trading area
Elands Bay	Proclaim Coloured	Kenhardt	Proclaim Coloured
Herman	Proclaim Coloured	Newcastle	Proclaim free trading area
Macassar	Proclaim Coloured	Ceres	Proclaim free trading area
Gordon's Bay	Proclaim White	Britstown	(1) Deproclaim border strip/proclaim Coloured; and (2) proclaim Coloured
Gordon's Bay	Proclaim free trading area	Philipstown	(1) Proclaim Coloured; and (2) deproclaim border strip/proclaim White or Coloured
Brakpan	Proclaim free trading area		
Strydenburg	Proclaim Coloured		
Plettenberg Bay	Deproclaim White and leave controlled (industrial area)		
Woodlands (Humansdorp)	Proclaim Coloured		
Somerset West	Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured		
Maclear	Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured		
Louwerwater	Proclaim Coloured		
Durbanville	Deproclaim White and leave controlled (industrial area)		
Durbanville	Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured		
Roo-depoort	Proclaim free trading area		
Port Elizabeth	Proclaim Coloured		
Raithby	Proclaim Coloured		
(Stellenbosch)	Proclaim Coloured		
Frankfort	Proclaim free trading area		
Retreat	Deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured		
Uitenhage	Proclaim free trading area		
De Aar	Proclaim free trading area		
Upington	Proclaim free trading area		
Kroonstad	Proclaim free trading area		
Jansenville	(1) Proclaim Coloured; (2) deproclaim White/proclaim Coloured; and (3) deproclaim border strip/proclaim Coloured		
Westonaria	Proclaim free trading area		

**Old-age homes for Blacks: per capita subsidy**

547. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the per capita subsidy paid to old-age homes for Blacks in 1987?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

R60,00 per month.

**Dwellings owned/occupied in contravention of Group Areas Act: sold by State**

550. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any dwellings owned or occupied in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, have been sold by the State in terms of section 41 of the said Act; if so, (a) how many dwellings had been sold in this manner since his reply to Question No 4 on 9 June 1987 and (b) where were these dwellings situated;

(2) whether any dwellings owned or occupied in contravention of the provisions of the Group areas Act are due to be sold by the State in terms of the said section 41; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date

for which information is available and (b) where are these dwellings situated?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.  
 (a) and (b) Fall away.  
 (2) Possibly, depending on the result of further investigation.

Permits to occupy premises in contravention of Group Areas Act: applications granted/refused

551. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) How many applications for permits to occupy premises in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, for purposes other than residence were received in 1987 and (b) how many of these applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

CAPE PROVINCE

- (a) 159  
 (b) (i) 120  
 (ii) 11

With 28 under consideration.

NATAL

- (a) 337  
 (b) (i) 265  
 (ii) 54

With 18 under consideration.

ORANGE FREE STATE

- (a) 17  
 (b) (i) 15  
 (ii) 2

TRANSVAAL

- (a) 297  
 (b) (i) 261  
 (ii) 35

With 1 under consideration.

Group Areas Act: notices issued

552. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any notices have been issued in terms of section 41 of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, since his reply to Question No 310 on 11 September 1987; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) in which towns or areas and (d) in respect of what specified properties was each such notice served?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No, no notices have been issued in terms of section 41 since the date mentioned, in respect of new cases. In respect of two earlier cases, five additional notices have been sent to the Deeds Office, a nominee and the bondholders. It is not considered desirable to furnish further information which may embarrass the people concerned.

Central business districts proclaimed open trading areas

555. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many central business districts had been proclaimed open trading areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) where is each situated and (c) when were they proclaimed in each case;

- (2) (a) how many central business districts had been advertised as at the above date as areas designated to be proclaimed open trading areas, (b) where is each area situated and (c) when is it intended that each will be proclaimed?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) 60 until 3 March 1988

(b) Where areas are situated (c) Date of Proclamation

- (1) Johannesburg 21-02-1986  
 (2) Durban 21-02-1986  
 (3) Eastcourt 18-04-1986  
 (4) Howick 02-05-1986  
 (5) Cape Town 07-05-1986  
 (6) Delmas 23-05-1986  
 (7) Potchefstroom 09-05-1986

(2) (a) 45

(b)

(8) Witbank  
 (9) Volksrust  
 (10) Colenso  
 (11) Port Shepstone (2)  
 (12) George  
 (13) Strand  
 (14) Hermanus  
 (15) Vryburg  
 (16) King William's Town

(17) Ottery (Cape)  
 (18) Plettenberg Bay  
 (19) Kimberley  
 (20) Swellendam  
 (21) Paarl  
 (22) Malmesbury  
 (23) Pietermaritzburg  
 (24) Stellenbosch  
 (25) East London  
 (26) Queenstown  
 (27) Parow  
 (28) Knysna  
 (29) Bellville  
 (30) Somerset West  
 (31) Milnerton  
 (32) Gordon's Bay  
 (33) Fish Hoek  
 (34) Nelspruit  
 (35) Tongaat  
 (36) Eshowe  
 (37) Port Elizabeth  
 (38) Worcester  
 (39) Grabouw  
 (40) Vredenburg  
 (41) Montagu  
 (42) Pietersburg  
 (43) Nigel  
 (44) Still Bay  
 (45) Glencoe  
 (46) Pinetown  
 (47) Springs  
 (48) Vanderbijlpark  
 (49) Welkom  
 (50) Benoni  
 (51) Carnarvon  
 (52) Kempton Park  
 (53) Akasia  
 (54) Kuils River  
 (55) Moorreesburg  
 (56) Durbanville  
 (57) Mooi River  
 (58) Randburg  
 (59) Prieska  
 (60) Roodepoort

09-05-1986  
 20-06-1986  
 23-05-1986  
 20-06-1986/30-04-1987  
 31-10-1986  
 13-03-1987  
 13-03-1987  
 01-08-1986  
 23-05-1986  
 09-05-1986  
 13-03-1987  
 05-09-1986  
 24-10-1986  
 24-10-1986  
 15-08-1986  
 07-11-1986  
 03-10-1986  
 19-09-1986  
 03-10-1986  
 14-11-1986  
 10-07-1987  
 07-11-1986  
 31-10-1986  
 30-04-1987  
 12-06-1987  
 07-11-1986  
 04-04-1986  
 24-07-1987  
 27-03-1987  
 07-11-1986  
 16-04-1987  
 22-05-1987  
 27-03-1987  
 30-04-1987  
 30-04-1987  
 19-09-1986  
 27-03-1987  
 29-05-1987  
 24-07-1987  
 26-06-1987  
 12-06-1987  
 30-04-1987  
 30-04-1987  
 11-09-1987  
 25-09-1987  
 25-09-1987  
 25-09-1987  
 09-10-1987  
 09-10-1987  
 31-12-1987  
 15-01-1988  
 15-01-1988  
 19-02-1988

(1) Kroonstad  
 (2) Brakpan  
 (3) Alberton  
 (4) Ceres  
 (5) Glencoe  
 (6) De Aar  
 (7) Bredasdorp  
 (8) Edenvale  
 (9) Empangeni  
 (10) Frankfort  
 (11) Germiston  
 (12) Goodwood  
 (13) Graaff-Reinet  
 (14) Grahamstown  
 (15) Harrismith  
 (16) Cape Town  
 (17) Messina  
 (18) Klerksdorp  
 (19) Krugersdorp  
 (20) Riversdale  
 (21) Matatiele  
 (22) Kokstad  
 (23) Knysna  
 (24) Oudshoorn  
 (25) Postmasburg  
 (26) Potchefstroom  
 (27) Potgietersrus  
 (28) Douglas  
 (29) Ladysmith  
 (30) Rustenburg  
 (31) Sandton  
 (32) Simon's Town  
 (33) Stanger  
 (34) Uitenhage  
 (35) Upington  
 (36) Verwoerdburg  
 (37) Virginia  
 (38) Bloemfontein  
 (39) Westonia  
 (40) Carletonville  
 (41) Gordon's Bay  
 (42) Newcastle  
 (43) Stellenbosch  
 (44) East London  
 (45) Richards Bay

(c) impossible to determine at this stage.

Overseas visits

577. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether he or any Deputy Ministers attached to his Department undertook any

overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit;

- (2) whether he or these Deputy Ministers were accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him or these Deputy Ministers and (d) why;

- (3) whether any costs were incurred by his Department as a result; if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.  
(2) and (3) Fall away.

Mixed couples: applications for permits

585. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department has received any applications from couples who entered into mixed marriages for the issue of permits in terms of section 26(3) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to reside permanently in White areas and to be exempt from the provisions of the said Act; if so, how many (a) in 1987 and/or (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) whether any of these applications have been granted; if not, why not; if so, how many (a) in 1987 and/or (b) at the above-mentioned date;

- (3) whether any of these applications have been refused; if so, why in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No.

Soweto proper/Dobsonville/Diepmeadow: applications for 99-year leases/freehold title

588. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow, respectively,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

applied in 1987 for (i) 99-year leases and (ii) leave to purchase property under freehold title and (b) how many such applications had been granted in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

As at 31 December 1987.

(a) (i) Soweto  
Diepmeadow 3 949  
Dobsonville 604  
310  
4 863

(ii) Soweto  
Diepmeadow 1  
Dobsonville —

(b) (i) Soweto  
Diepmeadow 3 949  
Dobsonville 291  
310  
4 550

(ii) Soweto  
Diepmeadow 1  
Dobsonville —

99-year leasehold scheme: plots surveyed

590. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many plots were surveyed in each province of the Republic in 1987 with a view to the 99-year leasehold scheme?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

TRANSVAAL

381 678 plots were registered with the Deeds Office.

ORANGE FREE STATE

1 569 plots.

CAPE PROVINCE

59 739 plots.

NATAL

5 690 plots.

Greater Soweto: population

591. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the population of Greater Soweto as at 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

1 542 100 estimated.

Christmas cards sent out

606. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether (a) he, (b) the Department of Justice and/or (c) the Prisons Service sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;

- (2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) Yes.

(i) No cards were printed in 1987.

(ii) Approximately ten cards were sent to colleagues and friends.

(iii) None. Existing stocks were used.

(iv) The Government Printer.

- (b) Yes.

(i) 1 000.

(ii) The Director-General in his official capacity sent out cards to approximately 800 people comprising public office-bearers, heads of state departments, retired heads of the Department, heads of sub-offices in the Directorate: Justice, heads of prison commands and prisons and retired officials in the Directorate: Justice.

(iii) R436,43.

(iv) The Government Printer.

- (c) Yes.

- (i) 3 000.

(ii) 575 were sent out to instances and persons with whom the SA Prisons Service has official connections and also in return of season greetings to the Commissioner of Prisons and the personnel corps of the SA Prisons Service received from individuals, instances and Members of Parliament.

(iii) R684,32 for the supply of 3 000.

(iv) The Government Printer.

- (2) Yes. However, the cards mailed by the Director-General and the Commissioner of Prisons in their official capacities were dispatched as official mail.

Nursing diploma course at H F Verwoerd hospital in Pretoria

613. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many (i) enquiries about, and (ii) applications for admission to, the nursing diploma course at the H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria were received in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) how many persons were admitted to the course in each of these years;

- (2) whether there is a shortage of nursing staff at present at (a) Transvaal provincial hospitals in general and (b) the H F Verwoerd Hospital in particular; if so, what (i) is the extent of and (ii) are the reasons for this shortage, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) 1985 — 340  
1986 — 634  
1987 — 668

(ii) 1985 — 205  
1986 — 232  
1987 — 210

(b) 1985 — 152  
1986 — 147  
1987 — 181

- (2) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.



NEWS

# Group areas acid test

PETER FABRICIUS

Will blacks stand for election as town councillors on white town councils in the October municipal elections?

This is one interesting possibility being considered by the Government as it prepares to take the wraps off its new group areas policy.

Government confirmed this week that legislation changing the Group Areas Act to allow mixed residential areas would come before Parliament this year.

But before then, Government has to solve the thorny problem of how to give a municipal vote to residents of those areas.

It is a cornerstone of National Party constitutional policy that local government is an "own affair", with each race group having sole jurisdiction over its local area.

Government's dilemma in opening areas is how to preserve this principle of racial autonomy in local government, while giving people of different race groups a meaningful say in local affairs.

On one hand, it faces the prospect of mixed voters rolls and even mixed town councils — which would be anathema to conservative white voters and could be exploited by the Conservative Party in the municipal elections. Or it could deny a municipal vote to people living in the "wrong" areas.

## Local voting rights problem will have to be faced before municipal polls

But this would undercut the reform promise to enfranchise the whole population.

Open areas are putting the Government's fundamental distinction of "own affairs" and "general affairs" to its toughest test.

It was largely because of this problem that the Government sent the report on the Group Areas Act back to the President's Council in 1986. Even after the Council reported back last year, the Government was still not satisfied.

President Botha told Parliament in his watershed speech on the Group Areas Act on October 5 that voting in mixed areas would have to be clarified before open residential areas came into effect.

Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis told Parliament this week that his department had been investigating the problem and its report was nearly complete.

In his October speech, President Botha said the President's Council had spelled out various options on the voting question, but none fulfilled all the requirements.

The five possibilities were:

1. All residents of an open area could go on to one voters' roll, without restriction on the co-

lour of the candidate (mixed voting and mixed town councils).

The President's Council seemed to show a slight preference for this, saying it would be difficult to justify denying any ratepayers full participation in the local authority.

It believed that though other races would obtain a say in the affairs of the local authority, "the principle of self-determination on own affairs remains intact as a general rule".

2. The second alternative was essentially the same as the first, except that candidates for the town council could only be of the same race as that of the local authority.

The report noted this "may be regarded as a diminution of voting rights, since certain voters may vote, but may not be elected".

3. The third alternative was that local authorities could choose between the first two options.

4. A separate area committee for each open area on which all residents could serve. This would have as much power as possible devolved to it, but the flaw was that it would give some people no final right of decision in the local authority.

5. That the members of the race group moving

into a local authority of another group, would have no voting rights. The report said the argument for this was that local government was an own affair and so each race group should have its own independent local authority.

Any person who moved into the local authority area of another group, would know from the start that there were certain "privileges" to which he or she was not entitled. The disadvantage was that these people would be legal residents but would have no local civic rights.

The report said these five were the only viable alternatives. Other possibilities were rejected, such as residents of mixed areas voting in neighbouring local authorities, separate local authorities being created for open areas and separate voters rolls for each population group in an open area.

The President's Council did not feel competent to comment on certain other options which it thought would undermine the whole system of local authorities.

One of these options was for separate voters rolls for all population groups and one local authority — but this jeopardised the ward system.

The other was for own affairs management committees for each race group and for the local authority to become an umbrella "general affairs" authority.

Whichever way it turns, Government is likely to tramp on sore toes. Its solution could become a vital issue in October's municipal elections.

1.8 2.5 3.0 HORIZONTAL REF

1.8 2.5 3.0 LEAD

EDGE

4

LEAD

7

# Govt to get tough on Group Areas

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government is to crack down soon on offenders of the Group Areas Act and misbehaviour on public beaches.

This emerged from a special weekend youth congress of the National Party (NP) in the Transvaal.

Further details of Government policy regarding these two sensitive issues emerged from speeches and informal discussions by President Botha and other Nationalist leaders at the Naboomspruit congress.

Stricter enforcement of law and order on beaches will evidently be apparent this Easter weekend, with offenders being thrown off the beaches by police at the first sign of trouble, NP sources who attended the congress said today.

They said the Government was also speeding up its new policy on group areas.

This will entail the opening of certain suburbs for the ownership and occupation of property by people of all races and the strict maintenance of segregated residential areas.

## EXISTING AREAS WILL BE SEPARATE

The sources said the Government had decided that existing residential areas must remain segregated, except in the case of very few suburbs where it had become generally accepted that integration had taken place on a large scale.

The law will be applied strictly in the case of segregated areas.

One source said people who had defied the Group Areas Act in recent years were warned at the time, and many times since then, that they had acted illegally and that action could be taken against them. They faced eviction once the new policy was implemented.

Open residential areas are apparently to be located mainly in new urban development schemes at the initiative of the developers.

Existing areas likely to be opened include Hillbrow, Joubert Park and Woodstock in Cape Town.

See Page 10.

Hand Book over Ron

ascertain  
Spokesmen for the  
Order and Foreign Affairs

they knew nothing

Call Times 12/4/88

# Move to help SA blacks defy GA

**Own Correspondent**

WASHINGTON. — US loan guarantees to help black South Africans buy homes in contravention of the Group Areas Act head the list of sanctions alternatives being offered by congressional Republicans.

The proposal is contained in a draft bill Congressman Dan Burton, the senior Republican in Congress, in Congressman Howard Wolpe's house Africa sub-committee, hopes to present to the panel when it meets either on Wednesday or next week to rubber-stamp a broad array of new sanctions.

Under the draft language, the US would "provide financial and advisory assistance to those who are challenging the Group Areas Act through financing guarantees for disadvantaged South Africans in areas not discriminating by race (or) designated for other races under the Group Areas Act".

The chances of the alternative package becoming law are extremely slim because it does not even have the support of all house Republicans. For example, an influential "new right" coalition, the conservative opportunity society, continues to lean towards further sanctions.

Date finalized    Number of record

Magistrate, Randburg	28.11.86	196/86
-do-	17.12.86	223/86
-do-	22.1.87	221/86
-do-	6.2.87	14/87
-do-	6.2.87	15/87
-do-	4.3.87	27/87
-do-	13.3.87	28/87
-do-	13.3.87	29/87
-do-	13.3.87	30/87
-do-	10.4.87	49/87
-do-	14.7.87	69/87
Magistrate, Johannesburg	3.8.87	760/86
Magistrate, Randburg	19.8.87	190/87
Magistrate, Johannesburg	7.3.88	349/86
Magistrate, Randburg	29.3.88	20/88
-do-	29.3.88	21/88
-do-	29.3.88	22/88

The inquest in respect of 1 person has not yet been finalized, since further enquiries were made to the South African Police.

**Overseas visits**

579. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether he or the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs undertook any overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit;
- (2) whether he or this Deputy Minister was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him or this Deputy Minister and (d) why;
- (3) whether any costs were incurred by his Department as a result; if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) I and the Deputy Minister visited various countries in Europe, Africa and the Far East.

- (ii) An appointment certificate issued when appointed; and a document that declares the official as a peace officer.
- (2) As answered in question 1(b)(i) and (ii) wearing and produce of identification.
- (3) Yes, only in the Cape Province when the commanding officer deems it necessary while the officials execute their duties as peace officers even when they are not on duty.
- (4) (a) No complaints were received concerning the conduct of the municipal police in the Orange Free State and Natal. In Transvaal and the Cape Province 349 complaints were received.
- (b) Theft; reckless and negligent driving; unlawful arrest and assault; pointing of firearm; vehicle driven without licence or consent; under the influence of liquor while on duty; pointing of firearm and threatened with death; murder; attempted murder and assault; culpable homicide; serious assault; unlawful arrest; theft of weapon; damage to property and attempted rape.
- (c) Each complaint received is investigated by the local authority or the South African Police. Complaints with substance are taken further by the local authority or the South African Police. Upon conviction those concerned are sentenced. Thereafter departmental disciplinary steps are taken in accordance with staff regulations.

**Sectional title properties: purchase by non-Whites in White group areas**

810. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: Whether non-White persons may purchase sectional title properties located in White group areas; if not, why not; if so, (a) since what date and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes, with the necessary authorization.

80

*Answered*

- (a) Since the inception of the Sectional Titles Act, 1971 (Act 66 of 1971).
- (b) By authority of a permit issued in terms of section 21 of the Group Areas Act.

**Hospitals: cuts in staff establishment**

821. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any cuts in staff establishment have been determined at the (a) Bethlehem, (b) Boitumelo, (c) Odendaalsrus, (d) Parys, (e) Pekaia, (f) Phekolong, (g) Sasolburg, (h) Universitas, (i) Virginia, (j) Voortrekker, (k) Welkom and (l) Harrismith Hospital in any staff category since 31 December 1987; if so, what cuts in each specified category at each of these hospitals;
- (2) on what date or dates were the superintendents of the above 12 hospitals advised of the cuts in staff establishment;
- (3) whether the withdrawn posts will be terminated with immediate effect as they become vacant; if not, what procedure will be followed?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Cuts have only been effected at the Pekaia Hospital, in the following staff categories:
 

Chief Professional Nurse	15
Professional Nurse	23
Nursing Assistant	13
Student Nurse	34
Student Radiographer	5
Senior Provincial Administration Clerk	3
Provincial Administration Clerk	7
	100
- (2) The medical Superintendent was not advised officially as the posts concerned had first to be abolished by the Commission for Administration.
- (3) The posts which have been cut are all vacant and frozen posts which can be abolished immediately.

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

840. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

*Howard*

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL 1988

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES**

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

**Selling/allocation of houses in Umzinto North: alleged irregularities**

\*1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 57 of 14 August 1987, he will now make a statement on the matter of the alleged irregularities in connection with the selling and allocation of houses in the Umzinto North area?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

The information given in the reply to Question No 57 on 14 August 1987, as furnished by the Natal Provincial Government, unfortunately seems to be incorrect and I want to apologise for this. According to further information supplied by the Natal Provincial Government only one instance of an alleged irregular allocation of a residential unit was identified. This matter was followed up administratively by the Office of the Provincial Secretary of Natal. Pending a satisfactory answer from the town council concerned, the matter could not be reported to the South African Police up to now.

**Selling/allocation of houses in Umzinto North: alleged irregularities**

\*2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to Question No 57 on 14 August 1987, the South African Police have conducted an investigation into alleged irregularities in connection with the selling and allocation of houses in the Umzinto North area; if so

(2) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected to be completed; if so, (i) when, (ii) what were the findings and (iii) what steps have been taken as a result;

*Howard*

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL 1988

(3) whether he will furnish the name of the person who lodged the complaint that gave rise to this investigation; if not, why not; if so, what is the name of this person?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) to (3)

This matter has up until now, not yet been reported to the South African Police.

I refer the honourable member to the reply of my colleague, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to question 1.

**Group Areas Act: proposals concerning amendments**

\*3. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether a technical committee of his Department has prepared and presented to him proposals concerning amendments to the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if so, what is the purport of these proposals;
- (2) whether these proposals have been forwarded to the Cabinet; if not, why not; if so, with what result;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) Yes. They represent an embodiment of the principles set out in the State President's speech in the House of Assembly on 5 October 1987.

(2) Yes. Proposals for appropriate amendments to the Act will be introduced during this session.

(3) No.

**Liquor Board: members appointed**

\*4. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) Whether, since his reply to Question No 3 on 17 April 1986, any (a) Black, (b) Indian and (c) Coloured persons have been appointed as members of the Liquor Board; if not, why not; if so, what are their names in each case;

*Howard*

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL 1988

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Dr T G Aiant):**

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No.

The Liquor Act, 1977 provides for the appointment of permanent and *ad hoc* members to the Liquor Board. At present the permanent Board members do not include any Black, Indian or Coloured persons. However, the composition of the Board is to be restructured in terms of the Liquor Bill which was published on 21 March 1988.

As an interim measure and as was foreseen in the reply on 17 April 1986 with regard to co-option on a provincial basis, Mr A A Koobair, an Indian person of Durban, was again appointed, as in 1986, as an *ad hoc* member during the annual meeting for Natal held in June 1987. A representative of the Black community, Mr B Z Ndazi, the mayor of the Black township Mamelodi, was also appointed as an *ad hoc* member during the annual meeting for Transvaal, held in August, September and October 1987. No response was received to an invitation for the nomination of a Coloured person to be appointed as an *ad hoc* member of the Board.

(2) No.

**Competition Board: members appointed**

\*5. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) Whether, since his reply to Question No 2 on 17 April 1986, any (a) Black, (b) Indian and (c) Coloured persons have been appointed as members of the Competition Board; if not, why not; if so, what are their names in each case;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Dr T G Aiant):**

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No. As was indicated in the reply of 17 April 1986, the number of posts on the Board is laid down by law. Except

for the post of Chairman of the Competition Board, no vacancies occurred since the aforementioned date and no appointments or reappointments of Board members were considered.

The post of Chairman of the Board became vacant at the end of February 1988 and negotiations concerning the appointment of a new Chairman have not yet been finalised.

It may be added that responsibility for the Competition Board falls under the Minister of Administration and Privatisation since 31 March 1988.

(2) No.

**Trade Practices Advisory Committee: members appointed**

\*6. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether, since his reply to Question No 1 on 17 April 1986, any (a) Black, (b) Indian and (c) Coloured persons have been appointed as members of the Trade Practices Advisory Committee; if not, why not; if so, what are their names in each case?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Dr T G Aiant):**

(a), (b) and (c) As far as membership of the Trade Practices Advisory Committee is concerned, the position has remained unchanged since the reply of 17 April 1986, namely that no Black person has been appointed as a member of the committee, while Messrs C T Bhoola and D Crowie from the Indian and Coloured communities, respectively, still serve on the committee.

The revision of the Trade Practices Act, 1976 has in the meantime reached a stage where it is expected that new legislation will be submitted to Parliament during the current session.

*Own Affairs:*

**Housing Development Board: assets**

\*1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 4 June 1987, the matter of the assets of the Housing Development

- Contract 1: Civil Works (Phase I)  
 Contract 2: Hostels, administration buildings, library and lecture rooms  
 Contract 3: Academical buildings  
 Contract 4: Academical buildings  
 Contract 5: Civil Works (Completion)

Subject to the availability of adequate funds.

- (c) (i) Contract 1: January 1989  
 Contract 2: April 1989  
 Contract 3: August 1990  
 Contract 4: April 1991  
 Contract 5: January 1992
- (ii) Contract 1: August 1989  
 Contract 2: March 1991  
 Contract 3: October 1991  
 Contract 4: June 1992  
 Contract 5: June 1992
- (d) R42 million.
- (2) No; because it has not been requested by the Department of Education and Culture.
- \*2. Mr W J DIETRICH — Education and Culture. [Reply standing over.]
- \*3. Mr W J DIETRICH — Education and Culture. [Reply standing over.]

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Christmas cards sent out

601. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;
- (2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Yes.  
 (1) (b) Yes.  
 (1) (a) (i) 800.  
 (1) (b) (i) 300.  
 (1) (a) (ii) Ministers and Deputy Ministers; Administrators;  
 Members of Parliament;  
 Directors General;  
 Heads of Departments;  
 Rectors of Universities;  
 Ambassadors;  
 Senior Officials of the Departments of Environment Affairs and Water Affairs;  
 Regional Officers of the Departments of Environment Affairs and Water Affairs;  
 Ministerial Representatives; and  
 Members of the Executive Committee for the four Provinces.

Also to those persons and institutions from whom Christmas cards were received and to those who maintain a close relationship with the Ministry for Environment Affairs and Water Affairs.

Furthermore, in accordance with the guidelines on rights and privileges for Ministers, Christmas cards were also sent to institutions and individuals, at the Minister's discretion.

- (1) (b) (ii) Ministers and Deputy Ministers; Administrators;  
 Directors General;  
 Heads of Departments;  
 Provincial Secretaries of the four Provinces; and  
 Senior Officials in the Department of Environment Affairs.

Also to institutions and statutory bodies administered or controlled by the Department and who maintain a close connection with the Department and to institutions and individuals from whom Christmas cards were received.

- (1) (a) (iii) R2 219,35 (Printing cost for 800 cards).  
 (1) (b) (iii) R380,82 (Printing cost for 300 cards).  
 (1) (a) and (b) (iv) Government Printer.  
 (2) No, Christmas cards were distributed officially.

Non-Whites: purchase of time-share units in share-block companies

802. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether non-Whites may purchase time-share units in share-block companies holding properties in White group areas; if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions and (b) under what conditions?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

Yes.

(a) The Share Blocks Control Act, 1980 (Act 59 of 1980) and the Property Time-sharing Control Act, 1983 (Act 75 of 1983).

(b) In terms of the provisions of the two Acts no restriction is placed on any person to buy either shares in share-block compa-

ies or time-sharing interests. The use or occupation of fixed property with regard to share-block or property time-sharing schemes by non-Whites in White areas is controlled by other legislation which falls outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Trade and Industry.

#### Printing contracts awarded to Printtech

839. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations; if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;

(2) whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by the Defence Force in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;

(3) whether the Defence Force subsidizes any publications published by the above companies; if so, (a) which publications and (b) (i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case;

(4) what total amount was spent by the Defence Force in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

#### The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes
- (a) (b) (c)
- |   |       |          |
|---|-------|----------|
| SA Communication Security Agency Cryptographic Instructions | 500   | Printech |
| SA Emergency Communication Guide                            | 2 000 | Printech |
- (2) Yes. (a) and (b) fall away

(i) SA Communication Security Agency Cryptographic Instructions R16 729 \*None

(ii) SA Emergency Communication Guide R12 840 R12 840

(3) No, (a) and (b) fall away.

(4) (a) R12 840.

(b) The total amount spent on printing and publishing involving the undermentioned companies, is R1 097 510,70.

Compuprint (Pty) Ltd

Government Printer

Gray's Printer (Pty) Ltd

Gutenberg Book Printers

Hirt & Carter Tvl (Pty) Ltd

Integrated Logistic Support (Pty) Ltd

Mimosa Printers

Prontaprint

Publication Scan

Reprodiens (Pty) Ltd

Spicers (Pty) Ltd

Targen Communications

Technical Publications (Pty) Ltd

Twilight

Ultra Printing Services

V & R Printers (Pty) Ltd

\*No amount was paid out in 1987, because the contract was only completed in 1988.

#### Prisoners: bedding

856. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice:

With reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 1 March 1988, (a) how many of each of the items of bedding provided to prisoners are issued to each prisoner and (b) how thick are the (i) sisal and (ii) felt mats that are provided to certain prisoners?

#### The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) Having regard to the local circumstances at each prison, the following items of bedding are issued to each individual prisoner, under normal-circumstances:
- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bed                     | — One per prisoner.         |
| Mattress                | — One per prisoner.         |
| Pillows and pillowcases | — One of each per prisoner. |
| Sheets                  | — Two per prisoner who      |

Blankets — sleeps on a bed.  
— Two blankets per prisoner, which can be increased during cold climatic conditions according to need.

Bedspreads — One per female prisoner and normally also one per hospital patient. Male prisoners are usually not issued with bedspreads.

Sleeping mats — Prisoners who do not sleep on beds, sleep on two or more sleeping mats of which at least one must preferably be fabricated from felt due to the softness of the product. As was already mentioned, the number of mats can be increased during cold climatic conditions according to need.

Force sold any redundant naval vessels recently; if so, (a) when and (b) what vessels;

(2) whether these vessels were disarmed prior to being sold; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

#### The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes

(a) and (b) The SAS PRETORIA, SAS NAUTILUS and P1558 were sold on 17 August 1987 and the P1554 on 23 March 1988. The SAS NAUTILUS and P1558 have since been returned by the owner and the sale was cancelled.

(2) Yes, prior to the sale. The new owner of the SAS PRETORIA requested that a 40/60 Mk 3 cannon be made available to him for exhibition purposes. A spiked cannon was supplied on loan, after permission had been obtained from the Treasury.

#### National Road Fund: funds used

940. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether funds of the National Road Fund were used for purposes other than the maintenance and construction of national roads during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available; if so, (a) for what purposes and (b) what amounts, in each case?

#### The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

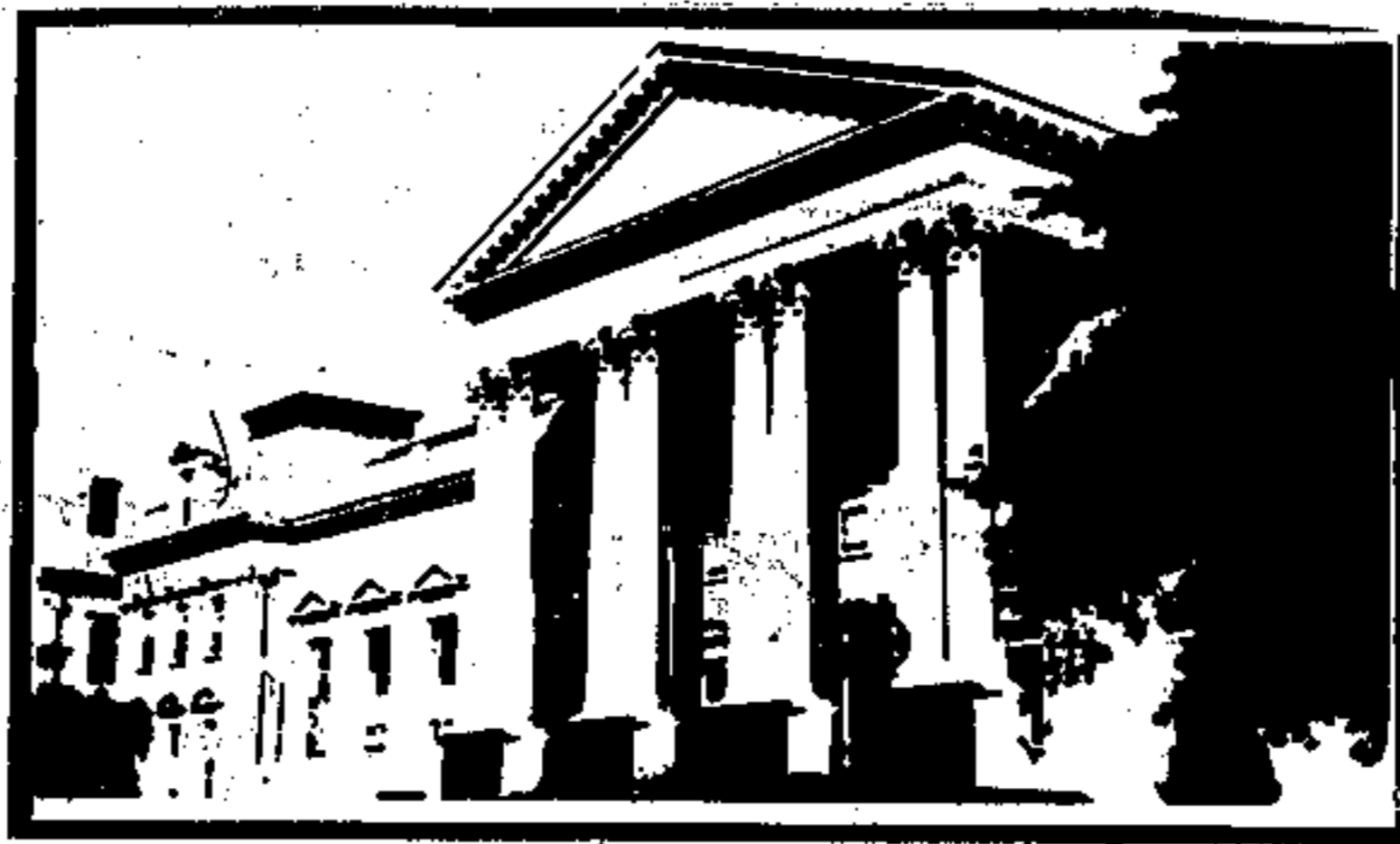
Yes, in accordance with the provisions of the National Roads Act, 1971 (Act No 54 of 1971).

(a) and (b) The honourable member is for the sake of completeness referred to the Financial Statements of the National Road Fund as published in the Annual Reports of the Department of Transport and of the National Transport Commission for the 1984/85, 1985/86 and 1986/87 financial years which were tabled in Parliament and wherein the required information has been published in detail.

#### Redundant naval vessels sold

937. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the South African Defence



CAN TIPS 14/1/88

## Areas: LP may be embarrassed

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE Labour Party faces potential embarrassment on its stance towards the Group Areas Act after the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, yesterday offered to disclose the name of a person who objected to the granting of a permit under the law in Mitchells Plain.

Mitchells Plain is zoned as a coloured group area and people of other races require permits to occupy or own property there.

Mr Meyer did not disclose details about the application for a permit or the racial classification of the applicant.

However, an objection to granting the permit was received last year by the Provincial Administration.

Mr Meyer, who was replying to a question by the LP MP for Strandfontein, Mr Peter Harris,

said the objection asked that the permit not be granted as "the area is earmarked in terms of the Group Areas Act for coloured ownership and occupation solely."

In spite of the objection a permit was granted "after the circumstances had been thoroughly considered".

Asked if he would furnish the names of the people who lodged objections, Mr Meyer replied: "Yes, if the honourable member will give me permission to furnish the name."

He did not elaborate.

Though the LP has demanded that the Group Areas Act be scrapped, government spokesman have in the past alleged that some LP supporters have called on the government to implement the law in coloured areas.

If the objector is a member or supporter of the LP, it could prove embarrassing to the party's leadership.



*Handwritten: Handard*  
FRIDAY, 15 APRIL 1988

**Independent Black states: value of overdraft facilities obtained from banking institutions**  
859. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) What was the value in rand, as at the latest specified date for which information is available, of overdraft facilities obtained from banking institutions by each of the four independent Black states and guaranteed by the South African Government;

(1)	1986/87 Overdraft Facilities	1987/88 Overdraft Facilities	Total Overdraft Facilities Taken Up	1988/89 Estimated Overdraft Facilities Required
Transkei	217,0	190,0	407,0	119,0
Bophuthatwana	272,0	100,0	372,0	—
Venda	62,0	62,0	124,0	47,0
Ciskei	227,0	188,0	415,0	143,0
Total	778,0	540,0	1 318,0	309,0

**Guaranteed Taken Up**

	R Million	R Million	R Million	Estimated amount to be taken up (Estimated) R Million
Transkei	217,0	190,0	407,0	119,0
Bophuthatwana	272,0	100,0	372,0	—
Venda	62,0	62,0	124,0	47,0
Ciskei	227,0	188,0	415,0	143,0
Total	778,0	540,0	1 318,0	309,0

(2) No. However, the interest liabilities in respect of the overdraft facilities are included in the expenditure guidelines of the multi-year financial adjustment programmes of each state, thereby ensuring that the guarantees are not called upon.

(3) The interest liability will, as already mentioned under (2), be included as part of the expenditure guidelines in the multi-year financial adjustment programmes. As regards capital redemption of the overdraft facility, a task team of the financial adjustment programmes is busy investigating the matter: to calculate the precise state debt position of each country; and to realistically include the capital component of the overdraft facility in the TBVC States' redemption of accumulated state debt, whereafter negotiations will be conducted with the banking sector to convert the short term financing into long term loans at a fixed interest rate.

Whatever the outcome of the investigations by the relevant task team may be, the redemption of the capital component in respect of the overdraft facility will remain on the budgets of each of the TBVC

(2) whether any steps have been taken to obtain the release of the South African Government from such guarantees; if so, what steps in respect of each such state;

(3) whether his Department has information on the resources available to these states for repaying the aforesaid overdrafts; if so, what are these resources in each case?

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

1987/88 Overdraft Facilities	Total Overdraft Facilities Taken Up	1988/89 Estimated Overdraft Facilities Required
155,0	368,8	119,0
—	180,0	—
58,6	120,6	47,0
188,0	411,8	143,0
401,6	1 081,2	309,0

states. South Africa will naturally remain a co-financing partner in respect of the total budget of each state.

**Residential/business premises: applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act**

862. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, in the 1987 calendar year, his Department received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of (a) residential and (b) business premises; if so, how many in each case from each race group applied for permission to occupy premises in areas proclaimed for (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black occupation in each province;

(2) whether any of these applications were granted; if not, why not; if so, how many in each case from each race group were granted permission to reside in (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black group areas in each province;

*Handwritten: Handard*  
FRIDAY, 15 APRIL 1988

(3) whether any of these applications were refused; if so, (a) how many in each case from each race group were refused permission to occupy premises in (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black group areas in each province and (b) for what reasons in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) No.

Rest of question falls away.

**Location of offices for payment of unemployment insurance**

864. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What is the location of each of the offices where unemployment insurance fund payments are made;

(2) whether any consideration has been given to locating such offices in the Black townships; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

**The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

(1) Unemployment insurance fund payments are made from all part-time (47) and full-time (125) offices of the Department of Manpower, all magisterial offices in the self-governing territories and the RSA (±304) where there are no offices of the Department of Manpower. The offices (207) of the erstwhile Development Boards which were taken over by the Department of Manpower are either situated in black townships or are otherwise conveniently situated for contributors, for example on transport routes. The furnishing of a description of the exact location of each office presents practical problems but information can on request be obtained in respect of any specific area where particulars are required, of the regional offices concerned for the Department of Manpower.

(2) Yes. Through locating offices in black townships the services that must be rendered to unemployed contributors of the Fund were improved considerably. These offices are for instance, nearer to applicants' residences; they do not therefore have to travel long distances at consider-

able expense to apply for benefits; benefit cheques are handed to them personally; information pamphlets in their own respective languages are handed to them, in which it is explained why the contribute to the Fund, what they must do should they not be in possession of unemployment insurance record cards and for how long they will qualify for benefits, etcetera.

**Provision of employment: amount appropriated/paid out**

876. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) (a) What total amount did his Department (i) appropriate and (ii) pay out in respect of provision of employment in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available, (b) what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of the various projects for the provision of employment undertaken in each of these years and (c) how many permanent posts were created in each of these years as a result of the amounts applied for the purposes of providing employment;

(2) what total amount in respect of (a) Whites, (b) Coloured, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks was (i) appropriated and (ii) spent by his Department in each of these years?

**The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

(1) (a) (i) 1985-86 financial year — R14.1 million  
1986-87 financial year — R24.0 million  
1987-88 financial year — R15.0 million  
(ii) 1985-86 financial year — R8.5 million  
1986-87 financial year — 21.4 million  
1987-88 financial year — R14 429 769 until 17 March 1988

(b) (i) 1985-86, 1986/87 and 1987/88 financial years.

The nature of the projects for which funds were appropriated during the above-mentioned financial years can be grouped under the following headings:

**Administration of law assigned to administrator**  
432. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, in 1987, the administration of any provision in any law was assigned to the administrator of any province in terms of section 15 of the Provincial Government Act, No 69 of 1986; if so, (a) what statutory provisions, (b) to which administrators, and (c) when, in each case;
- (2) whether, when the administration of any of these laws was assigned to any administrator, any such laws were amended, adapted or modified; if so, (a) what laws, (b) what amendments, adaptations or modifications were effected to each such law and (c) why were these changes considered necessary in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

The assigning of the administration of provisions in any Act, in terms of section 15 of the Provincial Government Act, 1986 (Act No 69 of 1986) to the Administrator of a province is arranged by the Administrator concerned. As the Department of Development Planning does not have the information available in respect of all departments, the different provincial governments were requested to furnish the required information. The following information was received from the various provincial governments:

- (1) (i) (a) The Child Care Act, 1983 (Act No 74 of 1983). In respect of Blacks only.  
(b) All four Administrators.  
(c) 1 April 1987.
- (ii) (a) The Sorghum Beer Act, 1962 (Act No 63 of 1962). In respect of sections 5(1A), 5(1B) and 5(2) in so far as it is applicable to the selling and supplying of packed sorghum beer.  
(b) All four Administrators.  
(c) 1 February 1987.
- (2) (a) None.  
(b) and (c) Fall away.

**Group Areas Act: families moved from homes**

439. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the

**Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:**

- (1) How many families in each race group in each province (a) had been moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date;
- (2) how many persons in each race group in each province (a) had been moved from business premises in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) remained to be moved as at that date?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

The honourable member is referred to the reply given to Question 92 of 1985 as set by Mr C W Eglin.

**Prisoners' work-days spent on hire to private persons**

462. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) What was the total number of work-days spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1987 and (b) what was the total amount which accrued to the Prisons Service as payment in that year?

**The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

- (a) 302.  
Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal work days for the purpose of calculating this total.
- (b) An amount of R1 636 742.77 regarding prison labour to hirers was received from 30 December 1986 to 4 January 1988. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund.

**Black children: adoption**

507. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1987?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

**CAPE PROVINCE**

33

**NATAL**

34

**TRANSVAAL**

229

**ORANGE FREE STATE**

5

**Natal: applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act**

511. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, 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 each specified magisterial district in Natal; 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 Natal 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:**

- (1) No.  
Rest of question falls away.
- (2) No, not by the Department of Development Planning.  
Rest of question falls away.

**Transvaal: applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act**

512. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, 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 each specified magisterial district in the Transvaal; 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 Transvaal 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:**

- (1) No. The rest of the question falls away.

**Orange Free State: applications for exemptions from Group Areas Act**

513. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 1 October 1987, 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 each specified magisterial district in the Orange Free State; 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



## Parliament

D/D 15/4/88

### Heunis: proposed change embodies PW's principles<sup>80</sup>

CAPE TOWN — The technical committee investigating the Group Areas Act had proposed amendments to the law embodying the principles set out last year by State President P. W. Botha.

In a reply to a question from the PFP MP for Springfield, Mr Mahmoud Rajab, the Minister of the Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said the committee's proposals had been forwarded to the cabinet and "proposals for appropriate amendments to the act will be introduced during this session".

The proposed amendments were "an embodiment of the principles" set out by Mr Botha on October 5 last year.

Mr Heunis refused to make a statement about the matter.

Mr Botha stressed last year that although racially separate residential areas would remain government policy, provision would be made for those people who wanted to live in racially mixed areas to do so and the racial zoning of a residential area would not be changed without the support of the residents in them. — DDC

# Shake-up in Group Areas Act within weeks

ARGUS  
19/4/88

80

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

LEGISLATION amending the Group Areas Act to provide for some open areas is expected within the next few weeks.

The "free settlement" areas will be mainly in new residential townships, but the realities of existing multiracial areas such as Woodstock will be taken into account.

The amending legislation has not yet been finally drafted but is due to be published in May.

It will be dealt with by Parliament before the end of this session in late June.

## RESIDENTIAL

The amending measure may be known as the Free Settlements Bill.

As President Botha has indicated, the Government has accepted the idea of some open residential areas.

There has been an investigation into the implications of open residential areas with respect to voting at local government level.

In the face of a Conservative Party onslaught, the Government is expected to go out of its way to emphasise that sepa-

rate white residential areas will mostly be maintained.

The matter is likely to be raised in the debate on the President's budget vote which starts in the Assembly tomorrow.

The Government is embarrassed by CP attacks that the Act is not being applied in many areas.

So along with some relaxation in selected areas, there are likely to be attempts to apply the Act more strictly in others.

## OWN AREAS

It not yet clear whether the legislation will aim at devolving Group Areas matters as "own affairs" to the administrations of the three Houses of Parliament.

This will land coloured and Indian political parties with the administration of their own areas, something they are likely to reject.

On the other hand the Labour Party was recently severely embarrassed when it was disclosed that one of its MPs objected on Group Areas grounds to a white application for premises in Mitchell's Plain.

# Group Areas shake-up

LEGISLATION amending the Group Areas Act to provide for some open areas is expected within the next few weeks.

The "free settlement" areas will be mainly in new residential townships, but the realities of existing multiracial areas such as Woodstock and Hillbrow will be taken into account.

The amending legislation has not been finally drafted but is due to be published in May.

It will be dealt with by Parliament before the end of this session in late June.

As President Botha has indicated, the Government has accepted the idea of some open residential areas.

There has been an investigation into the

implications of open residential areas with respect to voting at local government level.

In the face of a Conservative Party onslaught, the Government is expected to go out of its way to emphasise that separate white residential areas will mostly be maintained.

The matter is likely to be raised in the debate on the President's budget vote which starts in the Assembly today.

The Government is embarrassed by CP attacks that the Act is not being applied in many areas.

So along with some relaxation in selected areas, there are likely to be attempts to apply the Act more strictly in others.

It is not yet clear whether the legislation will aim at devolving Group Areas matters as "own affairs" to the administrations of the three Houses of Parliament.

This will land coloured and Indian political parties with the administration of their own areas, something they are likely to reject.

Sowetan  
20/4/88  
80

# New 'get tough' Group Areas bill

Political Staff

AMENDMENTS to the Group Areas Act to be presented to Parliament this session will provide for tough fines and the expropriation of property occupied by people of the wrong racial group.

It is understood the government plans to close the loophole in terms of which people cannot be evicted unless other accommodation is available.

The Group Areas Act Amendment Bill, and the Free Settlement of Areas Bill, which will allow for certain areas to be declared open, are expected to be tabled in the next month.

An informed source disclosed yesterday that the Free Settlement Areas Bill will provide for new areas to be declared open if the developer wants.

It will implement President P W Botha's statement on October 5 that people who wished to live in open areas should be provided for.

The amendments to the Group Areas Act could have far-reaching implications for the many "twilight people" living in white areas in contravention of the Act.

It will force the landlord either to evict people himself, or run the risk of having to pay a very large fine, or even having his property expropriated.

DID 2714/88

# Tougher action to be taken on group areas? (80)

Daily Dispatch  
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Amendments to the Group Areas Act to be presented to Parliament in the current session are expected to make provision for tough fines, and the expropriation of property occupied by people of the wrong racial group.

It is understood the Government also plans to close the "loophole" in terms of which people cannot currently be evicted unless other accommodation is available.

The Group Areas Act Amendment Bill, which will "give teeth" to the Act, and the Free Settlement of Areas Bill, which will allow for certain areas to be declared open, are expected to be tabled in the next month.

It is expected that the Free Settlement of Areas Bill will make provision for new areas to be declared open if

the developer so desires.

It is understood that the developer will first have to approach the Ministers Council who will then ask a board of experts to investigate. This board will apparently be appointed by the State President.

When it has completed its investigation, it will report to the State President who will apparently make the final decision as to whether an area is to be declared open or not.

The Bill will give expression to a statement made by Mr P. W. Botha on October 5 in which he said in addition to segregated areas provision would have to be made for people who wished to live in open areas.

The amendments to the Group Areas Act could have far reaching implications for the large number of "twilight people" now living in white areas in contravention of the Act.

8

Steward

Steward

1223

WEDNESDAY, 27 APRIL 1988

1224

- (g) (i) Falls away.
- (ii) Falls away.
- (iii)(aa) Falls away.
- (bb) Falls away.

**Funds for additional swimming facilities**

69. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Housing:

Whether, since his reply to Question No 46 on 27 July 1987, his Department has allocated, or intends to allocate, funds for the provision of additional swimming facilities for (a) Phoenix, (b) Chatsworth, (c) Lenasia, (d) Newlands West and (e) Benoni; if not, why not; if so, (i) when, (ii) what amount, (iii) for what specified facilities, and (iv) when is it anticipated that building operations will (aa) commence and (bb) be completed, in each case?

**The MINISTER OF HOUSING:**

- (a) No.
  - (b) No.
  - (c) No.
  - (d) No.
  - (e) No.
- No applications have been received.

- (a) (i) Falls away.
- (ii) Falls away.
- (iii) Falls away.
- (iv)(aa) Falls away.
- (bb) Falls away.
- (b) (i) Falls away.
- (ii) Falls away.
- (iii) Falls away.
- (iv)(aa) Falls away.
- (bb) Falls away.

1225

THURSDAY, 28 APRIL 1988

1226

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

**Detainees: hunger strikes**

281. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any detainees went on hunger strikes in 1986 and 1987, respectively; if so, (a) how many, (b) in what police station cells, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions were the hunger strikers being held and (d) what action was taken as a result;
- (2) whether any detainees had to be hospitalized or receive medical treatment as a result of having been on hunger strikes during these years; if so, (a) how many, (b) what was the outcome of the treatment and (c) in terms of what statutory provision was each being detained?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) Yes
- (a) and (b) It sometimes happen that detainees refuse to eat. In some cases it is indicative of the start of a so-called hunger strike, but then food is eaten at the following meal-time. In other cases meals are refused at successive meal-times. It also happens that these detainees eat foodstuff which they buy or receive from visitors and then they do not eat the meals which are supplied. This process can occur in various forms and can within a period of several days, be repeated on more than one occasion. Accurate statistics of such incidents cannot be kept, therefore the requested information is not furnished.
- (c) In terms of the Emergency Regulations.
- (d) In cases where a detainee indicates that he is commencing with a hunger

strike or when it is noticed by the staff, action is taken in accordance with internationally accepted practices. In this regard I refer the honourable member to paragraph (d) of the reply of my colleague, the Minister of Justice to written question 419 dated 23 March 1988.

- (2) Yes.
- (a) 7 persons.
- (b) Their hospitalization was a preventive measure. They were not treated, but on their own accord started eating again after the respective district surgeons had pointed out to them the dangers of a hunger strike.
- (c) In terms of the Emergency Regulations.

**National budget on education for Blacks: amounts spent**

679. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aids:†

What amounts were spent from the national budget on education for Blacks in the (a) Republic and (b) self-governing territories in each of the latest specified eight financial years for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(a)	1979/80	R133 350 941
	1980/81	R188 111 460
	1981/82	R279 854 297
	1982/83	R332 248 033
	1983/84	R420 538 412
	1984/85	R531 955 871
	1985/86	R729 498 464
	1986/87	R1 015 764 297

(b) The figures for the specified financial years are not readily available in this Department.

**Note:**  
Amounts given are only in respect of the expenditure on the vote: Education and Training as the expenditure of other departments in respect of education for Blacks is unknown.



# New 'get tough' Group Areas bill

27/4/88  
CPL. TmkS  
Political Staff

80

AMENDMENTS to the Group Areas Act to be presented to Parliament this session will provide for tough fines and the expropriation of property occupied by people of the wrong racial group.

It is understood the government plans to close the loophole in terms of which people cannot be evicted unless other accommodation is available.

The Group Areas Act Amendment Bill, and the Free Settlement of Areas Bill, which will allow for certain areas to be declared open, are expected to be tabled in the next month.

An informed source disclosed yesterday that the Free Settlement Areas Bill will provide for new areas to be declared open if the developer wants.

It will implement President P W Botha's statement on October 5 that people who wished to live in open areas should be provided for.

The amendments to the Group Areas Act could have far-reaching implications for the many "twilight people" living in white areas in contravention of the Act.

It will force the landlord either to evict people himself, or run the risk of having to pay a very large fine, or even having his property expropriated.

# Govt out to depoliticise open areas SAIRR

27/4/88

SUE RUSSELL

B/day

GOVERNMENT's announcement that Cabinet would take decisions on open areas after consulting a "board of experts" appeared to be an attempt to depoliticise these decisions, according to the SA Institute of Race Relations Quarterly Countdown (QC).

The QC added that the suggested procedure was a departure from the President's Council's suggestion that open areas be left to local authorities.

The procedure would be advantageous to government in that it would allow new open areas to emerge without bearing direct responsibility for the decision.

This would be far more depoliticised in practice than the proposed procedure for established suburbs.

According to the QC report, government MPs had noted that group areas policy was now focusing on the vested property rights of people living in desegregated areas.

In new areas no such rights existed and there would be no resistance from residents already there.

# Estate agents warned on Act

ESTATE agents were entreated yesterday not to be instrumental in contraventions of the Group Areas Act.

Speaking at an Estate Agents Board seminar at the CSIR, Economic Affairs and Technology Deputy Minister T G Alant warned unethical actions in the interests of financial gain were totally unacceptable.

There had been reports recently of agents being involved in contraventions of the Act.

*By Alan*  
*1/11/80*  
GERALD REILLY (20)

He warned, too, it was in nobody's interest to anticipate the proclaiming of so-called open areas.

Where agents anticipated a certain area was to be proclaimed and started selling properties to disqualified persons or institutions, it would be a contravention of the Group Areas Act, with all the penalties provided by the legislation.

*APR 7 1965 22/4/65*  
New bills  
to give  
'teeth'  
to GAA

**Political Staff**

HILLBROW and similar areas which have become non-racial are to be declared "open" when the Group Areas Act Amendment Bill and Free Settlement Areas Bill are passed later this year.

This was disclosed by a top government source yesterday, who ruled out any possibility that the government would try to impose segregation in these areas.

The source said that amendments to the Group Areas Act to be presented to Parliament this session would make provision for tough fines and the expropriation of property occupied by people of the wrong racial group.

And, he said, the loophole in terms of which people cannot be evicted unless other accommodation was available would be closed.

The Group Areas Act Amendment Bill, which will give teeth to the act, and the Free Settlement of Areas Bill, which will allow for certain areas to be declared open, are expected to be tabled in the next month.

And the source disclosed that if the Labour Party blocks the bills in the standing committee, they will be bludgeoned on to the Statute Book via the President's Council.

The Free Settlement Areas Bill will provide for new areas to be declared open.

# Group Areas changes — showdown looming

AKUS  
29/4/88/80

By DAVID BRAUN  
Political Staff

A SHOWDOWN is looming in Parliament as the Government appears set to override the House of Representatives and possibly the House of Delegates on Group Areas Act legislation.

The National Party is determined to force through two Bills this session — the Free Settlement Areas Bill and the Group Areas Amendment Bill, setting the scene for a spectacular *clash*.

One Bill provides for open or free-settlement areas for the ownership and occupation of property of members of all population groups.

The other provides for a tightening of the Group Areas Act in segregated areas. In terms of this Bill the Government will be re-assuming powers to evict offenders of the Group Areas Act from their homes on to the streets. Landlords who contravene the Act could have their properties expropriated.

### Labour opposed

The legislation is expected to be introduced in Parliament soon. From there it will go to a joint standing committee of Parliament in an attempt to reach consensus on its provisions by all three Houses.

However, the Labour Party has already signalled that it is opposed to the legislation, so it is likely the Bills will be deadlocked and will have to go to the President's Council for arbitration.

The Government fully expects this, apparently, and is intent on using the President's Council if necessary to ram the legislation through Parliament on the minority support of the white House of Assembly so that it may be on the statute books in good time for the municipal elections.

Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse said his party had already decided to reject not only amendments to the Group Areas Act but also legislation providing for free-settlement areas. Labour wanted nothing less than the scrapping of the entire Group Areas Act and not improvements to the legislation.

Mr Hendrickse said Labour and the National People's Par-

ty of the House of Delegates had held a meeting and it was apparent that NPP members were also opposed to the legislation.

NPP leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi, however, had requested that his party caucus should decide on the issue.

### Govender ruling

One of the proposed measures in the draft legislation, it is understood, is powers for the Government to circumvent the Govender ruling.

In terms of a Supreme Court ruling in 1982 by Mr Justice Goldstone and Mr Justice le Grange, an Indian woman, Miss Gladys Govender, could not be evicted from her home in the white Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair because no alternative accommodation was available for her in an Indian group area.

Since then there have been virtually no prosecutions under the Group Areas Act, allowing for a proliferation of illegal occupation in white areas by people of colour.

According to Government sources the proposed legislation will not be used against Hillbrow, even if most "legal" (white) residents of the Johannesburg high-rise suburb were against making it a free-settlement area.

### New areas

Other areas will be opened if this is supported by a majority of the legal residents and if, in the case of new areas, the developer desires it.

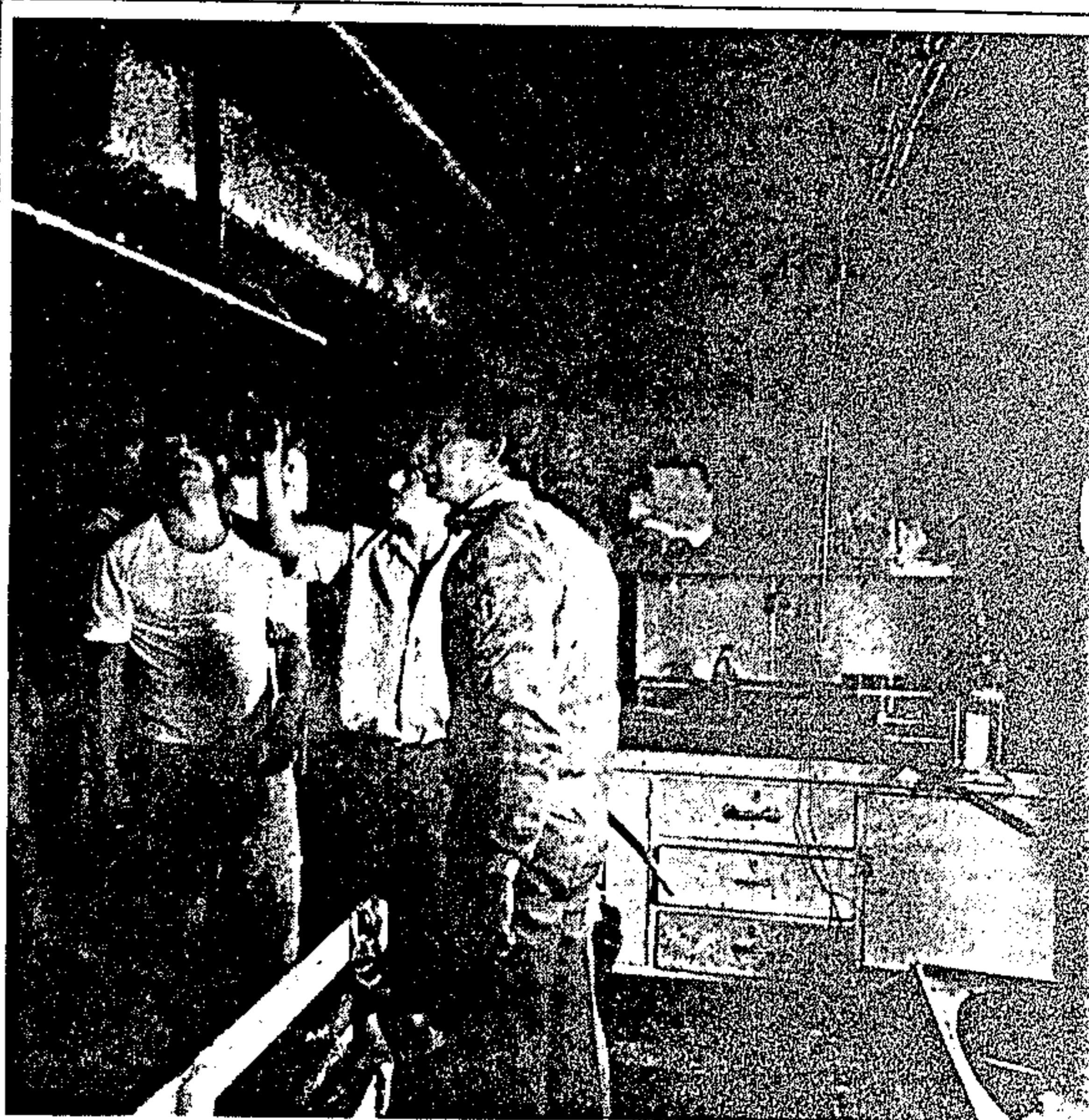
● Opposition parties today slammed the legislation.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the Group Areas Act, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said circumventing the Govender ruling would be the most retrogressive step that could be taken.

Most of the tens of thousands of people who were contravening the Group Areas Act did so because they had nowhere else to live, he said.

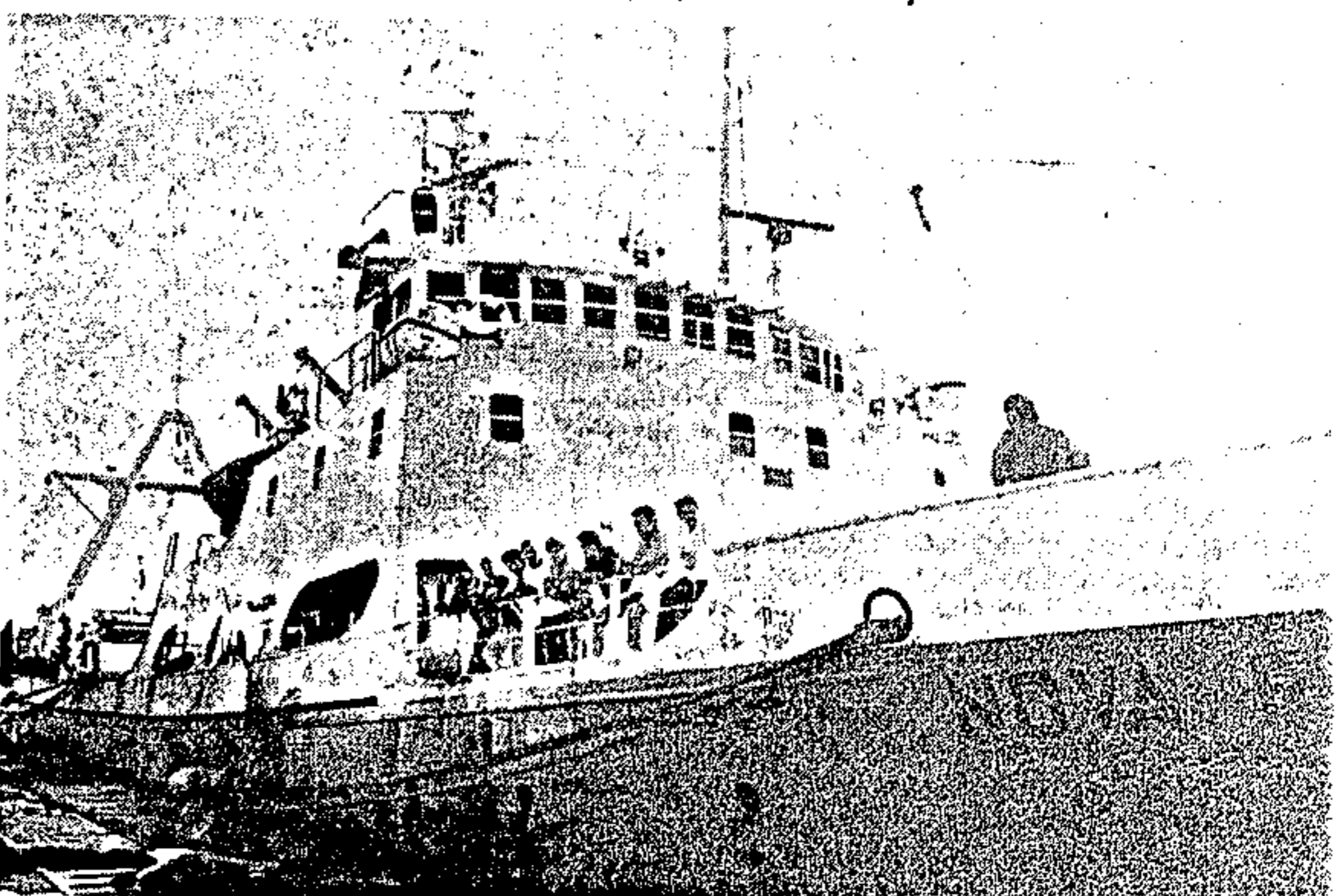
Solidarity chief whip Mr Yunus Moola said that if the Government persisted with the move it would be responsible for turning moderates against it and creating further conflict.

The Government could not declare a few open areas in the country as an excuse to hurt thousands of people.



Picture: LEON MÜ

**TRAWLER BLAZE:** Crew of the Portuguese trawler *Nova Fé* inspect the damage after a fire started in an oil-burning stove and spread through the galley cabin yesterday. Harbour firemen helped put out the blaze. Below: The *Nova Fé* in repair quay in Table Bay docks.



30/4/88  
Group Areas:  
Tough fines  
in the offing

Political Staff

CHANGES to group areas legislation expected next month will allow for specific buildings or perhaps blocks to be declared open, a source close to government revealed yesterday.

At the same time, it is understood that the legislation will in no way address the Separate Amenities Act.

Thursday's disclosure noted that the Group Areas Act Amendment Bill and Free Settlement Areas Bill would:

- Allow for new areas and in some case existing areas like Hillbrow, to be declared open;

- Circumvent the Goldstone judgment in terms of which a person cannot be evicted unless alternative accommodation exists, and;

- Make provision for tough fines and the expropriation of buildings if they are occupied by people from the wrong racial groups.

Shortage of  
black teachers  
is 'critical'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Black school education was suffering from a critical shortage of teachers, Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) said yesterday in committee stage debate on the Education and Culture Budget Vote.

If the government allowed black student teachers to fill the empty places at white teacher training colleges, the number of black student teachers would immediately increase by 49% without any additional capital cost.

This year there were 4 276 empty places at white teacher training colleges, he said.

Last year when 333 white government school teachers were retrenched, there was a battle to train enough black teachers to reduce the pupil/teacher ratio.

— Sapa





Parliament '88

31/5/88  
**Group Areas  
'stifling' SA  
enterprise** 80

HOUSE OF DELEGATES — Private enterprise could never work while the economically stifling Group Areas Act remained on the statute book, Mr Pat Poovalingam (PFP, Reservoir Hills) said during yesterday's debate on the State President's vote.

The only way to fight communism was with large dollops of democracy and the only way to prevent socialism was by making private enterprise really work.

"And private enterprise can never work properly so long as the evil and economically stifling Group Areas Act remains on the statute book," Mr Poovalingam said. — Sapa. 31/5/88



## Group Areas

raids would

retard reform

512 3157 58  
HOUSE OF DELEGATES — If fears of a Government crackdown under the Group Areas Act materialised, the whole political reform process would be seriously undermined, Mr Boetie Abramjee (NPP Laudium) said yesterday.

Any such action would place a damper on the October municipal elections, he said in debate on the State President's budget vote.

Mr Abramjee called on President Botha to scrap the Group Areas Act. — Sapa.

# Front formed to block Areas Act changes

Political Staff

THE majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates are to form an alliance in an attempt to block proposed Government changes to the Group Areas Act.

This follows a National People's Party caucus decision yesterday to reject the proposed changes to the Act that will allow for open group areas but clamp down on any contraventions.

Meanwhile, another row over group areas is expected in Parliament today when President P W Botha presents his vote in the House of Representatives.

If the Government goes ahead with the yet-to-be-published legislation it will have to use its built-in majority in the President's Council to force it through.

Government sources have indicated it is prepared to ride roughshod over the Indian and coloured Houses and use the President's Council to get its way.

## TOUGHEN UP

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the NPP, confirmed today his caucus had decided to oppose the legislation.

Mr Rajbansi said the caucus had decided to ask Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, to withdraw the proposed Free Settlement Bill and the amendments to the Group Areas Act to toughen up the policing of exclusive group areas.

A meeting was being arranged with the Labour Party to co-ordinate opposition to the legislation.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, today welcomed the NPP decision and confirmed that he wanted to form a common front with the NPP.

Mr Rajbansi said the NPP's main objections to the proposed legislation were that it tightened up on contraventions of the Group Areas Act and that it did not "address the fair allocation of land".

"Until there is a fair allocation of land nothing can be considered."

The NPP was also concerned that nothing was being done to open trade areas.

Mr Hendrickse said he hoped that the NPP decision was an indication of greater co-operation against all apartheid measures.

He said the only solution was the repeal of the Group Areas Act.

11/6/43  
FO  
3/5/88

# Coloureds, Indians in group areas alliance

Political Staff

Star 3/5/88 (80)

CAPE TOWN — The majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates are to form an alliance in an attempt to block proposed Government changes to the Group Areas Act.

The latest move follows a National Peoples Party caucus decision yesterday to reject the proposed changes to the Act that will allow for open group areas but clamp down on any contraventions.

Another major row over group areas is expected in Parliament today when President Botha presents his vote in the House of Representatives.

If the Government goes ahead with the yet to be published legislation it will have to use its built-in majority in

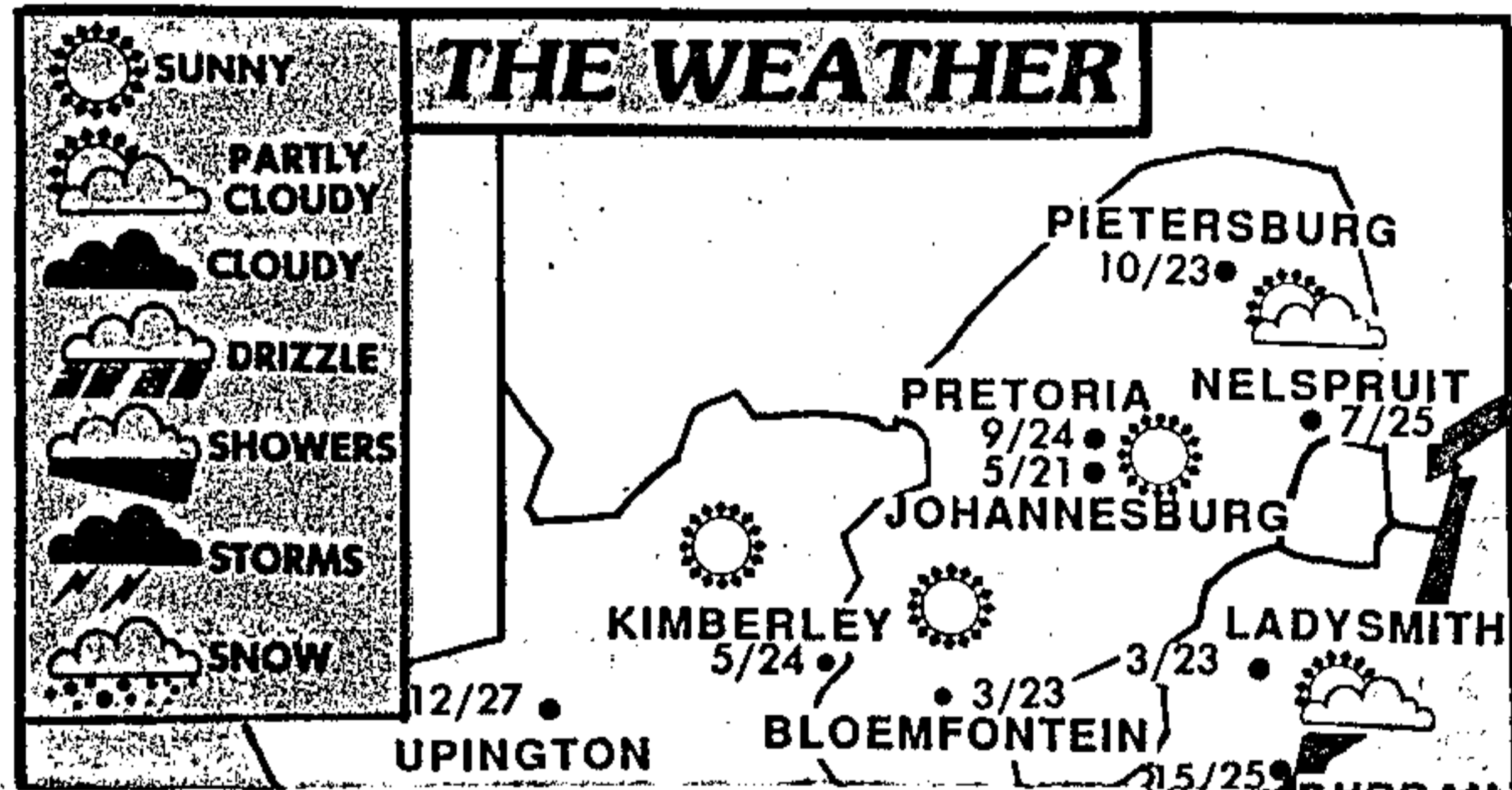
the President's Council to force through the legislation.

Government sources have indicated it is prepared to ride roughshod over the Indian and coloured houses and use the council to get its way.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the NPP confirmed today that his caucus had decided at a special meeting to oppose the legislation.

A meeting was been arranged with the Labour Party to co-ordinate opposition to the legislation.

The Rev Allan Hendrikse, leader of the Labour Party, today welcomed the NPP decision and confirmed that he was prepared to form a common front with the NPP.



# PW ducks calls on Group Areas

Political Correspondent

*CPT Times 4/2/88*  
*90*  
PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday ducked repeated calls by MPs in the House of Representatives to spell out the government's plans for the Group Areas Act.

During yesterday's debate on the State President's vote, MPs of both the majority Labour Party and opposition United Democratic Party expressed "great concern" about reported plans by the government to give the Group Areas Act "more teeth".

MPs also criticized the government's stated intention to "ram" Group Areas legislation through the President's Council to get it on to the statute book.

Replying to the debate, Mr Botha said: "I don't want to talk about the Group Areas Act."

However, he did say that amending legislation would come before Parliament this sitting.

Mr Botha added that "coloured" members of the House were "making a mistake" by not building their management committees into institutions of "greater status and greater responsibility".

There were growing opportunities for mancoms to take part in discussions and decision-making, particularly now that Regional Services Councils were getting off the ground, he said.

# Government heading for crisis over group areas

AR645  
4/5/88  
80

By DAVID BRAUN, Political Staff

**T**HE Government may be heading for a big crisis if it proceeds with proposed legislation to "improve" group areas laws.

It could find itself in a far worse situation than now, both on the left and the right, according to opposition politicians. The crisis may even topple the National Party if the Conservative Party has its way.

During what may develop into an ugly political brawl between the NP and the CP, thousands of people of colour may find themselves evicted from their homes in white areas.

Although legislation has not yet been introduced in Parliament, Government sources have already confirmed that two Bills are on the way.

● One provides for the opening of areas for ownership and occupation by people of all race groups. The Government envisages opening new townships to all groups at the discretion of developers.

Existing townships may be opened after close consultation with the legal residents (presumably by plebiscite), investigations by the Group Areas Board and after consultation with the "own affairs" administration concerned and the State President.

The Government has already made it clear it would like to see "irretrievably integrated" areas such as Hillbrow in Johannesburg opened.

● The second Bill provides for the Government's promised crackdown on contraventions of the Group Areas Act in areas reserved exclusively for a particular race.

It is also the NP's sop to the CP, which has made much political capital out of what it claims is the Government's inability or unwillingness to implement the law in recent years.

In terms of the proposed legislation, it is understood, the Government will be able to circumvent a previous court ruling which prevented offenders under the Group Areas Act being evicted from their homes if no alternative accommodation was available.

The Bill would retain existing, but never used, provisions entitling the authorities to confiscate and sell any property used in contravention of the law.

As there is an acute housing shortage for blacks, coloured people and Indians, and a surplus of accommodation for whites, it is not difficult to see why the authorities have been unable to move against offenders in recent years.

A trickle of offenders has apparently turned into a flood as the housing shortage worsens. One expert believes a conservative estimate of people of colour living illegally in white areas could be 100 000.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Greenpoint, Mr Tian van der Merwe, has made a thorough analysis of the group areas situation. He said that if the Government persisted with the proposed legislation, he believed it would end up with a situation worse than the one it faced at the moment.

The procedures announced by President P W Botha about the opening of areas would be politically highly traumatic for the Government, he predicted.

This was because the CP would no doubt use every opportunity to turn group areas hearings into political circuses designed to cause maximum harm to the Government.

Mr van der Merwe predicted that eventually the procedure for opening areas would grind to a halt because of this. He believed that within the first year of the legislation being on the statute book, only two or three areas would have been opened.

This would be sufficient to accommodate not more than about 10 percent of all the current offenders.

If, at the same time, the Government introduced harsher measures to act against offenders, about 90 000 people could find themselves facing action. The figure could be easily double that, Mr van der Merwe said.

"If the Government is serious about applying harsher restrictions, it is going to cause an unspeakable mess," Mr van der Merwe said.

"But it simply will not be possible. The group areas situation is in fact in a very large degree beyond the control of the Government."

Everyone acted against by the Government in terms of the new law should fight all the way, and the PFP and other groups would help.

The problem for the Government is that the CP has already made it clear it will use the new machinery to force the authorities to clamp down on offenders.

According to CP parliamentary sources, the party will take a "pro-active" role, organising complaints against offenders wherever they are found. In this way the Government will be forced to move against offenders or be exposed for its weakness, the CP says.

One inner-circle CP source went further, saying that if the Government opened Hillbrow to all races officially, the party would encourage white property owners to sue for damages.

As far as the CP is concerned, the estimated 30 000 "illegal" residents of colour in Hillbrow must go, regardless of whether they have alternative accommodation.

"Why should we foot the bill for the world's highest population explosion?" asked one CP source.

THE Government is morally obliged to provide houses for the low income group and the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the Land Act will solve the shortage of houses among blacks, writes MATSHU-BE MFOLOE.

This was said by the president of the National Environmental Awareness Campaign (Neac), Mr Japhta Lekgetho, in response to a recent announcement by Urban Foundation to build houses worth R350

## 'Build for the poor'

million for blacks.

Mr Lekgetho said the Urban Foundation's initiative "will only alleviate the problem and not solve it." He said the definition of "low income group" and "low cost houses" were

confusing and ambiguous.

Most of the "low cost" houses cost around R22000 and the majority of black people homeless earn about R200 a month. Since this group, (low income group), cannot afford the prices, they resort to squatting, Mr Lekgetho said.

He said blacks who cannot afford expensive houses should have a choice to stay in houses built and subsidised by the Government.

Did 415788  
Group

Areas: 80

## questions remain

### Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The state president, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday ducked repeated calls by MPs in the House of Representatives to spell out the government's plans for the Group Areas Act.

During yesterday's debate on the state president's vote, MPs from both the majority Labour Party and opposition United Democratic Party expressed "great concern" about reported plans by the government to give the Group Areas Act "more teeth".

They also criticised the government's stated intention to "ram" group areas legislation through the President's Council to get it onto the statute book.

Replying to the debate, Mr Botha said: "I don't want to talk about the Group Areas Act."

He said "coloured" members of the House were "making a mistake" not to build their management committee into institutions of "greater status and responsibility".

## CP is poised to pounce

By David Braun,  
Star Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government may be heading for a crisis of high proportions if it proceeds with proposed legislation to "improve" group areas laws.

It could find itself in a far worse situation than now, both on the Left and Right, say opposition politicians.

In the process of what may develop into an ugly political brawl between the NP and the CP, thousands of hapless victims — people of colour — may find themselves on the streets as they are booted out of their homes in white areas.

Although legislation has not yet been introduced in Parliament, Government sources have already confirmed that two Bills are on their way. One provides for the opening of areas for the ownership and occupation of people of all race groups.

The Government envisages opening new townships to all groups at the discretion of developers.

Existing townships may be opened after consultation with legal residents, investigations by the Group Areas Board, and after consultation with the Own Affairs Administration concerned, and the State President.

The Government has already made it clear that it would like to see "irretrievably integrated" areas, such as Hillbrow in Johannesburg, opened.

The other Bill provides for the Government's promised crackdown on contraventions of the Group Areas Act in areas reserved for exclusive use of a particular race group.

That is the NP's sop to the CP, which has made much political capital out of what it claims is the Government's inability or unwillingness to implement the law in recent years.

In terms of the proposed legislation, it is understood, the Government will be able to circumvent a previous court ruling which prevented offenders of the Group Areas Act being evicted from their homes if no alternative accommodation was available.

The Bill would retain existing — but never-used — provisions empowering the authorities to confiscate and sell property used in contravention of



Residents mill around the pavement after being evicted, under the Group Areas Act, from a block of flats in Johannesburg last year.

# Govt may

# face crisis over group areas

the law.

As there is an acute housing shortage for blacks, coloured people and Indians, and a surplus of accommodation for whites, it is not difficult to see why the authorities have been unable to move against offenders in recent years.

Tian van der Merwe, has made an analysis of the group areas situation in recent years.

He said in an interview that if the Government persisted with the proposed legislation, he believed it would end up with a situation worse than the one it had at the moment.

The procedures announced by President Botha on the opening of areas would be politically highly traumatic for the Government, he predicted. This was because the CP would no doubt use every opportunity to turn group areas hearings into political circuses, designed to cause maximum harm to the Government.

Mr van der Merwe predicted that in time the procedure of opening areas would grind to a halt because of this.

He believed that within the first year of the legislation being on the Statute Book, only two or three areas would have been opened.

This would not be sufficient to accommodate more than about 10 percent of offenders of the law. If at the same time the Government introduced harsher measures to act against offenders, about 90 000 people could find themselves liable to be acted against.

"If the Government is serious about applying harsher restrictions, it is going to cause an unspeakable mess," said Mr van der Merwe.

He said everyone acted against by the Government in terms of the new law should fight all the way — and the PFP and other groups would help.

The problem for the Government is that the CP has already made it clear it will use the new machinery to force the authorities to clamp down on offenders.

One CP source said it would take an active role to organise complaints against offenders of the Act.

One inner-circle CP source said that if the Government opened Hillbrow to all races of colour, the party would encourage white property owners to sue for damages.

He said: "Why should we foot the bill for the world's highest population explosion."

## kwaNdebele indemnity Bill challenged

By McKeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau  
Legal experts believe that by passing an indemnity Bill, the kwaNdebele government might have gone beyond its legislative powers.

On Friday the homeland's Legislative Assembly passed the kwaNdebele Indemnity Bill which protects it or its employees and agents from any civil claims arising from the territory's 18 months of unrest between December 1 1985 and June 11 1987.

Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa's Faculty of Law said he had the feeling that by passing the

Bill "the Legislative Assembly might have gone beyond its legislative powers because the police powers in that territory are delegated, and the Assembly does not have powers either to restrict a jurisdiction of the courts or amend the State Liability Act."

"For these reasons I doubt the validity of the Indemnity Act," he said.

Professor John Dugard of Wits University's Faculty of Law said the Assembly's action was contrary to the principles of justice.

"The action taken might be legally effective but still runs contrary to the principles of justice."

Principles of justice.

Professor Dugard, who represented Moutse residents in the Appeal Court case against the incorporation of the area into kwaNdebele, said the Act did not indemnify the homeland's government from Moutse cases arising between December 1 1985 and June 11 1987 "because Moutse was never part of kwaNdebele".

He said it had been proved in a court of law that incorporation of this territory into kwaNdebele was unlawful.

The now-defunct government watchdog, the Mbokotho vigilante group, has been named in legal actions.

(271) (21)



# New law threatens

## 90 000

80

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — An estimated 90 000 people could lose their homes under proposed group areas legislation, the Progressive Federal Party has estimated.

The majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and of Delegates have announced they will form an alliance to block the legislation, meaning the Government would have to use its majority in the President's Council to force it through.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, President Botha refused to debate the planned new legislation.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, confirmed in the House of Assembly that two special "group areas police squads" were already in existence in Johannesburg and Durban.

### 100 000 ILLEGALS

A PFP spokesman said yesterday that his most conservative estimate was that 100 000 people were living illegally in areas reserved for whites.

The Government had lost control of the group areas situation, he said, as the pressures of population, economics and marketing had caused the concept of segregated residential areas to break down.

The draft legislation gives the authorities power to evict offenders of the Group Areas Act from their homes, even if no alternative accommodation is available for them.

The Conservative Party has indicated that it would welcome new machinery to evict people of colour from white areas.

The National People's Party and the Labour Party confirmed yesterday that they would meet to co-ordinate opposition to the legislation.

Yesterday, President Botha told the House of Representatives during the debate on his vote that the legislation would be introduced during this session of Parliament, and that that would be the opportunity for it to be debated.

● See Page 11.

(80) FM 6/5/88

### Bulldozing again

Government is about to embark on what could be its most cynical action since the establishment of the tri-cameral parliament four years ago. It plans to use its structural dominance — even though it does not command a majority of the 308 MPs — to push through measures to radically tighten the Group Areas Act (GAA), and possibly place thousands of people currently living “illegally” in “white” areas under threat of summary eviction.

In return it will offer a new law — the Free Settlement Areas Act — which will make provision for some newly proclaimed residential areas to be “open” to all people.

In an amazingly frank admission, a senior government spokesman said last week that it

FM 6/5/88 (80) →

has already been accepted that the House of Representatives for certain, and possibly the House of Delegates as well, will not approve the tightening of the GAA or the new Bill, and that the Nationalist-dominated President's Council will be called on to rubber stamp the measures even though they are highly unlikely to enjoy the support of a majority of MPs.

If this scenario is played out, it will again emphasise the farce of Nat “power-sharing” with coloureds and Indians. It will further vindicate the view held by critics of the tri-cameral constitution four years ago: that

ultimate decision-making rests with the NP alone, in spite of claims that “consensus” is the new system's foundation. illegally — unless there is alternative accommodation available in a “black” area.

It is reliably understood that in terms of the Nat plan, the Free Settlement Areas Bill will make provision for certain new areas to be open to people of all races and will “legalise” the position of “non-whites” in areas such as Hillbrow — now predominantly “black.”

However, amendments to the GAA will circumvent the Supreme Court case law stipulating that a person may not be evicted — even if he or she is black and living in an area

# SA cities 'should be allowed to expand'

Star 10/5/88  
Government policy encouraged urbanisation away from metropolitan areas to homeland borders or fringe areas around decentralised industrial growth points, the Urban Foundation's policy director, Mrs Ann Bernstein, said last night.

Mrs Bernstein was delivering the Bertha Solomon memorial lecture to a meeting of the National Council of Women in Hillbrow.

She said there had been a significant shift in how the international community viewed large cities since the early 1980s.

"It is now recognised that policies to divert growth away from the large cities have almost universally failed and that the cities of the Third World have coped considerably better than was first anticipated."

South African cities were small by international standards and should be allowed to expand as deflecting urbanisation away from the metro-

politan areas was tremendously costly, she said.

South African cities had to generate an increasing capacity to absorb a large and growing population. They had to generate employment opportunities, the infrastructure and the services necessary for this purpose.

The cities should also overcome the negative influences of apartheid and its consequences on urban life.

"South Africa must move away from determining its urban policy on racial terms," Mrs Bernstein said.

A new urban strategy could only be built on freedom of movement of all South Africans, including those from the independent homelands and the reversal of race discrimination in the ownership and occupation of all urban and rural land in South Africa.

It also needed a reversal of the approach to industrial decentralisation and urban deconcentration, said Mrs Bernstein. — Sapa.

80 mm 13/5/88

GROUP AREAS

**How to kill reform**

Negative reaction by white voters to the snowballing contraventions of the Group Areas Act (GAA) is regarded as the greatest single threat to the National Party (NP), according to a senior government source.

He says the situation is so serious that unless the Act is tightened up and seen to be applied vigorously, defections from the NP to the Conservative Party (CP) in the coming year will completely destroy the NP's grassroots organisational ability in even more areas than is now the case.

Even in so-called verligte constituencies where the CP was soundly beaten by the NP in last year's general election, there is reported to be an alarming degree of disenchantment among Nat supporters with government's lenient handling of GAA contraventions. In a desperate bid to stem the tide to the CP, government plans to tighten the GAA. This raises the spectre of

hundreds and possibly thousands of GAA evictions across the country (*Current Affairs* May 6).

Amendments will be tabled in parliament as soon as possible and will be law — and presumably enforced — before the October municipal elections, in an attempt to limit the gains the CP is expected to make in the local polls.

However, the move may well explode in government's face. Not only will widely publicised mass evictions be manna from heaven for sanctions lobbyists in the US and Europe, but they may also further radicalise black and coloured communities — as well as many whites who have grown accustomed to, and in many cases made friends with, black, coloured and Indian neighbours living "illegally" in "white" areas.

The government source acknowledges that the evictions are a major problem and that a solution is still being sought. He suggests that it is likely that alternatives will be offered to people who are evicted — possibly accommodation in "open" areas to be crea-

ted in terms of the proposed Free Settlement Areas Act.

He argues that if the NP does not do something to stop the growth in CP support, the CP will gain control of government and kill "reform" stone dead.

Such comments will give little comfort to black families. What the Nats are saying in effect is: "We have to evict you to prevent the CP gaining power and evicting you." For some reason government seems to believe it can apply the GAA strictly for a short period, gain short-term political credit on the rightwing, and then forge ahead with "reform" as though nothing had happened.

But it's unlikely to be that simple. Another problem government faces in adopting a tougher line on residential apartheid is that black leaders considering the new "reform" package may be frightened back into their shells.

Just how P W Botha plans to sell a policy that moves in one direction on a particular day and then turns around the next is a mystery. ■

(20) Cape 22/1988

# AREAS ACT BOUND TO FAIL

By ZB MOLEFE

## Government reluctant to prosecute offenders

SPONTANEOUS demographic and economic pressures have effectively killed the Group Areas Act and government attempts to enforce this law will almost certainly fail, a journalist-researcher has found.

This and other findings are contained in *The Greying of Johannesburg*, published by the Institute of Race Relations.

The central message of researcher Claire Pickard-Cambridge illustrates that a major force threatening the Act is the government's inability to curb homeless blacks' influx into white suburbs.

"Government decision-makers also feared that forcing the Act would jeopardise attempts to pursue coloured and Indian politicians to enter the cabinet Parliament," she says.

The government's lack of action is also influenced by the relative lack of resistance to black settlement from white residents in inner-city suburbs.

The report also points out that while this spontaneous process might have proved irreversible on its own, the strategies of several key actors also contributed to the movement of blacks into the white areas.

Most important of these factors was the alliance between the Action Committee to Stop Evictions and public interest lawyers "who decided to challenge in court each threatened eviction of a black tenant".

A notable example was the 1982 Supreme Court case where the court ruled that Group Areas violators could not be evicted unless they had alternative housing.

"This prompted a sharp growth in black settlement in white suburbs," according to the researcher.

The publication adds that in the wake of the case, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal declined to prosecute group areas offenders.

Adds Pickard-Cambridge: "This decision, together with the publicity the case attracted, ensured that many more black people were willing to move to the inner city; some also began to settle in the wealthier, northern suburbs."

By 1983 Actstop chairman Cassim Saloojee reported that between 8 000 and 12 000 blacks were living in white inner-city areas.

Former Community Development Minister Pen Koize illustrated the government's unwillingness to prosecute offenders in 1983 when he said 42 of the 46 prosecutions launched in Johannesburg were withdrawn.

"Government officials insist that evictions ended in 1982 because their hands were tied" by the Supreme court judgment. But this does not explain why the government did not simply legislate to override the ruling," says the publication.

There were other members of the community who promoted the erosion of segregation. These included white individuals who acted as "nominees" for blacks who wanted to buy or rent property in white suburbs.

"Employers also contributed to this erosion by placing black workers in flats or houses in the suburbs while the Johannesburg City Council refused to move 'illegals' to flats in the new inner-city black group area," the publication argues.

## Cape BC groups discuss strategy

CP Correspondent

THE Port Elizabeth branch of the newly formed black consciousness organisation - the Azanian Co-ordinating Committee - and the local Azanian Students Movement branch held a public meeting last week to discuss their role and to popularise their activities.

The organisation was formed after the ban on Azapo and its youth wing, the Azanian Youth Organisation.

The meeting was held at Si Babinabas church, Kwazakale.

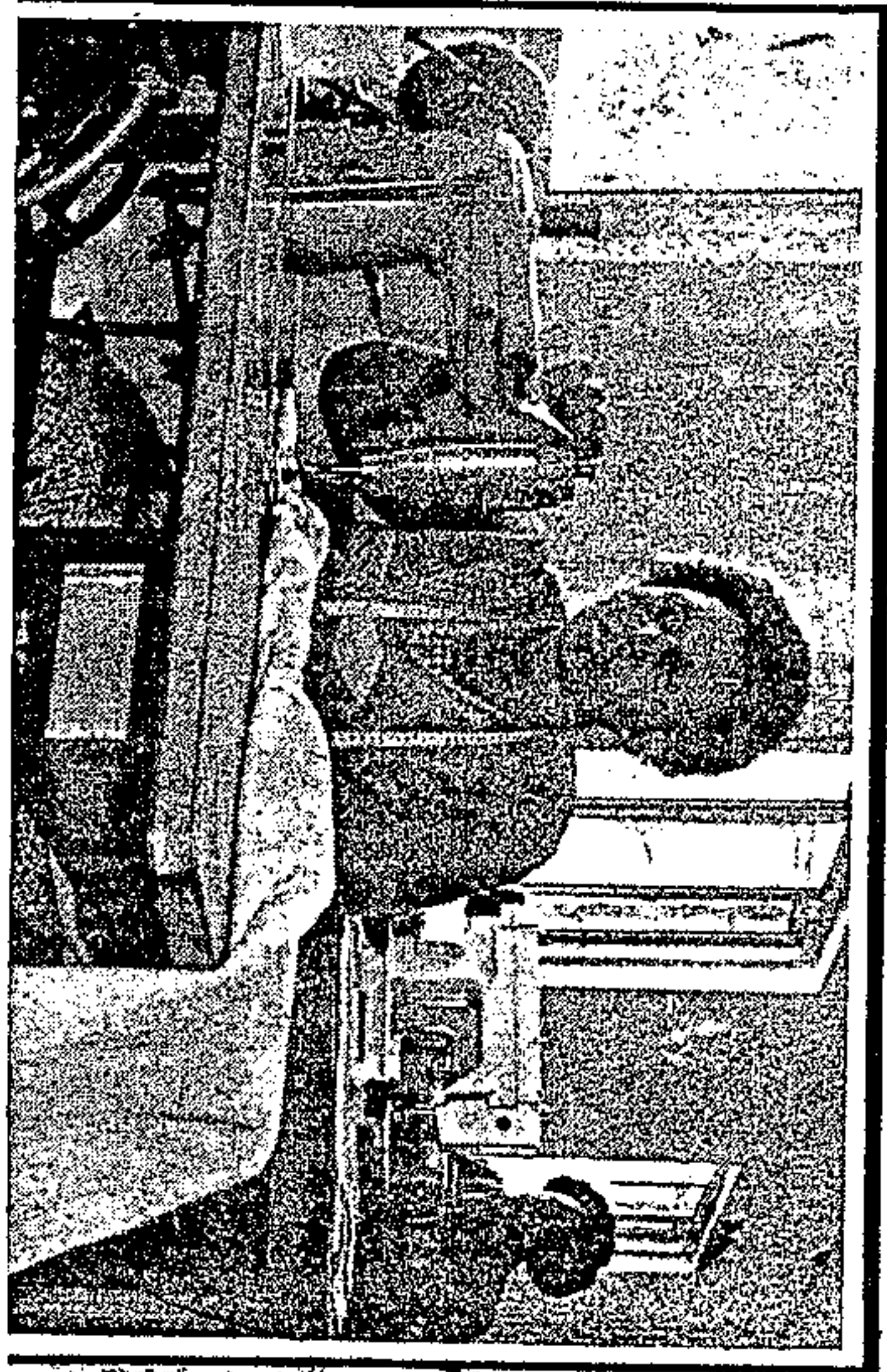
Newly elected secretary, Ngcobo Nguna - who had been publicity secretary of the banned Azapo in the Eastern Cape - said the organisation was gearing itself to popularise its structures and to take resolutions on issues like the October municipal elections.

Nguna said the new organisation fully endorsed the "isolation campaign" - a black consciousness strategy to "eliminate the enemy - the whites". This campaign had been adopted by Azapo a long time ago, he said.

"We want to teach the community how to fight racism in this country," he said.

Some of the resolutions taken by the Azanian Co-ordinating Committee are to:

- Call on all sports bodies to discuss their role in the "isolation campaign"
- Form a temporary structure to identify groups in the community who are most likely to vote in the forthcoming municipal elections.
- To hold seminars to discuss the new Labour Relations Bill.



DECLARING a limited number of suburbs open areas, which government proposed to do by amending the Group Areas Act, would more likely turn

such areas into pressure points rather than safety valves, SA Institute of Race Relations director John Kane-Berman said at the weekend.

He told the Women for Peace AGM this could also result in the deterioration of heavily congested areas leading to a flight of whites and the growth of black ghettos in the inner cities.

Kane-Berman said: "If some areas are opened and tighter controls are enforced elsewhere, blacks would be channelled to these few open areas,

# Open areas may <sup>(80)</sup> make things worse <sup>Bldey</sup>

23/9/88

DIANNA GAMES

helping to create the overcrowding government wanted to avoid."

He said the erosion of the Act had now gone far enough for it probably to be irreversible and three key legislative changes were in the offing.

These were that provision be made for illegal grey areas to be proclaimed open, that the Act be more stringently applied in other areas and that new areas be open from the start.

# Final bid to find a home for forgotten nomads

By Melanie Gosling

The stars shine bright in the cold Kalahari night as Damarob and Petrus shuffle-dance next to the fire in the dunes.

A group of women and children, skin capes pulled tightly around their shoulders, huddle together for warmth as they clap and sing in rhythm to the men's dancing.

These are the last surviving Bushmen in South Africa. The group, living near the Kuruman River in the northern Cape, are headed by the legendary 93-year-old patriarch Regopstaan. Tonight they sing and dance, but underneath they are worried. They know their days of living "the old way" are numbered. They have no land of their own anymore.

All their hopes are pinned on "die kaptein", a Kuruman tour operator, Mr Lekkie Henning. Three years ago, Mr Henning came across the group living in poverty in a coloured town near the Gembok Park. "They were sick and half-starved. I saw their tragedy and just had to help them. I couldn't walk away and leave them like that."

For some months, the Bushmen lived in Mr Henning's garden in Kuruman but the authorities objected. After several moves he has now temporarily settled them on a piece of land he hired from a farmer for R6 000. But the lease expires at the end of May and he cannot afford to renew it. The Bushmen will again be homeless.

"I can't afford to go on paying. My wife sold her business and car to pay for the Bushmen, who we have been supporting for nearly three years. We must raise enough to buy them their own land."

After years of battling, Mr Henning has been given a fund-raising number by the authorities and has launched the Bushman Survival Project. He hopes to raise sufficient money to buy a tract of land where the Bushmen can live as they choose without being harassed.

Since living on the farm in the Kalahari, the Bushmen have reverted to their traditional lifestyle. They have built huts of grass, wear skins and beads, and hunt.

Regopstaan, born in 1895, is starting to feel his age but his mind is clear. He remembers life with his father, Makai, in what is now the Gembok Park.

He remembers the first time he tasted bread and asked what it came

Now all the Bushmen were thrown out of the Gembok Park — the home of their ancestors — by the park authorities. From then it was a life of wandering and begging until the "kaptein" found them.

## Ambition

Regopstaan speaks Bushman language to his own people and Afrikaans to everyone else.

"Before I die I want to see my children and grandchildren living in a place of their own. We have been pushed around too much," Regopstaan said.

His son, Dawid (53), squats next to his hut in a beaded loincloth and sucks on his bone pipe.

"We lived like slaves with the coloured people. We worked for them looking after sheep or in the kitchen. Dopper cared for their sheep for seven months and they paid him R1.70.

## Nursed

"If the kaptein can just find us our own land in the Kalahari we will be happy. In the real Kalahari where the dunes are red and where the koraan screams in the evening. There where the

tsamma melons are sweet."

Mr Henning's wife, Terry, has been nursing Regopstaan in her home for a chest complaint.

The Bushmen have been retreating for centuries. Now they are cornered. It is very sad to think the people who were in this land first now have nowhere to go."

Donations to the Bushman Survival Project can be made by writing to the Hennings at P.O. Box 905, Kuruman or telephoning 00471 2 1252 or Peter Smal on 011 886-1529.



They are South Africa's last Bushmen. The group, living near the Kuruman River, are headed by the legendary 93-year-old patriarch Regopstaan. They hunt, they sing and dance and the children play (below), but they are worried. They have no land any more. Their hopes are pinned on "die kaptein", a Kuruman tour operator, Mr Lekkie Henning (above). Three years ago, Mr Henning found the group in poverty near the Gembok Park. He has now temporarily settled them on a piece of land he hired from a farmer for R6 000. But the lease expires at the end of May.

● Pictures by John Hogg.

18

enjoins Israel to listen to is obedient, he says, "out special possession; for the my kingdom of priests, r law found in Ex., ch. 20, Israel's special place before "I am Yahweh your Go particular claims of Yah appropriate response. This tradition (see, e.g., Deut. : historical records (Judges rial reinforces the content for its part Israel must ab and serve God only.

There is never any way exclusively God's own pr alongside it an expectation his blessing to include oth in Second Isaiah (e.g., Isa. 66:18-24), but can be fou tradition as well (e.g., Jc 7:16-20; Zech. 14:16-19). is a minor theme that fit Israel's fortunes. When I after its time of trial an God, he will graciously future time, say some of to worship Yahweh at M worship. None of the nations will be fully inte worship of God, but the

In the literature writt ment and the New Te reemerge (e.g., II Esd

# Areas Act: <sup>news</sup> Heunis gives <sub>24/5/88</sub> reassurance <sup>20</sup>

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE Government is in favour of existing groups areas being changed, provided there is proper negotiation and agreement, says Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development.

Speaking to Nationalist supporters in Durbanville, he made it clear that the Government did not intend scrapping the Group Areas Act completely.

The Government, he said, acknowledged the right of communities to live together as groups and to exercise these rights in specific areas.

The Act will be strengthened to protect groups properly, he said. The Government could, however, protect only people who wanted to be protected.

## Compensation

The character of existing group areas would be changed only with the concurrence of the inhabitants of the area. Those who did not want to stay on in an area after its character had been changed would have to be compensated for their properties.

Mr Heunis said the parliamentary standing committee on constitutional development could finish dealing with the legislation providing for a national council this week.

After this measure had been passed there would have to be a long process of negotiation with leaders to get them to take part.

Legislation for the election of leaders of urban blacks would also be passed.



# Trilogy of new Bills affecting group areas

AGCS  
26/5/88

80

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

THE Government is to push ahead with a trilogy of Bills to alter the structure of group areas.

This is one of the main reasons for the extra session of Parliament in August.

It also wants legislation on the long-awaited National Council to go through this year to get the council going as soon as possible after the municipal elections.

It appears as if electoral colleges of black councillors in nine rural areas will decide on some members of the council.

It appears also as if the Government is prepared to accept changes to the National Council Bill which will scrap the idea of having direct elections for black representatives in the nine regions.

There are still plans to have elected regional black authorities.

The three Bills on group areas are expected to be:

- A Bill amending the Group Areas Act to toughen up on contraventions where exclusive group areas are maintained. Some of the provisions of this Bill will be retrospective and could lead to thousands of people of colour being forced out of white areas.

It is particularly aimed at circumventing a court judgment that no one can be evicted without alternative accommodation being provided.

- A Free Settlement Bill to allow some existing areas such as Woodstock to be declared open and to create open areas in new townships.

- Legislation to provide for municipal representation in mixed areas. The new measures are expected to be published within a few days.

# Call for Group Areas showdown

80  
Star  
26/5/88

The Government should repeal the Group Areas Act "lock, stock and barrel" in a once-off showdown with its right-wing critics, rather than make piecemeal concessions on racial zoning of land, argues Institute of Race Relations Director Mr John Kane-Berman.

He addressed this view to a recent meeting of Women for Peace and argued that it was vital that measures to address the enormous shortage of housing for black people be taken.

Such measures might include:

- Providing tax relief on mortgage payments, so that more blacks could afford to buy property.
- Using former buffer strips between black and white areas for development of new open areas.
- Speedily proclaiming enough land for additional housing.

Mr Kane-Berman said that he understood that the Government was considering three changes in relation to Group Areas. "One is that provision will be made for presently illegal grey areas to be proclaimed open.

"Secondly, the Act will be more stringently applied in other areas. Thirdly, new areas can be open from the start if the company developing them so desires and the Government agrees."

Mr Kane-Berman argued strongly against a policy based on segregation or partial segregation, albeit with an increased number of grey areas.

He predicted that, given the great demand for housing for black people, the inevitable outcome of continued segregation would be the creation of slums in the grey areas and in areas adjoining them.

He said that the SAIRR had recently done research into integration of residential areas in Harare and Windhoek. Results of these studies would be published shortly.

"In Harare white opposition to African settlement in white suburbs died away when fears of overcrowding, falling standards and declining property values failed to materialise.

"In Windhoek house prices went up after desegregation and white buyers eventually stopped even asking estate agents if their new neighbours would be white or black.

Addressing the likely political consequences of abolishing the Act, Mr Kane-Berman suggested that it would be better to face up to the right-wing once and for all in scrapping the legislation than "being held to ransom by the Right as it turns the proclamation of every single open area into a political issue".

(8) M / S / S

---

## GROUP AREAS

---

### **It pays to move**

**Like apartheid?** You may soon be well rewarded for this fancy. Government is considering paying compensation to people who want to move out of residential areas that become "open" to all races in terms of pending amendments to the Group Areas Act (GAA). The form of compensation has not been determined, but it is understood that the principle has been agreed on.

This could mean that whites currently living in areas that become "open" (Hillbrow is probably a good example), but who do not approve of the formalising of the "nonracial" character of the suburb, can move out, probably at State expense and with some form of compensation. Different deals are likely to be available to people who own property as opposed to people who only rent accommodation.

The first indication of government's intentions came at a National Party (NP) information meeting in Durbanville this week when Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said residents of areas that undergo a change in "character" (became "open" to occupation by all races) will have to be compensated.

He gave the assurance that the "character" of existing group areas will only be changed with the approval of residents.

Heunis indicated that after a "negotiation process," the State President and the Ministers' Council concerned will be empowered to change the "character" of an area.

He said that government is determined to tighten the GAA so that it can be applied properly and afford protection to groups. However, government can only protect people who want protection.

Government intends amending the GAA to make provision for existing residential areas to be declared "open" under certain circumstances, and to provide for new areas to be "open." However, the Act will also be tightened to close loopholes and is expected to be strongly enforced. This may lead to widespread evictions of blacks currently living "illegally" in white areas.

The crackdown is clearly aimed at attempting to stem the massive loss of support from the NP to the Conservative Party. Government is anxious to pass the amendments before the October municipal elections and a Bill is likely to be tabled in parliament within the next fortnight. ■

( )

# Govt to decide on open group areas

Sowetan  
27/8/88

80



## SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE Government is determined to pass amendments to the Group Areas Act and to make provision for "open" residential areas this year.

Parliamentary sources said this was the reason for the announcement on Wednesday night by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, that there would be a second two-week

session of Parliament at the end of August.

It has become known that a compromise on the National Council Bill had been reached between the Government and its majority party partners in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates and that this fact provided it with a breakthrough in its

### PW Botha

legislative programme.

The other "essential legislation" the State President referred to in connection with the extra session, is believed to include an amendment of the Group Areas Act, the Free Settlement Bill, providing for open areas, and legislation setting out voting rights and procedures for such open areas.

Another urgent matter is the disputed legality of the KwaNdebele Government which will have to be legalised retrospectively, probably until the homeland's scheduled elections next year. — Sapa.

CP News 29/5/78

# Govt 'must repeal' Group Areas

CP Reporter

POLICE statistics in the greater Johannesburg area showed there was no correlation between desegregation and crime. the executive director of the Institute for Race Relations, John Kane-Berman, said at the weekend.

Addressing a meeting of Women for Peace in Johannesburg, he said the government should repeal the Group Areas Act in its entirety.

Referring to the argument that the

Act was needed to prevent overcrowding, he pointed out that the Slums Act defined a slum as a place where there was less than 12 square metres per occupant over the age of 10, and less than six square metres for those under 10 years of age.

"The average housed township dweller lives in a space of only three square metres, which means the average urban township in South Africa falls within the Slums Act definition of a slum," said Kane-Berman.

Meyer (80)

warns on  
Group <sup>Star</sup> 2/6/88  
Areas Act

South Africa could end up in a state of social disorder if the Group Areas Act was not approached in a very serious and sensitive manner, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said yesterday.

He said in the debate on the Constitutional Development and Planning vote in the House of Delegates that he understood the sensitivity of Indian people to the Act.

He would try to deal with it with the same kind of sensitivity.

Mr Meyer said that while this was the case, members of all racial groups also had to look at the whole question of social order with the greatest sensitivity.

It had to be ensured that standards that had been achieved in the past were not being run down through developments that could take place among various communities.

Mr Meyer said the Act was closely related to the urbanisation which was taking place in South Africa. — Sapa.

# 'Give group definition positive image'

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday he was not ashamed of the Government's policy of group definition.

SC  
STW 2/6/88  
In reply to the debate on his vote in the House of Delegates, Mr Heunis said there could only be shame in discrimination.

It would be better to give group definition a positive image, Mr Heunis said.

For now, the Government's stance on the Group Areas Act was clear — certain communities had stated their wish to live in their own specified areas and they were entitled to protection.

On the other hand, the Government had conceded that others wished to live in integrated communities and, to that end, it was prepared to introduce legislation.

The Government's in-

roduction of the National Forum, in which all South Africans could participate in creating a future dispensation which would include blacks, scoffed at suggestions that reform had come to a standstill.

Mr Heunis would introduce in this parliamentary session amendments to the Constitution which would make it possible for people not presently represented in Parliament to help govern the country.

He had introduced amendments to the Constitution which made possible joint debates in the Extended Public Committee on Provincial Affairs.

The complexity of South African society was an impeding factor to reform. One such complexity was that the country was made up of different races.

It had to be remembered that any extra-parliamentary discussion on reform had to become intra-parliamentary because changes had to be confirmed in Parliament.

"If we are prepared to work collectively, we can attain the goal of establishing a democracy."

The process of negotiation leading to that goal was long and tedious.

"I would like to see a democracy in South Africa acknowledged by all."

— Sapa.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Emergency regulations: ex-detainees

87. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons who had been detained in terms of emergency regulations and were subsequently released from detention during 1987 were served with special orders restricting their activities and freedom of movement; if so, (a) how many in each police district in the Cape Province, (b)(i) what was the nature of these restrictions and (ii) how many ex-detainees fell into each category and (c) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

On their release, there are persons to whom certain conditions are prescribed and with which they have to comply. This information is not furnished, because it is not in the interest of the persons concerned and also not in the interests of security and the public.

(a) to (c) Fall away.

South African Police Force: firearms  
118. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many (i) pistols, (ii) revolvers and (iii) rifles issued to members of the South African Police Force were reported (aa) lost and (bb) stolen during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available and (b) how many of these (i) pistols, (ii) revolvers and (iii) rifles had been recovered as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b).

It is correct that arms which have been issued to members of the Force, are from time to time reported as stolen or lost. However, I wish to emphasise that up until now, the majority of

category of dependants and (c) how were these grants assessed?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) to (c).

I refer the honourable member to my press statement of 11 November 1987, a copy of which is attached. From the Comprehensive motivation contained therein, it is clear that — no legislation exists in terms of which a person can be detained or prosecuted purely on the grounds of political considerations; and — no "political prisoners" are being detained in South Africa.

The required information can, therefore, not be furnished.

Group Areas Act: offences of estate/letting agents  
863. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, during the latest specified five-year period for which information is available, any action was taken by the South African Police against (a) estate and (b) letting agents in connection with any alleged offences under the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if so, (i) what form did this action take and (ii) how many (aa) estate and (bb) letting agents were affected by such action?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) Yes, after complaints in this regard had been lodged with the Police.

In all the instances case dockets were opened and investigated. On completion of the investigation, the case dockets were referred to the relevant Attorneys-General for their decision.

(ii) (aa) 20.

(bb) 39.

SAP: recording of offences

892. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police record offences according to (a) suburbs, (b) towns or cities, (c) municipalities and/or (d) regions; if not, what procedure is followed in this regard?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) to (d).

No. The Republic is divided into 826 police station areas which do not necessarily correspond with suburban, city, town, municipal and/or regional borders. A police station area may, therefore, include more than one suburb, town, municipality or region. In the same way, one city or municipal area may include more than one police station.

Each police station compiles a monthly statistical report of all crimes reported in that police station area. These reports are processed at the Head Office of the South African Police to form one central crime report for the entire country.

Members of SAP frequenting shebeens

996. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he has received any complaints and/or reports to the effect that certain members of the South African Police Force are frequenting shebeens; if so,
- (2) whether he intends taking steps against such members; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2).

It may be so that from time to time complaints are received about members of the Force who visit shebeens. However, investigation has proved that in most of those instances members who were executing their duty in a clandestine manner, were involved.

However, when it is ascertained that a member of the Force visits shebeens with the intention of obtaining liquor for his own use, or to drink there, suitable departmental steps are taken against that member.

Small Business Development Corporation in Western Cape

999. Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:†

- (1) (a) Who is the head of the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) in the Western Cape and (b) when was he appointed to this post;
- (2) (a) what total amount was channelled to



(80) B/dew 2/6/88

# Sensitive approach to Group Areas pledged

SA COULD end up in a state of social disorder if the Group Areas Act was not approached in a very serious and sensitive manner, Constitutional Development and Planning Deputy Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

He said in the House of Delegates that he understood the sensitivity of Indian people to the Act.

He would try to deal with it with the same kind of sensitivity. But members of all racial groups also had to look at the question of social order with the greatest sensitivity.

It had to be ensured that standards that had been achieved in the past were not run down by developments that could take place among various communities.

Perumal Nadasen (NPP Allandale) said the Group Areas Act had caused more human suffering than any other

law in SA history.

Nadasen said government's insistence on separating residential areas on the basis of race stemmed from its fears for the survival of whites.

Separate group areas and racial classification were the cornerstones of apartheid and fundamental flaws in the Constitution and were the reasons for the uprising by black radicals.

Forty years of NP rule spoke of untold misery for Indians. SA was not a democracy but a constitutional dictatorship.

Muthusami Thaver (PP Nominated) said applications by Indians for permits to live in white areas were difficult to obtain. Only one white person needed to complain to have the application turned down. — Sapa.

T... ..  
ne. ... ..

# 'R18-b not enough to cut backlog'

By Claire Robertson,  
Pretoria Bureau

Even if South Africa spent R18 billion in the next eight years there was "no way" that the housing backlog could be solved, the Department of Finance chief executive for planning, Mr G P Croeser, told a housing conference in Pretoria yesterday.

This sort of expenditure represented a 17 percent growth rate in real terms, when, at best, South Africa could hope for 3 percent, he said.

"The reality of limited funds available to Government and the private sector for the financing of housing and other social services cannot be over-emphasised," he said.

Along with other speakers at the Unisa School of Business Leadership's two-day conference on housing, Mr Croeser said South Africa would have to address new ways of generating growth — proposing, in his case, the more efficient use of capital.

"We will have to address very seriously the way growth is generated and relentlessly weed out the unproductive use of capital and enhance the present level of capital productivity.

"The signs of this disease are only too evident if we look around our central cities, our industrial parks, our shopping malls and our affluent and rather ostentatious upper and middle income group housing developments."

## SATISFY NEED

"We shall either have to leave the (housing) problem unsolved or satisfy the needs of more people more modestly. The choice as far as I am concerned is simple, for in politics one also tries to satisfy the demand of the largest number of people."

The reality of the South African situation was that "however regrettable this may be, we simply cannot afford to provide First World standards of housing for our total population".

"An obvious aspect which deserves more attention is the enormous amount spent by Government on subsidies to people for houses and services they simply cannot afford."

Subsidies were needed for the very poor, "but one has to be careful that subsidies on the existing housing stock do not in time devour most or all of Government's allocation to housing".

"The message that the individual is living in a heavily subsidised house has not sunk in," he said, detailing the "crazy system" of someone earning R300 a month owning a house worth R15 000 and paying R26,13 a month while the Government subsidy comes to more than R145 a month.

## Action against estate agents on Group Areas

ACTION had been taken against 20 estate agents and 39 letting agents in the past five years for alleged offences under the Group Areas Act, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

The action was taken after complaints about the agents had been lodged with the police, he said in reply to a question from Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point).

"In all the instances, case dockets were

Political Staff

opened and investigated.

"On completion of the investigation, the case dockets were referred to the relevant attorneys-general for their decision."

Vlok did not say whether any of the agents had been prosecuted as a result of these investigations.

*[Handwritten signature]*

# One-party state warnings from Urban Foundation

**S**OUTH AFRICA would run a serious risk of ending up a one-party state unless development ensured that the country's black communities did not rely exclusively on the political system for welfare and progress, the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr. Jan Steyn, said today.

Mr. Steyn told delegates at the national congress of chartered accountants in Durban that the possibility of achieving democratic forms in a future open society depended on the development of the under-privileged mass population.

He said a balanced society was one in which politics was not seen to be the cure for all ills. Economic franchise had to accompany political participation.

Progress towards the economic empowerment of the black community occurred in the spheres of trade unionism, housing and small business, Mr. Steyn said.

Black unionism was approaching European levels and was well above the proportions typical of most developing countries. Many black workers now had a way to articulate their material demands without depending entirely on the hopes of political liberation.

"I must stress, however, that trade unionism will never by itself be able to depoliticise the aspirations of blacks," Mr. Steyn said.

The urban reforms of recent years, which the Urban Foundation helped to achieve, launched the process of economic empowerment of blacks.

The 99-year leasehold and, in 1986, the extension to blacks of full ownership rights brought back possibilities of wealth accumulation to ordinary black people for the first time in decades.

"Our residential development and construction division programme envisages the sale of 12 900 developed sites and 8 800

By **REHANA ROUSSOUW**  
Staff Reporter

houses, principally for lower-income communities," Mr. Steyn said.

"The division, which operates through seven Urban Foundation-associated utility companies in all major metropolitan areas, is independently funded entirely by loans at conventional market rates."

Mr. Steyn estimated that R350-million would be drawn from private sector institutions to fund these developments in the years ahead.

The shortage of suitable land for housing in urban industrial areas was critical.

This was further constrained by the Group Areas Act and by procedural inhibitions associated with black residential development.

A further problem was that even where there were opportunities to buy homes for blacks, these would be expensive in relation

to the cost and quality of homes in the older, more established white residential areas and would be farther away from places of work.

"For these reasons, home ownership, like trade unionism, will not provide a panacea for mounting political frustrations," Mr. Steyn said.

"Until the Group Areas Act is removed and further informal impediments to black entry into white areas are overcome, home ownership will be perceived as an unequal game perpetuating white privilege."

Mr. Steyn said the emergence of small black businesses was the third aspect of economic empowerment which was proceeding apace.

"There are hundreds of thousands of black-owned shops, service industries and, to a lesser extent, manufacturers in South Africa's formal sector," he said.

The extent of opportunity today represented a great leap of progress compared with the "bad old days" when African business-

men were limited to one business each within the confines of black townships.

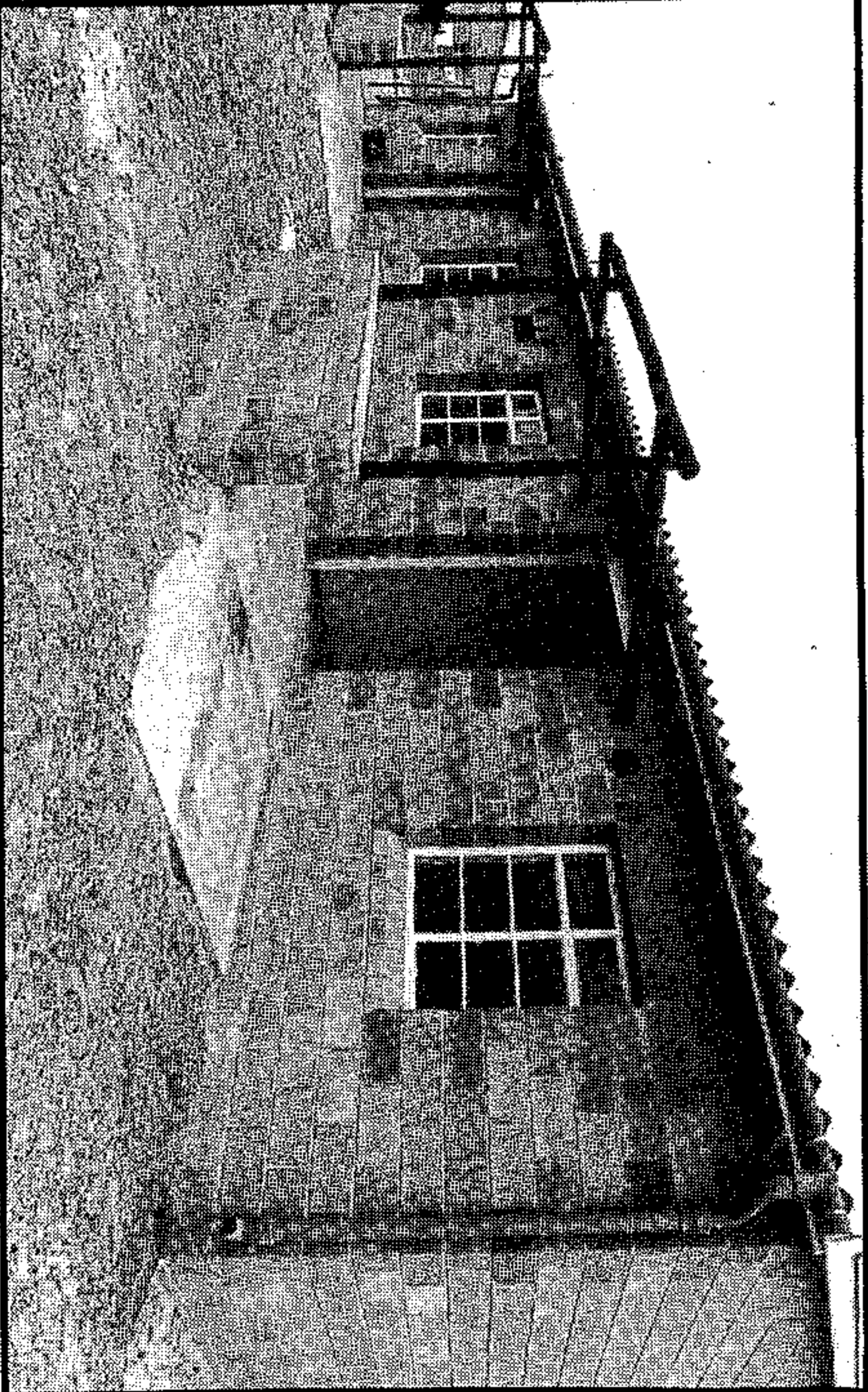
A major contribution to the development of black business was the range of more than 30 organisations sponsoring and promoting small entrepreneurship.

The Group Areas Act remained a problem for black businessmen, Mr. Steyn said.

Most of the rapidly expanding shopping centres, where middle-class buying power was most concentrated, were in decentralised white suburban areas.

Another impediment was the fact that black small businessmen still lacked adequate access to capital and credit, training and experience.

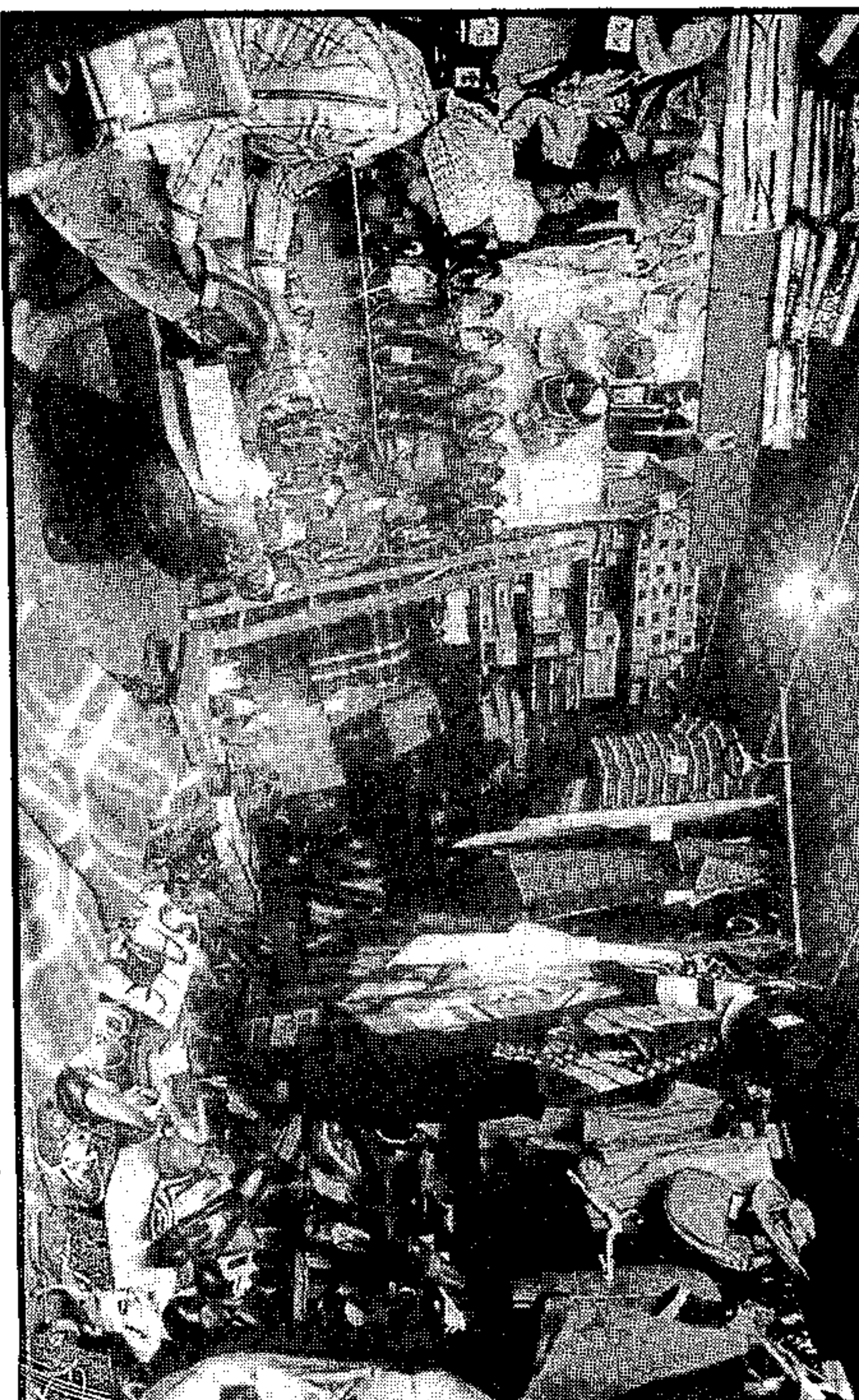
A limited percentage of the Urban Foundation's budget for the current year will be devoted to projects in the field of economic activity because of the overwhelming need for housing, education, community development, the promotion of social amenities and resources and research directed at policy reform.



**HOUSING:** More homes and sites planned for blacks.



Mr. Jan Steyn



**BUSINESSES:** An aspect of black economic empowerment.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

**Black urbanization: land**

955. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any land was identified for Black urbanization purposes in the Republic over the past 10 years; if so, (a) where is this land located in each case, (b) what is the area of each piece of land and (c) what (i) was the purchase price and (ii) is the anticipated purchase price in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

Yes. Complete information for the full period is not readily available. In order to make provision for the process of orderly urbanization the following land was identified between 1 January 1986 and 31 March 1988 for Black housing:

(a)	(b)
Situated at (Black township in brackets)	Surface (ha)
<b>Cape Province</b>	
Cape Town (Khayelitsha)	1667,0000
Cape Town (Nyanga)	30,1724
George (Tyolorha)	227,4426
Walvis Bay (Kuissemond)	442,4719
Victoria West (Masinyusane)	24,6241
Kimberley (Galeshewe)	480,4232
Hanover (Nompumelelo)	72,9755
Barkley East (Nkululeko)	47,0013
Port Elizabeth (Motherwell) (Kwadesi)	2693,9491
Bathurst (Nolukhanyo)	33,2733
Uitenhage (Kwanobuhle)	183,8090
Lady Grey (Khwezinaledi)	62,3777
Fort Beaufort (Kwatindubu)	114,9430
Kenton-on-Sea (Marselle)	237,8657
Port Alfred (Nkwenkwezi)	225,6905
Grahamstown (Rimi)	203,9741
Molteno (Nomondo)	165,3652
Cathcart (Katikati)	167,8518

(c) (i) Not all the land mentioned in each case above has been purchased with State funds because portions thereof belong to private developers who

Ugie (Dyoki)  
Klipplaat (Wongaluthu)  
Maclear (Sonwabile)

109,1731  
118,6142  
75,6169

**Orange Free State**

Theunissen (Masilo)  
Koffiefontein (Dithaki)  
Welkom (Thabong)  
Bethlehem (Bohlokong)  
Bothaville (Kgotsong)  
Hoopstad (Tikwana)  
Zastron (Matlakeng)  
Paul Roux (Motlomo)  
Bloemfontein (Mangaung)  
Odendaalsrus (Kutlwanong)

142,0159  
59,8300  
1395,7896  
777,9130  
309,8973  
5,2677  
108,1610  
121,9418  
786,2978  
38,6001

**Natal**

Pinetown (St Wendolins)  
Louwsburg (not named as yet)  
Durban (Chesterville)  
Mooi River (Brunville)  
New Hanover (Trust Feed)

±300  
±125  
±93  
28,4821  
±213

**Transvaal**

Komatipoort (not named as yet)  
Greylingstad (not named as yet)  
Witbank (kwaGuqa)  
Ogies (Phola)  
Middelburg (Mhluzi)  
Ermelo (Wesselton)  
Balfour (Siyathemba)  
Vanderbijl Park (Sebokeng/  
Evaton)

87,3620  
57,4197  
2454,4282  
81,6560  
509,8985  
261,0869  
85,000  
916,3978  
1648,4052  
1180,1273  
2044,2005  
1358,6520  
273,3510  
757,6144  
1759,5063  
198,2428  
91,8126  
149,3938  
1359,3784  
41,2000  
37,7243  
815,0000

**Bronkhorstspuit (Ekangala)**

Nigel (Duduza)  
Boksburg (Vosloorus)  
Germiston (Katlhong)  
Johannesburg (Groter Soweto)  
Krugersdorp (Kagiso)  
Pretoria (Mamelodi)  
Magaliesburg (Steenekoppie)  
Randburg (Alexandra)  
Roodepoort (Dobsonville)  
Kempton Park (Tembisa)  
Alberton (Tokozo)  
Randfontein (Mohlakeng)  
Fochville (Wedela)  
Kriel (not named as yet)

1180,1273  
2044,2005  
1358,6520  
273,3510  
757,6144  
1759,5063  
198,2428  
91,8126  
149,3938  
1359,3784  
41,2000  
37,7243  
815,0000

wish to develop it themselves or have it developed. National Housing funds (loans) were allocated to the various Provincial Government and Black local authorities for the purchase of land in some of these areas. Details regarding the purchase prices as requested are not readily available. However, during the financial year 1986/87 R12 400 592 and during 1987/88 R13 354 175 were allocated from the National Housing Fund for this purpose. A further R30m was allocated during 1987/88 from the budget of the Department of Development Planning for the purchase of land for Black urbanisation.

(ii) Falls away. The expected purchase price is not readily available.

**Group areas: proclamation**

1007. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many new (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were proclaimed in each province in 1986 and 1987, respectively and (b) what was the extent of each of these group areas;

(2) (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were re-proclaimed in each of these years and (b) for which race groups were they re-proclaimed in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) (a) and (b)

1986

**Cape Province:**

White  
Nil

Coloured  
13 areas  
(602 ha)

Indian  
1 area  
(30 ha)

**Orange Free State:**

Nil

3 areas  
(224 ha)

nil

**Transvaal:**

1 area  
(479 ha)

3 areas  
(500 ha)

2 areas  
(212 ha)

1987

**Cape Province:**

White  
4 areas  
(306 ha)

Coloured  
28 areas  
(4126 ha)

Indian  
Nil

**Orange Free State:**

Nil

2 areas  
(56 ha)

1 area  
(11 ha)

**Natal:**

Nil

2 areas  
(65 ha)

2 areas  
(12 ha)

**Transvaal:**

1 area  
(301 ha)

1 area  
(48 ha)

3 areas  
(309 ha)

(2) (a) and (b)

In 1986, one White group area in Natal was proclaimed for Coloured, as were two in the Transvaal and one in the Cape Province. One Coloured group area in Natal was re-proclaimed for Indians.

In 1987, three White group areas in the Cape Province were re-proclaimed for Coloureds.

**West Rand Development Board**

1034. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

With reference to his reply to Question No 488 on 25 March 1988, (a) what was the value of the liabilities of the West Rand Development Board that were transferred to local authorities, (b) (i) to which local authorities and (ii) on what dates were these liabilities transferred and (c) what was the value of the liabilities transferred to each such local authority?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

This matter vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he furnished the following information:

(a) R203 744 303,94

(b) (i) (ii) (c)

Soweto  
1983/84 572 846,39  
1984/85 112 824 794,41  
1985/86 1 096 483,45

114 494 124,25

issue was being looked at.

*Capt. Toms 10/6/88* **New group areas claimed** 80

THE government proclaimed six areas for whites, 52 areas for coloured people and nine areas for Indians over the past two years, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday. He said in reply to a question from Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point) that two new areas for whites in Transvaal and four new areas for whites in the Cape had been proclaimed. Another 41 areas for coloured people were set aside.

THE 1913 Land Act and the Group Areas Act (GAA) should be repealed if black people were to have access to capital, Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) MD Ben Vosloo said.

# Repeal of GAA, Land Act urged

ROGER SMITH

He said at the weekend the laws on black property rights had ensured an inadequate provision of land for new development, while the traditional rural system of land tenure was not conducive to capital accumulation.

On the question of government action on the issue, Vosloo felt progress had been made, but he pointed to the impact of market forces which "in the long run will sort things out".

He felt government was intellectually and temperamentally ready to accept changes, but was being constrained by right-wing groups exploiting people's fears.

He compared the situation in SA with that in Zimbabwe, where group areas had been phased out. He said

that whereas higher-income black people had moved into formerly "white" areas, most lower-income black people had remained in the townships.

Vosloo told the SA Congress of Chartered Accountants in Durban last week the most important impediment to black business development was the system of land tenure.

"No measure has caused more continued resentment among blacks, nor has done more to prevent blacks from gaining access to capital, than their denial of normal property rights in terms of the 1913 Land Act and subsequent legislation."

That black people were allowed to own property in urban areas was a step forward.

13/6/88  
B/day

Hansard

TUESDAY, 14 JUNE 1988

1820

a hospital, but a community health centre does exist which provides the normal clinic facilities and where 18 beds for maternity cases are also available.

(b) Philadelphia at Denilton

(i) to (ii) (cc) Fall away.

(iii) The Department of Health and Welfare, KwaNdebele Government Service.

(iv) May 1988.

**Cape Town: air pollution**

1218: 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:**

Monitoring of pollution levels in the Cape Town area is done by different methods and at various sites.

The levels of pollution have been found to be very low, and therefore only the results of the station that recorded the highest levels of lead, ozone and nitrous oxides namely at Cape Town City Hall are hereby reported.

The results are all reported in micrograms per cubic metre and the seasons are defined as follows:

SUMMER: October 1986 to March 1987.

WINTER: April 1987 to September 1987.

(a) Lead:

	Summer	Winter
86/87	87	87
City Hall	0,95	1,4

(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.

	Summer	Winter
86/87	87	87
City Hall	21	47
Foreshore	7	10,5
Drill Hall	9	10,3
Epping Market	2,5	6,8

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE 1988

1822

Hansard

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Group Areas Act: complaints regarding offences  
946. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many complaints regarding offences in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, were (i) received and (ii) investigated by the South African Police in 1982, 1984 and 1985, respectively, and (b) (i) in how many cases were the Police investigations into such complaints completed, and (ii) what action was taken in respect of uncompleted investigations into such complaints, in each of these years.
- (2) how many members of the South African Police were involved in investigating complaints of this nature in each of the above-mentioned years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	1982	1984	1985
(1) (a) (i)	823	662	596
(ii)	823	662	596

(b) (i) 823  
(ii) 1 case has been referred to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

(2) 1982 18 members  
1984 36 members  
1985 15 members

**Necklacing murders**

967. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons died by way of the so-called necklacing method in (a) 1984, (b) 1985, (c) 1986 and (d) 1987;

(2) how many persons were charged with murder resulting from such deaths in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) 67 persons  
(c) 306 persons  
(d) 19 persons
- (2) 1984/85 373 persons  
1986 628 persons  
1987 120 persons

NOTE: Separate statistics are not available for 1984 and 1985.

**PWV area: offences**

1024. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many police districts are there in the PWV area and (b) what are their names;
- (2) how many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) rapes, (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and (e) common assault were reported and investigated at police stations in these police districts in (i) 1982 and (ii) the latest specified calendar year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 17 police districts which fall under the command of five Divisional Commissioners.

**WITWATERSRAND DIVISION**

Johannesburg  
Johannesburg North  
Randburg

**WEST RAND DIVISION**

Krugersdorp  
Verecning  
Roodepoort

**EAST RAND DIVISION**

Springs  
Brakpan  
Benoni  
Kempton Park  
Germiston  
Heidelberg

**SOWETO DIVISION**

Soweto West  
Soweto East

**N. TRANSVAAL DIVISION**

Pretoria



# Parts of Sandton open areas

GOVERNMENT has finally decided on Sandton City Council's 1985 request to allow trading by all races — but has permitted only parts of the city as free trading areas.

Sandton management committee chairman Ricky Valente has reacted angrily to the partial opening.

Disclosing the decision in Parliament yesterday, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS  
and ROGER SMITH

a proclamation declaring the Sandton CBD and other business areas free trading areas open to all would probably be published next month or in August.

Replying to Sandton MP Dave Dalling, Heunis said the delay in deciding on

➔ To Page 2

# Parts of Sandton declared free for trade

the issue was the result of the council pressing for the entire municipality to be declared a free trading area.

Heunis said in view of government's policy to open only the CBDs and regional centres that served all race groups, Sandton's proposal was unacceptable.

As an alternative arrangement, his department had to investigate all the various business centres within the municipality to determine which areas, apart from the CBD, would qualify.

Particulars on the zoning of properties, development and number of busi-

nesses at each centre also had to be obtained and personal inspections made. Valente said it was "quite staggering to wait three or four years to get to the situation where we have been given a nonsense reply".

He described as "nonsense" Heunis's excuse for the delay. The council had made its request in two parts: firstly for the opening of the entire area; and secondly for the CBD to be opened. He said this need not have caused delay.

← From Page 1

*Hansa rd*

practise this is done in consultation with the head of the particular office.

(ii) Whether it is essential to preserve the documents for the proper continuation of the administration of the country and whether the documents have sufficient research value to be used by researchers.

(c) The internationally accepted principle of origin according to which the order that the documents had in the office of origin is maintained or is restored if that order has been disturbed.

(d) (i) Thirty years, with the exception of those archives which the Minister of National Education has authorized the head of an office in terms of section 6 (a) (i) to retain for a certain period and those the transfer of which the Director of Archives has deferred in terms of section 6 (b) (i).

(ii) The Legislature in its wisdom has decided on the thirty-year period. It is assumed that the reason for this is that documents less than thirty years old are often of too sensitive a nature to be made available.

(e) Documents are only made available to researchers under continuous supervision in the reading rooms of archives depots.

(3) Yes.  
(a) All the leading countries in the archival field such as Britain, the Netherlands, Germany and France.

(b) A closed period of thirty years is accepted as realistic, and applied, in most of these countries.

(4) No. The enormous volume of the documentation makes the compilation of such a central register impractical and undesirable. In most Government offices there are, however, filing systems which have been approved by the Director of Archives in terms of section 3 (2) (i) of the Archives Act and according to which the documents are systematically kept and cared for. This is a matter that constantly

receives the attention of the Director of Archives.

SAP: group areas

1161. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether members of the South African Police are in the course of their duties authorized to issue warnings in connection with offences in terms of the Group Areas Act; if so, how many such warnings were issued over the latest specified five-year period for which information is available;

(2) whether these warnings gave rise to further action?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No

(2) Falls away

Woodstock: gathering

1183. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to the report in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, tabled by him on 16 May 1988, he will furnish details about a gathering in Woodstock on 29 April 1988 during the course of which the persons attending it were ordered to disperse; if not, why no; if so, (a) what was the nature of the gathering, (b) how many persons were present, (c) by whom had it been called, (d) (i) at what time of day and (ii) where in Woodstock was it held and (e) (i) who ordered the persons attending it to disperse and (ii) why was this order given;

(2) Whether any further action was taken or is to be taken as a result of this gathering; if so, (a) what action, (b) when, (c) why and (d) against whom?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes

(a) to (e) At 12h03 on 29 April 1988 approximately 50 persons of all races held an illegal gathering in Porter Street, Woodstock in protest against the new labour legislation. An officer of the South African Police ordered the persons to disperse, as it was an illegal gathering. The persons obeyed the order and dispersed.

*Hansa rd*

(2) Yes  
(a) to (d) A charge in terms of section 2(1) of the Gatherings and Demonstration Act, 1973 (Act 52 of 1973) was lodged and is at present being investigated. As soon as the investigation has been completed, the case docket will be submitted to the Senior State Prosecutor for his decision.

Tugela Ferry police station: offences

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(i)	99	19	105	28	56
(ii)	10	4	10	1	12
(iii)	115	86	90	59	136

NOTE Statistics are furnished in respect of the number of cases reported and referred to the courts for trial. In some cases more than one person was charged. However, these statistics are not readily available and are therefore not furnished.

Joint Matriculation Board: examinations

1222. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

(a) How many (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian candidates wrote the (aa) matriculation and (bb) school-leaving examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board in 1987 and (b) how many such candidates (i) passed and (ii) failed their examinations?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) All candidates write the examination of the JMB. According to the achievement in the examination, matriculation or school-leaving certificates are issued to candidates.

(aa) and (bb)	Number that wrote
(i) Blacks	485
(ii) Whites	1 166
(iii) Coloureds	52
(iv) Indians	43

(b) (i) Number passed (ii) Number failed Matriculation school-leaving

(i) Blacks	93	135	257
(ii) Whites	921	192	53
(iii) Coloureds	27	15	10
(iv) Indians	24	12	7

1185. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many cases of (i) murder, (ii) culpable homicide and (iii) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm were reported at the Tugela Ferry police station in each of the latest specified five calendar years for which information is available and (b) in how many cases were persons charged in each of these three categories of offences?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	1985	1986	1987
(a)	16	89	24
(b)	3	5	4
(c)	102	101	70

1241. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the cost of providing police protection to Cabinet Ministers at public meetings; if not, why not; if so, what was the cost so incurred (a) in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) in 1988 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what was the cost incurred in respect of the meetings held by the (a) State President in Potgieterstrus in 1986, (b) Minister of Foreign Affairs in Pietersburg in 1986 and (c) Minister of National Education in Randfontein in 1988?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

Section 5 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958) stipulates that the South African Police is responsible for inter alia the maintenance of law and order, as well as the prevention of crime. Police protection rendered to the State President, all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Leaders of Opposition parties and members of Parliament, falls within the ambit of the said provisions and is performed during the course of normal police duties. Expenses incurred in this regard are therefore not separately identified and calculated.

*Hansard*

practice this is done in consultation with the head of the particular office.

- (ii) Whether it is essential to preserve the documents for the proper continuation of the administration of the country and whether the documents have sufficient research value to be used by researchers.

- (c) The internationally accepted principle of origin according to which the order that the documents had in the office of origin is maintained or is restored if that order has been disturbed.

- (d) (i) Thirty years, with the exception of those archives which the Minister of National Education has authorized the head of an office in terms of section 6 (a) (i) to retain for a certain period and those the transfer of which the Director of Archives has deferred in terms of section 6 (b) (i).

receives the attention of the Director of Archives.

**SAP: group areas**  
1161. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether members of the South African Police are in the course of their duties authorized to issue warnings in connection with offences in terms of the Group Areas Act; if so, how many such warnings were issued over the latest specified five-year period for which information is available;
- (2) whether these warnings gave rise to further action being taken; if so, to what further action?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**  
(1) No  
(2) Falls away  
**Woodstock: gathering**  
1183. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the report in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, tabled by him on 16 May 1988, he will furnish details about a gathering in Woodstock on 29 April 1988 during the course of which the persons attending it were ordered to disperse; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the nature of the gathering, (b) how many persons were present, (c) by whom had it been called, (d) (i) at what time of day and (ii) where in Woodstock was it held and (e) (i) who ordered the persons attending it to disperse and (ii) why was this order given;
- (2) Whether any further action was taken or is to be taken as a result of this gathering; if so, (a) what action, (b) when, (c) why and (d) against whom?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**  
(1) Yes  
(a) to (e) At 12h03 on 29 April 1988 approximately 50 persons of all races held an illegal gathering in Porter Street, Woodstock in protest against the new labour legislation. An officer of the South African Police ordered the persons to disperse, as it was an illegal gathering. The persons obeyed the order and dispersed.

*Hansard*

(2) Yes  
(a) to (d) A charge in terms of section 2(1) of the Gatherings and Demonstration Act, 1973 (Act 52 of 1973) was lodged and is at present being investigated. As soon as the investigation has been completed, the case docket will be submitted to the Senior State Prosecutor for his decision.

**Tugela Ferry police station: offences**  
The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(a)	99	19	105	28	56
(b)	10	4	10	1	12
(c)	115	86	90	59	136
(d)					
(e)					
(f)					
(g)					
(h)					
(i)					
(j)					
(k)					
(l)					
(m)					
(n)					
(o)					
(p)					
(q)					
(r)					
(s)					
(t)					
(u)					
(v)					
(w)					
(x)					
(y)					
(z)					

**Joint Matriculation Board: examinations**  
1222. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

- (a) How many (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian candidates wrote the (aa) matriculation and (bb) school-leaving examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board in 1987 and (b) how many such candidates (i) passed and (ii) failed their examinations?

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:**  
(a) All candidates write the examination of the JMB. According to the achievement in the examination, matriculation or school-leaving certificates are issued to candidates.  
(aa) and (bb) Number that wrote  
(i) Blacks 485  
(ii) Whites 1 166  
(iii) Coloureds 52  
(iv) Indians 43  
(b) (i) Number passed (ii) Number failed  
Matriculation school-leaving  
(i) Blacks 93 135 257  
(ii) Whites 921 192 53  
(iii) Coloureds 27 15 10  
(iv) Indians 24 12 7

**Cabinet Ministers: police protection**  
1241. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:  
(1) Whether he will furnish information on the cost of providing police protection to Cabinet Ministers at public meetings; if not, why not; if so, what was the cost so incurred (a) in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) in 1988 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;  
(2) what was the cost incurred in respect of the meetings held by the (a) State President in Potgietersrus in 1986, (b) Minister of Foreign Affairs in Pietersburg in 1986 and (c) Minister of National Education in Randfontein in 1988?  
**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**  
(1) and (2)  
Section 5 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958) stipulates that the South African Police is responsible for inter alia the maintenance of law and order, as well as the prevention of crime. Police protection rendered to the State President, all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Leaders of Opposition parties and members of Parliament, falls within the ambit of the said provisions and is performed during the course of normal police duties. Expenses incurred in this regard are therefore not separately identified and calculated.

practice this is done in consultation with the head of the particular office.

(ii) Whether it is essential to preserve the documents for the proper continuation of the administration of the country and whether the documents have sufficient research value to be used by researchers.

(c) The internationally accepted principle of origin according to which the order that the documents had in the office of origin is maintained or is restored if that order has been disturbed.

(d) (i) Thirty years, with the exception of those archives which the Minister of National Education has authorized the head of an office in terms of section 6 (a) (i) to retain for a certain period and those the transfer of which the Director of Archives has deferred in terms of section 6 (b) (i).

(ii) The Legislature in its wisdom has decided on the thirty-year period. It is assumed that the reason for this is that documents less than thirty years old are often of too sensitive a nature to be made available.

(e) Documents are only made available to researchers under continuous supervision in the reading rooms of archives depots.

(3) Yes.

(a) All the leading countries in the archival field such as Britain, the Netherlands, Germany and France.

(b) A closed period of thirty years is accepted as realistic, and applied, in most of these countries.

(4) No. The enormous volume of the documentation makes the compilation of such a central register impractical and undesirable. In most Government offices there are, however, filing systems which have been approved by the Director of Archives in terms of section 3 (2) (i) of the Archives Act and according to which the documents are systematically kept and cared for. This is a matter that constantly

receives the attention of the Director of Archives.

SAP: group areas

1161. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether members of the South African Police are in the course of their duties authorized to issue warnings in connection with offences in terms of the Group Areas Act; if so, how many such warnings were issued over the latest specified five-year period for which information is available; (2) whether these warnings gave rise to further action being taken; if so, to what further action?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No

(2) Falls away

Woodstock: gathering

1183. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether, with reference to the report in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, tabled by him on 16 May 1988, he will furnish details about a gathering in Woodstock on 29 April 1988 during the course of which the persons attending it were ordered to disperse; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the nature of the gathering, (b) how many persons were present, (c) by whom had it been called, (d) (i) at what time of day and (ii) where in Woodstock was it held and (e) (i) who ordered the persons attending it to disperse and (ii) why was this order given;

(2) Whether any further action was taken or is to be taken as a result of this gathering; if so, (a) what action, (b) when, (c) why and (d) against whom?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes

(a) to (e) At 12h03 on 29 April 1988 approximately 50 persons of all races held an illegal gathering in Porter Street, Woodstock in protest against the new labour legislation. An officer of the South African Police ordered the persons to disperse, as it was an illegal gathering. The persons obeyed the order and dispersed.

(2) Yes

(a) to (d) A charge in terms of section 2(1) of the Gatherings and Demonstration Act, 1973 (Act 52 of 1973) was lodged and is at present being investigated. As soon as the investigation has been completed, the case docket will be submitted to the Senior State Prosecutor for his decision.

Tugela Ferry police station: offences

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(a)	99	19	105	28	56
(b)	10	4	10	1	12
(c)	115	86	90	59	136
(d)				102	101
(e)				70	89
(f)					66

NOTE Statistics are furnished in respect of the number of cases reported and referred to the courts for trial. In some cases more than one person was charged. However, these statistics are not readily available and are therefore not furnished.

Joint Matriculation Board: examinations

1222. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

(a) How many (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian candidates wrote the (aa) matriculation and (bb) school-leaving examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board in 1987 and (b) how many such candidates (i) passed and (ii) failed their examinations?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) All candidates write the examination of the JMB. According to the achievement in the examination, matriculation or school-leaving certificates are issued to candidates.

Number that wrote

(aa) and (bb)

(i) Blacks	485		
(ii) Whites	1 166		
(iii) Coloureds	52		
(iv) Indians	43		
(b) (i) Number passed	(ii) Number failed		
Matriculation school-leaving			
(i) Blacks	93	135	257
(ii) Whites	921	192	53
(iii) Coloureds	27	15	10
(iv) Indians	24	12	7

1185. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many cases of (i) murder, (ii) culpable homicide and (iii) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm were reported at the Tugela Ferry police station in each of the latest specified five calendar years for which information is available and (b) in how many cases were persons charged in each of these three categories of offences?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1241. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the cost of providing police protection to Cabinet Ministers at public meetings; if not, why not; if so, what was the cost so incurred (a) in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) in 1988 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what was the cost incurred in respect of the meetings held by the (a) State President in Potgietersrus in 1986, (b) Minister of Foreign Affairs in Pietersburg in 1986 and (c) Minister of National Education in Randfontein in 1988?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)

Section 5 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958) stipulates that the South African Police is responsible for inter alia the maintenance of law and order, as well as the prevention of crime. Police protection rendered to the State President, all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Leaders of Opposition parties and members of Parliament, falls within the ambit of the said provisions and is performed during the course of normal police duties. Expenses incurred in this regard are therefore not separately identified and calculated.

AK 23/10/88

# Tougher <sup>80</sup> slum laws aim to curb influx

By BRUCE CAMERON  
Political Staff

THE Government has moved to toughen slum control laws as "part of its plan for tougher Group Area control".

A new Slums Bill, published today, gives local authorities greater powers to control slums, including forcing property owners to take steps.

Mr Peter Soal MP, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on public works and land affairs, said today: "This is part of a tough reaction by the Government to control the influx of blacks into the urban areas.

"The Bill should be seen together with recent increased measures against squatting and the yet-to-come amendments to the Group Areas Act."

An owner of a property who ignores instructions from a local authority can be fined R4 000 or jailed for a year, or both.

If a local authority decides to act to clear the slum "nuisance" it can recover costs from the owner, and should the owner fail to pay, the property may be sold to redeem the costs.

The Bill excludes the necessity of obtaining a court order to seize the property.

A local authority, with the consent of the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs, can make regulations including the following:

- Preventing overcrowding or the use of premises which in the opinion of the local authority are unhealthy, unhygienic or unfit for human habitation,

- Inspecting and licensing premises which are let as rooms or sets of rooms or which are occupied by more than one family,

- Setting of a limitation on the number of people on any premises,

- The separation of men and women on any premises, and,

- The cleanliness, cleaning, drainage, lighting and ventilation of any premises and the provision of backyard space, air space, floor space as well as the storage of food, water supply, washing facilities and latrines.

**Offensive behaviour**

1180. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many charges were laid with the South African Police in regard to incidents involving offensive behaviour which allegedly occurred on Durban and East London beaches in December 1987 and January 1988, (b) what was the nature of these charges and (c) what was the outcome in each case;

- (2) what are the duties of members of the Police when dealing with incidents of this nature?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) (a) Durban:  
December 1987 — 1  
January 1988 — 1  
East London:  
December 1987 — none  
January 1988 — none
- (b) and (c) Two women were charged with public indecency because they showered naked at the public showers. Both women were convicted and sentenced.

- (2) It is the statutory responsibility of the South African Police to investigate any complaint of an alleged crime that is reported. However, circumstances differ from complaint to complaint, therefore, it is not possible to set out the specific duties with regard to each complaint.

NOTE: On 28 December 1987 a number of persons submitted statements to the South African Police, East London. In these statements general allegations were made regarding Black women and children who bathed naked or semi-naked. However, the complainants could not identify the beaches or persons concerned, consequently no prosecution could be instituted. Appropriate steps were taken to prevent similar incidents.

**Computer fraud: combating**

1258. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police have methods and specially trained staff at their disposal for the combating of computer fraud in South Africa; if not, why not;

- (2) whether he intends taking any action in this regard; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

- (3) whether the Police consult with members of the computer industry in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this consultation?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) to (3)

It is the statutory responsibility of the South African Police to prevent crime and to investigate any crime or alleged crime. In the execution of these duties pace is kept with the latest methods and technology which may facilitate the task of the South African Police. Should a specific industry be able to make a significant contribution in this regard, they are consulted without hesitation.

**Illicit diamond buying**

1259. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police are involved in administering legislation relating to illicit diamond buying; if so, (a) to what extent, (b) how many members of the Police Force are engaged in this branch and (c) what was the cost of administering this branch during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (a) to (c)

A special unit of the Detective Branch of the South African Police enforces the Diamond Act, 1986 (Act 56 of 1986). As these duties fall within the ambit of the provisions of section 5 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958) the costs involved are not separately identified and recorded.

**Group areas legislation: contraventions**

1273. Mr S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many investigations into alleged contraventions under group areas legislation were conducted by the South African Police in (a) each police division and (b) the Republic in 1987;

- (2) whether it is the policy of the Police to investigate such contraventions only as the result of complaints made to them; if not, what is the policy regarding investigations; if so,

- (3) whether all such complaints are investigated; if not, why not;

- (4) whether it is the policy of the Police to encourage persons aware of possible contraventions in this regard to lodge complaints; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the nature of such encouragement?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) (a) and (b) 1307 investigations were conducted country-wide in the different police divisions.

- (2) Yes.

- (3) Yes.

- (4) No.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

*Handwritten:* HANSARD

*Handwritten:* 80

# Apartheid is 'history' say Labour MPs

Apartheid, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act were all "history" according to several Labour Party MPs who have cheered National Party speakers for the past three days during joint debate on the Promotion of Constitutional Development Bill.

But, in very different spirit, one LP MP concluded his speech yesterday with the word "Amandla!"

Heckling loudly while the PFP's Mr Ray Swart was speaking yesterday, LP MPs shouted "that's history" when Mr Swart attempted to put what he called the "fine-sounding words" of the new Bill in the context of "the real situation" in the land.

"I want in the name of realism to warn against raising expectations once again without being able to deliver the goods," said Mr Swart.

While the Bill intended to "afford to black South African citizens on an interim basis a voice in the processes of government," there was still apartheid, said Mr Swart.

Supporting him, LP MP Mr Peter Hendrickse, warned colleagues: "We should not be carried away by the euphoria of the moment. There are certain stark

realities that cannot be wished away.

"While the Conservative Party still believes in the outmoded and outdated concepts of apartheid, the National Party believes in new mode, updated and sophisticated apartheid.

"Call it what you may, own affairs is apartheid and apartheid is racism."

Mr Hendrickse said he was "obviously not 100 percent happy" with the Bill but he supported its intentions.

"You will have your National Council but don't abuse this opportunity," he warned NP MPs.

"You cannot ignore the realities of the Buthelezis, Mabuzas and other realist leaders who cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be described as anarchists or people not interested in finding solutions."

He warned the Government too that it would be "closely watched" to see what it did with the Group Areas Act and in official response to the Natal Indaba.

He called on his "comrades out there in the struggle for freedom, justice and peace" to come and accept the challenge offered by the new Bill.

"Amandla!" he said in conclusion.

# TOUGHER CONTROL OF SLUM AREAS

Sowetan 24/6/88

**THE Government has moved to tougher slum control laws as "part of its plan for tougher group area control."**

A new Slums Bill, published in Cape Town yesterday, gives local authorities greater powers to control slums including forcing porperty owners to take steps.

Mr Peter Soal MP, Progressive Federal Party public works and land affairs spokesman, said yesterday "this is part of a tough reaction by the Government to control the influx of blacks into the urban areas.

"The Bill should be seen together with recent

increased measures against squatting and the yet to come amendments to the Group Areas Act."

The Bill empowers local authorities to investigate and take steps against slums.

An owner of a property who ignores instructions from a local authority can be fined R4000 or sentenced to jail for one year or both.

If a local authority decides to act to clear the slum "nuisance" it can recover costs from the owner and should the owner fail to pay the property may be sold to redeem the costs.

A local authority with the consent of the Minister of Public Works and Land Areas can make regulations including the following:

- Preventing overcrowding
- Inspecting and licensing premises which are let as rooms or sets of rooms or which are occupied by more than one family.
- Setting of a limitation on the number of people on any premises.
- The "separation of men and women on any premises", and.
- The cleanliness, cleaning, drainage, lighting and ventilation of any premises and the provision of backyard space, air space, floor space as well as the storage of food, water supply, washing facilities and latrines.

## SOWETAN Reporter

3032



vince, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, or any other MEC of this Province was recently entertained overseas by any director or employee of a company or group to which even had been allocated in Extension 4B or 7 of Motherwell Township, Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) which MEC, (b) by which group or company, (c) when and (d) what form did the entertainment take;

- (2) whether the wife of this MEC was entertained as well; if so, what are the relevant particulars;
- (3) whether the airfare of (a) this MEC and (b) his wife was paid or subsidized by the company or group concerned; if not,
- (4) whether the airfare of (a) this MEC and (b) his wife was paid by the State; if so, for what purposes were they sent overseas?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he furnished the following information:

- (1) No.  
Rest of question falls away.

Janet Caroline Small: detention

\*9. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name and occupation have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been detained by the Police; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations, (d) where is she currently being held and (e) what is her name;
- (2) whether this person is to be charged with any offences; if so, (a) when and (b) with what offences; if not, why not?

+The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.  
(a) 13 June 1988.  
(b) It is not in the interests of the public or the country to furnish these reasons.

1964

(c) Regulation 3(1) of the Security Emergency Regulations promulgated in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) by Proclamation R.97 of 10 June 1988.

- (d) North End Prison, Port Elizabeth.  
(e) Janet Caroline Small.  
(2) (a) and (b) Investigation into the activities of this person is continuing. At this stage an indication cannot be given when and for which crimes the detainee will possibly be charged.

Mouse

\*10. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (a) What are the terms of reference of the commission of inquiry into the Mouse affair and (b) when is it anticipated that this commission will commence its investigation?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

- (a) To inquire into and make recommendations regarding:  
(i) the constitutional and related matters and the political future of the district Mouse; and  
(ii) the question of what is in general constitutionally the appropriate method to determine and to alter the boundaries of the self-governing territories.

- (b) The necessary mandate was published in the *Government Gazette* of Friday, June 24, 1988 which enables the Commission to commence with their proceedings.

Group areas: application for permit

\*11. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether a certain person, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, applied to the Administrator of the Transvaal for a permit in terms of section 21 of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if so, (a) who is this person, (b) in respect of what (i) address and (ii) residential area

did he apply for a permit and (c) what persons and/or bodies supported the application;

- (2) whether this person has already moved into the residential area concerned; if so, when;
- (3) whether the Administrator approved this application; if so, when;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

This matter vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he furnished the following information:

- (1) The person of whom particulars have been furnished, did apply for a permit. Further information, however, cannot be supplied, because the application is under consideration at present.

Rest of question falls away.

†Mr D G H NOLTE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether he will be prepared to tell us whether Prof Heyns supported this application?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, naturally I cannot reply to the hon member's question. However, I am sure that should the hon member contact the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in that regard, he will furnish him with a reply.

\*12. Mr D J N MALCOMES—Constitutional Development and Planning. [Reply standing over.]

Guguletu: property transaction

\*13. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether his Department investigated the purchase of any property or buildings from the private sector in Guguletu, Cape Town, in 1987; if so, (a) what property or buildings, (b) from whom, (c) for what purposes and (d) (i) how were the investigations or negotiations handled, (ii) why were they handled in that manner and (iii) who decided on how they were to be handled;

(2) whether his Department has or had any (a) business and (b) other relationship with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) what relationship, (ii) since when, (iii) at what cost to his Department and (iv) what (aa) is this person's name, (bb) are his qualifications and (cc) is his experience;

- (3) whether this person has been involved in any way in (a) his Department's youth programmes and (b) the purchase of land or buildings in Guguletu; if so, to what extent?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1), (2) and (3)

The question of the hon member and particulars of the reply thereupon fall within the terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry which was appointed by the State President on Friday, 17 June. In terms of regulation 14 of Proclamation R.106 of 17 June 1988 I consider it therefore not in the interest of the inquiry to reply to the question in detail at this stage.

If the hon member possesses any information which he feels should be brought to the attention of the Commission, he ought to submit it to the Commission.

If the Commission attends to this particular matter, all aspects of the question will thoroughly be answered by the report of the Commission.

If the Commission does not investigate particular aspects, I shall gladly reply to the hon member's question at a later stage or provide any supplementary particulars in which he might be interested.

Business dealings

\*14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether his Department has had any business dealings with two business concerns, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what was the nature of these business dealings, (b) what products or services were supplied, (c) when were they supplied, (d) what was the total amount of money involved and



# Labour digs in heels on Areas Act

Article  
29/6/88  
80

By BRUCE CAMERON  
Political Staff

A MAJOR confrontation in the tricameral Parliament loomed today, forcing an early closure of the sitting as the Labour Party dug in its heels on the future of group areas.

The Labour Party has given notice to the Government that it will not pass any constitutional legislation before the Government enters proper talks on the Group Areas Act.

And it appears that not only has the Labour Party snookered the Government in postponing white elections until 1992 but it has also now cut President Botha's options in going for an early election.

It also appears that publication of the already disputed trilogy of Group Areas Bills, which were due to be published during the current sitting, will now be delayed.

## Firmly opposed

The Labour Party and the parties in the House of Delegates, which have had pre-publication sight of the Bills, have already stated that they are firmly opposed to principles contained in the Bills.

Labour Party sources said that the LP was refusing to pass all current constitutional legislation until the Government scrapped the Group Areas Act. The two major Bills now before committees on which they have dug in their heels are constitutional

Bills. One seeks to establish the position of a "Prime Minister" and the other a re-allocation and increase in the number of seats in Parliament.

The LP sources indicated they had lent their support to legislation to establish a national council but that the Government had given nothing in return.

They said that they saw the constitutional Bills as "bargaining chips" to get what the Labour Party really wanted — an end to the Group Areas Act.

Labour leader the Rev Alan Hendrikse confirmed today that the LP attitude was that it wanted to enter a process of negotiation with the Government about the constitutional Bills now before the parliamentary committees.

"The basis of our protest is that the Government refuses to negotiate on the issues which the Labour Party considers relevant, such as the Group Areas Act."

There had also been disagreement between the Labour Party and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, about whether or not the State President should merely consult with or get the concurrence of Ministers' Councils before appointing Ministers as members of the councils.

This disagreement arose during discussion of the Constitution Third Amendment Bill, which among things seeks to establish an office of Prime Minister.

The other Bill re-distributing

parliamentary seats cannot be sent to the President's Council for resolution and like the Government attempts to postpone the white elections must have approval from all three Houses of Parliament.

President Botha is unlikely to call an early election without the re-allocation of seats.

The Group Areas Bills, which seek to establish open group areas while firmly clamping on the exclusivity of existing group areas, are now unlikely to come to be published during the current sitting.

## Order paper

Spokesmen for the Ministry of Constitutional Development have declined to give any indication of what was happening to the legislation.

Chief Whip of Parliament Mr Alex van Breda said today everything on the order paper should be completed today and there was no reason why Parliament should not rise today.

Parliament would not be dealing with anything that was currently before a standing committee. This included all the constitutional measures.

Some of the legislation currently before the committees would be dealt with during the August sitting of Parliament while the rest could be left until next year.

He declined to comment on whether the Labour Party attitude to the constitutional legislation was causing an early end to the sitting.