

Public Sector

GOVT.

B.A.D

11 MAY 1975 -

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HANSARD 5 Q. column 334

3 March 1975.

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Periodical *baNtu*

57 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

the names of the members of the editorial staff of the periodical *baNtu*, and who are the members of the editorial staff at present

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (a) Bantu people do contribute to the compiling of articles and gathering of material for this periodical but it is published mainly to inform the Whites of South Africa and people overseas of developments in the community of the Bantu peoples of South Africa
- (b) Mr V van der Westhuen (Editor)
Mrs F Murray
Mrs E van Wyk
Miss L Munnik

17/4/75

Q. Column 723

Officials/inspectors for Bantu labour

210 Mr R M CADMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

(a) How many officials and inspectors are employed by his Department with special responsibilities for matters affecting Bantu labour and (b) in terms of what legislation are they appointed

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) 106

(b) The Bantu Labour Act, 1964.

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2517

Botha - King of 18m

THE massive empire controlled by Mr Michiel Coenraad Botha, South Africa's 62-year-old Minister of Bantu Administration, Development and Education, must surely be the envy of many Black African leaders.

Until the homelands become completely independent — and some political observers believe that only the Transkei and the Ciskei will ultimately take such a step — South Africa's 18-million Blacks are all controlled by Mr Botha's departments, and he holds the ultimate responsibility.

This week he told Parliament proudly that the budgets of his departments now totalled a massive R647-million — an increase of R146-million on the figure for last year. Opposition spokesmen do not regard this budget as big enough, but nevertheless they consider it "breath-taking" that one man can be in charge of such a vast empire.

The former Stellenbosch professor of Bantu Administration, Dr Nic Olivier, now United Party MP for Edenburg, says: "It is completely impossible for one man to do this job properly. Mr Botha cannot cope."

Professor Olivier points out that Mr Botha has unbelievable powers. "In terms of Article 25 of the Bantu Administration Act, the Minister can abrogate, amend or decide not to enforce laws passed by Parliament. He can even make laws himself. Through the State President-in-Council — on which Mr Botha is the Cabinet Representative — the State President is the 'Paramount Chief' of all the Black people."

Emergency

For example, he can declare states of emergency in homelands

Mr Botha's departments employ nearly 74 000 officials and teachers and are responsible for the schooling of 3 600 000 Black children — almost as many as the total White population.

Mr Botha has his own "mini-Cabinet" — three Deputy Ministers, Mr Bram Raubenheimer, Mr Punt Janson and Mr Willem Cruywagen, assist him, although the ultimate responsibility is his.

BY HANS STRYDOM, SUNDAY TIMES Parliamentary Correspondent

There is speculation that he will soon be given a fourth Deputy Minister, whose sole responsibility will be homeland development

The empire keeps growing. Already there are more than 60 "Government" departments in the homelands, most of them with a Black "Minister" — and the number will increase

A combined meeting of all Mr Botha's deputies and homeland "Ministers" would require a bigger room than the Cabinet room of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in the Hendrik Verwoerd Building

Separate "development corporations" will soon be established for each homeland, thus increasing the number of officials even further. Formerly, Bantu administration in urban areas was the responsibility of local authorities, the Minister's function being limited to "general policy formulation", without direct responsibility for administration. This has now been changed, and today the Minister has direct responsibility for administration through a large number of Bantu Administration boards which employ scores of officials.

Mr Botha's departments have a say of one kind or another in the affairs of all South Africa's 18-million Blacks "from the cradle to the grave". They register births, marriages and deaths. They issue reference books, homeland citizen certificates, work and residence permits. They implement all legislation concerning Blacks, such as influx control, and they control the entry of Whites, such as journalists, priests and academics, into Black areas.

They provide housing and educational facilities, from primary to university level, including technical training, for Blacks, and they are in charge of social facilities, sport and recreation

Schools have to be provided at a rate of 500 a year — or more than two per school day. The total number of White pupils in 1973 was 892 000, controlled by five separate education departments — Mr Botha's single Bantu Education Department caters for nearly 4-million children.

The department must care for the Black aged, physically handicapped, blind, and orphans. It even prepares programmes for the training of sport and recreation administrators, coaches and referees.

It is also responsible for the planning and development of hospital services for the homelands and the siting and expansion of hospitals for Blacks in "White" areas.

The ambitious task of developing the homelands economically and constitutionally is also entrusted to the department

Mr Botha is assisted by his Deputy Ministers, head office and regional staff, Commissioner-Generals and their staff, Bantu administration boards, homeland administrations, development corporations and many others

When the chain of command is finally complete, it ends up — with Mr M. C. Botha.

In theory, the homelands eventually will handle their own administration. Some excellent progress has been made — but in practice there is no indication that Mr Botha's empire is shrinking.

There appears to be no instant solution to the complex problem of administering 18-million Black people, but it is equally clear that it cannot be handled satisfactorily by one man who takes the ultimate responsibility

Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration — one of the most powerful men in Africa

19 APR 1975

Q. 1197

17 June 1975.

Liaison officers for agricultural labour/
urban areas

350 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) How many (a) agricultural labour liaison officers and (b) urban areas liaison officers are there in the employ of his Department,
- (2) (a) how many farms were inspected by agricultural labour liaison officers in 1974 and (b) in what areas were these farms situated

THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 32
(b) 9
- (2) (a) 7 434

(b) Orange Free State—1 549
Eastern Cape—1 661
Western Areas—400
Northern Transvaal 451
Free State Midlands 2 651
Natal 720

14
257
132

Clash over transport permits flares

2-
3 257

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STAR
3/9/75

The Bantu Administration department and the Department of Transport are at loggerheads over road transportation.

"It is one department against another," the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration told delegates to the congress,

The Cabinet was now considering legislative amendments to make road transportation permits easier to obtain.

Mr Raubenheimer said

the situation had reached such a pitch that his department was simply being refused permits.

When the Department of Transport employed advocates to represent it at the road transportation sittings, then he ordered his department to get advocates also

One industrial firm manufacturing motor parts at Brits was refused a permit for road transportation to Jan Smuts Airport to get its products to Port Elizabeth

But by train, the firm claimed, it took a week,



Mr Raubenheimer . . . parties are at loggerheads.

while the factory in Port Elizabeth had to wait. The system was working badly in practice and the Cabinet was looking at the position

Changes in policy on city Blacks

John Patten, Political Correspondent

The Government is launching a new attack on race relations problems. A wind of change is about to blow in the Department of Bantu Administration.

Policies on petty apartheid, home ownership and influx control are likely to come in for change.

In Bantu administration circles, there is a growing expectation that the new deal will include

- A major reorganisation of the department itself

- Important staff changes to launch the drive from a renewed base, and

- Major development in policy towards the urban Blacks.

The premonition of a thorough spring cleaning were given added force last night in an important speech by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, to the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs in Bloemfontein.

Particular importance is being attached to Mr. Botha's comment that, inside the Department, cardinal aspects of administration are being examined and that the area being investigated is far wider than many people realise.

The impetus to the Government's re-think of its Bantu administration policy has been identified as the summit talks in January this year between the Prime Minister and the homeland leaders.

(See Page 29).

The effects of the investigations set in train by these talks is now expected to be far greater than had seemed likely.

The fields where major changes are now expected in the near future embrace some of the

A new deal for Blacks

Nov. 29/10/75
From Page 1

Government will also make a definite move to increase the permissible mobility of labour in the urban areas.

This could overcome the problem where influx control is keeping good workers out, while "idlers" with rights in the cities take advantage of their privileged position.

The Minister appeared to indicate yesterday that it may not be long before an announcement is made on the Government's proposed leasehold housing scheme and on Black trading rights in the cities.

The changes in influx control measures — which Mr Botha has said would be evolutionary, rather than revolutionary — are still being investigated, and the structural changes in the department may also not be quite so imminent.

Commenting on Mr Botha's speech today, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, said: "This is certainly a far cry from the days when a Deputy Minister said living conditions for urban Blacks should be made as unpleasant as possible to ensure they go back to the homelands."

obstacles in the way of better race relations.

These are the elimination of petty apartheid measures, a system to eliminate the harshness of present influx control measures while working against flooding the urban areas with Black unemployed, home ownership for Blacks in the urban areas under leasehold, and the granting of comprehensive trading rights. Informants believe the

To Page 3, Col 8.

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3 Who control millions

Kevin Stocks

Under the tight-lipped Mr M C Botha, three Deputy Ministers wield the power which the Department of Bantu Affairs has over the lives of millions of Blacks

As of yesterday the three are

- Andries Treurnicht
- Deputy Minister (No 240) — Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and of Bantu Education.
- Willem Cruywagen
- Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs
- Ferdinand Hartzenberg — Deputy Minister of Bantu Development

All except Mr Cruywagen are new not only to the Bantu Affairs portfolio but to ministerial rank. Blacks are not likely to welcome the new hands at

the levers of power in Bantu Affairs. In particular the advent of Dr Treurnicht, MP for Waterberg, former chairman of the Broederbond and arch-verkrampie, is likely to be greeted with dismay.

REPUTATION

"Dr AP," as the Afrikaans Press often calls him, has long been a power in the ruling party and its allied cultural and religious organisations. Until now he has been denied formal ministerial power; because of his verkrampie image, and his reputation as a former associate of Dr Hertzog.

A few of his public statements will serve to illustrate this.

On December 19 1972 Dr Treurnicht said the Day of the Covenant was for Afrikaners only and other groups should not celebrate it.

At Stellenbosch on June 13 1973 Dr Treurnicht said he believed the development of the Afrikaner nation was part of God's purpose and that they therefore had a special mission.

In a letter to the Vaderland in August 1973 on mixed sport, he wrote "The sooner we forget the idea of one national team for the whole of South Africa, call it a represen-

tative South African team or a mixed merit team, the better

In June 1974 he wrote in an article in Hooftstad that certain forms of discrimination were so natural that attempts to end them would be absurd.

BITTER

The Star's political correspondent wrote in 1971 "Dr Treurnicht is a bitter opponent of integration in any form and of any form of hebarlism.

As recently as last month a leading Afrikaans journalist, Mr Schalk Pienaar, thought to write Dr Treurnicht's political obituary

In a scathing review of Dr Treurnicht's book, "Credo van 'n Afrikaner," he posed the question "Does one in fact accept that Dr Treurnicht has outlived his time and that for this reason he is and was theologically, journalistically and politically on the road leading to nowhere?"

Now Dr Treurnicht is a Deputy Minister. The second of the deputy threesome at Bantu Affairs is Mr Willem Cruywagen who continues in the post he held before

Mr Cruywagen's image is considerably more verlig than that of Dr Treurnicht and there were

times when the celebrated verligheid of his former departmental colleague, Punt Janson, seemed to rub off on him.

POLICY SWITCH

Among other things he promised to review laws which prevented some Black married couples from living together in urban areas, announced a policy switch to allow liquor profits to be used to provide services for urban Blacks and announced proposals to improve the employment position of Blacks in South West Africa. On the other hand he was concerned in the setting up of the controversial

social "rehabilitation centres" in the homelands, he said he was dubious about "hasty" raising of Black wages and, when Deputy Minister of the Interior, was deeply involved in setting-up a and running the new censorship machinery.

The third of the three is Dr Ferdinand Hartzenberg, a newcomer to deputy ministerial rank about whom little is generally known but who is said to be highly thought-of among Nationalist parliamentarians.

He is a former civil servant in the Department of Agriculture who became a Lichtenburg dairy farmer. He was elected to the Provincial Council in 1965 and then to Parliament in 1970. Most commentators regard him as being reasonably verlig.

Dr Treurnicht: portrait of new boss

BROEDER

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER

DR ANDRIES Petrus Treurnicht, man of iron principle, crusader for the Calvinist cause, bearer of the Verwoerdian mantle. Or is it Dr Andries Petrus Treurnicht, the muddled verkramppte? Appointed Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education in this week's Cabinet re-shuffle, the 54-year-old former Broederbond boss (reportedly No 4240) who fought the Hertzogite cause in the late sixties, will tomorrow take

charge of millions of Black South Africans. At long last, the philosopher of the Right is being given the opportunity of putting into practice the theories of his spiritual and ideological leaders, John Calvin and Hendrik Verwoerd. Mr Vorster was in a similar position when he took over the premiership ten years ago — and it's fair to say he is finding it extremely difficult to reconcile the

cold hard facts of today with the doctrines of the past. But such is the Treurnicht reputation for hardline conservatism that it seems unthinkable that the man could ever change his views and adapt his principles. In fact, he has been doing so all along. He has protested against the sports policy and he doesn't like the Nico Malan opening to mixed audiences — but the man of principle who speaks

so often of drawing the line is still in the National Party. When I approached him for an interview this week, he said he would like to study his portfolio before commenting on his new position. He did mention that his extremely well-timed, recently-published book — "Credo van 'n Afrikaner" — is doing nice business, especially in Pretoria. And it is this book, too, which tends to undermine his reputation as the intellectual disciple of hardline, uncompromising grand apartheid. At times the book is as confusing as a Treurnicht speech. Verligte Nationalists such as former Rapport editor, Mr Schalk Pienaar, have experienced the same feeling after reading "Credo". For example, when he enters the contentious field of Coloured policy, Dr Treurnicht proclaims the Coloured people as a nation and says they are not "brown Afrikaners". He leaves the matter right there and the reader must make up his own mind whether Dr Treurnicht means that the Coloured nation must have a homelands — which is, of course, against Nationalist policy. But Dr Treurnicht becomes most perplexing when he discusses "petty" apartheid. Much of his work in Bantu Administration and Education is going to involve the gradual dismantling of many provisions affecting millions of Blacks in terms of the Government's pledge to move away from discrimination.

of 17m Blacks

4240

Dr Treurnicht, however, claims that grand apartheid can't exist without "small" apartheid.

"If small apartheid is completely eliminated," he says, "big apartheid becomes stupid, superfluous and unnecessary."

He goes further by saying: "Jy sal apartheid nie grootmaak as jy hom klein-klein doodmaak nie" ("You can't make apartheid big if you kill it little by little").

Later in the book he makes a categorical statement: "Colour or race does not determine a person's worth as a human being."

He says points of friction must be removed.

He then says he doesn't believe in forcing together the various groups in their recreational, residential, social and political lives.

In the next paragraph he says the "borders (between the groups) must not be without gates that can be opened, or without bridges that can make contact possible".

At no stage does he say whether the gates he is referring to mean the doors of the Nico Malan Opera House or simply the gates of heaven.

But having said he is against mixing at recreational, residential, social and political level, and having added that certain gates must be left open, Dr Treurnicht goes on to reprimand a student for saying in a speech that he believes whites have matured to the extent that they can accept certain integrationist practices.

Meanwhile, Dr Treurnicht's position remains confusing.

At no stage does he disclose how far he himself is prepared to open the gate.

Returning again to Dr Treurnicht's assertion that "colour or race do not determine a person's worth as a human being".

This statement may be tested against his attitude towards the position of the Xhosa people in "White" South Africa after the Transkei becomes independent.

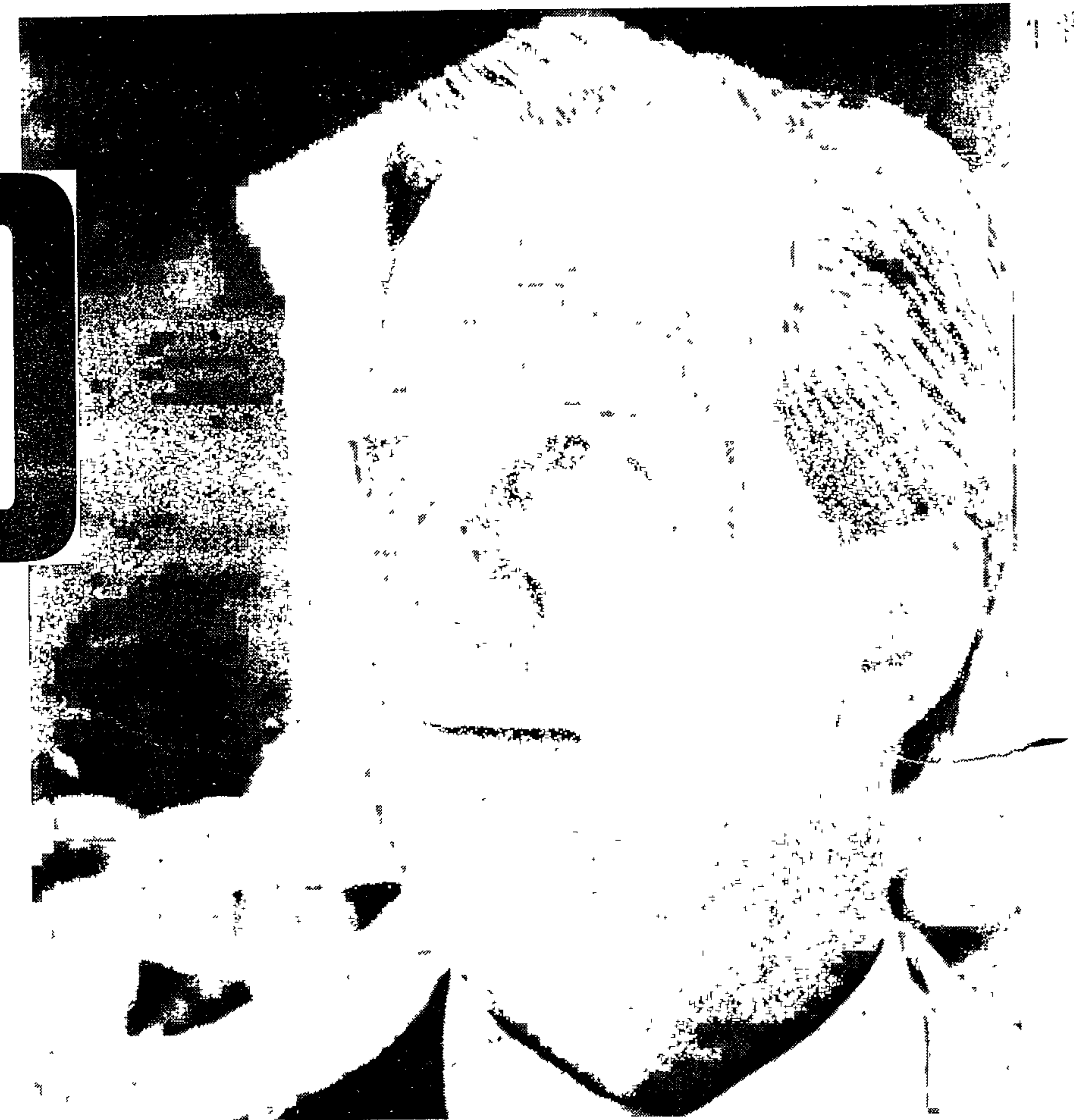
As a start, Dr Treurnicht concedes that for years after a homeland becomes independent, many of its citizens will continue to live on in "White" South Africa.

He writes: "The argument is heard just as we recognise France, the Netherlands, England and Germany as separate states for different nations, so too we wish to recognise the Transkei, Kwa-Zulu, and Lesotho."

"The individual Xhosa or Zulu can then be just as welcome with us as the individual German, Frenchman or Englishman. We are not discriminating against him."

"On paper this does not look unreasonable. But come, let's draw out fully the implications. Or should we rather not do so? In any case, here are a few matters we have to consider. The individual German for whom there is a homeland, Germany, can emigrate to us, temporarily or permanently.

"Can the Xhosa also emigrate and become a South African citizen? If so, what is the maximum number of Xhosa to be given citizen-



● Dr Andries Treurnicht, disciple of Calvinism and Verwoerd's ideology on apartheid, will find the realities of separate development a hard testing ground for political theories.

ship before we say: 'Hold on, hold on. Now it is becoming big integration'."

Dr Treurnicht then asks whether the Xhosa, like the German, will be allowed to marry an Afrikaner woman, whether the Immorality Act will be repealed, whether he may buy ground in the area of his choice?

Dr Treurnicht clearly doesn't want to extend to a Xhosa or a Zulu living in White South Africa the same rights he is prepared to give a German.

But he did say, and it's there on page 90 of the book "Colour or race does not determine a person's

worth as a human being."

Dr Treurnicht also proclaims on page 14 of the "Credo" that the person closest him "is any person who needs my help, even though he may be of another race or nation".

With typical Verwoerdian conviction, he also states: "I know of no other policy which is so moral, so scripturally-justifiable as the policy of separate develop-

ment for the diversity of nations."

He believes, too, that this policy will win friends for South Africa and he supports unequivocally Mr Vorster's Africa policy.

And now, after living most of his political life in a world of theory, Dr Andries Petrus Treurnicht faces the awesome challenge of translating his Christian convictions into political

reality and a better deal for the millions of Black South Africans whose lives he will control.

Instilled with new hope as the African revolution moves ever southward, their aspirations are rising and their expectations are increasing in an era Mr Vorster has called the most crucial in our history.

The time for theories may well be over.

Rapport

Posbus 8422, Johannesburg. Ook gedruk
in Kaapstad en Bloemfontein

TREURNICHT

DIE wye reaksie op die aanstelling van dr. Andries Treurnicht as adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -onderwys vertel vanself 'n storie.

Die pos van 'n adjunk-minister is nie so belangrik dat dit soveel bespreking verdien in 'n Kabinetskommeling waarin 'n hele aantal belangrike aanstellings gemaak is nie.

Dit gaan dus om die politiek-omstrede persoon van dr. Treurnicht. Maar dan nog sou sy bevordering nie naastenby soveel reaksie uitgelok het as hy nie in daardie bepaalde pos aangestel was nie.

Deur die jare het dr. Treurnicht die indruk gewek dat hy weinig geduld het met die beroepe om aanpassings en verandering wat deur ander Suid-Afrikaners as dringend noodsaaklik vir ons land beskou is.

Nou gaan hy na 'n departement waar juis die tempo van aanpassing in hierdie jaar nog van deurslaggewende belang kan wees.

Maar juis die bedenkinge oor sy aanstelling skep vir dr. Treurnicht 'n geleentheid. Hy sal dit moontlik makliker as ander politici vind om die publiek te oortuig dat hy nie die geslote gemoed oor dié sake het wat aan hom toegeskryf is nie — juis omdat alles wat hy voortaan in dié verband mag sê met 'n vergrootglas dopgehou sal word.

In die aangesig van die probleme wat die swartman diep raak, sal hy hopelik ook self tot die gevolgtrekking kom dat die dae van diep-sinnige argumente oor dinge soos die verskil tussen diskriminasie en differensiasie vir goed verby is. Dit is soos om viool te speel terwyl Rome brand.

Oop en toe

TWEE beduidende gebeurtenisse van die afgelope week vorm 'n vreemde kontras: die besluit tot 'n oorhoofse beheerliggaam vir alle krieketspelers in die land, en die weiering van die hoofsaaklik Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging om nie-blanke lede toe te laat.

Die hooftrekke van die krieketplan — die samesnoering van sportmanne met gemeenskaplike belange — is deur min. Koornhof verwelkom. Oor besonderhede, die gedagte aan veelrassige krieket op klubvlak, moet later gepraat word. Die krieketmanne se oë is ondermeer op hertoelating tot internasionale mededinging.

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Teenoor hierdie poging staan die isolasie-houding van die SASOV, wat gelei het tot afstigting deur 'n aantal lede wat 'n oop nasionale vereniging verkies.

Laasgenoemdes voer onder meer aan daar is tal van maatskaplike verskynsels wat uit verskillende hoeke beskou en bespreek moet word.

Die behoefte aan samespraak tussen die onderskeie bevolkingsgroepe word al hoe groter.

Dit is so. Maatskaplike probleme staan nie mooi netjies afgebaken volgens kleur en ras nie. Sulke vraagstukke binne een groep raak dikwels andere.

Bowendien is skakeling tussen bevolkingsgroepe geen ongewone verskynsel meer nie. Ook daarom vind ons ingekeerdheid soos dié van die SASOV eienaardig en verkeerd. Sien ons sosioloë nie eens kans waarvoor ons sportmanne wel kans sien nie?

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Mansard 9 col 676
26/3/76

Braunschweig/Frankfort areas: Property

*19. Mr S A. VAN DEN HEEVRIK asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

Whether any person was authorized to inform owners of property in the Braunschweig and Frankfort areas and which is to be purchased for consolidation purposes that they could expect offers for their properties after the start of the new financial year in April, if so, (a) when was the authorization given, (b) who was authorized to inform the owners and (c) when was he to make this information public

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS

(a), (b) and (c) Senator the Hon G H. O'Connell was authorized by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development to advise those interested that the Deputy Minister is prepared to attend a meeting of property owners before the end of May 1976 when matters concerning purchase of properties could be discussed.

Mr T G HUGHES Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether he is aware of a report in the *Daily Dispatch* of 20 March 1976 as to what Senator O'Connell was authorized to say?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am aware of that report in the newspaper, but I have nothing further to add to my reply

Mr T. G HUGHES Further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, if he is aware of this report, I take it then that the facts as reported are completely untrue?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am sticking to the facts which I have given now At the discussion which will take place before the end of May 1976 these matters can be ironed out

Mr H G H BELL Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether it is the general policy of his Department to allow other persons to make statements on behalf of the Minister and, if so, could he give us a list of the people who will make these statements?

The DEPUTY MINISTER The hon member will have to table that question

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APRIL 1976 7711

HANSARD NO. 13

White staff members (896)

733 Mr G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health:

(a) How many White staff members are seconded from his Department to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, and (b) how many are employed by his Department but directed by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

897

X

MONDAY, 26

The MINISTER OF HEALTH.

- (a) 17
- (b) None

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HANSARD NO. 15

11/5/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential
show any audio
such as a film
videotape?

989 Bantu Sport and Recreation Fund

*2 Mr D. J DALLING asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and
Development.

Whether any money has been contri-
buted to the Bantu Sport and Recreation
Fund since 15 April 1975, if so, what
amount.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU
ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

Yes, R44 510-00

Is it for your
been decided?

playing at home or
the meeting room
you?

- (b) Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?
- (c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- (d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been
allowed for:

259
102
105

HANSARD NO. 15 11/5/76

WEDNESDAY, 12 MAY 1976

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio, such as a film or videotape?

† Indicates translated version
For written reply

Properties purchased for consolidating Transkei/Ciskei boundaries 994 are for your use? Have they been decided?

608 Mr S A VAN DEN HEEVER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) How many properties in the (a) Amabele, (b) Port St Johns, (c) Braunschweig, (d) Frankfurt, (e) Stutterheim and (f) Peddie area have been purchased to date for consolidating the boundaries of the Transkei and the Ciskei.
- (2) what, in respect of each property, was the price (a) recommended by (i) the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure and (ii) the Adjustment Committee and (b) paid.
- (3) what was the reason in each case where there was a difference between the price recommended and the price paid.

playing at home or in the meeting room you?

Use as a meeting room for your audience and as a room for your subject?

What is the required room size for the presentation?

Will you be able to see the presentation on a screen or platform? Is there a room for the projection of one or more screens?

Will you be able to hear the presentation? Will you be able to use a microphone? Will there be a public address system installed? Will there be

... distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 2
- (b) 3.
- (c), (d) and (e) 180;
- (f) 48.

(2) and (3) As mentioned previously, it is still the practice not to furnish particulars of this nature.

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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~~325 del~~

Audio/visuals

HANSARD NO. 15

12 MAY 1976

996

12/5/76

2. Whether there are at present any persons under removal orders issued by chiefs in terms of Proclamation No 400 of 1960, if so, (a) how many, (b) what are their names and (c)(i) on what date, (ii) from what place and (iii) to what place was each such person removed

Y.

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals

Removal orders issued by chiefs 99

786 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(b)	(c)(i)
N Soji	8 9 61
M Makilo	22 9 61
D Dokolwana	19 2 62
S Sipiseko	2 7 62
G Macingwana	3 7 62
N Mdiya	3 7 62
J Ngewo	12 10 62
B Nogewo	21 8 63
M Bentshwana	23 11 65
A N Nkohl	21 7 67
J N Casho	11 5 68
J T. Mgcinemi	11 5 68
J M Binta	18 6 70
F Mfengu	18 6 70
M Adam	18 6 70
A Henda	18 6 70
A Mapapu	18 6 70
T. Fubesi	18 6 70
A Henda	18 2 72
F Qudalele	21 2 72
M. Nobomvu	21 2 72
M Ziwele	21 2 72
F Manqineni	21 2 72
M Tile	21 2 72
G. Makhoane	29 7 74
J Zeka	29 7 74

Yes (a) 26

(c)(ii)	(c)(iii)
Lusikisiki	Bizana
Fizana	Lusikisiki
Lusikisiki	Tabankulu
Bizana	Flagstaff
Lusikisiki	Bizana
Bizana	Lusikisiki
Lusikisiki	Qumbu
Bizana	Flagstaff
Bizana	Tabankulu
Lower Neuncuzo (Cofimvaba)	Qamata (Cofimvaba)
Mccula (Xalanga)	Makwababa (Cofimvaba)
Mccula (Xalanga)	Makwababa (Cofimvaba)
Lower Nqunqu (Xalanga)	Qutsha (Cofimvaba)
Lower Neuncuzo (Cofimvaba)	Ngwaru (Cofimvaba)
Qamatapoort (Cofimvaba)	Zigudu Admin Area (Cofimvaba)
Cofimvaba	Xalanga
Nqunqu (Xalanga)	Lupupase (Xalanga)
Qitsi (Xalanga)	Qiba (Xalanga)
Xalanga	Cofimvaba
Qwebcqwebe (Cofimvaba)	Upper Nqunqu (Cofimvaba)
Qwebcqwebe (Cofimvaba)	Tsakana (Cofimvaba)
Upper Qitsi (Cofimvaba)	Qutsha (Cofimvaba)
Upper Qitsi (Cofimvaba)	Upper Sabalele (Cofimvaba)
Upper Qitsi (Cofimvaba)	Kcalands (Cofimvaba)
George Moshesh Admin. Area (Matatiele)	Isaac Diano's Admin. Area (Matatiele)
Nkau Admin Area (Matatiele)	Tsitsa Admin Area (Matatiele)

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Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

259

2. HANSARD NO. 15 12/3/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/v such as a film or videotape?

997

X
WEDNESDAY,

Swazi/Ndebele homelands

812 Mr N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development for your been decided?

(a) What is the estimated total area of the homelands already allocated to the (i) Swazi and (ii) Ndebele population groups and (b) in respect of what dates are these figures given
aying at home or
he meeting room
u?

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) (i) 370 000 hectares
(ii) 75 000 hectares
as a meeting
audience and as
or your subject?

(b) December 1975
t size for the
audience expected?

(d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the
proper positioning of one or
more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system
already installed? Will there be
any distracting noises and can
these be silenced during your
presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies
for any projected visuals or
recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

259

HANSARD NO. 15 13/5/76

Bantu Taxation Act 1005

Ans

907 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:-

- (1) (a) How many Bantu persons paid tax in terms of the Bantu Taxation Act in the latest year for which statistics are available and (b) what was the total amount paid,
- (2) how many Bantu had taxable annual incomes (a) not exceeding R480, (b) exceeding R480 but not exceeding R600, (c) exceeding R600 but not

exceeding R720, (d) exceeding R720 but not exceeding R1000, (e) exceeding R1000 but not exceeding R2000, (f) exceeding R2000 but not exceeding R3000, (g) exceeding R3000 but not exceeding R4000, (h) between R10000 and R20000 and (i) over R20000

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) During 1975-76 2 424 142 Bantu persons paid tax on income and 3 151 404 paid a fixed tax.

1007

FRIDAY, 14

(b) The final amount is not available yet but should be to the order of R49 000 000

(c)

(2) Statistics are not kept in the form as asked by the hon member

(d) ~~Will everyone be able to see?~~

Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear?

Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily?

Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

1006

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259

HANSARD NO. 15 13/5/76

2. 13 MAY 1976

1006

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Yes 905 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

Whether any money has since 1 April 1975 been allocated from the Bantu Sport and Recreation Fund for sporting and recreation facilities, if so, (a) in what areas (b) for what facilities and (c) what amount was allocated in each area for each facility

led?

home or ig room

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes,

(a)	(b)	(c)
Cape Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board area	Improvements to cricket and soccer facilities at Langa	R 99 700,00
Northern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board area	Sports fields and playgrounds at Postmasburg	3 400,00
	Sports fields at Damelskuil	1 600,00
	Sports grounds, tennis courts, soccer and rugby fields at Prieska	10 000,00
Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board area	Golf course at New Brighton	50 000,00
Northern Orange Free State Bantu Affairs Administration Board area	Soccer facilities at Bethlehem	9 000,00
	Soccer fields with athletic tracks at Frankfort, Koppies, Lindley, Reitz, Vrede and Warden	11 500,00
	Tennis courts and soccer fields with athletic tracks at Harrismith, Heilbron, Parys and Viljoenskroon	18 750,00
	Tennis courts, athletic tracks, playgrounds, netball fields, soccer fields and a stadium at Kroonstad	23 250,00

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these be experienced during your presentation?

- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Handard 16
2/15/76
Audio/visuals

(254)

2.

Venue

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.
Finances

1048
*8 Mr D D BAXTER asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) What is the total sum deposited by Bantu Affairs Administration Boards with banking institutions,
- (2) whether any part of this sum has been deposited with Afribank, Limited, if so, what sum, if not, why not,
- (3) whether the services of insurance brokers are used to place all or part of the insurance requirements of Bantu Affairs Administration Boards,
- (4) whether the services of Afribrokers, Limited, have been used to place any part of these insurance requirements, if not, why not

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) This information is not readily available and the cost involved in assembling it, is not considered warranted.
- (2) Falls away in view of the reply to (1).
- (3) In some instances, yes.

(4) No, not to the knowledge of my Department of Bantu Administration and Development My Department has referred a recent approach by Afribank Insurance Brokers to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board concerned, for attention

Mr D D BAXTER Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not possible to give me a straight answer to question (2), as to whether any sum has been deposited with Afribank, which is the bank run by the Africans themselves to look after their own affairs?

The MINISTER As the question was drafted, I did give a straight reply, namely that that falls away in terms of my reply to question (1) [Interjections].

Mr SPEAKER. Order!

Is it the right size for the audience expected?

Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Hansard 17
25/5/76

289

3.

Bantu Taxation Act

1094
962 Mr H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

- (1) How many persons were registered in terms of section 30 of the Bantu Taxation Act at the end of February in each year since 1971;
- (2) what total amount was paid by employers in respect of Bantu taxation in each of these years.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(1)	(2)
1971-72	66 610	R8 714 368
1972-73	72 675	R12 036 580
1973-74	79 947	R16 553 012
1974-75	87 546	R27 739 040
1975-76	Statistics for this year are not available yet.	

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Compare your two lists of c. restricted negotiate with t your objective.

2. PLANNING THE PRESENTATION.

2.1 Constructing your plan:

Two methods for planning your talk:

VERTICAL PLAN and HORIZONTAL PLAN

2.1.1 The Vertical Plan

- 1) Take a sheet of paper. Think about your subject. Jot down 20 to 30 words associated with it.
- 2) Working on a 5 minute talk, ring the three words you think are the most important on your list.
- 3) What do these words say to you? What specifically do you want your audience to think and do at the end of your talk? Now, write the aim of your talk in one short sentence.
- 4) Write your aim at the top of a clean sheet of paper.
The Body
- 5) Leave about six lines for the introduction. Write your three main points down leaving a few lines in between each.
- 6) Go through your list of ideas again. Underline those points that support your three main points.
- 7) Write two sub points under each main point.
- 8) At this stage you should refer to books, interview specialists, check figures and statistics, find quotations, apt examples or demonstrations. Your talk should be an expression of your own ideas on the subject, backed by outside opinion.

259

2. Hansard 19 11/6/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Rhodesian Bantu. Deferred pay

1182
Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

Whether employers of Rhodesian Bantu in the Republic are required to pay part of the wages of their employees monthly to his Department as deferred pay, if so, (a) in terms of what law, agreement or treaty has this requirement been imposed (b) what portion of the wages has to be paid to his Department and (c) what arrangements govern the payment of the deferred pay to the employee or his dependants

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS

It is a condition of employment that employers of such Bantu whose applications for five-yearly suspension of repatriation was unsuccessful, shall pay to the local Bantu Affairs Administration Board, part of their employees' wages monthly, who in turn is required to pay such deferred wages to the Rhodesian Attaché in Pretoria

- (a) This is done in terms of an existing labour arrangement between my Department and the Rhodesian Department for the Interior.
- (b) Depending on the wages earned the amount so deferred can be from 33% to 66% of the total wages.
- (c) The deferred wages are transferred to the Rhodesian Post Office by the Rhodesian Attaché, where according to arrangements made by them the respective amounts can be withdrawn by the employees concerned or their dependants.

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- (d) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

259

HANSARD NO. 20

Bantu Affairs Administration Boards 1234

1029 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

Audio/

(1) (a) What is the total number of persons employed by Bantu Affairs

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V

1235

WEDNESDAY,

Administration Boards throughout the Republic, (b) what (i) was the administration cost of these boards for 1975 and (ii) is the estimated cost for 1976 and (c) what (i) was the total amount under the control of these boards in 1975 and (ii) is the estimated amount for 1976,

(2) what (a) was the total amount paid to members of such boards in (i) direct payments and (ii) indirect payments such as travelling and subsistence allowances for 1975 and (b) is the estimated amount payable for 1976 in (i) direct and (ii) indirect payments

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) and (2) The required information is not readily available and the assembling thereof in respect of the existing 22 Bantu Affairs Administration Boards would entail extensive research, the cost of which is not considered to be warranted

Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:

Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?

Is it the right size for the audience expected?

Will everyone be able to see?

Is there a dais or platform?

Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

Will everyone be able to hear?

Will you need to use a microphone?

Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

259

Hansard 21

24/6/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visual such as a film or a videotape?

Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act 1294

Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT esq
Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

What amount was paid into the account of each Bantu Affairs Administration during 1975 by way of contributions in terms of section 3 of the Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act.

THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The information asked is not readily available and it is not intended in answering it to be justified.

our decided?

at home or meeting room

meeting place and as

a background for your subject?

- (c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- (d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

259

Hansard 21

24/6/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or a videotape?

Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act 1294

1044 Dr F VAN Z SIABERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

our decided?

(1) What total amount was transferred to the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development during 1975 in terms of section 4(1) of the Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act,

at home or meeting room

(2) What portion of this amount was spent on services, expenditure or grants in respect of (a) Bantu homelands and (b) other areas.

meeting place and as per subject?

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) R256 394

for the

(2) No apportionment has been made so far

Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

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Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

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(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

By DEREK TAYLOR

THE "UGLY FACE" of the Bantu Administration Department in action was cited by Black workers and welfare experts, this week, as a main reason for bitter race relations.

The Department and the police are nominated more than any other executive arm of government as sources of dissatisfaction by Blacks.

Some opinions:

● "Whites talk about living together and building a better way of life — but they hide behind the people who keep us in our place."

● "They (B A D officials) never look at you like a man. They look only at your pass and papers."

● "People in trouble are too often regarded as potential tricksters and liars to be fitted into simple categories or swept out of sight into rural areas," said a welfare worker.

● "Many of them (Department officers) do not know their own regulations. You can get three different answers from as many people."

● "Their arrogance is infinite. The lowest clerk will be supported in the most inept of judgments. They seem to work on the slogan. When in doubt endorse out."

For a Black worker with a problem, the alternative to a summary decision by a Bantu Administration clerk is advice from one of the few private welfare organisations or advice bureaux run by trade unions — the Black Sash.

In effect, these pitifully inadequate resources exist only to do the job which should be done by the Department.

Because they are constantly involved with recurrent problems of permissions, papers, endorsements, unemployment and workers' compensation cases, the private advisers have built up an intimate knowledge of the Department's rules and regulations.

A representative case is that of Mr Robert Mthembu, who applied to the Black Sash Advice Office in Durban after he was endorsed out to a rural area in 1974.

Mrs Solveig Piper, a housewife and mother who gives five mornings' work a week to the advice office, reported on the battle to regain Mr Mthembu's rights.

"He has not had a pass, legal residence or registered employment since he was endorsed out in March, 1974.

"His endorsement out was a result of his last employer's incompetence and thoughtlessness

"He was helped to appeal against the order but the BAC rejected his appeal because it was lodged too late. He had not been informed of the period allowed for appeal.

"We obtained legal aid on Mr Mthembu's behalf at the end of 1974. On April 12 this year, the Supreme Court passed judgment in favour of his appeal for rights under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act.

"He now has a pass and workseeker's permit.

"This process took over two years during which Mr Mthembu was not allowed to work and has been imprisoned three times.

"First, he was alleged to have stolen a jacket. After nine weeks in jail he was found not guilty and discharged. Then he was charged under Section 29 as an undesirable in the urban area and found guilty. He was escorted to Umzinto and left destitute at the railway station.

Walked back

"He had last been there when he was two years old. He has no family still living and is a bachelor.

"Mr Mthembu walked back to Durban, the only town he knows and has lived in. In January he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for theft.

"Here is the case of a young man of pleasant disposition who wants to work for his living.

"Instead, through circumstances beyond his

control, he was almost turned into an habitual criminal — one of the many who have given up trying to live within laws which baffle them and are applied without humanity."

Mrs Piper's point, echoed by every other worker concerned with such problems, is that such cases would not arise if the Department was capable of applying its own checks and balances of appeal and investigation — of doing its job properly.

Conversation

This week I watched while two young women carried on an involved personal conversation while they worked, alongside each other, at the hatches through which the Department dispenses its permissions and prohibitions.

In an hour, these two young clerks dealt with seven men who laid their passes on the hatch counters and tried to explain what they wanted.

Endorsed

A Black worker who loses his job in an urban area must find work within a limited period or be endorsed out to a rural area officially dubbed his home — even if he has never been there and has no family there

The cycle is rhythmic. The jobless worker is

dumped in a jobless rural area. He registers there as a job-seeker

Then he returns to an urban area, illegally, and starts to look for work again. If he is caught he may be either immediately returned to his rural area or imprisoned and then returned.

The option is to join the underground life of those who live illegally in servants' quarters and steal for a living.

Among the more senseless demands of the Department, which handles employment, residential and citizenship qualifications, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, is the annual "cripples parade" as one trade unionist calls it.

Processions

Black pensioners living on disability pensions must report annually to the Department's offices to prove that they are still disabled.

"Each year, you can see these little processions of aged people, amputees and other handicapped people being trundled in wheelbarrows or tied on to donkeys and led to the BA offices.

"This is to satisfy the authorities that a man has

not suddenly grown two new legs or an arm during the past year.

"No exceptions are made. If they do not turn up, the pension may be suspended"

The Department's provision of hospital services for Africans is now reckoned by provincial medical service experts to be 15 years behind the demand.

Widening

The gap is believed to be widening at a rate which will effectively deny adequate hospital services to more and more people each year — unless an emergency expenditure and building programme is instituted

But there is not enough money. Too much of the Department's appropriation is required to pay compensation to White landowners in the patchwork quilt of new homeland areas.

In Clermont, the township on the outskirts of Durban, which "should have been bulldozed as a dangerous slum 10 years ago", according to a nearby Medical Officer of Health for a White suburb, there is the illustrative case of the day-creche for working mothers' children.

Five years ago, Westville municipality con-

tributed R15 000 to improve the almost derelict building

Another R10 000 and a site have been offered by the Clermont health committee.

Asked for a progress report this week, a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration, Port Natal, said: "It was put back for some reason. I believe it may be reconsidered soon."

THE UGLY FACE OF B A D

27/6/76
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PEOPLE IN TROUBLE ARE OFTEN
REGARDED AS WOULD-BE TRICKSTERS

259

'Coloureds only' bank loaned

Cash to Haak Group

SUN TIMES 25/6/70

THE Government's only apartheid bank, the Spes Bona, which normally does business exclusively with Coloured people, made a loan to entrepreneur Jan Haak's collapsing Trans-terra mining group, it was learnt this week.

But Hannes Verster, general manager of the Spes Bona — which means Good Hope — insisted in Cape Town yesterday that the loan did not represent a departure from the bank's policy of doing business with Coloured people only.

"There is a difference between short-term loans to Coloured people only and long-term loans or investments in the open market."

The loan to Mr Haak, former Minister of Economic Affairs, is believed to be the first and only loan this bank has made to a white-controlled company.

Under the loan deal, Spes Bona late last year bought laboratory and mining equipment worth R152 000 and leased it to Transterra.

By NORMAN WEST

The lease arrangement was to have lasted for three years.

But when — earlier this year — Transterra began having trouble making the lease payments, Spes Bona moved in and repossessed most of the equipment.

The rest of the plant — worth about R20 000 — has been quietly put beyond the bank's reach at Transterra's sold mine in Shabani, Rhodesia. It is not clear whether

the bank will be able to get it back.

The sole shareholder of the Spes Bona is the Coloured Development Corporation, which created the bank in 1964 to promote Coloured finance and business.

It has three branches in the Cape Peninsula — in Athlone, Elsie's River and Grassy Park — and assets of R11-million. Because of its Coloureds only policy, Spes Bona is the only savings and finance bank in existence that has refused invest-

ments — worth thousands of rands — from prospective Indian, African and white clients.

Up to now, only people who could prove with identity documents that they were Coloured could obtain loans from or make investments in the bank.

When it was disclosed this week that the bank had granted a loan to Mr Haak's mining group, the bank's financial manager, Mr A. Kedziersky, said the loan had been granted in the first place because the demand for funds by Coloured borrowers was too low late last year.

Mr Kedziersky said that the bank had now reverted to its "Coloureds only" policy on loans.

652 (2)
259 (1)
63

THE Department of Bantu Administration is believed to have asked African school principals in the Peninsula to enforce a system of 'school passes' to curb African students illegally entering Peninsula schools

The request was made by top Bantu Administration officials at a meeting with African school principals, school committee chairmen and school board officials at the Ikwezi Community Centre in Gugulethu on July 27. In addition, the principals were asked at the meeting to clamp down on grants posted to African teachers from other parts of the country.

Take stern action against teachers who fell pregnant
Start what has been described by principals as a 'watch-hunt' to find female teachers who keep their pregnancies secret

THE Bantu Administration requests a few weeks after the first Soweto protests against the use of Afrikaans as a dual-medium of instruction
School principals interviewed this week said they

'Passes' system for pupils claimed

BY RASHID SERIA

were very unhappy at having to impose the Government's influx control laws at schools

The matter has been raised at the meeting of the South Western African Teachers' Association (SWATA). The president, Mr T Mquma, said he expected a statement to be issued soon. He would not comment further

QUALITY

African students not born in the Peninsula or whose parents are not 'legally' here, do not qualify to attend Peninsula schools

Principals are expected to demand Bantu Administration clearance certificates or birth school passes from students to check if they are legally in the area

The school passes, addressed to the principal and issued by the Bantu Affairs Administration

Board (Peninsula area), state 'The bearer is resident at Langa/Gugulethu/Nyanza and is eligible for admission to your school'. Teachers and school committee chairmen said many principals did not demand the school passes and had admitted 'unqualified' students to their schools.

In some cases, the principals did not enter the students' names on the registers in case the authorities decided to check if the registered pupils were qualified

REGISTERS

And in other cases the principals registered the students because they felt the authorities would not bother to check because of the arduous process.

But, they said, he Bantu Administration learned that unqualified students were being admitted and officials were sent to check the registers at certain schools. Then school principals were summoned to a meeting at Gugulethu

EXPLANATION

A school committee chairman told me, 'I don't know how the principals can be expected to register children from schools who are supposed to be home-qualified. In many cases their names have been living here illegally for many years and it's not the fault of the child that he is not qualified.'

A school principal said, 'Our main concern is to give the child an education

So we take him in, even if he is here illegally. It doesn't matter to us. After he passes out of primary school we persuade his parents to send him to a 'home-qualified' school because there is very little hope of him getting into secondary school.'

Mr A MacLachlan, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's chief director, said the meeting was confidential and the discussions were not for publication.

CONFIDENTIAL

It's so confidential it is even on green paper so we need the people who have spoken so you will turn into serious trouble.

As far as I am concerned it's no comment. I am not confirming or denying anything. The Chief of Affairs, Commissioner, Mr Botha, and the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr D Orams, were not available for comment.

Handwritten notes and numbers: 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

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DIRECTOR: THE RIOTS MUST NOT BE IN VAIN

22/10/76

PRETORIA — The Director of the West Rand Bantu Board, Mr. J. C. de Villiers, yesterday told the Cille Commission of Inquiry that about a month before the June riots in Soweto he had told his chairman that at least some inspectors of Bantu education were "busy lighting fires alongside the Soweto haystack" in their handling of the Afrikaans language issue.

On June 16, said Mr. de Villiers, he was proved right.

In his evidence, he criticised the way new school buildings were provided in Soweto.

"The whole system is frustrating and extremely unjust to the Department of Bantu Education. (1) needs urgent attention.

"Official clumsiness and failure to fulfil requirements faster and sufficiently must certainly contribute to a climate of dissatisfaction and frustration in which reaction from people becomes possible," Mr. de Villiers said.

Profacing his remarks, he said "I believe firmly that we must not allow the riots to have occurred in vain.

"It doesn't help to hide behind a variety of personal and official loyalties and to try to suppress those factors which in the decades ahead can invite further reaction if they are not now squarely faced up to."

He had never been able to understand the logic by which the Departments of Bantu Administration and Community Development approved the building of schools, Community Development financed them and local authorities erected them.

Unhappiness

When Mr. de Villiers mentioned Press reports and information from Black leaders indicated before the riots that there was unhappiness about education in Soweto, Dr. Percy Yutar, SC, leading evidence, interposed to say the Department of Education had reacted to this evidence by warning against conclusions being drawn from Press reports, and hearsay evidence.

Mr. de Villiers's evidence on the general political climate in Soweto circumstances immediately preceding the outbreak of rioting on June 16 and the actions of the police was also heard in general — (page 2)

Cape Times
Shot official 'improved' 3/11/76

Staff Reporter

THE CONDITION of Mr Pieter Schoeman, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board inspector who was stabbed twice and shot through the heart, has improved. No arrests have been made since the attack on him last weekend.

A man was held for questioning by the police on Saturday, but was released

yesterday. However, police are confident that arrests will be made shortly.

Mr. Schoeman was attacked while returning from a cafe where he had bought a cold drink. A group of men surrounded him and his gun was pulled from its holster. A bullet tore through a lung before entering the tip of his heart. Mr. Schoeman was also stabbed twice below the heart.

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BAAB man still critical

Staff Reporter *Cape Times* 1/11/76

THE condition of Mr Pieter Schoeman, the 22-year-old Bantu Affairs Administration Board Inspector who was stabbed twice in the chest and shot in the heart when attacked on Saturday, is still critical.

Mr. Schoeman underwent an emergency operation at Groote Schuur immediately after the incident, which took place in Guguletu about 9pm.

As he was walking back to the BAAB buildings in the township, where he and a colleague were on guard duty, Mr. Schoeman was attacked by several men. He was stabbed under the heart twice and then shot through a lung and part of his heart with his service revolver.

The men then ran off. By late last night no arrests had been made.

123/259

Housing deficit is R10-m

Aut
Mull

The West Rand Administration Board's housing department expects to have a deficit of R10,3-million this financial year as a result of the unrest

The severity of the board's losses were underlined in a statement yesterday by the chairman, Mr Manie Mulder

DESTROYED

"Our department of housing operates annually on an overall loss, and in the past this loss was made good from profits through the sale of liquor and Bantu beer," Mr Mulder said

"These sources of revenue were destroyed during the recent disturbances in Soweto and the consequence is that the anticipated loss on housing this year is estimated at R10,3-million"

Bored with the board

336 / (259)

Star
R. M. M.

Three Soweto residents waited for several years to be paid for houses being taken over by the West Rand Administration Board.

Two eventually received their money.

The third was told after a two-year wait that the board were no longer interested in buying his house and he must find a private buyer.

This man is Mr Douglas Mbovane. His house in Jabavu was offered for sale to the board in 1974 and he understood the offer had been accepted.

FOR MONEY

He came to Star Line in May last year because he still had not been paid and he needed the money to pay for removal of his furniture to his new homeland house.

The board told us that Mr Mbovane's house had been valued and they were waiting for money to be made available to buy it.

Eight months later, after many letters of inquiry, the board said Mr Mbovane's case would be given priority.

But it was another 10 months before they decided they were after all not interested in acquiring his house and he must negotiate a sale with a private buyer.

FOR REVALUATION

Mr Wilmot Fobe's four-year wait for payment for the house the board acquired from his late wife was not entirely in vain.

But he was paid only the 1972 valuation of R350,56.

Knowing that Soweto houses are now selling for R1 200, he was not at all happy that after waiting so long he should be paid so little.

But he was warned that if he applied for a revaluation of the house he might have to wait another six months.

Mr Fobe is Chief Kaizer Matanzima's uncle and is anxious to return to Transkei.

Having had enough of waiting he reluctantly agreed to accept the 1972 valuation.

The cheque for R350,56 would be waiting for him at the Bantu Commissioner's office, he was promised.

FOR APPROVAL

He then spent a day being sent from one department to another within the Bantu Commissioner's building and returned to Star Line empty handed.

After phone calls were made to many departments the cheque was found and Mr Fobe's long wait was over.

Mr Watson Mola handed over his house to the board in 1973 and was promised he would be paid R1 200 within two months, he told Star Line.

Ministerial approval was necessary for the transaction we were told.

Mr Mola received his cheque in July this year.

The main reason for these delays, the board told us, was that they had been in financial difficulties.

259/332/30.

Blacks may soon have more rights in business

APUS
194/1/18

Own Correspondent
 The Government is thinking of extending black business rights in urban black townships. This includes allowing white know-how and perhaps even white capital into the black townships. However, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, M. Willem Cruywagen, says no firm decisions had yet been taken. He said he discussed certain matters with the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) and asked the organisation to come forward with proposals to improve the position of black businessmen. He also proposed that Nafcoc meet him on an annual basis for discussion in this regard.

ted to Nafcoc that the immediate problems of black businessmen he dealt with, like floor space for shops and the better use of existing business premises. Curbs on black businessmen, like limiting them to one undertaking, could also be reconsidered. M. Cruywagen pointed out, however, that the present limitation was not an absolute rule, and the businessmen could apply to have more than one business. On the question of white capital and the establishment of supermarkets in the black townships, M. Cruywagen said there was also the small businessman to think of who might be pushed out of business.

CAPITAL

Certain matters have also been referred for consideration to the Bantu Affairs Commission, including the question of investment capital for the black townships. M. Cruywagen said he believed black businessmen had to be given better facilities, but the question was where the capital for this should come from. "Actually Nafcoc does not really want white capital in the black areas, but ways could be devised of getting white know-how into the areas," he said. He said he had sugges-

11

Hurt inspector moved 18/11/46

MR PETER IGNATIUS SCHOEMAN, 22, a Bantu Affairs Administration Board inspector who was stabbed then shot with his own revolver in Guguletu last month, was yesterday transferred from Groote Schuur Hospital to the Conradie Hospital

Mr Schoeman was allegedly attacked by six African men after he bought a soft drink in a Guguletu cafe on October 29. A hospital spokesman said last night Mr Schoeman's condition was improving.

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Corridor to remain white

DD
19/11/76

EAST LONDON — It has been spelled out again: the so-called white corridor — stretching from East London to Queenstown — will remain white and 'black spots' within this corridor will be removed.

This was revealed in communications between the Deputy Mayor of Cathcart, Mr T. A. Elliot, and the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Mr Elliot said yesterday there were a number of black areas in the white corridor. "They have been talking about removing these for years, but nothing was done. Now it seems as if something will be done fairly soon," Mr Elliot said.

He mentioned some of the black areas — Goshen, in the Waku district, the Wartberg location near Toise River, and Emgwah in the Bolo area near Stutterheim.

In a letter to Mr Elliot from the administrative

secretary of the Department of Bantu Administration, Mr Elliot was assured that "all the black spots presently situated in the corridor will be removed and that the corridor will remain white."

The letter also assured Mr Elliot that, according to the Deputy Minister, Dr Hartzenberg, "the final boundaries of all the homelands have been finally determined recently and that representations and requests for more land which may be received in future from the various homeland leaders, will not be considered."

Mr Elliot had also urged the renaming of the Ciskei. "To call it the Ciskei is a misnomer," Mr Elliot said yesterday. "It gives one the impression that it is all the land up to the Kei River."

The department, however, has indicated that there is no intention at all to rename the homeland. — DDR

Thousands of South African scientists and research workers are spearheading vitally important research projects costing millions of rands to provide scientifically reliable advance guidelines for the future development of the country's blacks as they approach the turn of the century.

Working quietly behind the scenes for several years, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) has launched a number of ambitious projects aimed at answering certain vital questions today for the blacks tomorrow. Questions like: Will blacks adapt to high-rise accommodation? What sort of education will best suit their needs? How do you motivate a black businessman? What causes cancer of the gullet among blacks in the Eastern Cape?

Answers to questions like these — and many others — assist the department in the advance planning of black development. Research and field work have progressed so favourably that the department already foresees the day when black African states would be able to derive benefit from the pioneering work being done in the Republic.

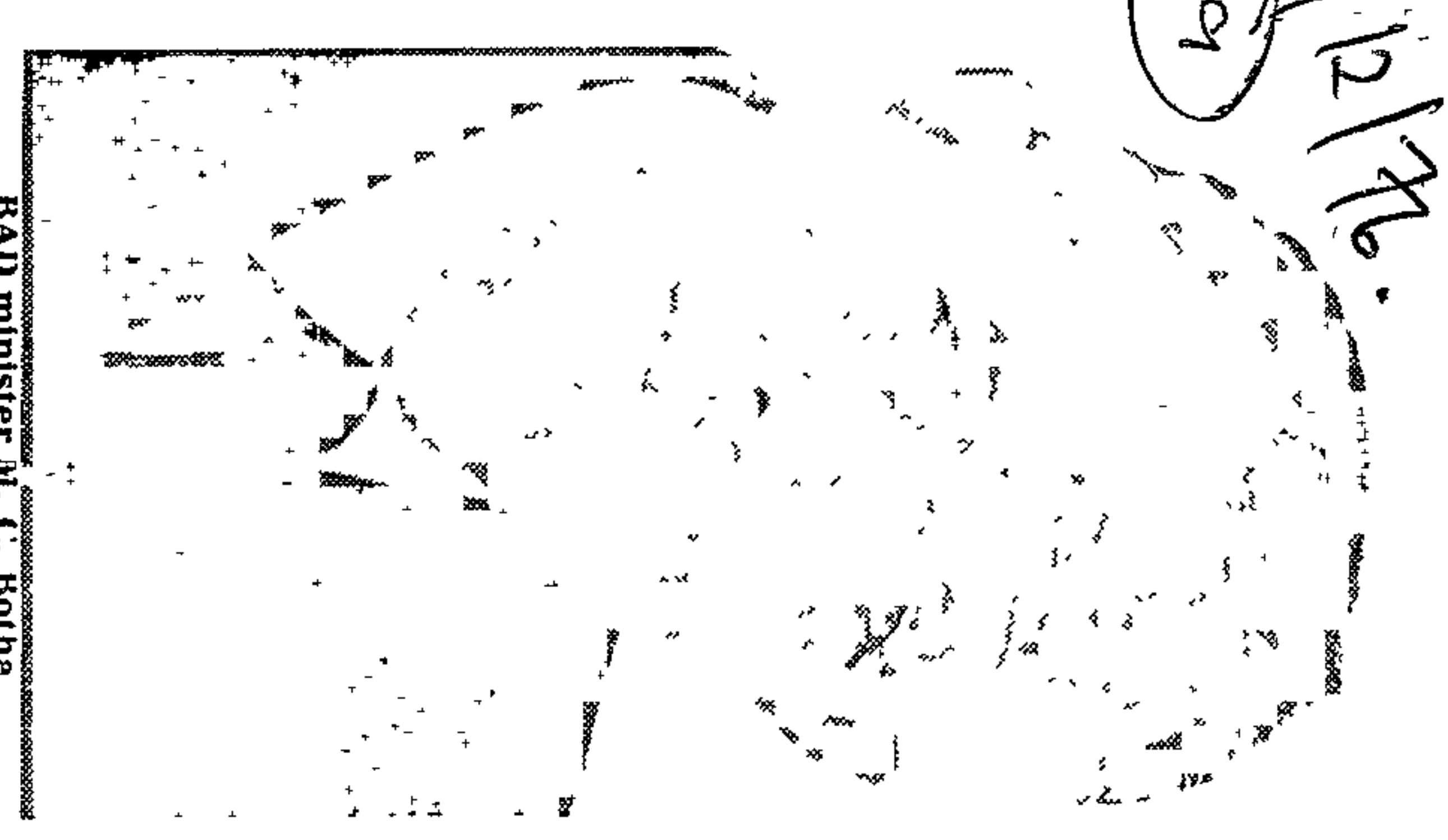
However, not many people are aware of the Government's decision several years ago to harness science for the provision of sound, scientifically-based answer to black development problems. In fact, this seems a far cry from the impression many people have of the department as being a bureaucracy of civil servants who spend their time pouring over files dealing with pass laws and the implementation of separate development.

How does one explain the department's success and progress in the field of scientific black development? The answer is

259
D.D. 8/12/76

The Good Side of BAD

Corb, or Committee Research on Bantu Development, first mooted by the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, in 1972. According to the chairman of Corb, Dr H. Hamburger, the minister had the growing conviction at the time that there was "an urgent need for a proper basis on



BAD minister M. C. Botha

which science — and specifically scientific research — could and should contribute in greater measure to black development". Corb was formed shortly afterwards, drawing its members from the Depart-

ment of Bantu Education and Bantu Development, the Human Sciences Resources Council, Africa Institute, Benbo and black and white universities.

Corb began functioning in 1974, its primary task being to advise the Minister on research in support of black development. To implement this research an independent research division was established inside the department to carry out the operational procedures of Corb, such as the initiation, co-ordination and application of research programmes. Dr F. H. Swart was appointed chairman of the division.

Its first priority programme, which consisted of 23 research projects, was drawn up for 1975-76. A second programme for 1976-77, consisted of 70 research projects, now being researched or implemented, while the 1977-78 programme lists 129 projects.

The projects range from research into the effects of high-density living on blacks to the compilation and arrangement of the legal systems and family and hereditary succession laws of various ethnic groups in the homelands in legal form.

Other projects include nature conservation, industrial growth points, the motivation of black businessmen, co-operative farming and a co-operative approach to land management and development, an investigation into the theory and practice of educational system planning, high-density living and the high incidence of cancer of the gullet in the Eastern Cape.

Dr Hamburger feels blacks could and should be more productive. Research and motivation studies will eventually convince them that a co-operative approach to land development leads to increased agricultural production.

"Blacks have got to learn to plough, together, farm together and manage together," he says.

Cities and even towns cause tremendous socio-economic problems among blacks. A project to be tackled next year includes research into urbanisation and high-density living, both of which disturb the lives of blacks.

Dr Hamburger believes that as land becomes scarcer and more costly, black housing will have to be extended vertically instead of horizontally as at present. However, not enough is known at this stage about the effect this might have on blacks accustomed to a rural environment.

Another project, in which Corb is playing a leading role in collaboration with the Cancer Research Society and Medical Research Council, and one that has attracted considerable overseas interest, is research into the high incidence of cancer of the gullet in areas of the Eastern Cape. This is one of the few parts of the world, except Iran and a few areas in Central Africa, where this disease has a high incidence, and South Africa is leading in this type of research.

The project is investigating the possibility that a deficiency of trace elements in the soils in the area causes cancer of the gullet. According to Dr Swart, who is also chairman of the working committee overseeing the research, evidence so far looks promising and the first results of the two-year project should be available towards the end of 1977.

The team working on this project visited Iran as well as the United States and Central Africa to further its research, while an Iranian research team paid a visit to the Republic some time ago.

"Corb's philosophy," says Dr Hamburger, "is that reliable advance planning provides answers to questions that enable the department to make sound decisions based on scientific research."

"Advance planning is essential. There's no point in planning today what should have been done yesterday" — SAPA

259
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DD 8/12/76
Black housing: State appeal

GERMISTON — The burden of providing housing for everyone was becoming unbearable for the State, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, said here yesterday.

He said it had become imperative other sources should be sought to assist in meeting the ever-growing need.

The home-ownership scheme for blacks introduced this year afforded an opportunity to get money from many sources which had not been utilised.

Regulations had existed for black home ownership, and many houses had been bought and built by blacks in urban black residential areas until the end of 1967, when home ownership

had been temporarily discontinued.

These regulations remained in force and still formed the basis of home ownership as recently announced.

Mr Cruywagen emphasised that in terms of the regulations the land in urban black residential areas could not be transferred by title deed to black people. They

could own homes on a lease-hold basis only.

Only in the cases of houses bought from the Bantu Administration Board did they retain a pre-emptive right to buy the property should it become available within the first five years.

Apart from this condition a black home owner could sell his house or leave it in his will to whoever he wanted. —
SAPA

Dear Sir/Madam,

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION AND RE-ADMISSION 1977

We have pleasure in being able to inform you that the Senate has decided to grant you (a) supplementary examination(s) in the following course(s):

Shortly, you will be informed about the arrangements for the examination(s).

Having noted with concern that you have only passed one course in the October/November series of examinations the Senate has issued a warning to you that unless you satisfy the minimum requirements for re-admission by passing one supplementary examination you will be refused re-admission to the Faculty of Arts.

Yours faithfully,

O. METCALF
Faculty Officer

OM/SER

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Drop of the hard stuff at the bar

PORT ELIZABETH — The first of four reinforced bars in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, designed to withstand attacks from fires and stonings, opened this week

The walls are 30 cm thick with reinforced concrete in the middle. High tensile steel louvres protect the windows. There are steel-lined doors, able to withstand fire for two hours. The roof is concrete.

The bar has a two-way radio and the bolts of the gates are concealed to stop them being forced open.

A spokesman for the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, which own the bars,

said yesterday they will replace the four destroyed during the unrest.

Each bar costs R160 000. Furniture and equipment costing R13 000 is on order.

The spokesman said the lounges will be equipped with high quality furniture and it was hoped to install loudspeakers for background music.

The off-sales department will be open from 9 am to 7 30 pm on weekdays and from 9 am to 2 pm on Saturdays. The lounges will be open from 10 am to 10 pm except Sundays when the sorghum beer lounge would be open from 2 to 5 pm.

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The Star Friday December 17 1976 159

Welfare to move closer to blacks

The role of Government social workers in black areas is being revamped in the light of findings based on work done with 200 children detained in the September march in Johannesburg.

Mrs Marian Kruger, chief professional officer in charge of welfare services in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development on the Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle, said it was thought that its probation officers could achieve far more if they moved into the communities which they served.

No final plans had been laid, Mrs Kruger said

"But much thinking is going on"

One of the suggestions has been to have the department's probation officers become much more involved in Soweto by using mobile offices. They will then be within easy reach of the people who want to discuss problems.

Another idea is to have group discussions with the children released from detention

Mrs Grietje Botha, a probation officer who deals with problems of the detained children, said she wanted to try to canalise their energies.

"If they have something they want to talk about they will be guided through the right channels, not demonstrate about it," she said

Mrs Botha worked with the children and their parents from September 27 when the Security Police at John Vorster Square called in the department's welfare section — until November 10 when the children were released

The children were interviewed individually and Mrs Botha then spoke to the parents

About 50 children were detained at John Vorster Square where Mrs Botha had a makeshift office in the basement

She saw 159 children at Modderbee prison near Benoni

Mrs Kruger said the probation officers established a good working relationship with the Security

Police who called them when the children were about to be released.

"We established a *modus operandi* that no child would be released without seeing a probation officer.

"We felt that if there were social problems at least we should know about them."

The children are now under the care of probation officers who will help them get reference books, have their births registered, work with family relationship problems, and also arrange Children's Court hearings so that grandparents can get foster-care grants for children in their care.

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DD 21/12/76

Botha promises urban blacks wider powers

PRETORIA — The government is to give urban blacks more autonomy in running their affairs in white urban areas, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said yesterday.

He promised legislation would be prepared to review the existing position with the intention of giving blacks greater managerial and administrative powers.

"This step is partly a positive result of the discussions which the homeland leaders had at the beginning of last year with myself and the Prime Minister in Cape Town," he said.

Another matter flowing from the discussions the Premier had with the homeland leaders was the movement of blacks, including influx control.

Mr Botha said the Government had decided to review the entire matter with the homelands leaders next year. The intention was to simplify the procedure and to modernise it because the relationship between the people in the homelands and their compatriots in the urban areas could never be underestimated.

Mr Botha said the riots had delayed the granting

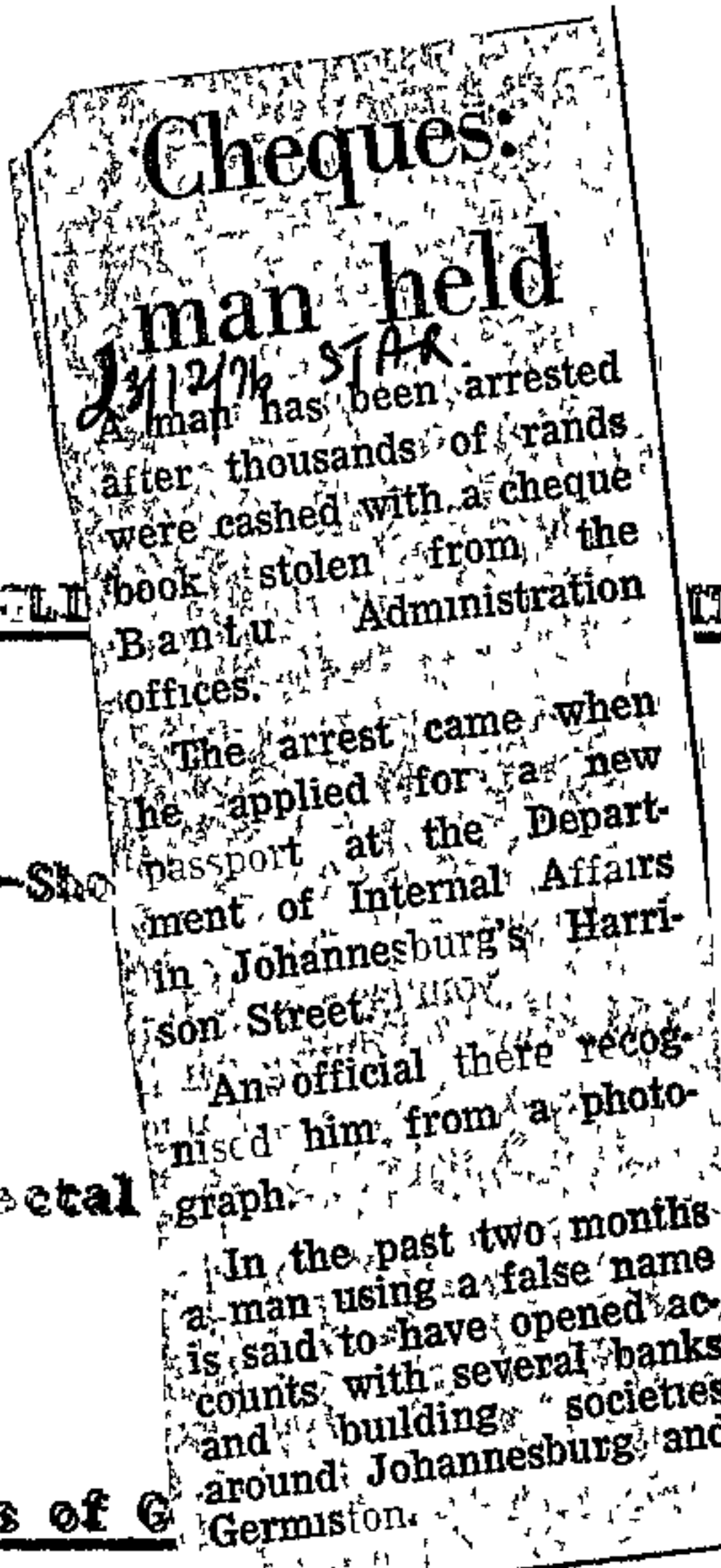
of wider powers to elected bodies.

"This matter would definitely have progressed quicker if it had not been for the riots during which so many human lives and so much time, manpower and means had been squandered unnecessarily.

"Those who had been responsible for the riots or had taken part in them probably do not realise that the properties destroyed or damaged in the process had been built with funds which came

directly or indirectly from the pockets of the residents themselves, and that the replacement or repair of the destroyed and damaged properties will have to be financed in the same manner.

"It is regrettable that the agitators and others concerned do not realise how they harm their own people and communities with the riots, as well as the orderly progress which is continuously being planned in various fields", Mr Botha said. — DDC-SAPA



1)

MIDDLE ENGLISH

LITERATURE

Lecturers:

Professor A. Lennox-Shaw

Course Description:

A literary, textual and dialectal

middle English texts.

Prescribed Books:

Ed. F.N. Robinson, The Works of Chaucer

(Oxford paperback).

Eds. J.A.W. Bennett & G.V. Smithers, Early Middle English Verse and Prose

(Oxford, second edition).

Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth Century Verse and Prose

(Oxford)

2)

LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE PERIODS

Lecturers:

Mr G. Seiner; Mr P.H. Knox-Shaw

Course Description:

The course will be divided into two sections: the first half of the course will concentrate on three stages of style: Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque, from Spenser - Donne, some Jacobean drama, Crashaw - Milton. The focus will be on the relationship between content and form, and on a consideration of genre. The second section will be a chronological survey of major figures of the period, centring on the non-dramatic verse and prose of the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:

Spenser, Poetical Works ed. J.C. Smith & H. de Selincourt (Oxford paperback)

Donne, Complete Poetry and Selected Prose ed. J. Hayward (Nonesuch)

Gardner, H. The Metaphysical Poets (Penguin)

Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred)

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R100 000

fund 24/12/76 DD

for Soweto

unprecedented intensity
 passed a political
 September it became
 flag agitation did com-
 None the referendum.
 Mary and Arch Reid re-
 party on December 31,
 of politicians who, after
 Contributing
 ee of calm, such as had not prevailed for
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 party on December 31, 1976 from 9.00 p.m. onwards
 party on December 31, 1976 from 9.00 p.m. onwards

JOHANNESBURG — A fund with an immediate target of R100 000 to aid people in Soweto who suffered losses in the riots was launched here yesterday

The launching of the fund, to be known as the Mayors' Soweto Fund, was announced by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr Monty Sklaar, and the chairman of the Urban Bantu Council and "mayor" of Soweto, Mr

David Thebehali
 The Mayors said high on the priority list would be relief for residents who had lost everything in the riots, payment of funeral and injury expenses and household equipment and vehicle damages costs

Mr Sklaar appealed for contributions from commerce and industry. Materials such as bricks, cement and window panes to repair damaged homes would be welcome

The general manager of Barclays Bank in South Africa, Mr C. H. Waterson, announced his bank was donating R1 000 towards the fund.

Meanwhile, in Pretoria, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk rapped South African newspapers yesterday for their efforts to get information about children wounded in the Soweto rioting from Provincial hospitals

He said the hospitals do not have the right or duty to ask what the cause was of the patient's illness.

"This statement has become necessary because newspaper representations have insisted that hospitals give information about cases whom they claim were injured in riots

"The code for hospital reaction remains the same regardless of the cause of any state of illness," Mr Van Niekerk said. —DDC

Directional conflict in the Nationalist camp

THE ROAD TO THE BLOEMHOF RIOT.
 JULY - 30 SEPTEMBER 1977

HANSAARD 12

Q . 867-8
2 May 1975.

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**Senior education posts held by Bantu/
Whites**

*16 Mr G W MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Education

- (1) What are the most senior education posts held by (a) Bantu and (b) Whites in his Department,
- (2) (a) what are the academic qualifications of these (i) Bantu and (ii) Whites and (b) when were these posts filled by (i) Bantu and (ii) Whites

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION

- (1) (a) Inspector of Schools
Assistant Inspectors of Schools
(104)
The most senior education posts for Bantu are mainly in the homelands
- (b) The Secretary for Bantu Education
Director Education Planning and Training

Director: Education Control and Universities
Deputy Director Education Planning and Training,
Chief Education Planners (3),
Chief Inspector
Head University Affairs,
Regional Directors (6)
Inspectors (52)
Education Planners (7).

- (2) (a) (i) and (b) (i) and (ii) It will be an enormous task to obtain the required information in respect of the large number of persons and I do not regard it so important as to instruct my Department to furnish the information
- (ii) The qualifications of the persons are published in the Annual Report of my Department for 1974

HANDBARD 11

Q . 786 - 7

23 April 1975

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Bantu in senior educational positions

211 Mr H G H BELL asked the Minister of Bantu Education

How many Bantu persons are serving (a) as inspectors of schools, (b) as assistant or subject inspectors, (c) as professors, (d) as lecturers, (e) as school principals and (f) in other senior educational capacities in the Republic, including the Transkei

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION

- (a) 99
- (b) 332
- (c) 6
- (d) 84
- (e) 11 819

(f) 296 (vice-principals and senior assistants at post primary schools)

Statistics as on the first Tuesday of March 1974

Particulars in respect of personnel in the Bantu homelands are included in the abovementioned statistics. As Bantu education in these areas are controlled by the different homeland governments, the information was obtained from them

KwaZulu is

May 16/1975

upset with

Pretoria

African Affairs Correspondent

NONGOMA — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi hit out last night at what he termed "Pretoria's rejection" of Legislative Assembly resolutions by KwaZulu.

The Zulu Cabinet, he said, were left in little doubt that the South African Government regarded the KwaZulu Government as a "toy telephone."

While the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, had rejected assembly resolutions in the past, the Cabinet's resentment had been revived by his latest reaction to a resolution passed in May.

The assembly wanted the South African Government to allow White volunteers to teach in KwaZulu schools.

Volunteers, who indicated they would work for the same salaries as Black teachers, could live in White areas near KwaZulu schools.

THE LIABILITY

The Minister, in reply, said the system would not be practical since control would be difficult as volunteers would not be able to enjoy conditions of service such as pension and medical aid schemes.

But if such voluntary teachers were advised to join the Department of Bantu Education, they could be placed at schools where they were required.

As employees their remuneration would be the liability of the Department and not of the KwaZulu Government.

Chief Buthelezi said if the Government wanted to select volunteers

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(1) 107
(2) 307
(3) 258

Cutbacks hit education for Blacks

① 258
② 48

Star
12/12/75

A severe setback in the timetable for implementing compulsory education for Blacks has been caused by anti-inflation cuts in next year's education budget

The Department of Bantu Education aimed at introducing compulsory education for Blacks by 1980. But the budget cut-back will delay the programme, said Mr K B Hartshorne, director of education planning in the department

In an interview with

The Star Mr Hartshorne said the cuts would mean "a rethink of our target for compulsory education"

"If we got the same increase next year as we have had in the past then we could have started compulsory education by 1980," he said "But all this is in the air now."

Mr Hartshorne said the programme of increasing the supply of free books to Black pupils would also be delayed by the budget cuts

"But it will not be stopped," he said. "It means that it will now take about a year longer to get free books into all schools"

The budget cuts will slow down the whole development programme planned by Bantu Education.

"It now depends entirely on the money situation whether we can continue reducing the pupil/teacher ratio as we have been doing over the past few years," Mr Hartshorne said

"We are now down to about 53 pupils to one teacher and we wanted to reduce this to one teacher to 45 pupils by 1980. I don't know whether we will manage this now"

In 1973/74 the budget for Black education was increased dramatically to R100-million after it had been limited for many years.

In the current financial year expenditure was increased to R150-million—about R42 a pupil and still about one-tenth of the amount spent on White education

ld be added to

tutor? Yes/no

4

Comment

INTERVIEW WITH

5. (a) What in your opinion should the aim of tutorials be

(b) Do you feel these goals were achieved during the year?

① 258
② 48

School

boards

STAR
'give in'
19/2/76

A large number of Soweto school boards have withdrawn instructions to principals to use English as medium of instruction in schools because of alleged threats by Bantu Education officials to withhold new grants for urgently needed teachers. They alleged the Bantu Education Department threatened to withhold new grants for teachers after they had originally instructed schools to teach in English.

Mr. W. C. Ackermann, regional director of Bantu Education, was not available for comment.

Schools controlled by the boards — North Sotho, Venda, Zulu and Tsonga — were now teaching some subjects in English and others in Afrikaans.

In some cases, principals without teachers qualified to teach in Afrikaans have applied for permission to continue using English.

At least one school has been granted permission to teach Form III classes in English. But Forms I and II are being taught in both English and Afrikaans.

A spokesman for the Lebowa School Board, which controls North Sotho schools, said they had to "capitulate" because they needed 26 teachers.

Their junior secondary schools had to be registered with the Bantu Education Department. All but one of the four schools have now been registered.

Key to productivity ^{RDM} 25/2/76

"INCREASED productivity" is a catch phrase bandied about by economists and industrialists when talking about the fight against inflation. The key to productivity in labour terms is training . . . and better training.

With nearly 5,6-million Africans in a labour market of 8-million in 1970 and with South African production geared in the main to labour intensive mining, agriculture and manufacturing, it is clear that more sophisticated training, especially of Blacks in the trades should be the concern this decade.

This week the Department of Bantu Education released a summary of State and industry training schemes and centres, underlining the concern for expanding training facilities, and the incentive to industrialists in border areas to use them.

Details were given as follows:

- There are five training centres run by and geared to specific industries operating at present, with two more coming into operation by July.

- Bantu Education has eight industrial training centres functioning in different parts of the country, with four new ones to be started in the 1976/77 financial year and a further four the following year. In addition, two training centres at Soweto are being expanded to double their size.

- Homeland governments are being urged to make provision for similar centres. The Ciskei and KwaZulu governments have already made provision in their draft budgets for 1976/77 to establish training facilities at Mdantsane and Umlazi.

- Since the inception of a scheme for the State to approve in-company training centres, 800 firms have asked for application forms from the Department of Bantu Education. Of the 300 completed applications, 270 schemes have been inspected and so far 140 approved and a further 30 due to be registered. A hundred were either withdrawn or referred back for alterations.

Such training schemes have to be approved and registered by the Depart-

ment of Bantu Administration, whether organised and run by individual companies, groups of companies or private institutions.

Clearly Government policy on training schemes and facilities remains flexible. There are numerous

industries which have not yet taken the initiative to launch into the proper training of Blacks. Perhaps the drive of the Collective Campaign against Inflation with the need for better productivity, will set them in motion.

① 258

② Manpower - Training

③ 249

④ Educ - Technical Vocational

Schools ordered: 'Don't talk'

Staff Reporter
AN African school board official said yesterday there was an acute shortage of school accommodation in his area, but he was scared to tell the full story because of a directive from the Department of Bantu Education.

Mr P. A. Ndlovu, chairman of the school board in Mohlakeng township, Randfontein, said the directive did not allow him to talk about school affairs to the Press, except in cases of achievement

12/5/76
Admit, there is a shortage, but because of the directive I may not comment any further", Mr Ndlovu said

I was referred to Mr Ndlovu by Mr Samuel Gumenke, principal of Bulelani Combined Community School, when I asked why some of his pupils took classes outside a small church building in the township.

Mr H. I. Juniper, the West Rand Administration Board official responsible for school building in the

RPM
area, said two new schools had recently been built in the township

One was built by the Roman Catholic Church and another with 12 classrooms by the board. He said the board was making constant efforts to ease the situation.

Parents in the township think the new Roman Catholic school will give first preference to Catholic children. This was the practice at St Patrick's School in the old location for many years

① 258

② 48

260

5 April 1976 ? ? !

HANSARD NO. 13

Free school books for Bantu children 893

659 Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

(a) From what date has the announced programme of free school books for Bantu children been implemented, (b) (i) to which classes, (ii) on what scale and (iii) at what extra cost have the books been issued and (c) when will the aim of free books for all Bantu school children be achieved.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(a) Readers in both official languages and the Bantu language concerned have been provided to primary schools since 1955. Most of the pupils now have 2 readers in each of the 3 languages at their dis-

5 APRIL 1976

894

posal For several years textbooks in certain subjects have also been provided to primary schools on a limited basis. As from 1974 a programme has been implemented to provide all schools with free textbooks. All pupils will thus in the near future be in possession of free textbooks.

- (b) (i) Standard 1 to 5 and Form 1 to V.
- (ii) See (a) above
- (iii) Approximately R3 191 760 for textbooks only
- (c) The programme for the provision of free textbooks to schools was planned to be completed in 5 years

~~236~~
260

5 April 1976 !!!

HANSARD NO. 13

APRIL 1976

892

(c) The total enrolment of pupils in primary schools were as follows

1971	—	120 094
1972	—	131 582
1973	—	144 866
1974	—	142 270
1975	—	143 020

(2) The number of pupils who passed Standard 6 were as follows

1971	—	6 932
1972	—	8 030
1973	—	10 441
1974	—	10 502
1975	—	13 709 (Standard 5 and 6)

(Standard 6 was abolished at the end of 1975)

(3) and (4) The information is not available

891 Primary schools in Soweto

541 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Education.

- (1) (a) How many primary schools were there in Soweto in each of the past five years, (b) what were their names and (c) how many pupils were enrolled in each standard at each of these schools in each of these years
- (2) how many pupils passed each standard at each of these schools in each of these years;
- (3) whether there was a shortage of teachers at any of these schools during this period, if so, what was the shortage in each school in each of these years,
- (4) what is the estimated number of children of primary school age in Soweto who did not attend any school in each of these years.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

The attention of the hon member is drawn to the fact that my Department does not keep separate statistics for each residential area. I am also not prepared to instruct my Department to obtain the statistics as requested, as this will imply the appointment of additional staff. The statistics supplied are based on information already available.

(1) (a)	1971	—	173.
	1972	—	196.
	1973	—	207.
	1974	—	220.
	1975	—	223.

(b) The information is not readily available.

260

HANSARD NO. 15 12/7/76

Bursaries/loans to Bantu student-teachers
815. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio-visuals such as a film or videotape?

(1) What amount was made available by his Department in 1974-75 for (a) bursaries and (b) loans to Bantu student teachers;

... for your ... been decided?

12 MAY 1976

998

(2) to how many Bantu student-teachers were (a) bursaries and (b) loans granted in that year

... playing at home or ... the meeting room ... you?

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION

... as a meeting ... our audience and as ... for your subject?

Normally only bursaries, not loans, are made available to Bantu students for training as teachers. The required information in respect of bursaries are as follows

... ight size for the ... pected?

(1) R96 000

... e be able to see? ... ais or platform?

(2) 1 097 in 1975

... is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

- (e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

260

Harvested No. 15 12/5/76

Bantu pupils in Forms I to V 997

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audiovisuals such as a film or videotape?

814 Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Bantu Education

How many Bantu pupils in (a) White and (b) Bantu areas were enrolled in (i) Forms IV and V and (ii) Forms I and III in Government, State-aided and private schools combined, in the Republic as at March 1975

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION

	(a)	(b)	Total
(i)	8 003	19 277	27 280
(ii)	88 738	202 550	291 288
	<u>96 741</u>	<u>221 827</u>	<u>318 568</u>

Statistics in respect of the homelands were obtained from the homeland governments

What time for your presentation has been decided?

Where will you be playing at home or in the meeting room?

Is the room suitable as a meeting room for your audience and as a room for your subject?

What is the right size for the room? Is it expected?

- (d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

260

HANSARD NO. 15 13/5/76

Form I pupils 1003

806 Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) How many (a) Standard V and (b) Standard VI pupils qualified to proceed to Form I at the end of 1975;

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any such as a videotape?

13 MAY 1976

1004

venue for your presentation been decided?

- (2) how many (a) pupils were enrolled in Form I in March 1976 and (b) how many of these were repeating the class, having failed at the end of 1975

Will you be playing at home or is the meeting room to you?

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION

- (1) Standard 5 and 6 pupils wrote the higher primary examination at the end of 1975
 - (a) 111 228
 - (b) 104 063

Will you be using a table as a meeting your audience and as a stand for your subject?

- (2) (a) and (b) Statistics for March 1976 are not yet available. The Department does not keep statistics covering repeaters

What is the right size for the expected?

- (d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

- (e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

260

HANSARD NO. 15 12/5/76

Pupils passing various examinations 998

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any aids such as a film or videotape?

819 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Education

- (1) How many pupils in the Republic (a) entered and (b) passed the (i) Standard VI, (ii) junior certificate and (iii) matriculation or equivalent examinations at the end of 1975,
- (2) how many of those who passed the Standard VI examinations qualified to proceed to Standard VII,
- (3) how many who passed the matriculation examinations qualified for university entrance

venue for your session been decided?

be playing at home or is the meeting room to you?

table as a meeting your audience and as and for your subject?

right size for the expected?

one be able to see? dais or platform? enough room for the positioning of one or projection screens?

one be able to hear? need to use a microphone? public address system installed? Will there be ringing noises and can be silenced during your session?

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION.

It is necessary to draw the attention to two aspects before an attempt is made to give a reply.

At the end of 1975 there has been a change-over from the old Standard 6 examination to a new Higher Primary certificate examination. All Standard 5 and 6 candidates wrote this examination.

The names used for the various classes can be confusing. Bantu Education uses "Standard" for classes in the primary school and "Form" for the classes in the secondary school, thus Substandards A and B and Standards 1 to 5 (Std 6 up to 1975), and then Forms I to V (please note Roman figures). Standard 6 thus gave admission to Form I and not Standard 7.

999

λ

THURSDAY,

(1)	(a)	(b)
(i) Standard 6	134 231	104 063
Standard 5	170 755	111 228
(ii)	48 124	35 214
(iii)	8 445	5 400
(2)	215 291.	
(3)	3 520	

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

2601

Schools for Bantu in Western Cape magisterial districts

1090

833 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) How many primary and secondary schools, respectively for Bantu pupils are there in the magisterial districts of (a) Bellville, (b) Cape Town, (c) Strand, (d) Somerset West, (e) Stellenbosch, (f) Paarl, (g) Worcester, (h) Worcester, (i) Tulbagh, (j) Ceres, (k) Montagu, (l) Robertson, (m) Malmesbury, (n) Hopetown, (o) Vredenburg, (p) Piketberg, (q) Cal-

don, (r) Hermanus, (s) Bredasdorp, (t) Swellendam, (u) Heidelberg and (v) Riversdale,

- (2) how many (a) pupils were enrolled and (b) teachers were employed in each of these schools as at 30 June 1975,
- (3) whether double sessions were held at any of these schools during 1975, if so, in which schools

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION

The attention of the hon member is drawn to the fact that my Department does not keep separate statistics for each residential area I am also not prepared to instruct my Department to obtain the statistics requested, as this will imply the appointment of additional staff The only statistics available on the number of schools, teachers and pupils are those published in the Bantu Education Annual Report The 1975 report has been tabled

3.

Howard 17 25/5/76

- (a) Cost of executive time in preparation and presentation?
- (b) Cost of purchase, hire, or manufacture of materials and equipment?
- (c) Hire of accommodation and any special assistance?
- (d) Travelling expenses?

circumstances. If you feel too he organizers so that you can achieve

ng your talk:

and HORIZONTAL PLAN

an

- 1) Take a sheet of paper. Think about your subject. Jot down 20 to 30 words associated with it.
- 2) Working on a 5 minute talk, ring the three words you think are the most important on your list.
- 3) What do these words say to you? what specifically do you want your audience to think and do at the end of your talk? Now, write the aim of your talk in one short sentence.
- 4) Write your aim at the top of a clean sheet of paper.
The Body
- 5) Leave about six lines for the introduction. Write your three main points down leaving a few lines in between each.
- 6) Go through your list of ideas again. Underline those points that support your three main points.
- 7) Write two sub points under each main point.
- 8) At this stage you should refer to books, interview specialists, check figures and statistics, find quotations, apt examples or demonstrations. Your talk should be an expression of your own ideas on the subject, backed by outside opinion.

7/6/76

Audi

Subsidies in Bantu schools

76 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Education

- (1) On what basis are subsidies paid for classrooms built at community schools,
- (2) whether there is any delay in the payment to the schools in respect of moneys collected, if so, what is the delay,
- (3) (a) in respect of how many schools are there outstanding claims for subsidies, (b) what was the total amount of these outstanding claims as at 1 April 1976 and (c) how many of the schools in respect of which claims for subsidies are outstanding are situated in KwaZulu

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION

- (1) No subsidies are paid in respect of classrooms for community schools in White areas

the venue for your presentation been decided?

you be playing at home or, and is the meeting room liar to you?

is suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as background for your subject?

is the right size for the audience expected?

will everyone be able to see? where a dais or platform? where enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

will everyone be able to hear? do you need to use a microphone? is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

7 JUNE 1976

1148

(2) Falls away

(3) (a) and (b) fall away

(c) The information is not available as the matter does not fall within the jurisdiction of my Department

260

Hawad 19
11/6/76

50-50 language medium requirement at Bantu schools
1185
Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Bantu Education

Audio/visuals

Is it essential show any audio, such as a film, videotape?

(1) Whether the principals of the (a) Theron Junior Secondary, (b) Belle Ingher Primary, (c) Ladsonden Higher Primary, (d) Khulo-Nqolwazi Higher Primary and (e) Pimville Higher Primary School applied for permission to deviate from the 50-50 language medium requirement,

for your been decided?

(2) whether the permission was granted, if so, in respect of which schools; if not, what was the reason for refusal in each case

aying at home or the meeting room u?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS

(1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) Yes

as a meeting audience and as or your subject?

(2) No After inspection it was found that all teachers concerned were competent to give instruction through medium of both official languages

it size for the audience expected?

(d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

1239 Compulsory schooling for Bantu children

1027 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Bantu Education

What is the estimated cost of providing compulsory schooling for Bantu children

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION.

Though various instances have tried to estimate the cost of providing compulsory schooling for Bantu children, it must be noted that it is not possible to make a reliable estimate. There are too many factors which affect such cost, eg

From what age and up to what standard or age will it be feasible to introduce compulsory schooling?

How many children are not within reach of a school? ...ded?

How many children will need special education?

What is an acceptable pupil/teacher ratio?

Is there a backlog in classroom accommodation and how many additional classrooms will be needed?

The provision of free school books

Approximately 63% of the total school population is in the Bantu homelands. The development in these areas will obviously determine the feasibility of any system of compulsory education

t home or ing room

meeting ce and as subject?

for the

- (d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

R20-m orders a welcome shot in the arm for industry

SAR and

Sasol

SUNDAY
TIMES
BUSINESS TIMES
20/6/76

spending

stave

off crisis

PUBLIC SECTOR expansion, headed by two R10-million orders from the Railways and Sasol 11, has rescued the materials handling industry from possibly crippling recession this year.

In the biggest single order ever placed for trailers in South Africa, and revealed for the first time today, Railways have ordered 3 000 semi-trailers from Henred Fruehauf. A 12-month delivery period is scheduled to begin next month.

The order, which is made as part of Railway's containerisation programme, has vital implications for potential end-users of containers. It should now be abundantly clear that containers will not be removed from trailers once a delivery has been made. It is therefore quite unnecessary for end-users to equip themselves at vast cost to lift containers.

The second order, also for R10-million is from Sasol 11 for the installation of materials handling systems at its new oil-from-coal plant E. L. Bateman was awarded the contract, and as such will be making substantial purchases from local suppliers of materials handling equipment. Among these is Fenner, which will supply idlers for conveyors. Sasol declined to give any details of the contract.

By contrast, industry spokesmen refer without exception to deferred purchasing in the private sector. In the forklift industry some spokesmen admit to price-cutting in the face of a contracting market. Output at the plants of the Big Three manufacturers, Hyster, Premier Metal (Clarke), and Criterion (TCM), is down considerably from full

capacity. Despite this, yards show a depressing quantity of accumulating stock.

However, the general optimism displayed by most spokesmen in the forklift, conveyors and warehousing sectors does appear justified. All refer to the advent of containerisation and the rapid increase in the price of coal as indicators of a strong recovery in demand.

Furthermore, research recently completed by the Westbourne Maclean Hunter trade publication 'Storage, Handling and Distribution', indicates a significant purchasing intention among Shad readers.

In a survey prepared in liaison with its Canadian Research Bureau, Shad plumbed many hitherto unmapped areas of materials handling.

Of interest to suppliers is the fact that almost 25 per cent of the readers plan to purchase forklift trucks within the next 12 months and 20 per cent intend buying racking for industrial storage.

Thus, though the "bread and butter" contracts from small private purchasers have shown a decline so far this year, and the industry is relying to a greater extent than normal on public orders and single large contracts from bigger private spenders, the revival of demand among smaller purchasers does seem imminent.

1026015
276

260) Hansard 21

24/6/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Part 1213 of the 1975
Dr. A. L. LOPNICK asked the
Minister of Education
How many... 1975
(b)
(c)
... in
...
... home or
... ing room
... eting
... e and as
... subject?

- (c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- (d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

~~276~~
260

Hausad 21
22/6/76

English/Afrikaans as medium of instruction
in African schools

1273
Mr G W Mills, the Minister of Bantu Education

(1) (a) In what ratio were English and Afrikaans used as the medium of instruction immediately prior to 16 June 1976 at the M... school whose pupils took part in the procession in Soweto on that date and (b) for what period had this ratio been in operation prior to that date,

(2) whether any instruction had been issued or any steps taken to ensure the greater use of either of these languages, if so, (a) of which language, (b) what instructions were issued and/or steps were taken, (c) by whom were they issued or taken and (d) in what manner,

(3) whether there was any reaction to such instructions or steps, if so, (a) from whom, (b) on what date and (c) with what result,

(4) how many teachers in each such school were competent to teach in the Afrikaans medium

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION

(1) (a) The four senior secondary schools which started the procession do not use Afrikaans as medium. The pupils of these schools forced at least seven junior secondary schools and one higher primary school to take part. At the junior secondary schools Afrikaans is used only for two subjects in Forms I and II and at the higher primary school a 50/50 ratio exists.

(b) Since 1955 with minor adjustments since January 1975

(2) (a) to (d) After consultation with principals and inspectors, the Regional Director of Bantu Education for Southern Transvaal issued a regional circular on 29 August 1974. It stated that the medium of instruction should be as follows:

Medium	Subjects
English	General Science and all the practical subjects (Woodwork, Needlework, Art, etc)
Afrikaans	Mathematics and Social Studies
Vernacular	Religious Instruction, Music and Physical Education

(3) Yes (a) Representations for the use of English only or to allow the parents to choose the medium of instruction for their children were received from various persons and bodies, inter alia the following:

(a)	(b)
The so-called joint school boards of Southern and Northern Transvaal Regions	7 January 1975
The Association for Educational and Cultural Advancement of African People	29 January 1975
The African Teachers' Association	January 1975
The Advisory Council for Bantu Education	8 July 1975

(c) It was not possible to allow a general deviation from the 50/50 principle but it was stressed that principals may apply to the Department to deviate from this requirement if they encounter difficulties at their individual schools. The language proficiency of teachers remains the main consideration.

(4) It is accepted that all qualified secondary teachers are able to teach through both official languages. Some teachers are more proficient in the one than in the other. Specific statistics in this regard are not kept.

Mr P A PYPER: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether he can tell us if there were any instances that were reported in which it was mentioned that, with regard to the use of the junior secondary school, the hon. the Minister has already stated in Form III where English was used for the first half and Afrikaans for the second half.

Mr G W MILLS: It may be so.

Visuals

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

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Howard 22/6/76

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or a videotape?

Language medium requirements

1276

(15) Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Education

Whether consideration has recently been given to revising or amending the language medium requirements for the teaching of pupils after Standard IV, if so with what result, if not, why not

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION

During the past year there were several discussions at departmental level with Bantu interest groups and requests were made that the so-called fifty-fifty principle be revised. As I have already mentioned in my statement on Saturday, 19 June 1976 after the meeting with certain prominent leaders of Soweto the Secretary for Bantu Education will have discussions with a representative delegation of Soweto leaders on this issue and will make recommendations to me so that a final decision can be taken

Dr A L BORAINÉ Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could we have some assurance that this decision will be reached well before the schools reopen later this year?

The MINISTER That is the intention

Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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25/6/76.

Bantu teachers qualified at training colleges

(1060) Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Education

How many Bantu teachers qualified at training colleges at the end of 1975.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION

Republic of South Africa	6325
South-West Africa	213
Total	6838

Venue

Has the venue for your presentation been decided?
If so:

- (a) Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?
- (b) Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?
- (c) Is it the right size for the audience expected?
- (d) Will everyone be able to see?
Is there a dais or platform?
Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?
- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been allowed for:

THE Department of Bantu Administration is believed to have asked African school principals in the Peninsula to enforce a system of 'school passes' to curb African students illegally entering Peninsula schools

The request was made by top Bantu Administration officials at a meeting with African school principals school committee chairman and school board officials at the Tharaka Community Centre in Goguletu on July 27

In addition, the principals were asked at the meeting to
Camp down on giving posts to African teachers from other parts of the country
Take stern action against teachers who fell pregnant
Start that has been described by principals as a 'admission to find a school keeps who keep their marriages secret.

The Bantu Administration requests that a few weeks after the first Soweto protests against the use of Africans as a medium of instruction School principals were urged this week said they

'Passes' system for pupils claimed

BY BASHID GEMBA

were very unhappy at having to impose the Government's policy of school passes at schools

The matter has been raised at the meeting of the South Western African Teachers' Association (SWATA) The president, Mr T Ngilima, said he expected a statement to be issued soon He would not comment further

QUALIFY

African students not born in the Peninsula or whose parents are not 'legally' here, do not qualify to attend Peninsula schools

Principals are expected to demand Bantu Administration certificates for school passes of birth certificates from students to check if they are legally in the area.

The school passes, addressed to the principal and issued by the Bantu Administration

Board (Peninsula area).

The board is resident at Langa/Goguletu/Nyanza and is eligible for admission to your school'

Teachers and school committee chairmen said many principals did not demand the school passes and had admitted 'unqualified' students to their schools

In some cases, the principals did not enter the students' names on the register in case the authorities decided to check if the registered pupils were qualified

REGISTERS

And in other cases the principals registered the students because they felt the authorities would not bother to check because of the notorious poverty.

But, they said, the Bantu Administration learnt that unqualified students were being admitted and officials were sent to check the registers at certain schools. Then school principals were summoned to a meeting at Goguletu

EDUCATION

A school committee chairman told me, 'I don't know how the principals can be expected to turn children and young boys who are not supposed to be here legally.

In many cases, our teachers have been living here illegally for many years and it's not the fault of the child that he is not qualified.

A school principal said, 'Our main concern is to give the child an education.

For we take him in, even if he is here illegally. It doesn't matter to us. After we pass out of primary school we persuade his parents to send him to a boarding school because there is very little hope of him getting into secondary school.

Mr A Maclellan, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board's chief director, said the meeting was confidential and the discussions were not for publication

CONFIDENTIAL

It's so confidential it is even on every paper to the board. The people who have spoken is you will see it's serious trouble. As far as I am concerned it's no comment. I am not commenting on anything.

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr R Botha, and the Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr J. Oweru, were not available for comment.

Handwritten marks: W, 20, 1, 4, W, W

(1) 50
(2) 260
(3) 336

State bid to cool tension

11/9/76 STAR

Soweto and Alexandra Township get their own regional office of Bantu Education from today in an obvious move to try to cool the tension that developed between White officials of the department and Black teachers and pupils

The new regional director is Mr J L C Strydom, formerly Chief Education Planner (industrial training)

SPLIT NEED

His professional staff will consist of four circuit inspectors and 12 inspectors. The new office will cover the more than 260 schools in Alexandra and Soweto.

The Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G J Rous

seau, said today Mr W C Ackermann would remain regional director for the Southern Transvaal

This regional office would control Black schools on the East Rand in the Vaal Triangle and in other country areas, Mr Rousseau said.

The Transvaal comprises 20 circuits and the need was felt to split the province into three, he added

The circuit inspectors for the Johannesburg office are Mr O Ter-

blanche, Mr Noel Chunnnett, Mr J E Grobler and Mr J N Vermaak

Mr Ackermann fell into disfavour with Black teachers and pupils because of his hard line on the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction

There was speculation that he would be moved away from the Witwatersrand and one of his circuit inspectors, Mr M C de Beer, in whose schools the language boycott which led to the June disturbances began, was moved to Kimberley some weeks ago

'Shock' at move on teachers

STAR

21/10/76

Black and White educationists have questioned the intention of the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Bhebe, to withdraw State subsidies for teachers who are unemployed in the townships because of stay-away from schools.

Mr T W Kambule, principal of one of Soweto's largest schools, Orlando High, said today it would be unfair to penalise teachers who were not responsible for the pupils staying away from classes.

"Many children want to come to school but they are prevented by other forces from coming," Mr Kambule said. "The whole thing has become a political issue now."

Another principal in Soweto, who refused to allow his name to be used said he was shocked to hear of the Minister's intention.

"This will cause enormous grief and will be bad for everybody concerned," he said.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

Mr R Bekwa, chairman of the Orlando School Board, said teachers were "most definitely" not responsible for the empty classrooms and nothing would be gained by penalising them.

In his statement, the Minister said if Black pupils continued to stay away from school, their teachers could be transferred to other areas, or have the subsidy for their salaries withdrawn, if no place could be found for them.

The Minister urged parents and pupils "genuinely interested" in education to see that the schools returned to normal.

White principals and

teachers polled at random in Johannesburg today queried the motives behind the statement by the Minister which was "the necessity of the proposed move."

"Is this designed to put pressure on the teachers to force the children to go to school?" asked a teacher, adding that the authorities should know that this was impossible.

"It's simply not within their power to do this, and it is unprofessional to penalise the teachers for the present social unrest."

Another asked whether social unrest should lead to teachers not being paid.

To Page 3, Col 7

Teachers: 'a shock'

From Page 15/16

and asked whether the same would happen to White teachers in the same circumstances.

Others felt the Minister was justified.

"The teachers are drawing salaries without really working for them, and the country just can't afford that," said a teacher.

Mr H H Dlamane, secretary general of the 22 000 strong African Teachers Association, said to day a delegation of the association would meet Mr Botha tomorrow to discuss the issue.

21/10/76

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Education chief's full reply to Black pupils' grievances

MR D H OWENS, regional director of Bantu Education in the Cape, released a statement yesterday, replying to the grievances by Black students which led to lock-outs in the Peninsula's back townships.

A list of grievances was presented to Mr Owens on September 28 at a mass meeting held in one of the Peninsula's townships for admission to the higher authorities in Pretoria. The statement says that a reply to these grievances was given from the Department of Bantu Education in Port Elizabeth and the regional director has offered to discuss this reply with senior staff from Black schools.

The offer has been rejected by the students who felt that they would be identified and suffer victimization and suffer victimization. Mr Owens's full statement is as follows:

Mr Owens's full statement
A mass meeting of Black pupils in Cape Town area on September 28 at a mass meeting held in one of the Peninsula's townships for admission to the higher authorities in Pretoria. The statement says that a reply to these grievances was given from the Department of Bantu Education in Port Elizabeth and the regional director has offered to discuss this reply with senior staff from Black schools.

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The Cape Times, Tuesday, November 2, 1976

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line of action for themselves and for their parents

These pupils have misguidedly taken it upon themselves to bring about major changes, not only in the system of education, but also in the social and political fields and in the economy of the country

Many of their grievances are purely emotional in content, many are outside the domain of education or of school pupils, and are receiving attention at the highest levels, others are based on misinformation or lack of information as to the objectives of the Department of Bantu Education and the progress that is being made in improving the educational facilities available to Black pupils

It was obviously impossible to comply with the wayward demand by the scholars that answers to all their grievances should be communicated to them by the regional director at a second mass meeting on October 4 (less than a week after they were presented)

Some of the grievances — real or imagined — have a direct bearing on education, however, and the department considers it necessary, in all fairness, to reply to these in an effort to communicate with and enlighten all interested persons, including the scholars themselves

The department's comments on each of the grievances, as stated by the pupils, are set out as follows

• Still awaiting official reply on grievances

The reply could not be expedited as it takes time to consider important matters

• Still waiting for colleagues to be charged or released

This is not an educational matter but rests with the Department of Police which is charged with the duty of preserving law and order. It is not for our department to comment on

appointed by school boards and enter into contract with these boards, not with the department

The department, however, supplies funds to the school boards for teachers' salaries

There are other points of "difference" with other departments, such as the provision of industrial courses offered at the Departmental Industrial Centres which serve all the schools in a given township

It is suggested that the pupils be enlightened on this point, including the fact that such a centre is being planned for Cape Town

There are also the "private" centres which serve to accelerate the technical training (and therefore the earning capacity) of the Black man in industry

In addition various in-service training schemes exist in industry which are subsidized by the Department of Bantu Education

This in itself refutes the allegation that no skilled jobs are available to Blacks

On the negative side, there are "differences" that are related to the fact that the department is serving developing nations and the fact that a sudden demand for education necessarily creates shortages of funds, schools and classrooms, of well-qualified teachers, of equipment, and so on

This phenomenon is an economical fact that is being experienced in developing countries throughout the world

One point of difference with some of the other departments is the fact that compulsory education has not yet been accomplished, due to priorities that have to be met to pave the way towards compulsory education

These priorities are: A sufficient number of teachers to bring about a more favourable teacher/pupil ratio

professors and of medical practitioners in the homelands

Also, it should be pointed out that a department cannot determine salaries arbitrarily. This is done by the Government through the Public Service Commission as far as the public sector is concerned and as far as industry is concerned on a basis of agreement between employers and employees under the auspices of the Department of Labour

The whole issue of salaries and

will be available from an "unlimited" source. It budgets for its needs, but gets from the treasury what is available

The phenomenal growth in numbers complicates the financing of education very seriously

The population of 860 000 pupils at school during 1954 has increased to about 4 100 000 in 1976. This represents 21,7 percent of the total Black population and is the highest in the whole of Africa

(260) / 332

Boycott will mean logjam next year

6/11/76 CT

Staff Reporter

MR D H OWENS, Regional Director of Bantu Education for the Cape, said yesterday that unless students from the Black schools in the Peninsula returned to school on Monday, they would repeat the same classes next year.

Mr Owens said Senior Certificate students would be given a chance to sit for the examination in March next year if they returned to school.

"This privilege would be for the Senior Certificate students only. Even then the Department of Bantu Education will decide on whom to accept," he added.

The continued boycott of classes by the students would create serious accommodation problems next year, he said.

"Since the Senior Certificate examinations

started no fulltime student has turned up to write and only a few external candidates have written the examinations. There was hardly anybody present yesterday," he added.

Threats

Students from Cape Town, attending school in Transkei, were returning to the Peninsula, following threats by Peninsula students to their lives and their parents' homes if they did not return immediately.

Students in high schools, training schools and commercial schools

approached their principals and told them that they were leaving for home.

The students produced telegrams and letters from their parents who were pleading with them to return home. Some received anxious phone call messages urging them to return to Cape Town immediately.

Mr A Ngxilya, secretary at Ngangelizwe High School in Umtata, said pupils from Cape Town had already left. Some were to have sat for Senior Certificate and Junior Certificate examinations.

No-one came

Miss H Henning, principal of Mount Arthur Girls' School of Lady Frere, said none of the students from Cape Town came back to school on Monday when the schools re-opened after the independence celebrations.

About a third of the students at Lovedale African College from Cape Town had returned to the Peninsula.

An official in the Department of Education in the Transkei said the threats were viewed seriously by the parents and the children would not be blamed for the decision they had made.

Problems of Black education outlined

19/11/76

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IN education White children get so much for nothing while Black children get so little for such a lot, Mrs R. N Robb, vice chairman of the Black Sash, said at an Institute of Citizenship meeting in Cape Town yesterday.

Outlining the problems in education for the African child in Cape Town Mrs Robb said that for a higher education the Black child had to go to a homeland at great expense to the parents, who usually could not afford it.

She said the teachers in the Black schools were poorly qualified, 'shockingly badly so'. Of the teachers about 15 percent had no qualifications at all, not even Standard 6, Mrs Robb said.

Only 1,6 percent of African teachers had a three-year university degree and one more year, while a little more than 45 percent had only standard 8. About 23 percent had Standard 6 and a professional course.

'This poor quality of teachers is terrible,' Mrs Robb said. She said it was partly due to the fact that the teachers were poorly paid and those Africans with degrees looked for work elsewhere.

NO JOBS

She said even once a Black had overcome the difficulties and had obtained matriculation and a degree, there were no jobs for educated Africans in Cape Town.

'The townships are full of people hanging around who have matriculation but do not want to do labourers jobs,' Mrs Robb said.

She said to improve the situation R126-million would have to be spent on salaries and 97 000 new teachers were needed. A further R330-million would have to be spent on new classrooms.

'The terrible thing is no government, no matter how idealistic, can provide this,' Mrs Robb said. 'And the African children want this tomorrow. The only way is for White people to share.'

She said education should give people a full life and not teach them to play a subservient role in life.

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She said education should give people a full life and not teach them to play a subservient role in life.

Principals call: Scrap Bantu school system

30/11/76

STAR

A number of Soweto secondary school principals yesterday called for the scrapping of the Bantu education system as the future of black education came under the spotlight at a meeting of more than 300 Soweto educationists and school board members.

The meeting, which showed deep divisions among black educationists over remedies for the current disturbed schooling situation in Soweto and Alexandra, decided that the school year in Johannesburg should begin on January 4.

This is several weeks earlier than the normal opening time after the Christmas holidays, and reflects the need felt among educationists that the time lost since the June unrest be made good as soon as possible.

DOUBTS

It also emerged that the Bantu Education Department was working on an examination system which would enable all students who did not write the end-of-year examinations to write them within the first three months of next year.

At the same time doubt exists among some Soweto educationists as to whether students will return to school normally on January 4.

CRASH COURSES

Last week Mr. Jaap Strydom, director of Bantu Education for Soweto and Alexandra, hinted at moves which would be made during the next two

years to put black education on a sounder footing. These moves include the possibility of expanded high school facilities in Soweto, crash courses at special centres to improve the qualifications of Soweto teachers and a better system of financing secondary school buildings and facilities.

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It's back to school if . . .

The Soweto Student Representative Council last night assured the new director of Bantu education, Mr Jaap Strydom, that the school programme will go on smoothly at the beginning of next month, but only on condition that all pupils now in detention are released.

The pupils issued the statement last night after an all-day meeting in Soweto.

The SSRC statement said . . . "We have resolved never to enter any classroom until such time as our colleagues held in detention without trial are released.

"We have also asked for a written undertaking from the police that there will be an end to police harassment and raids on schools if we go back to classroom.

"If these conditions are met, we can assure Mr Strydom that the school programme will go on smoothly next month," the statement added.

Crash exam plan for Black pupils

CAPR'S BID TO END SCHOOL BOYCOTT

AKG US 8/12/76

By John Battersby

The Argus Education Reporter

IN an attempt to break the four-month deadlock between Black pupils and education authorities, the Bantu Education Department today announced plans to enable pupils to write their final 1976 examinations next February after intensive tuition.

Black education broke down in the Cape with a boycott of classes and the public examinations. The youngsters face a total waste of a year in their education.

MR D. A. Owens emergency measures.



The emergency measure announced by Mr D. H. Owens, director of Bantu Education in the Cape, is a bid to put Bantu education back on its feet. Teachers will be at their schools from January 5 to offer an intensive six-week crash-course to enable pupils to complete the 1976 syllabus that was interrupted by boycotts. All candidates for the 1976 examinations will be allowed to write in February without paying further entrance fees. Special extra-mural help will be arranged for

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ARCUS
8/12/76

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dates, who do not pass the February examination in order to prepare them for the November 1977 examinations.

The moves come after top-level consultations with principals of higher primary and secondary schools and chairmen of school boards and committees. They follow similar measures taken by the Transvaal Bantu Education Department to normalise the situation with Black pupils in Soweto.

Changes

Mr Owens said further meetings with school boards and committees were planned to discuss issues relating to the quality of Bantu education.

He denied that Bantu education was inferior to that offered by other education departments and claimed that many significant changes had been made in recent years and more were in the pipeline.

There are considerable reserves of goodwill and concern on the part of those who are in a position to co-operate with proper leadership in improving the quality of Black urban life and pupils would do well to act positively at this stage, so that fruitful co-operation along these lines can be initiated, Mr Owens said.

Goodwill

Any attempt to produce answers to any of the problems that exist in Black schools can succeed only with the goodwill and co-operation of the Black community, and it is for this reason that further consultations with school boards and committees are to be held.

Everything now depends on the extent to which the pupils and the

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

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MAGY
8/12/76

Plan for Black pupils

(Continued from Page 1)

parents take advantage of the opportunity to make up for the time that has been lost. Nothing can be gained by prolonging the boycott, he said.

Dealing with future consultation with Black school boards and committees, Mr Owens said.

The discussions the department has in mind will centre on the real problems affecting Black education, rather than the misrepresentations that often cloud the issues, such as the frequently repeated allegation that our examination standards are inferior to those of other education departments

No foundation

There is no foundation for this belief, and, in fact, the public examinations written by Black pupils in Standards 5, 8 and 10, bear comparison with equivalent examinations written by White pupils anywhere in the country. At the Senior Certificate level, the examination of the Department of National Education is written by the Black pupils, Mr Owens said.

The syllabuses for the senior secondary classes are based on national core syllabuses drawn up by syllabus committees on which all education departments were represented.

Moreover, the setting and marking of the Senior Certificate examination papers are subject to moderation by the Joint Matriculation Board, which maintains uniform standards throughout the country, Mr Owens said.

Bid to end exam crisis welcomed

ARGUS 9/12/76

The Argus Education Reporter

DR MARGARET ELSWORTH, founder of the Bantu Scholars Trust Fund and a key negotiating figure in the Black pupils' deadlock, has welcomed the plan of the Bantu Education Department to end the four-month school boycott by Black pupils in the Peninsula.

I wish the plan every success and I appeal to those scholars who want to return to school and write their examinations to take advantage of the plan and not to be intimidated, she said.

Dr Elsworth was reacting to the special arrangements announced yesterday by the Director of Bantu Education in the Cape, Mr D.H. Owens.

In terms of the plan, Black pupils will be offered a six-week crash course to complete the 1976 syllabus early next year and will have an opportunity to write the 1976 examinations in February.

Dr Elsworth said she wished, however, that the weighty administrative deliberations could have been speeded up so that the problem could have been resolved before things had got so bad.

Civil war has already broken out in the townships and this hardly provides a cordial atmosphere for resolving the education deadlock, she said.

Dr Elsworth said Black school principals she had met during the past few days had reservations about the department's plans but they were prepared to co-operate in any effort to get the pupils back to school.

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Star 14/12/76
Reprisals
fear

BLOEMFONTEIN — Results of examinations written by black pupils this year will not be published in any newspaper for fear of intimidation of the pupils.

This was said yesterday by a spokesman of the Department of Education in Pretoria.

He said many pupils in South Africa's black townships had been threatened with reprisals if it was discovered they had written end-of-the-year examinations.

"To protect these pupils we have decided not to release the results to newspapers," he said. The results would be posted to the various school principals and examination secretaries, who would then inform the pupils.

Blacks to

get free

schools

A system of grants would be introduced in January to encourage teachers to study school subjects at degree level at the University of South Africa

Upgrading

At the same time use would be made of facilities at the adult education centres and also of special teaching panels to accelerate the academic upgrading of teachers

The conditions of service of black teachers would also be improved

To reduce the pupil-teacher ratio, a scheme had been instituted last January allocating 20 per cent of all additional teaching posts to the sub-standards

Provision

The department had also decided in principle to consider the conversion of existing community senior secondary schools to State schools so that the Department of Public Works could build and maintain them. The same would happen to new secondary schools

The department had also made provision in its estimates for the 1977-78 financial year for the building of senior secondary and teacher-training schools in Bantu trust areas where many pupils from the "white" areas would also be admitted

29/12/76
Pretoria Bureau

Major moves towards the introduction of free and compulsory education for blacks were announced by the Government today.

Some moves will be made in January and could see a notable increase in the amount budgeted for black education next year.

The plans include speeding up moves to provide free books and reducing the high pupil-teacher ratio which makes double school sessions necessary.

The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, said in today's statement pupils from Standard 3 to 10 would be supplied with textbooks from January 1978

Training

In 1979, the programme, on which R4-million had been spent since 1974, would be extended to pupils in Standard 1 and 2

While major programmes for in-service training of teachers had been in operation for some years, emphasis would now be laid on the improvement of the academic qualifications of teachers in service

Politics

Improving African education

*nom
29/12/76*

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C. Botha, yesterday announced measures to advance compulsory education for Africans, and to improve the quality of education in African schools.

From next month parents admitting their children to Sub A or Grade One would have to give a written undertaking to keep their children at school until they had completed Standard 2, Mr Botha said.

He described the move as a step in the direction of compulsory education.

Plans to provide free textbooks to African pupils were already in progress and by January 1978 they would be supplied to all pupils from Standard 3 to Standard 10.

After talking of plans to increase the supply of teachers to the grades, where many teachers have to cope with two classes, Mr Botha went on to refer to the start next year of adult education centres.

Eight centres would start functioning in the New Year and a further 12 would be introduced during 1977, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha also said that in the urban areas steps

were being taken to set up State senior secondary schools under the direct control of the Department of Bantu Education.

At present schools in urban areas are under the control of school committees and boards drawn from the African community — which has to finance the building of schools through a levy imposed on African households.

The takeover of secondary schools meant that the Government would accept financial responsibility for building new secondary schools, Mr Botha said.

“Further, for the 1977-78 financial year the department has made provision on its estimates for the erection of senior secondary and teacher training schools in Bantu Trust areas.”

The takeover of secondary schools would be accompanied by a democratisation of the school committees and boards, Mr Botha added.

School committees and boards usually have nine members, of whom four are nominated by the department — which also nominates the chairman. Under new regulations all committees would be elected.

30/12/76 Star

Botha spells out the 260 new schools deal

Pretoria Bureau

Positive support for the Government's planned moves to improve education for blacks was urged yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha.

He said he was concerned at the lack of appreciation for what the Government was doing, and for this reason would detail past, present and proposed improvements.

The Government endorsed the principle of compulsory education, he said, and the requirement from January 1977 that parents of children starting school would have to sign an agreement to keep them there till they had completed Standard 2 was a step in this direction.

This requirement should reduce the drop-out rate in lower primary schools.

(The Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G R Rousseau, said last month that the compulsory period could be extended to Standard 5 by 1978.)

On the supply of free textbooks, Mr Botha said:

● A programme had been started in 1974 (on which R4-million had already been spent), according to which high school pupils would be supplied with free books, with the programme progressing down to lower standards.

EXTENDED

● By the start of 1978, all classes from Standard 10 down to Standard 3 would have free textbooks, and a year later the programme would be complete, with the supply reaching down to Standards 1 and 2.

BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

Another major effort being made was to reduce the size of classes. Double sessions would be progressively eliminated.

From January this year, 20 percent of all new teaching posts had been specifically allocated to the sub-standards as part of this programme.

For children who could not cope with normal primary schoolwork, Mr Botha said it was necessary to make special arrangements. Experimental special classes for children with learning problems had been run in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville (both near Pretoria) for the past two years. With the experience gained, the department was now set to extend this aspect of its work.

ADULT EDUCATION

In the field of adult education, specific efforts had been made since August 1975, and fully State-financed adult education centres were being set up in major black residential areas to strengthen the existing night school system.

Eight of these centres should open early next year and a further 12 during the course of the year.

Their main purpose was to help the 40 000 adult private candidates who each year entered for exams, mainly at the junior and senior certificate levels.

Among these were many teachers trying to improve their academic qualifications.

The other area of concern dealt with the ability

to read and write. The department was planning post-literacy programmes to help adults improve their qualifications.

Mr Botha said he hoped these "upgrading" programmes would be supported not only by the black community, but also by commerce and industry, particularly through giving recognition to improved qualifications.

TECHNICAL

On the subject of industrial training, eight departmental centres were now functioning and another six a year would be opened in the next two years.

Other private centres and 230 private in-services industrial training schemes had been approved, together with the more than 500 different courses involved.

On the standards and quality of black education, Mr Botha said a measure of public concern had been noted. However, the department cherished the same basic goals of education as those of any other department of education — namely, that its duty was to make the most of the potential of the children entrusted to its care — both as individuals and as members of society.

In academic terms, it aimed at the same standards as those of any other group. Black youngsters wrote the same senior certificate (matric) exams, the standards of which were protected and guaranteed by the Joint Matriculation Board.

The success of the department in achieving its goals depended greatly on

the quality of its teachers, and herein lay the problem. It had the greatest appreciation of the efforts of its teachers, often under difficult circumstances, but many were not qualified for the work they were doing, particularly in the secondary schools.

For some years, major programmes of in-service training had been run, and new emphasis would be laid on improving the academic qualifications of teachers in service.

This was done through a system of grants for the study of school subjects at degree level through the University of South Africa. The adult education centres would also be used to accelerate the academic upgrading of black teachers.

BENEFITS

Mr Botha said the conditions of service for black teachers, in terms of pensions, leave and other benefits, had already been brought into line with those of their white counterparts.

Mr Botha said new regulations had been approved.

● All members of school committees would be parent-elected, and the chairman and vice chairman elected from their own ranks.

● School committees would largely administer their own finances.

● Greater flexibility would be possible in the size of a school board.

● Irrespective of the size of a school board, a maximum of three members would be nominated, and members would elect their own chairman and vice-chairman.

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30/12/72
// 'Bantu
tag
to go

The Department of Bantu Education is considering dropping the "Bantu Education" tag from the department's name because of pressure from black leaders, according to the department's secretary, Mr G J Rousseau

Interviewed today, Mr Rousseau said many blacks had openly voiced their disapproval of the "Bantu" tag in the name

"In view of this my department has decided to drop the tag. But for some time we had been thinking of doing this. This will also mean the changing of the Bantu Education Act of 1953. It is obvious it will take some time to do this."

Black leaders are to be asked to suggest an appropriate name for the department

Mr Botha spells out new schools deal — Page 13.

New steps to improve black education

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, yesterday announced measures to advance compulsory education for blacks and to improve the quality of education in black schools.

Parents admitting their children to Sub A or Grade One from next month would have to give a written undertaking to keep their children at school until they had completed Std 2, Mr Botha said.

He described the move as a step in the direction of compulsory education.

Plans to provide free textbooks to black pupils were already in progress and by January 1978 they would be supplied to all pupils from Std 3 to Std 10.

After talking of plans to

increase the number of teachers to the grades — where many teachers have to cope with two classes — Mr Botha referred to the start next year of adult education centres.

Eight centres would start functioning in the new year and a further 12 would be introduced during 1977.

Mr Botha said: "In the urban areas, steps are being taken to set up State senior secondary schools under the direct control of the department".

Schools in urban areas are now under the control of school-committees and boards drawn from the black community — which has to finance the building of schools through a levy imposed on black households

The Government would accept financial responsibility for building new secondary schools, Mr Botha said

"Further, for the 1977-78 financial year, the department has made provision on its estimates for the erection of senior secondary and teacher training schools in Bantu trust areas"

The take-over of secondary schools would be accompanied by democratisation of the school committees and boards

School committees and boards usually have nine members, of whom four are nominated by the department — which also nominates the chairman

Under the new regulations, all committees would be elected and the number of nominated members on boards reduced to a maximum of three. Members of both bodies would elect their chairman and vice-chairman. — DDC

Move to improve ^{C.T.} Black education

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, yesterday announced measures to advance compulsory education for Africans and to improve the quality of education in African schools

From next month parents admitting their children to Sub A or grade one would have to give a written undertaking to keep their children at school until they had completed standard two, Mr Botha said

He described the move as a "step in the direction of compulsory education".

Plans to provide free textbooks to African pupils were already in progress and by January 1978 the point would be reached where they would be supplied to all pupils from standard three to standard 10

After talking of plans to increase the supply of teachers to the grades — where many teachers have to cope with two classes — Mr Botha went on to refer to the start next year of adult education centres

Eight centres would start functioning in the new year and a further 12 would be introduced during 1977, Mr Botha said

In perhaps the major policy change announced in his statement, Mr Botha said: "In the urban areas steps are being taken to set up state senior secondary schools under the direct control of the department"

At present schools in urban areas are under the control of school committees and boards drawn from the African community — which has to finance the building of schools through a levy imposed on African households

The take-over of secondary schools meant that the Government would accept financial responsibility for building new schools

"Further, for the 1977-78 financial year, the department has made provision on its estimates for the erection of senior secondary and teacher training schools in Bantu Trust areas"

The take-over of secondary schools would be accompanied by democratization of the school committees and boards

Under new regulations all committees would be elected and the number of nominated members on boards reduced to a maximum of three. Members of both bodies would elect their chairman and vice-chairman

Mixed reaction to new deal on schools

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The new deal for African education, announced by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, yesterday drew guarded praise and scepticism from two senior African educationists

Mr H H Dlamlense, secretary-general of the African Teachers' Association, said Mr Botha's move to compel parents to give written undertakings to keep their children at school until the end of standard two was "not enough".

What was required was legislation to force parents to send their children to school — "just like the Whites"

Mr Botha's plan for the phased introduction of free textbooks for African pupils met with a similar reaction. "The State should accept the responsibility of providing all school pupils with free books and stationery"

Of the plan to introduce night schools for adult education, Mr Dlamlense said "It is a step in the right direction, but there will still be the problem of insufficient teachers."

He appealed to the African community to make its own contribution to the plan — teachers who had left the profession for industry and commerce should return to take over the adult education centres

The department should accept responsibility for all schools and not merely secondary schools

The change in the composition of school committees and boards by introducing more elected members was the result of a memorandum submitted to the department, Mr Dlamlense said

Professor W. G. Kgware, Rector-elect of the University of the North, was sceptical about the plan to move toward compulsory education

"It is 40 years too late," he said

Education must be free before it is compulsory, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said last night, our Durban correspondent reports.

"After the loss of life this year I would have thought that South Africa would have to take a big leap forward now rather than a small step a year from now"

Africans would regard it as a breakthrough if the government spent as much money on an African child as it did on a White child, he said

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Buthelezi looks for 'a breakthrough'

NM 30/12/76

BOTHA'S BOOST FOR EDUCATION

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PRETORIA—Strides being taken in the education of Africans were spelled out yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha.

They include an improved teacher-pupil ratio, a programme for free text books, experimental special classes for children with learning problems and progress in adult education.

The Department's literacy programme has been extended and steps are being taken to set up State senior secondary schools in urban areas.

But Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu government, commented last night that education must be free before it was compulsory.

He warned that if education was compulsory, but cost African parents more than at present, "it will not be worth it."

South Africa could no longer concern itself with what was desirable but had to consider what was essential to survival.

Big leap

"After the loss of life this year, I would have thought that South Africa would have to take a big leap forward now rather than a small step a year from now."

Africans would regard it as a breakthrough if the Government spent as much money on an African child as it did on a White child.

In his statement, the Minister, after mentioning the lack of appreciation for what had been achieved, said steps towards compulsory education included the introduction next month of written undertakings by

parents to keep their children in school until Standard 2.

This should do much to reduce the drop-out rate in the lower primary schools, he said.

In a year's time, all classes from Standard 3 to Form 5 will have free text books. A year later the programme would be extended to Standards 1 and 2.

From next month also, 20 percent of all additional teaching posts had been allocated to the sub-standards to improve pupil-teacher ratios.

Centres

Adult education centres financed by the State were being set up in major African residential areas. Eight would be functioning soon and 12 others later in 1977. These would strengthen the existing night school system.

After dealing with literacy programmes, the Minister mentioned State secondary schools in urban areas under the Department's control. Emphasis would also be laid on improving teacher qualifications, including a system of grants from next month to encourage study of subjects to degree level.

The Minister's statement also referred to industrial training centres, two colleges for advanced technical education, medical training, and the practical value of local communities taking part in education administration.

School boards and committees come under new regulations gover-

ing parent-election, financial control and the size of boards.

Ideals

The Minister added that for various practical reasons it was impossible to attain all the desired ideals in education at once.

"But on the basis of the statistics and other facts, all reasonable observers will agree that the Government has made every effort towards their realisation and that phenomenal progress has been made and a considerable measure of success attained during the past years." — (Sapa.)

Bantu Education 31/12/76 seeks new name

By PATRICK LAURENCE
THE DEPARTMENT of Bantu Education is looking for a new name because the word "Bantu" is offensive to Africans, Mr G J Rousseau, Secretary for Bantu Education, said yesterday

His statement came barely 24 hours after the announcement of a "new deal" for African education by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha

The "new deal" included moves to combat the high drop-out rate in African schools, to provide free textbooks to pupils from standard three upwards by 1978, and to take over responsibility for building and maintaining secondary schools in urban townships

The search for an alternative name was not a new or sudden move. It dated back to March, Mr Rousseau said

"We first posed the question of an alternative

name at a conference in March and we have faced the problem since."

Both the terms African and Black were felt to be unsatisfactory

Another rejected alternative was Department of National Education. There is already a department of that name

Brigadier Jan Visser, Divisional Commissioner of police in Soweto, yesterday confirmed there had been arson attacks on Soweto schools in the past two days. The latest came within 24 hours of Mr Botha's speech

Schools in Soweto will reopen on January 5. The early reopening is to give pupils extra tuition to compensate for lost schooling during the unrest and to prepare them for special examinations in February

The Soweto SRC has called on students to boycott the reopening until Bantu education as a separate education for Africans is scrapped

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT.

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Homeland agricultural growth emphasized

Cape Times
11/1/77

PRETORIA. — The development of the Black farmer as an entrepreneur lay at the heart of future agricultural development in the homelands, Dr F Hartzenberg, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, said here yesterday.

If agriculture were not accorded priority over social programmes, rapid economic development would pass the homelands by, because agriculture lay at the foundation of economic development which could not be built on industrial development alone.

Dr Hartzenberg was delivering an address on "Agriculture in the Black sector" to the Agricultural Congress '77.

Land of sufficient potential was available for development and should be put into full production as soon as possible, he said. This could be done by bringing in private entrepreneurs which would attract a great deal of capital to the homelands.

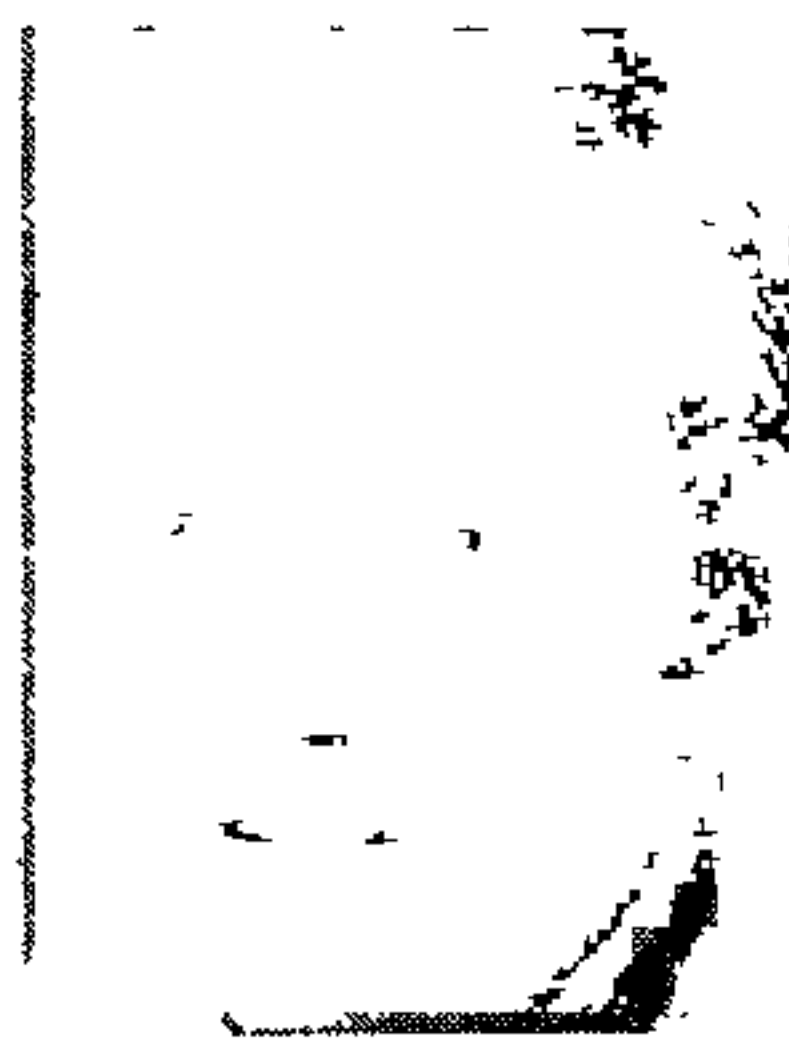
Management

Management was the most important single factor that hampered agricultural development in the homelands.

Although it was possible that White farmers might be able to meet the food requirements of South Africa's population for the rest of this century, agriculture in the homelands had to be accorded the highest priority, because agriculture lay at the foundation of general economic

development.

Dr F H le Roux, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Commission, and a professional agriculturalist, said the increasing use of cultivated land for roads, industrial and urban development was endangering the food supplied of future generations in South Africa.



Dr F Hartzenberg

He told delegates that South Africa could be in a strong position to provide not only for the needs of its own growing population, but also that of the homelands as long as care was taken to preserve the production potential of all its agricultural land.

The opening speaker at the congress, Sir Richard Trehane, chairman of the Milk Marketing Board in England, said aid to developing countries should be increased by \$3 500 million (about R2 975m) a year if the growth in food production was to match the swelling population.

Sir Richard said that at present developed countries supplied \$1 500 million (about R1 275m) a year as aid to developing countries. This was inadequate. Agricultural aid to these countries needed to be

increased to \$5 000 million (about R4 250m) a year.

"The crisis in the developing countries today has arisen mainly because of Western technology and altruism which has led to better control of disease, thus allowing the population to grow more quickly than food production."

Sir Richard said the major part of the increase in food supplies must be produced within the developing countries themselves, and the greatest emphasis should be placed on the expansion of the production of cereals.

Deficit

Dr Kenneth Turk, Professor emeritus, animal science, at America's Cornell University, said that by the year 1985, Africa would probably face a 17 million tonne deficit in cereal grain.

He told delegates at the congress that although some developing countries realized they must produce more of their own food, food supplies in Africa would have to double within the next 25 to 30 years if the growing population was to be fed.

The situation was extremely serious in East, Central and West Africa, where food shortages were reported in 1975 in 14 countries which together constituted one-third of the region's population.

To increase agricultural yields, the developed and developing nations would require a greatly strengthened research base and positive action programmes by government planners and leaders. — Sapa.

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Jobs scandals uncovered

12/11/77
DD

JOHANNESBURG — Personnel managers and advisers in industry and commerce say that Bantu Administration Board officials send hundreds, if not thousands, of unemployed blacks after jobs that either do not exist or for which they are not qualified.

One adviser to a group of companies, Mr G Verschoor, says he has proof that the intention behind keeping the jobless moving is a delaying tactic to stall payments by the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

When his company complained to the Bantu Administration Board about being sent a string of unsuitable people they were told "Don't worry, just fill in their forms as unsuitable" and we don't

have to pay them this week."

Others quote numerous examples of firms going through the formality of informing black labour bureaus of jobs they are trying to fill and being sent dozens of unsuitable people.

Many job seekers complain that they had been sent on wild goose chases before.

A personnel manager formerly responsible for 4 500 black construction workers, told me of the dodge some firms use to avoid employing people sent by the labour bureaus when they have someone on hand whom they want to employ but cannot because of regulations.

They do not define the job or the qualifications of the people they need.

They then find them "unsuitable" and, having gone through the formalities, are able to hire their man.

Mr Verschoor says the system works doubly against unemployed blacks. They are given the hope of employment, they spend their own time and money applying for jobs and at the same time are being prevented from getting unemployment money which is their right.

Mr Keith Braatvedt said he wanted a qualified clerk and was sent five people, none of whom were suitable or qualified.

On another occasion he wanted a specialist heavy duty driver and was sent five drivers, none with the right licence.

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Bantu Affairs Depot rapped

PROFESSOR NJISANE

Pretoria Bureau
The Department of Bantu Affairs is a government in itself, the Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Professor Mlaheni Njisane contends.

He said "People are talking of Christianity. How can they if they maintain an institution like that?"

"I wonder if white people will ever understand the difficulties of the black man"

every African who had any links with Transkei. "They send anyone who speaks Xhosa here, even those who have anything written in Xhosa in their reference documents"

Professor Njisane says this is like forcing Britons and Germans to become citizens of those countries merely because they had once come from Britain or Germany or spoke English or German.

"What makes anyone think that way?" He said people born in South Africa and had never been to Transkei were referred to the embassy for documents. "The embassy could only send them back to the Bantu Affairs Department as it had no record of them. But the department could not be moved."

they will rather deal with South Africa."

In daily contacts with whites, Professor Njisane and his staff still had to put up with some harassments, particularly from the department of Bantu Administration. But since most of their contacts were selective, many problems were avoided, he said.

Generally, they had a warm and cordial reception in Pretoria. "But we do not want to be treated differently than other people."

And that is what, his task in Pretoria, as he sees it, is all about. "to be treated no differently from other people, black or white."

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(2-41)

Commission told of bribery

DD
18/1/77

DURBAN — Bribery is rife in Bantu Administration departments, the Cillie Commission was told here yesterday.

The problem of accepting bribes is one of the most pernicious we encounter, said Mr S Bourquin, chief director of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

A man will get no attention for a reference book matter unless there

is a R1 note inside. Without the money the book will just be handed back to him.

Attention for an application for a house could cost R30 to R40.

Mr Bourquin was responding to bribery allegations from Mr A Xaba, inspector of schools in the Edendale district.

He said relative peace in Natal during the Soweto

riots was a result of contact, communication, Inkatha officials and conservatism.

A homogeneous black population — 95 per cent Zulu and Xhosa combine also prevented unrest, Mr Bourquin said.

Also contributing to the peace was a population of blacks that "can be described as middle class and conservative" especially in the middle and upper age groups.

The traditional Zulu disciplinary outlook from parents helped prevent the rioting spreading to

Natal

Other points which contributed were the aid centre established, the fact that 80 per cent of the officials dealing with people spoke Zulu, the help of three urban councillors who were executive members of Inkatha and the absence of outside intervention.

'The generally happy state is in part due to the policy of my board to treat black people as people and not merely as blacks,' he said — DDC

Commission to sit in EL, page 9

Call for inquiry into bribery claims

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Staff Reporter

FURTHER allegations of bribery in Bantu Administration departments were made yesterday, and Mr Alf Widman, MPC, called for a commission of inquiry

Mr Widman, leader of the Progressive Reform Party in the Johannesburg City Council, was reacting to evidence given to the Cillie Commission this week by Mr M. S. Bourquin, Director of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board

In his evidence, Mr Bourquin said bribery was widespread, ranging from R1 for a pass book stamp to R30 or R40 for preferential treatment for a house application

Mr Widman said yesterday the evidence had highlighted a very serious problem "I believe the entire system is open to bribery because of the overwhelming shortage of accommodation.

"The evidence given warrants a commission for inquiry, not only into the Port Natal situation but into the whole system," he said

In an interview yesterday, Mr Bourquin said the type of work carried out by Bantu administration boards lent itself to bribery

"When you have long queues and waiting lists, heavy demand and short supply, you have the kind of situation where bribery can flourish"

Mr Lennox Mlonzi, leader of the Soweto Progressive Party, said yesterday that bribery was commonplace in the life of many Soweto residents

"How else can you explain that a newly-married man will suddenly get a house in Soweto when another couple who have been waiting for years are still waiting?" he said

Mr William Carr, for 18 years manager of Johannesburg City Council's non-European Affairs Department, which administered Soweto before WRAB, said bribery was rife throughout his tenure of office

Bribery 'a way of life' for blacks

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18/1/77 show

Corruption is widespread in some areas of Bantu Administration and in some homelands, according to a senior urban administration official and to black social workers.

The claim was made by Mr M S Bourquin, chief director of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board. However Reef Bantu Administration Boards deny the problem exists in their areas.

Mr Bourquin, who yesterday gave evidence on bribery to the Cillie Commission of Inquiry, today told The Star that accepting bribes had become "a way of life" to many black clerks.

"A man who does not include a R1 note in his reference book is often told: 'I'm sorry — come back tomorrow,'" he said.

He added that some clerks charged members of the public up to R50 for fake papers.

SOCIAL WORKERS

Mr Bourquin said it would be unfair to say the problem was confined to the Bantu Administration Department as it was also rife in the kwaZulu Government.

Black social workers in Johannesburg said today that they believed the problem existed on the Reef.

Mr Ben Nteso and Miss Lily Jiyana said people were often prepared to pay to "jump the queue" in administration offices.

DENIALS

The chairman of the West Rand Board, Mr Manie Mulder, told The Star he knew there was a problem in Natal, but circumstances on the Witwatersrand were different and his board did not have a problem.

Mr F E Marx, chief director of the East Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said he had never experienced bribery in his department.

The Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Johannesburg, Mr A Bayne, said "If I was aware of any bribery in my department I would take the necessary steps to stamp it out. Can you imagine me sitting here watching this sort of thing going on

Former Urban Bantu Councillor Mr Leonard Mosala said "A number of people in official positions live by selling reference books and homes."

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Knight Mr. J. Institute of Ed
Du Plessis Mr. W. Cape Midlan
Kooy Ms. A. 204 Sangary, Cars
Letsie Mr. L. Catholic Church, 149D Location, Boyhaville, O.F.S.
Levy Mr B. c/o 75 Kloof Road, Sea Point, CAPE TOWN
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Moerat Mr M. & Mr. J.Heeger Industria House, 350 Victoria Road
Morris Mr. M. 2 Woodroyd Lane,
Moyle Mr. J. School of Architecture, U.C.T.

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NM 18/1/77
Bribery plagues local Bantu admin

ILLE 7530

Mercury Reporter

BRIBERY is rife in Bantu Administration departments, the Cillie Commission was told in Durban yesterday.

"The problem of accepting bribes is one of the most pernicious we encounter," Mr. S Bourqum, Chief Director of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board said.

"A man will get no attention for a reference book matter unless there is a R1 note inside. With out the money the book will just be handed back to him."

"Attention for an application for a house could cost R30 - R40." Mr. Bourqum was responding to evidence from Mr. A. Xaba, Inspector of Schools in the Edendale district.

Mr. Xaba said both senior and junior officials in the Bantu Administration Department took bribes.

Children taught under Bantu Education were never educated as well as children from other races, Mr. Xaba told the commission.

"The White child is better equipped to understand more things than a child taught under Bantu Education," he said

He said Africans had a poorer syllabus than Whites and said his own education — about 30 years ago — had been better than the new education under Bantu Education.

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'Probe the bribes' call

11/11/77 nm

JOHANNESBURG—Mr. Alf Widman, NPC and leader of the Progressive Reform Party in the Johannesburg City Council, yesterday called for a commission of inquiry into claims that bribery was rife in Bantu Administration Departments.

Mr. Widman was reacting to evidence given to the Cilie Commission this week by Mr. M. S. Bourquin, chief director of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

In his evidence, Mr. Bourquin said bribery was widespread and ranged from R1 for a pass book stamp to R30 or R40 for preferential treatment for a house application.

Mr. Widman said yesterday the evidence had highlighted a very serious problem in Port Natal.

Demand

"But, I believe the entire system is open to bribery because of the shortage of accommodation and the overwhelming demand," he said.

"I believe the evidence warrants a special commission of inquiry into the whole system."

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Bourquin said the type of work carried out by Administration Boards lent itself to bribery.

"In the past 20 years, we have prosecuted 20 or 30 of our African officials for bribery, but there have been innumerable others against whom we couldn't prove anything," he said.

He said increased mechanisation, the use of Whites to handle personal index cards and constant vigilance kept bribery contained.

Resigned

"But there is no question of stamping it out. We are resigned to it always being a threat," he said.

Mr. Lennox Mlonzi, leader of the Soweto Progressive Party, said yesterday bribery was commonplace in the life of many Soweto people.

"I have sent reports to the West Rand Administration Board on cases of bribery. They did not even reply," he said.

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Wrab chief tells why he seeks new job

Staff Reporter
R. J. C. de Villiers, chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, yesterday explained why he had applied for a senior position with the Johannesburg City Council.

Mr De Villiers' application, which is believed to have the full backing of the city council's management committee, is for chairman of the municipality's staff board.

"I regard the position as an opportunity to better myself," Mr De Villiers said yesterday.

"I am very happy with the board and my colleagues on the board; but I am hopeful I will be considered suitable for the position when the council considers my application next Tuesday," Mr De Villiers said.

Mr De Villiers has been chief director of WRAB since its inception in mid-1973.

Before that, he served for 10 years with the city council's Non-European Affairs Department (NEAD) finally becoming its director.

Not much bribery — WRAB official

By MIKE DUFFIELD

BRIBERY at the West Rand Administration Board was too insignificant to be worth comment, the board's director, Mr J. C. de Villiers, said yesterday. The Cillie Commission was this week told by the director of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, Mr M S Bourquin, of widespread bribery in his department. Bribes ranged from R1 for a pass book stamp to R30 or R40 for preferential treatment of a house application, Mr Bourquin told the commission.

But Mr De Villiers said. "I can't remember a single case in 1976 when anybody — and we have 8 000 Black employees — was dismissed for bribery or corruption.

"I can't say it never hap-

pens, but we must keep our perspectives right."

Mr De Villiers said neither could he remember any instances of the public complaining to WRAB about bribery or corruption among its officials.

"I have a great appreciation of employees and the way they conduct their duties," Mr De Villiers added.

And in Cape Town, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. Cruywagen, said he had no comments on Mr Bourquin's evidence about bribery.

He said he regarded Mr Bourquin's testimony as sub judice until the commission had finished its work.

Then he might look at the evidence again, Mr Cruywagen said.

STATE DID CLOSE WIMPY

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African Affairs Correspondent

THE Department of Bantu Administration and Development did reject the franchise agreement between Umlazi businessman Mr. Winington Sabela and Wimpy South Africa, said an official in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr. Sabela told the Mercury this week that a year after he opened the Wimpy franchise in his business complex in the township he was told the contract was null and void.

"Mr. Arthur Noble, the Magistrate here, called me in and told me the contract was illegal and I would have to close the restaurant."

Mr. Sandy Barnes, marketing manager for Wimpy, said yesterday: "The agreement was entered into with the support of the Bantu Investment Corporation and carried through with their intimate involvement."

A spokesman for the BIC, however, said the department had never advised it that the contract had been rejected a year after it had been signed.

Neither the corporation nor Wimpy were told by Mr. Sabela that Pretoria had instructed him to end the operation.

The official in Pretoria said yesterday his department had declared the agreement null and void in terms of the Land Act of 1913.

"A clause in the agreement appears to give Wimpy the power to take over the restaurant and run it in the interests of Wimpy South Africa should it deem it necessary."

This, he said, would have constituted a contravention of the Act.

At present Mr. Sabela has about R38 000 of furniture and equipment in the restaurant for which he has no use. He said this would be a total loss to him because he had no way of disposing of it.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT HERE, SAYS WIRRAAB chief

Labour Correspondent

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr. Manne Mulder, said yesterday his officials deal with job-seekers efficiently. He dismissed claims by unemployed of rudeness and bureaucratic red tape as untrue.

Answering 10 questions put to him by the Rand Daily Mail, on the handling of African labour by the board he said: "Officials are continuously motivated to maintain a high standard in dealing with the Bantu public."

It was not necessary to overhaul or reorganise the present system of work-seeker registration and aspects of handling labour.

Mr. Mulder was asked to comment on the claim by a personnel adviser that the unemployed are kept moving in a deliberate attempt to stall unemployment insurance money.

He said the board's responsibility was limited to getting the job-seekers placed in



Hundreds of unemployed men stand in queues at the West Rand Administration Board's offices in Albert Street, Johannesburg, waiting for registration as "work-seekers".

employment if and no interest in whether they were paid unemployment insurance money or not.

When labour officials could not find a man a job they immediately signed a certificate to that effect. The man then submitted it to the office of the Bank Affairs Commission, which deals with unemployment insurance. Mr. Mulder also dis-

missed the claim that many work-seekers were sent after the same job. It often happened that employers asked that more applicants than they had vacancies for, be sent for interviews.

This was done to give them opportunity to make the best selection from the applicants available. Mr. Mulder gave details of the number of work-seekers who applied for

jobs to the labour bureaus under the Board's control for June, September and October last year.

In June a total of 23 333 reported, 10 372 men and 12 961 women; in September 18 880, 8 431 men and 10 449 women; and in October 16 959, 8 306 men and 8 653 women. He said the Board's labour officials had no difficulty in meeting the de-

mands for labour by industry and commerce. If not enough men were available locally, labour was brought in from the homelands.

Asked about the claim by some unemployed that they were kept waiting a long time before getting a job, Mr. Mulder said any such payments were neither compulsory nor legitimate.

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306

25a

Clermont's face of despair



By CLEMENT NTOMBELA

SHANTY dwellers at Clermont, near Durban, this week claimed that Bantu Administration Department officials told them they would not get work permits unless they pulled down their shacks.

Three residents of the shanty town said officials at the township office told them their applications for work permits would not be authorised unless their shacks were demolished.

This alleged threat by township officials has sent scores of worried people to Ml B. Cele, chairman of Isolomuzi (Clermont Ratepayers' Association), asking him to take up the matter with township authorities.

There are also claims that former shack tenants who have now been housed in the single hostels in Krantzkloof are kicked out from their rooms once they lose their jobs.

This was confirmed by Mr Isaac Moshwet, a landlord at Ndunduma in Clermont, who said most of the hostel inmates were employed by a cotton factory in Pinetown.

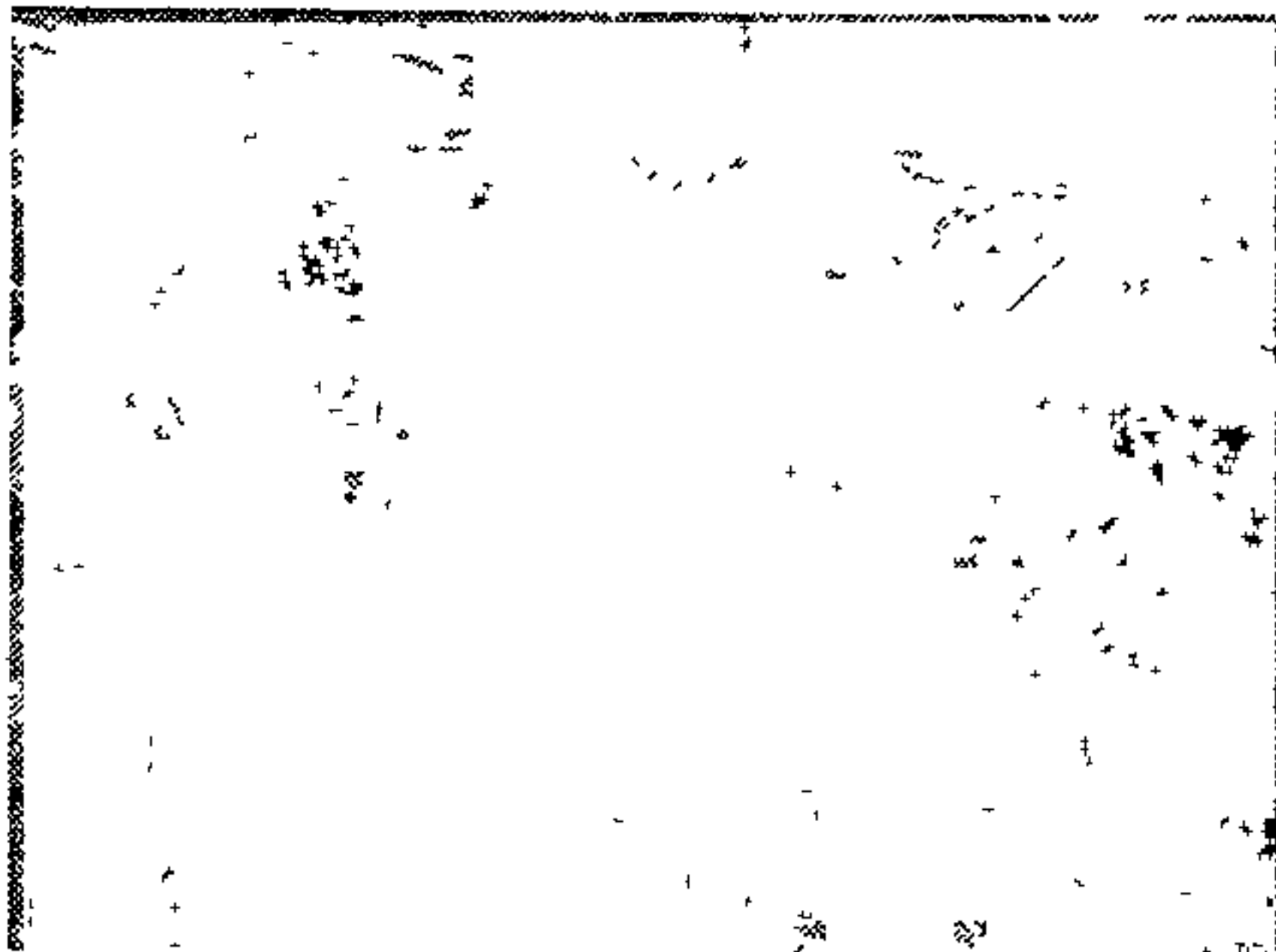
Two shack tenants at Fannin, Miss Revival Mkhize and Miss Sarah Zuma, said they went together to the township office to apply for work permits. A policeman told them to go back and tell their landlord to demolish his shacks before their applications could be considered.

"But how do they expect us to tell our landlord to pull down the very shacks that give us shelter?" Miss Mkhize asked.

Mr Obed Maduna, who owns several shacks in the township, also had an ap-

Shanty folk allege no-jobs threat

23/1/77
STZ



Workmen smash down a home in Clermont

plication for his son's work permit turned down after being told by a township official to first pull down his shacks.

Scores of other shack-owners have reportedly been victimised and, through panic, are now pulling down their shacks or authorising the township office to do so.

Mrs Getrude Mhlongo, who had been renting three shacks at 2003 Ndunduma, said she returned home this week to find her rooms demolished after instructions from her landlady.

Later, as I watched several shacks being demolished by labourers

who had been transported by a Government truck, a group of angry women, some carrying babies on their backs, shouted at the men not to destroy the corrugated iron sheets that had been used for roofing.

Mr Enoch Njoko, whose shack was next to the ones being demolished, pointed a finger at the labourers and warned: "Dare you come and destroy mine, I will really show you something."

Mr T. F. Dreyer, the township manager, has denied his officials told Clermont residents they would not get work permits unless they pulled down their shacks.

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Mhluzi people angry over permit increase

Staff Reporter

MIDDELBURG — The Highveld Administration Board's decision to increase the cost of lodgers' permits by 50 per cent at Mhluzi Township has led to anger and dissatisfaction among residents

The move is to be strongly opposed by the local advisory board "because we were not consulted at all", an advisory board member said this week

The board member said the decision to raise the cost of house permits, visitors' permits and additional fees for duplicate per-

mits was made known by Highveld Administration Board officials at a meeting on January 17

The increases are

From R1 to R1,50 a month for single people (including over-age children staying with parents), from R2,40 to R3,50 for married couples staying as lodgers, from 50c to R1 for visitors staying for 72 hours

Duplicate permits to replace lost ones will be 50c — a 20c increase

Now that the decision to raise house permits is final, speculation is rife

that house rents will be increased almost immediately, according to the board member.

Residents were angry about the increases because house rents went up by much more than 50 per cent last year, he said

For instance, people living in self-built houses had their rents raised from R8,35 to R16 a month and those in rented four-roomed from R5,20 to R14,50 a month.

The increases, say residents, were unjustified in view of the township's poor services and recreational facilities

Hansard 2 col 151 4/2/77

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Bantu Sport and Recreation Fund

41 Mr D. J DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

(1) Whether any money was contributed to the Bantu Sport and Recreation Fund in 1976, if so, what total amount,

(2) whether any money of the Fund was spent by his Department on sporting and/or recreational facilities during 1976, if so, (a) in what areas and (b) what amount was spent on each type of facility,

(3) what was the total unspent amount in the Fund as at 31 December 1976

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes R1 088 596

(2) Yes

(a)
Bantu Administration
Board Areas

Central Orange Free State

Northern Cape

Northern Transvaal

Ciskei Government

(b)

R50 000 for 10 tennis courts

R55 950 for tennis courts, pavilion and soccer fields, boxing facilities, community hall and playing grounds

R47 520 for two pavilions, and

R17 000 for improvements of a rugby field and R90 730 for development of stadiums

(3) R1 126 763

Standard 6 Q no 559 4/3/77

2591

Soweto: Visit of Minister/Deputy Minister

Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

whether (a) he or (b) any Deputy Minister of his Department visited Soweto during 1976, if so, when, if not, why not

THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

On 23 June 1976

Standard 6 @ col 558 4/3/77

Transkei: Effect of independence on expenditure

② Mr L F WOOD asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

(a) What is the effect of the independence of Transkei on the extent of the expenditure of his Department in respect of that area and (b) what was such expenditure for 1976-'77 up to the latest date for which figures are available

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The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) In view of the independence, additional funds were granted for the present financial year as reflected in the estimates, viz R8 700 000

(b) The actual expenditure will be calculated later and is not available now

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BAD must change its thinking, Commission told

RDM 4/3/77

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By MELANIE YAP

THE Bantu Administration Department (BAD) could become "dangerously autocratic for this delicate age" unless it adjusted its thinking, the Cillie Commission heard yesterday.

Mr. Vernon Atkinson, a member of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister for 16 years and a member of the Viljoen and Van Zijl Commissions, was giving evidence.

He said the department represented a complete, complex entity which controlled all aspects of African life, but it duplicated functions of both the departments of education and agriculture.

Ministers and deputies in the department could not be authorities on all

facets of the administration. As a self-contained group the department was isolated and tended not to welcome outside opinion.

Mr Atkinson said it was tragic that the Bantu Administration boards were so dependent on profits from their liquor outlets. If they could not make ends meet, their shortfall should be made good through taxation by the central Government and not through liquor sales which had a serious effect on life in the townships.

"The time has come to encourage the Bantu to express their valuable views and as far as possible be influenced by them. The Bantu will not accept having all the thinking, good and bad, done for them where they are the

ultimate benefactors or sufferers," Mr Atkinson said.

The board "did not have its ears to the ground" if the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board said prior to the riots that the people of Soweto were happy.

Mr Atkinson said Bantu Administration should now be considered the most important Cabinet portfolio. It was essential that the Minister and his deputies should be familiar with one African language and understand the people and their thinking.

With most of the world hostile to South Africa, it did not have many choices. Certain changes were urgently needed no matter how unpalatable, Mr Atkinson said.

FIN. MAIL 1/4/77

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SOCIAL SECURITY
Pension parsimony

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Black pensioners have little to be thankful for. Government is supposed to be closing the gap between black and white pensions. Horwood, however, appears to have forgotten this.

White pensions go up by R7 a month. This makes the minimum for whites R32 and the maximum R72 a month. Hardly princely sums. But African pensions, on the other hand, only go up R2, making the new minimum R14 and the new maximum R20,50.

The Orange F
facilities,
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This present
African child

spot in increased spending

We turn, now
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farms.

imum R20,50. The picture looks even worse when these figures are compared to last year's. Then white pensions went up R8, Africans R3,50, and coloureds and Indians R4,50 (compared to R4 this year).

TABLE NO. 1:
PROPORTION
AREAS IN TH

One could, of course, argue that African pensions are up 11% on the maximum figure and white pensions only 10%. But to plan pensions this way would probably mean closing the gap in about 100 year's time. Besides which, the fact remains that when minima are compared, the white figure has jumped by 28%, the black by only 16%.

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06.) Br
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And when one compares last year's pension increases with this year's, the fact remains that the amount proposed for each white has dropped by 12½%, for each coloured or Indian by 11% — but for each African by a staggering 43%. Hardly the way to close the gap!

Nevertheless, there are some bright spots. The National Housing Commission gets an extra R43m, a 39% increase over last year. The bulk of this will go on housing and facilities in African and coloured areas.

This will obviously mean extra jobs, besides the advantages to the communi-

ties. It will help, of course, if the money is spent in consultation with the communities.

As far as Bantu Education (BED) is concerned, the position is confused. Horwood announced that the vote was being increased by 50%.

But the transfer in provisions between votes makes this year's figure not comparable with last year's. Much of the R33m drop in the Bantu Administration budget may be reflected in the Education increase.

Besides this, the BED budget contains a R10m increase for black universities and a R14m increase in capital expenditure. Much of this might go on not-damaged schools rather than new projects.

So the jubilation, it seems, will have to wait awhile.

More than 50 per cent of the rural pupils are enrolled in primary schools in the following areas: Germiston, Kempton Park; region 48, Odendaalsrus, Virginia, Vrederskroon and Vredefort; region 55, the Central Free State.

state of rural education for

of the position in regard to the 'coloured' children on white-owned farms.

YEARS LIVING IN RURAL 'WHITE' (PRIMARY) SCHOOLS IN 1975, By

	Primary School pupils as a percentage of population aged 5-14 years
	48,9
	24,1
	54,9
	85,9
Somerset West	45,3
Hermanus	61,6

continued/

Botha on powers to UBCs

STAR 4/4/77

John Patten, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, indicated today that the Government was planning to transform and extend existing urban Bantu councils

He said the envisaged changes would not include granting local government powers

The Minister was commenting on reports that the expected legislation aimed at meeting some urban black aspirations would take the form of creating virtually self-governing black municipalities.

While saying the reports were "not entirely correct" he did not reject any specific points in them

He made it clear the proposed legislation was still subject to further negotiation and he could not, therefore, reveal its contents

NOT READY

Political sources say that although the Bill is not ready for introduction immediately after the parliamentary Easter recess, they assume Mr Botha will push it through before the end of the session in mid-June

Newspaper reports have suggested that powers to be given to urban black councils would include some recognition for the tribal courts, makgotla, as well as control of their own police forces

They would have decision-making powers on providing housing and services, granting trading licences and imposing some levies

At present urban Bantu councils have only advisory powers. Increased powers for them are unlikely to affect the work of Bantu administration boards, which act as agents of the Government

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Blacks got R1085-m from Govt

Pretoria Bureau

More than R1 085-million of the State budget during the past financial year went to blacks, who contributed only about R213-million, Mr F. J Raath told the Cills Commission yesterday.

Mr Raath, Chief Director of Bantu Administration

He said that R61-million of the blacks' contribution went to the homelands. The contribution of the Department of Bantu Ad-

ministration and Development was R662-million and that of Bantu education R85-million. The combined contribution

of the Department of Health, Transport, National Education and Labour were estimated at R137-million and that of the

four provinces R201-million.

The expenditure of South African Railways, the Post Office and funds from the National Housing Fund were not included, he said.

Direct taxation gathered by the homeland governments during the same period amounted to R6-million and blacks in white areas and non-activated homelands paid R58-million in direct taxes.

About R7-million was received by the provinces in hospital fees from blacks. Professor J J Stadler of the University of Pretoria had estimated the contribution of blacks in indirect taxation to be about R141-million out of a total for the country of R1 287-million.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Cape Times 20/4/77

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Department 'obstructed Bantu housing plans'

JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of Bantu Administration had not been prepared to approve the Johannesburg City Council integration viewpoint since it opposed Government policy, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

Giving evidence, Mr I P van Onselen, Secretary for the department, said the department had been obstructive in implementing housing planning by Johannesburg because it was not prepared to allow a UP-controlled council to put forward their own policy.

The council did not see the labour potential of residents in black townships as a condition for residence in

urban areas.

They were seen as permanent residents free either to work or to lie about.

Commenting on a forward-planning report made by the Johannesburg City Council on black townships in 1967, Mr Van Onselen said an inter-departmental committee was set up to study their recommendations.

This committee's report the following year said the

planning of unlimited housing for blacks could not go forward since it was against Government policy.

Because Johannesburg's council saw the black townships as a de facto black homeland, the will to put pressure on industrialists to decentralize had been broken. They had also failed to propagate the system of migratory labour.

Mr Van Onselen said the committee was convinced that it could not use consultation to persuade the city council to move away from its policy which was based on integration. All policy problems in Johannesburg sprang from this deep-seated difference in opinion.

Because of this, the committee had to recommend that a change of the control of black areas in Johannesburg was necessary.

Soweto is in 'white' S Africa'

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — There was an uproar in the Opposition benches yesterday when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M.C. Botha, stated categorically that Soweto was "most decidedly in the white area of South Africa."

He was speaking for the first time during the Budget Debate on the Bantu Administration and Development Vote against the background of Opposition accusations of a "gross abdication of his responsibilities" over the handling of last year's unrest.

PAY CUT

A Progressive Reform Party motion to cut the Minister's salary and that of the Deputy Minister, Dr. Treurnicht, by R10 000 was supported by the United Party when it was moved on Friday.

Mr Botha made it clear yesterday that white South Africa was not a "common area between whites and blacks."

Dealing with changes envisaged by the Government in the black urban areas, Mr Botha said a Bill on the position of Urban Bantu Councils would be tabled in Parliament soon.

In terms of the Bill these councils would be granted financial administrative powers.

IN TOUCH

Dealing with the riots, Mr Botha rejected Opposition claims that he had abdicated his responsibility in regard to the happenings in the black urban areas.

He said he and his departmental heads had had repeated negotiations with black leaders after the outbreak of unrest in Soweto and the interdepartmental officials had been in constant touch with blacks throughout the disturbances.

"I want to say that these negotiations were always conducted in a most friendly and constructive manner," Mr Botha said.

MR M C BOTHA

Mrs. Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) interjected: "Yes, you locked them all up."

Mr Botha said talks with prominent black leaders after July 1 had "unambiguously proved" that the language dispute was mostly a misunderstanding.

He said he was losing no sleep on the issue of last year's unrest because he was convinced his department had acted correctly at the time.

Mr Botha said unlike some Opposition members, he was not prepared to prejudge the findings of the Cilie Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances and was patiently awaiting the report of the commission.

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Land deal 'saved' 36c

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government yesterday agreed to disclose the official valuation of the controversial Port John's land deal and its figures showed that it had saved 36c on the original assessment.

But the United Party's Chief Whip, Mr. T. Gray Hughes, MP, said afterwards that the last year when the Government refused to disclose the valuation figures, "we were certainly led to believe the purchase price would be more than 36c less than the valuation."

In the Assembly yesterday the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. Willem Cruywagen, said the valuation was R1 212 967,36 and the purchase price R1 212 967.

Mr. Cruywagen said he was prepared to disclose the amount of the valuation "due to the lapse of time and the questions raised from time to time in connection with the matter."

Valuator

Mr. Cruywagen also confirmed that one of the valutors was Mr. Ulysses Claassen, who the deputy minister said in reply to a question from Mr. Hughes, was a valuator with the Land Bank.

The other valuator was Mr. C. N. Swart, who was a sworn private appraiser.

Last year, Mr. Claassen was involved in legal action against the owner of the Port St. Johns property, Mr. P. Henning, over the non-payment of a bond on a farm he sold to a company of which Mr. Henning was a director.

The Minister of Mines, Mr. Fanie Botha, revealed yesterday that Prof. Chris Jansen, director of the Atomic Energy Board's life sciences division, had resigned of his own free will in a letter dated September 29, 1976.

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It had been reported in a Sunday newspaper that the professor had been dismissed following his disclosure of an alleged pay-off of R150 000 to push through the deal.

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Less work but more jobs—it's a BAD scene

By MARTIN CREAMER

THE DEPARTMENT of Bantu Administration is administering the lives of nearly six million fewer blacks than 14 months ago — but it has created a bigger bureaucracy to do the job.

Pieces of the vast M. C. Botha empire were cut out of South Africa when nearly four million Xhosas and 1.7-million Tswanas became independent.

This year BAD also lost control of 700 000 South West African blacks.

But it now has more jobs available than its staff complement before the 1976 Transkeian breakaway. According to department figures, BAD had a staff of 5 178 before Transkeian uhuru.

When BophuthaTswana became independent 14 months later its staff had grown four per cent to 5 386, despite 255 of its officials being transferred to Foreign Affairs to continue work in Transkei.

Last week's BophuthaTswana independence saw another 306 BAD men being transferred to Foreign Affairs to continue work in that six-piece country.

Yet BAD still has 5 532 posts available — nearly seven per cent more than it had before Transkeian independence. Although there are 452 posts vacant, BAD has not scrapped these jobs.

Jumps

Secondments to Foreign Affairs mean that BAD's army of public servants is building up on two fronts — within the department and as Foreign Affairs officials in independent homelands.

BAD's salary budget increased by R3-million to R34.7-million last year and jumped another R3-million to R37.8-million this year.

BAD is thus continuing to grow, although responsibility for more than a quarter of the black population is no longer BAD's.

And the pay packets of the seconded Foreign Affairs officials working in the independent homelands will still come out of South African taxpayers' pockets.

The 560 new Foreign Affairs officials are not trained diplomats. They will be engaged in jobs they did previously, besides training blacks for public service posts.

"The seconded men will



MR DAVE DALLING . . . he is looking into it.

Riddle of Botha's empire

be withdrawn once their services are no longer needed," a Foreign Affairs spokesman said. Once withdrawn, these men would be reabsorbed by BAD or transferred to other state departments.

In terms of Government policy, BAD should, in fact, be diminishing in size — not growing — until it disappears altogether when all homelands become independent.

Mr Dave Dalling, opposition spokesman on interior matters, said BAD should take steps to rationalise its operation.

"I am looking into the

situation and intend to put questions on the Order Paper early in the parliamentary session to see if South African taxpayers' money is being wasted," he said.

"If there is any department which has a record of bureaucracy and red tape it is BAD. This, the least popular department of any in South Africa, should, in fact, be scaled down as rapidly as possible.

"BAD epitomises all that is held against South Africa, and its perpetuation — and even growth — is contrary to the interests of the country."

Goeie, taai week ²⁵⁵

farm

5

6

- 15. Number of provinces
- (a) Names of provinces
- (b) Relation to farm
- (c) Age
- (d) Sex
- (e) Place of birth
- (f) Schooling completed
- (g) At school now?
- (h) School (name, type, district and distance from farm)
- (i) Work done for farmer (e.g. in school holidays)
- (j) Annual period worked (days or weeks)
- (k) Annual payment: cash and kind

DIT was 'n taai week vir dr. Connie Mulder, sy eerste week in die ingewikkeldste Kabinetspos. Tog kan 'n mens hom nou al 'n voorlopige getuigskrif gee vir sy optrede in dié strawwe toets. Bantoe-administrasie is té 'n ingewikkelde portefeulje dat 'n nuwe minister sommer kan instorm en

dadelik begin doen. Maar daar is een belangrike wapen wat hy wel het, en wat in die politiek amper ewe veel werd is as dae die gesindheid wat hy openbaar, die verwagtinge wat hy wek, die klimaat wat sy woorde in sy departement skep.

Meer politici kan dit gerus besef die manier waarop jy 'n ding stel, kan die goeie wat jy doen, verdubbel — of verongeluk. Aan hierdie front, die enigste wat hy in sy eerste week nog kon probeer ontgin, het dr. Connie goed gevaar.

Hy het niemand kans gegee om te vergeet daar's 'n nuwe man wat 'n hoopvoller en meer optimistiese taal praat nie. Dat hy dit doen, is immers een van die primêre vereistes om verhoudinge tussen wit en swart, en veral tussen stedelike swartman en die Regering, te verbeter.

Hy sal self besef dat daardie beloftes — om meer en aantrekliker geriewe in die swart stede, beter raadpleging, minder pas-probleme, beter lewensstandaard — met bekwame spoed nagekom sal moet word.

Met ewe bekwame spoed sal hy die Soweto-knooppunt moet deurbraak, wat hy geërf het. Dit is sy strafste onmiddellike toets.

Die benoemings vir Soweto se gemeenskapsraad was 'n mislukking. Net 29 kandidate vir dertig wyke, verkiesings in net vyf, agt wyke totaal kandidaatloos — dit is die voorlopige prentjie. Wanneer nagegaan is of al daardie kandidate behoorlik benoem is, kan die finale prentjie nog slegter lyk.

Hier sal dr. Mulder ingrypend nuut moet dink en doen. Soweto moet 'n geloofwaardige verkose en verteenwoordigende stadsraad kry.

DR. JEFFREY S. COHEN

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5/2/78

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10 — RAPPORT, 5 Februarie 1978

Deur JOHAN VOSLOO

DR. CONNIE MULDER het vandeeweek verras met die fris nuwe aanslag wat hy met die intrap in sy nuwe portefeulje aan die dag gelê het. Sy onmiddellike aankondiging van 'n vyfjaarplan vir stadswartes het gewys hy is daarop uit om 'n moeilike opdrag met energie en selfs verbeelding aan te pak in 'n poging om weer gang in sake te kry.

RAPPORT het hom verder uitgevra nie net oor sy eie agtergrond vir sy nuwe opdrag nie, maar ook oor ou kwelvrae soos eiendomsreg vir stadswartes, die konsolidasie van tuislande, sy houding oor kapt Buthelezi en sy Inkatha-beweging, sy siening oor Soweto en die kwessie van die permanensie van die swartman in „blanke” gebiede, gesinsverbrokkeling, en die ontstamde swartman in die stad

Die gesprek het soos volg verloop

RAPPORT: Watter ervaring het u met betrekking tot die swartman in die stad en probleme rondom hom?

DR. MULDER: Ek het nie vreeslik baie agtergrond nie. Wat ek kan sê, is dat ek gedurende my tydperk as stadsraadslid van Randfontein in die Bantoesakekomitee gedien het. In daardie dae het ek ook as voorsitter van die Transvaalse Munisipale Vereniging baie te doen gekry met aangeleenthede rakende die swartman. Ek was ook lid van die Verenigde Munisipale Bestuur van Suid-Afrika. Ook daár was daar skakeling met die swartman en moes daar besluite oor sy posisie in blanke gebiede geneem word. As Volksraadslid was ek in my beginjare lid van die betrokke studiegroep. My direkte kontak is verbreek toe ek in 1968 in die Kabinet opgeneem is, maar ek het my belangstelling behou en met belangstelling in die Kabinet kennis geneem van al die aangeleenthede wat my voorganger aan die Kabinet voorgelê het.

praktiese moontlikheid dat 'n ander ook na vore sal kom en aanspraak maak op gesprek. Naderhand weet jy nie waar jy kom of gaan nie. Aan die ander kant as jy 30 verkose leiers het, het jy 'n beginpunt. Sodra leiers op 'n geordende manier verkies is, sal ek bereid wees om met hulle te onderhandel. Ek glo dat onder die genomineerdes in Soweto daar wel 'n aantal van die werklike leiers is.

RAPPORT: Baie van die inwoners van bv. Soweto glo dat die klem wat die Regering op etnisiteit lê, eintlik 'n poging is om die swartman te verdeel.

DR. MULDER: Ek aanvaar dat my standpunt dalk nie populêr by almal sal wees nie. My uitgangspunt is dat Suid-Afrika 'n mikrokosmos is van die wêreld. Net soos jy in die wêreld verskillende volke met eie identiteite kry, so ook binne Suid-Afrika, se grense. Ek kan nie volgens my oortuigings en die beleid van die Nasionale Party vir die stedelike swartman iets

RAPPORT: Daar is op die oomblik aanduidinge dat die verkiesing van gemeenskapsrade (veral in Soweto) nie die werklike leiers na vore sal bring nie. Beskou u hierdie verkiesings as die enigste manier om die leiers van die stad te identifiseer?

DR. MULDER: My uitgangspunt is dat 'n verkiesing in 'n demokrasie die enigste manier is om leiers na vore te bring. As persone nie wil saamwerk nie, soos ek wel gehoor het in sekere gevalle gebeur, beteken dit nie met dat hulle die stelsel van demokrasie verwerp nie, maar dat hulle ook die geleentheid verwerp om leiers na vore te bring.

Ek sal nie met selfaangestelde leiers onderhandel nie, omdat daar nie antwoord is op die vraag wie hulle presies verteenwoordig nie. As jy met een van hulle begin gesels, is die

anders in vooruitsig stel as dat hy sy politieke ideale op nasionale vlak in sy tuisland sal moet uitleef nie.

Die verkiesings in Soweto gaan nie op etniese grondslag geskied nie, maar op 'n wykebasis. Ons behandel die swartman in Soweto, wat die verkiesing van gemeenskapsrade betref, net soos die witman in Johannesburg met sy stadsraad. Ons baken die stad in wyke af en in elke wyk stem almal vir 'n man. Onder mekaar sal die verkose wyksvertegenwoordigers hul eie „burgemeester” kies en met dié mense sal ek onderhandel, maak nie saak wie hulle is nie.

RAPPORT: Daar is die probleem van die swartman wat ontwortel geraak het in die stad en bv. deur ondertrouery nie in 'n etniese kategorie geplaas kan word nie — wat ook geen bande

meer met sy tuisland het DR MULDER Die swartman het sy eie gebruikte ten opsigte van wie hy in sy groep opneem en wie nie Ek is nie ten volle ingelig oor al die gebruike van al die volke nie Maar my aanvoeling is dat die man die vrou met hom saamneem na sy volksgroep

Ek weet ek is op dun ys, maar ek wonder hoeveel swartmense is werklik ontstam Die taal wat 'n man praat, dit reeds sy volkswater persentasie swartmense in Soweto praat by die huis met hul kinders Afrikaans of Engels

Dis vir my baie duidelik dat daar in die meeste gevalle wel nog kontak tussen die stedelike swartman en sy tuisland is Ek wil 'n voorbeeld noem Ek ry na weke dikwels op die pad tussen Bronkhorstspuit en Groblersdal en dit is net verbasend hoe groot die verkeer van busse, kombi's en privaat voertuie vol swart passasiers na die tuislandgebied is Vir my is dit duidelik dat daar gewis 'n wisselwerking is tussen die stad en die tuisland — Lebowa in hierdie geval

Dis waarskynlik ook die posisie in ander sentrums wat 'n tuisland daar naby het

RAPPORT Is daar by u twyfel oor die permanensie van die stedelike swartman?

DR MULDER Ek dink ons moet realisties wees Die feit is dat die swartman in blanke gebiede primêr hier is uit eie keuse, ter wille van sy arbeid en ter wille van 'n hoer lewenstandaard. Ons geskiedenis toon dat daar in die verlede nog nooit enige dwang op die swartman was om na die stedelike gebiede te kom nie Elke swartman wat hier is, het hierheen gekom omdat hy gedink het dit pas hom beter Omdat hy uit eie keuse hier is, is dit te verstaan dat hy sy politieke ideaal op nasionale vlak sal moet uitleef in sy eie tuisland, anders sou dit meening dat die blanke sy enigste tuisland op 'n poli-

teke skinkbord aan 'n swartman oorhandig Daarvoor is ek nie te vinde nie Ek moet sê ek kan nie 'n tydperk voorsien dat daar nie swartes in die blanke gebiede sal wees nie Ons kan, so goed ons kan, probeer om die getalle te beheer ook in die swartman se eie belang, maar ek voorsien nie totale afwesigheid van swartes in Blanke Suid-Afrika nie

RAPPORT Kan u uithreie op die gedagte volle outonomie vir swartes in hul eie woongebiede?

DR MULDER Niemand moet illusies daaroor hê dat die swartman sy politieke regte op nasionale vlak elders as in sy betrokke tuisland moet uitleef nie

Die gemeenskapsrade wat nou verkies word, sal nie adviserend wees nie Hulle sal aanvanklik beperkte magte kry Die praktyk sal ons lei, want ek glo nie aan kitsoplossings nie Namate die mense toon dat hulle verantwoordelikheid kan neem en die dienste kan lewer wat daar aan die gemeenskap te lewer is, so sal ek bereid wees om meer magte toe te ken

Wat my betref, sal ek selfs bereid wees om aan hulle meer regte toe te ken as aan plaaslike blanke bestuurinstansies selfs iets soos swart onderwys kan uitemdelik na Soweto se plaaslike bestuur toe gaan Dis 'n praktiese moontlikheid wat ek voorsien Tog wil ek my nie in hierdie stadium kompromitteer nie Alles hang af in hoe 'n mate swartmense hul verantwoordelikhede hanteer Sake soos polisie en veiligheid wat in swartmense in die stede se hande geplaas word, is die soort dinge waarna 'n mens sal moet kyk soos sake vorentoe ontwikkel Ek wil nie nou daarvoor standpunt inneem nie

RAPPORT Hoe wil u die skakeling tussen die stedelike swartman en sy tuisland uithreie?

DR MULDER Die kontak is daar en omdat hy sy politieke magte in sy tuisland moet uitoefen, sal ek

es prou... kon-tak te verstewig Ek het nie beswaar dat 'n gemeenskapstraad in 'n gebied wat oorwegend uit 'n sekere volksgroep bestaan, met die tuisland skakel nie Solank dit geskied deur middel van die normale kanale, wat ministeries en sovoorts insluit

Wanneer ek met 'n bepaalde tuislandleier onderhandel en daar is 'n gemeenskapstraad in sy on-

jammer om te sê dat ek nie kans sien dat ons die kaart en transport van die grond in die woongebied aan die swartman kan oormak nie Dit sal aan die swartman as grondeneer nie net personeuse gee nie, Maar ook direkte aanspraak op politieke permanensie en ook politieke regte op nasionale vlak in die land Ek is terug by die ou Amerikaanse segsywyse van „No taxation without representati-



DR CONNIE MULDER — het sy belangstelling vir die probleme van die swartman in die stad behou en nou is dit sy verantwoordelikheid

middelike omgewing wat uit sy mense bestaan, dan dink ek dit sal waarde hê as hulle betrek kan word Daarvoor kan die stedelike verteenwoordigers self besluit Ek kan dan as minister praat met die betrokke volk, ten opsigte van sy tuislandprobleme en sy stedelike probleme

RAPPORT Wat is u mening oor die grondbesit van swartmense in swart stedelike gebiede?

DR MULDER Ek is honderd persent ten gunste van okkupasiering en bestreng van 'n woning, maar ek is

daar is niemand anders wat die grond kan besit nie Dit is ook nie vreemd nie Trouens, in Brittanje met sy erfpagstelsel is daar talle en talle dorpe waar 80 persent van die grond op daardie basis aan die mense behoort Hy het nie kaart en transport nie en het net okkupasiering vir 99 jaar Ons is nie uit pas met die wêreld as ons daardie stelsel toeapas nie

RAPPORT Hoe voel u oor gesinsverbrokkeling van die swartman wat deur regulasies teweeg gebring word?

DR MULDER Ek wil dadelik sê ek dink die aangeleentheid word geweldig oordryf Ek het nog nie volledige statistieke nie en ek het daarvoor gevra, maar uit dié wat ek gekry het, is die voorlopige aanduiding dat 'n klein persentasie op 'n enkellopende basis in die stad is Dis een van die onregte wat Suid-Afrika aangedoen word en wat die wereld ingestuur word dat feitlik alle swartmense in die stedelike gebiede op enkellopende basis daar woon, en dat die gesinne gevolglik verbrokkel is, ensovoorts Volgens my inligting is dit in hierdie stadium baie gering

RAPPORT Wat is u mening oor kaptein Buthelezi en sy jongste poging met die Inkatha-beweging?

DR MULDER Ek hoop om die komende week met die tuislandleiers en ook kaptein Buthelezi samesprekinge te voer Van my kant af sal ek graag wil sien dat ons openlik van mens tot mens die verskille wat mag bestaan, uitstryk Ek glo eertlik dat dit alles moontlik onhoudbare situasie.

RAPPORT Hoe sien u Soweto? 'n Voorstad van Johannesburg, of 'n satelliet of 'n selfstandige stad, amper soos 'n tuisland, 'n stadstaat?

DR MULDER Ek sal hom noem 'n volwaardige stad in sy eie reg. „The City of Soweto” Die kwessie van stadium ook nie, 'e dat

Inkatha se moitvering anti-wit is nie Ek het nog nie 'n deeglike studie van die beweging gemaak nie en ek sal dit 'n onreg aandoen as ek dit nou sou sê

RAPPORT Het u besondere idee oor tuislandkonsolidasie?

DR MULDER Wat ek in hierdie stadium kan sê, is dat die ideaal natuurlik sou gewees het dat konsolidasie kon neerkom op aaneengeskeelde eenhede Of dit prakties uitvoerbaar is, is 'n ander saak Ek glo dat daar beter geleentheid sou wees vir onderhandelinge oor konsolidasie ná onafhanklikheid van al die tuislande Dan kan daar van regering tot regering onderhandel word, en kan die swartman deur sy eie regering beweeg word om te verskuif, en die witman deur sy regering Die emosionele drif sal uit die proses wees, omdat dit nie wil sal wees wat swart rondskuf nie, of andersom nie

RAPPORT Wat is u visie vir 'n toekomstige Suid-Afrika?

DR MULDER Ek sien daardie visie baie duidelik Daardie visie is wat my betref, nie slegs beperk tot die „ex-lede” van die Klub van Suid-Afrika nie Die eindmispunt van ons beleid in Suid-Afrika is die daarstelling van 'n groep state, almal soewerein onafhanklik sonder enige plafon oor hul kop, interafhanklik van mekaar uit eie vrye keuse, en saamgevoeg in die een of ander verhu-tens op vrywillige basis waarin daar oorleëping kan plaasvind oor gesamentlike aangeleenthede — ekonomies, verdediging, ensovoorts Dit sal iets op die patroon van die Europese Gemeenskapmark wees, maar ook nie heeltemal só nie Wel 'n blok van volke wat ek glo anti-kommunistes sal wees

Ek glo dat die toekomstige verdeling in Afrika nie tussen wit en swart sal wees nie, maar tussen Kommuniste en nie-Kommuniste, soos in die

res van die wêreld In daardie patroon moet ons inpas, en wel aan die kant van die anti-Kommuniste As Christen glo ek onvrikbaar dat ons oplossings vir al hierdie vraagstukke van ons subkontinent sal vind, want Hy wat ons hier geplant het, sal ons ook dra en ondersteun, as ons ons plig doen

RAPPORT Wat van Swart administrasie?

DR MULDER Ek dink nie so nie A die gemeenskapsrade funksioneer en tot hul reg kom, gaan die magte gedeeltelik oorgedra word na die gemeenskapsrade en sal hulle mettertyd feitlik stadsrade word Daar is dus nie 'n behoefte om swartes op te neem in die administrasie nie, omdat hulle tog gedeeltelik in die gemeenskapsrade magte sal verkry

RAPPORT Wt van 'n nuwe naam vir die Departement? DR MULDER 'k is nog aan die oorweeg, e is nog aan die raadpleeg Daar is soveel dinge wa in ag geneem moet wor.

(In politieke kringe word geglo dat dr Mulder die begrip van pluralisme in die nuwe naam si inwerk In sy kort beleidspraak vandeeweek in die Volksraad het hy baie jern gelede op plurale demtrasiee Barloe-Administrasie en -Ontwikkeling kanjus byvoorbeeld dalk erdoop word tot die Departement van Plurale Ontwikkeling, word gesê)

RAPPORT Hoe voeu oor beperkinge op swart handelsondernemings is swart stadsgebiede? Wal van blanke inisiatief entapitaal in sulke gebiede? Oop sakedistrikte in blanke ensovoorts Dit sal iets op die patroon van die Europese Gemeenskapmark wees, maar ook nie heeltemal só nie Wel 'n blok van volke wat ek glo anti-kommunistes sal wees

Ek glo dat die toekomstige verdeling in Afrika nie tussen wit en swart sal wees nie, maar tussen Kommuniste en nie-Kommuniste, soos in die

Plural relations replaces Bantu Dept

ARGUS

16/2/78

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Own Correspondent

THE new name for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development is the Department of Plural Relations and Development

The word "Bantu", the first PRD Minister, Dr Connie Mulder, made clear last night, is to disappear from government vocabulary.

Addressing a press conference after his last meeting with homeland leaders yesterday, Dr Mulder said the department's new name was positive and it reflected the plural nature of the South African population, without any racial connotation.

The name also incorporated all aspects of development on a broad scale.

Dr Mulder emphasized his general view that all homelands should be turned into full fatherlands, which should be developed on all levels as quickly as possible.

Asked if the change in name would be extended to altering the titles of Bantu Affairs Commissioners and Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, Dr Mulder said. "I will attend to all of these. My personal view is that the commissioners should be magistrates"

In response to another question, Dr Mulder said he had not yet decided whether or not to go ahead with the semi-autonomous Homelands Bill which was tabled in Parliament last year but not debated. One homeland leader had asked him to press ahead with the measure, but another had asked him to drop it on the grounds that it would impede the road to independence.

Mulder wants clarity over
Soweto Ten — page 2

(255) 16/2/78
Bantu out,

plural in — Mulder

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Bantu Administration and Development is to be renamed the Department of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Mulder said here last night.

Addressing a Press conference after completing a series of meetings with homeland leaders since his appointment as Minister of Bantu Administration and Development last month, Dr Mulder announced too that he planned to amend the Community Councils Act to allow for by-elections to bring the Soweto Community Council to full strength.

Dr Mulder said one of the reasons he had not been able to announce his department's new name earlier was that he had wanted to discuss it with the homeland leaders.

"There are still problems, but I really want an elected council in Soweto, with which I can meet as soon as possible to learn the people's most urgent grievances so that I can give them specific attention in my five-year plan," he said. — Sapa.

Bantu under, and staff of, Department of Plural Relations and Development

286 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

1 1 75—30 6 75
 1 7 75—31 12 75
 1 1 76—30 6 76
 1 7 76—31 12 76
 1 1 77—30 6 77
 1 7 77—31 12 77

(b)
 1 1 75—30 6 75 4 466
 1 7 75—31 12 75 4 497
 1 1 76—30 6 76 4 730
 1 7 76—31 12 76 4 961
 1 1 77—30 6 77 5 082
 1 7 77—31 12 77 5 087

- (1) What is the estimated number of Blacks who came under the ambit of his Department during each period of six months of 1975, 1976 and 1977,
- (2) what was the (a) establishment and (b) actual staff complement of his Department during each of these periods

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) The figures are readily available from public documents of the Department of Statistics
- (2) (a)

Posts on the approved establishment	Employees additional to the approved establishment
3 409	1 689
3 502	1 654
3 545	1 981
3 600	1 976
3 608	1 802
3 721	1 765

Hansards 9 5th April 1978.
Question 11 Cols 538

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New name for magazine *Bantu* X

*11 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the
Minister of Information †

Whether consideration has been given to
a new name for the magazine *Bantu*, if so,
what will the new name be, if not, why
not

†The MINISTER OF INFORMATION.

Interested parties are at present being
consulted about a new name for the
publication *Bantu*

No 762

14 April 1978

CHANGE IN THE DESIGNATIONS OF THE MINISTER, DEPUTY MINISTERS AND DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

It is hereby notified that the State President has been pleased to approve of the change, with effect from 21 February 1978, of the designation of—

- (a) Dr the Honourable C P Mulder, from "Minister of Bantu Administration and Development—Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling" to "Minister of Plural Relations and Development—Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling";
- (b) Dr the Honourable F Hartzenberg, from "Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development—Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling" to "Deputy Minister of Development—Adjunk-minister van Ontwikkeling";
- (c) Dr the Honourable W L Vosloo, from "Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development—Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling" to "Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development—Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling"; and
- (d) the "Department of Bantu Administration and Development—Department van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling" to "Department of Plural Relations and Development—Department van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling".

No 762

14 April 1978

VERANDERING IN DIE BENAMINGS VAN DIE MINISTER, ADJUNK-MINISTERS EN DEPARTMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident behaag het om goedkeuring te heg aan die verandering, met ingang van 21 Februarie 1978, van die benaming van—

- (a) Sy Edele dr. C. P. Mulder, van "Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling — Minister of Bantu Administration and Development" na "Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling—Minister of Plural Relations and Development";
- (b) Sy Edele dr F Hartzenberg, van "Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling—Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development" na "Adjunk-minister van Ontwikkeling—Deputy Minister of Development";
- (c) Sy Edele dr W L Vosloo, van "Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling — Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development" na "Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling—Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development"; en
- (d) die "Department van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling—Department of Bantu Administration and Development" na "Department van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling—Department of Plural Relations and Development".

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No R 72, 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE BENAMING VAN DIE
DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN DIE SEKRETARIS
VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIK-
KELING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 27 en 27A van die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), soos gewysig, wysig ek hierby, ooreenkomstig die aanbeveling van die Staatsdienskommissie, die Eerste Bylae en Derde Bylae by genoemde Wet met ingang van 21 Februarie 1978 deur die vervanging van die woorde "Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling" en "Sekretaris van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling" deur die woorde "Departement van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" en "Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling" waar hulle onderskeidelik in kolomme I en II van die Eerste Bylae en die Derde Bylae voorkom

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tiende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig

N DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident

Op laas van die Staatspresident-in-rade

A L. SCHLEBUSCH.

No R 72, 1978 23/3/78

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AMENDMENT OF THE DESIGNATION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE SECRETARY FOR
BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Under the powers vested in me by sections 27 and 27A of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957), as amended, I hereby amend, in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, the First Schedule and Third Schedule to the said Act with effect from 21 February 1978 by the substitution of the words "Department of Plural Relations and Development" and "Secretary for Plural Relations and Development" for the words "Department of Bantu Administration and Development" and "Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development" where they appear in columns I and II, respectively, of the First Schedule and the Third Schedule

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Tenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

A L. SCHLEBUSCH.

VERANDERING IN DIE BENAMING VAN DIE
MINISTER VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN
ONTWIKKELING EN VAN INLIGTING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit die Waarnemende Staatspresident bchaag het om sy goedkeuring te heg aan die verandering, met ingang van 1 September 1978, van die benaming van Sy Edcele di C. P. Mulder, van "Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling en van Inligting—Minister of Plural Relations and Development and of Information" na "Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling—Minister of Plural Relations and Development"

(90)

there is a shortage^(I) of extension of longer operate on this level.

APPENDIX 2.

PEASANT CO-OPERATION, CONSCIOUSNESS

Benno Galjart

In many developing countries, peasants are induced by governments, local and national leaders, without due regard to everything depends on the degree of rural community, on who will be willing to what ends. For this reason, the failure. If they do not, governments unrealistic expectations regarding

The promoters see the co-operative excellent way in which to stimulate development but often expect, implementation will benefit. However, the history of service co-operatives shows that they are richer, somewhat larger, more innovative peasants rather than the others, and prevent the increase of socio-economic

The rise and fall of induced co-operatives sketched in ideal typical form (cf. Table 1). A local government official or person who is certain of the utility of co-operatives talks about it with local peasants. If he has an interest, he looks for informal leadership. He becomes to convince others to participate in an association.

(I) This shortage and also the lack of personnel has been cited since the 1950s. For references see Neil Alcock's "Agricultural future (Roneed) p.9" and the Zulu Government Service Select Committee Interim Report 1975.

(89)

through particular groups centred around institutions, for example, schools, churches, and clinics).

Chiefs and headmen can have a central role in making or breaking projects. In the Ipoti creche project a lot depended on an elected committee having control over (and being seen to have control over) the development of the project. However the chief, who supported the project, verbally anyway, made some autonomous decisions about how the committee would be constituted and who the acting head-man was to be. This antagonised the sub-headmen so much that they did not hold the sub-elections in their areas, whereas before most of them had been practically assisting the project.

b) Government Extension Officers:

Most of the people whom I interviewed (from all the various projects and locations) said that extension officers (umlimi/analimi) were the people responsible for nutrition education and for changes in agriculture.

Extension officers have a unique position in that they have time for this type of work, they can liaise with the government offices and powers-that-be to get resources and they are in contact with the tribal committees. All land allocation must be approved by them so any project that needs a site allocated relies on their support. In Umhlababa they are relied on to help any type of development project.

It does seem that these men who were trained at Fort Cox are better and more active than extension officers in other reserves. Obviously the quality of their work varies from man to man. A good extension officer can have a very widespread effect in an area, whereas some do nothing. I would see the variations in success of the various communal gardens as mainly due to the different extension officers.

People talk about the one time policy of house to house visits by extension officers as very successful. However

• / ...

CHANGE IN THE DESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF INFORMATION

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has been pleased to approve the change, with effect from 1 September 1978, of the designation of Dr the Honourable C P Mulder, from "Minister of Plural Relations and Development and of Information—Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling en van Inligting" to "Minister of Plural Relations and Development—Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling"

Verligte faces

(255) FM

17/11/78

Prime Minister P W Botha obviously appreciates the value of symbolism in politics. The appointment of Piet Koornhof as overlord of the country's Africans is not only a bold step, but one which will have an important psychological impact as well. For it will be read as the harbinger of many a "new deal for urban blacks." Similarly, making fellow-verligte Punt Janson boss of African education will also be seen as the herald of change.

Koornhof made his mark as a politician of dexterity while he was Minister of Sport. He also caused something of a stir last year with his allusion to the possibility of urban Africans' being incorporated in some sort of "canton" system. Janson was the man who as Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration promised in 1973 to "humanise the pass laws."

The pass laws were one of the issues Koornhof studied as a doctoral student at Oxford. His thesis — *The drift from the reserves among South African Bantu* — was written from a liberal perspective which revealed a clear understanding of the misery wrought by the migrant labour system on Africans in cities and rural areas alike.

The aspirant doctor of philosophy made a damning indictment. "In his account of working-class life in England during the first half of the 19th century, Frederick Engels drew a picture of slums, poverty, family disintegration, illiteracy, vice, and lawlessness which can be duplicated very nearly from the description of African conditions in the Union today."

In his youth at any rate, Koornhof thus had a thorough knowledge of some of the problems in the black townships over which he is now the ruler.

With him at the helm, Plural Relations and Development will certainly have a new look. Indeed, the department is getting not only a new minister, but also a new secretary. For I P van Onselen retires early next year, to be replaced by Rudolf Raath — a change that could prove to be at least as important as the substitution of Koornhof for Connie Mulder.

Style and symbolism may impress professional political commentators and the outside world. But what ultimately counts is what happens in the black townships. And as far as that is concerned, Koornhof's record as politician rather than student is not all that it is cut out to be.

In 1972, for instance, as Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, he promised that newly-married men who qualified under Section 10 of the pass laws for urban residence would be allowed to bring their brides from rural areas to live with them in the towns on certain conditions. The forced separation of these cou-

NAT POT ON THE BOIL

The cabinet reshuffle is clearly related to the power struggle among Transvaal Nationalists, who are preparing to elect a new head committee chairman to replace Connie Mulder. The committee meets on November 25.

The reshuffle was not generally expected until after the special session of parliament starting on December 7. But the sudden emergence of Andries Treurnicht as the major contender for the Transvaal leadership caused widespread consternation among the Nationalist hierarchy and alarmed the P W Botha camp.

Botha has now pointedly overlooked Treurnicht for promotion from Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Education & Training to cabinet rank. In so doing he has signalled his opposition to Treurnicht in the Transvaal leadership stakes.

A victory for Treurnicht now would thus be an act of defiance by the powerful Transvaal — which constitutes almost half of the NP's parliamentary caucus.

Meanwhile, the Transvaal leadership contest has developed into a three-cornered affair between Fanie Botha, Minister of Labour and of Mines, Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, and Treurnicht. Justice Minister James Kruger and Foreign Minister Pik Botha have both announced that they are not standing.

There is a possibility that all the anti-Treurnicht forces — the verligtes, the pragmatists, the Pik and P W Botha supporters — may finally unite behind Schoeman in a bid to stop the arch

apostle of conservatism causing a major political upset. On the other hand, will the Transvaal — the bastion of Nat conservatism — elect a man who only a year ago propagated the abolition of the Immorality Act (although he was forced to retract his remarks within 24 hours)?

Prime Minister Botha and the party establishment are bitterly opposed to Treurnicht because of his "disloyalty" to the party in the late Sixties when he supported the Hertzog group in its opposition to the ostensibly more pragmatic Vorster approach.

Treurnicht did not join the HNP when it broke away in 1969, however. He evidently believed that, by remaining inside the party and becoming the leader of the conservative wing, he could eventually make a bid for leadership and the premiership itself. Should he now become Transvaal leader, the premiership becomes a real possibility.

Willem de Klerk, editor of *Die Transvaler*, mouthpiece of the NP in the Transvaal, reflected the anxiety in party circles about the seriousness of the leadership in-fighting in an editorial on Wednesday this week. Referring to pro- and anti-Mulder groups, pro- and anti-Pik Botha groups, the revival of the verligte-verkrampte clash, and the north-south conflict, he warned:

"One or other minister should now please not come and tell us that what I am writing here is a lot of nonsense. That the party is as close together as ever before and that the pot is not boiling. Nobody will, if he wants to be honest, believe it."

P. T. O.

Goodwill is the target: Koornhof

Cape Town 2/12/78

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PRETORIA. — The Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, said yesterday his motto in his new appointment would be "to live and let live".

Addressing a press conference here for the first time as Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Koornhof explained his basic thinking

"My target when I took over the Department of Sport and Recreation was to get on with the game. I am happy to say that we succeeded to a large extent in removing politics from sport."

His target in his new appointment would be to create good human relations as far as possible and he appealed to the media to assist him in this regard.

"The department is a link between white and black. We want to create an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill. One of the most important parts this department has to play is to give the government a blueprint of how the so-called urban blacks will fit into the new constitutional plan."

"I have no doubt that the Cabinet committee appointed for this purpose will come forward with very important recommendations. I also intend to set up working committees to assist the Cabinet committee in this regard," Dr Koornhof said.

The first two priorities in the constitutional process during the past 25 years had been to lead the black homelands to independence and to provide for the constitutional development of the coloured people and the Indians. The third priority now was to provide for the future development of the blacks living in the so-called white part of South Africa.

"I would like to see the urban blacks having real power over their own local affairs and a vehicle already exists for this purpose, namely the community councils. I would like to assist the urban blacks through these councils to have a meaningful and happy life."

"It is also of fundamental importance that good rapport be established with the black youth in the urban centres and I can see no reason why this cannot be achieved. This is one of

the reasons why I will be visiting Soweto on Monday," Dr Koornhof said.

In reply to a question, Dr Koornhof said he could see no reason why the Bantu Administration boards should be phased out.

These boards were established links between white and black in the urban areas and had a definite task to fulfil alongside the local councils and the community councils — Sapa

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Nakruispad springs dr Piet Weg met Soweto en Peers

DR. PIET KOORNHOF, nuwe Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, besoek Soweto binne die volgende paar dae. Dis kort op die hake van sy feitlike onmiddellike besoek aan Kruispad by Kaapstad. En m^ore pr^oat hy met hoofministers van al die tuislande in Pretoria.

Deur JOHAN VOSLOO

Ook op die agenda van die Minister dié week is:
* n. Versoek aan die verteenwoordigers van die swart pers in Suid-Afrika om met hom te kom pr^oat.
* n. Ontm^oting Wogensdag met al die amptenare van sy departement.
* n. Nuwe naam vir die departement

RAPPORT het Vrydag met dr Koornhof gaan gesels. Dit gaan baie druk Dis pas en meet Kort voor 'n besoek het m^r Percy Oboza, re-dakteur van The Post, by die kantoor uitgestap. Net daarna het m^r van Sport nog 'n laaste keer kom kuler.
Donderdag was die hele V^enda en die Ndebele gev^r

Venda-kabinet by hom Ook die uitvoerende raad van die Ndebele. Dit was vir hom aangenaam om as oud-Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en nou die man aan die stuur weer met hulle almal te konblad skud.
..Ek het al die hoofministers genooi om my Maandag te kom sien. Ek sien daarna uit en sovele ek weet, kom almal. Ek wil graag met hulle gesels. Ek ken hulle almal.
sê dr Koornhof
Maar dis nie met vir weer ontmoet en gesels nie — hy wil hulle ook vra om te help met 'n nuwe naam vir die departement

Donderdag het ek vir die V^enda en die Ndebele gev^r moet. Ek wil baie graag met hulle gesels, gedagtes uitruil, ooreenkoms bereik, sê hy.
Dringend op die Minister se voorkeurslys is 'n besoek aan Soweto. Die naweek sal hy sekerheid goe 'n datum kry. By die geleentheid sal hy ook deelneem aan 'n boomplantdag wanneer 3 000 bome in Soweto geplant word.
Dr Koornhof sê die departement in die hooftoel^o van hy nou staan is nog met dieselfde gees van toewyding bestel as sint die dae toe hy dit leer ken het. Die eerste salaris wat hy verdien het, was in die departement, as 'noloog, en hy voel vandag nog tuis.

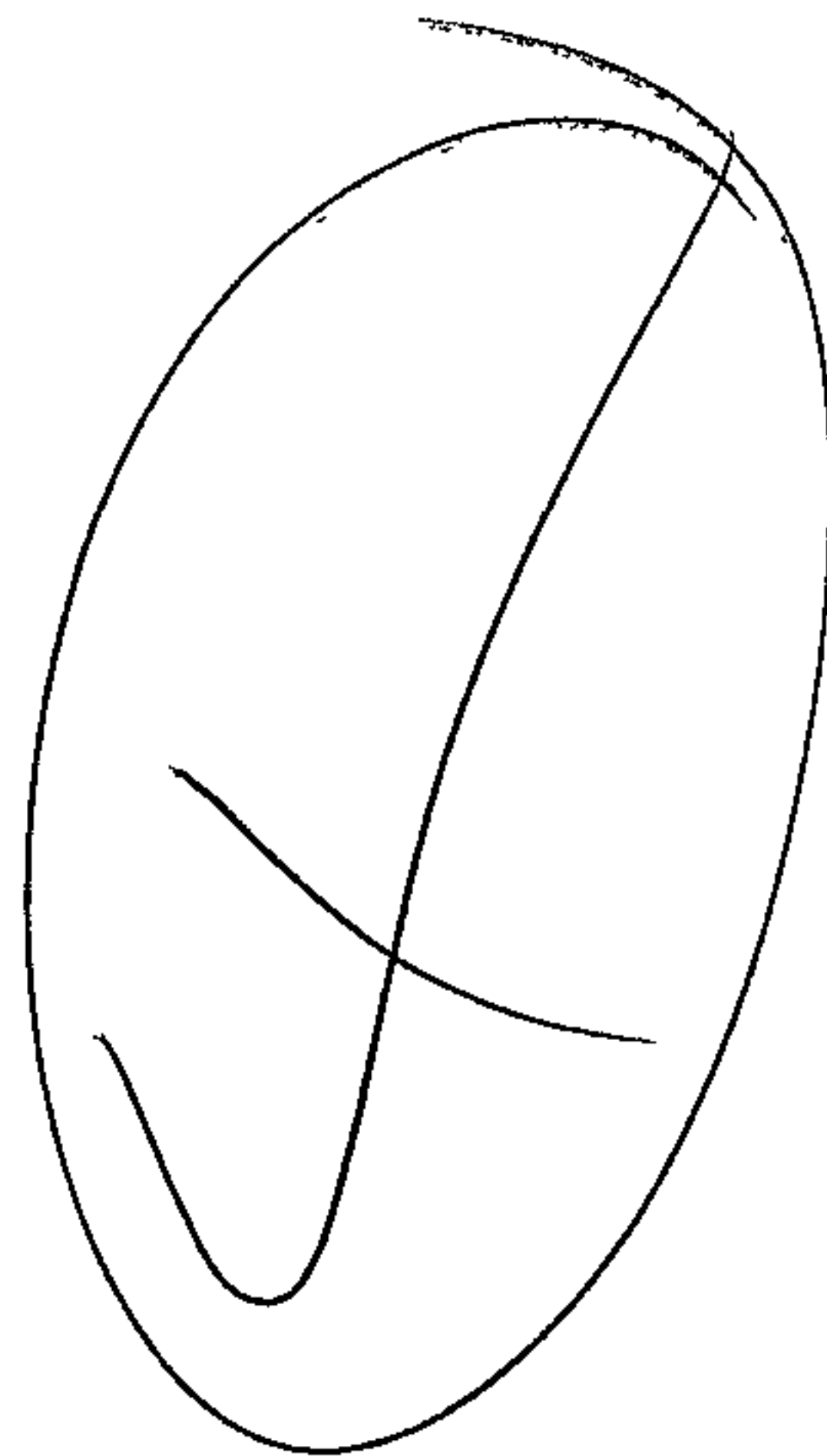
Verlede Vrydag het die amptenare van die departement hul vlesbraai by die Fontene, gehad. Woensdag was dit die senior amptenare van die afdeling Ontwikkeling se jaarlikse uiteet. Dr Koornhof was elke by.
Woensdag pr^oat hy met die amptenare en die adjunkte. Daarna is dit skouer aan die wiel soos nog nie gesien nie. Die minister sê dit nie, maar jy weet hy weet hy het huis toe gekom.

PUBLIC SECTOR - Govt. - B. A. D.

16-2-79

~~16-2-79~~ - 21-12-79

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Changing of name of Department of Plural Relations and Development

*3. Mr J. D. DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

71

FRIDAY, 16 FEBRUARY 1977

Whether he is considering changing the name of his Department, if so, for what reason, if not, why not

†The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes In order to get a more appropriate name I may just add that a large number of letterheads bearing the name "Plural Relations and Development" were printed last year, but the supply should be exhausted by the end of May/June I am in fact exercising some patience to have the supply exhausted before introducing a new name

†Mr J D DU P BASSON Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he like us to help him look for a new name?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am open for business Any good suggestion for another name will be welcomed

Mr B W B PAGE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, could he tell us who printed these letterheads?

Mr SPEAKER Order! [Interjections]

The MINISTER I do not know the name of the person.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The effect of an act relating to exemption for blacks staying in white areas would be changed if the Laws of Plural Relations and Development Amendment Bill was passed unaltered, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the bill, Mrs Suzman said although it was not the government's intention to change the effect of the principal act, a clause in the bill did so.

In terms of the existing legislation the wife of an exempted black person, or his unmarried daughter or his son under the age at which he would become liable for general tax, was also exempted.

The clause to which Mrs Suz-

Plural relations bill 'alters effect of act'

man objected sought to change this to read: "Or son under the age of 18 years."

"As the law stands it gives exemption to wives and unmarried daughters of all ages, as black women only started paying tax in 1958 after the legislation was enacted.

With the passage referring to the tax-paying age deleted, the act could be interpreted to mean that unmarried women over the age of 18 were no longer exempted.

"I know it is not the intention

of the government to narrow the application of this act, but I believe the clause as it stands will do this.

"Courts cannot examine the intention of parliament and officials are not going to look up the Hansard to find out what the honourable minister said during the second reading of the act," said Mrs Suzman.

Mr C Uys (NP Barberton) said the matter had been discussed with law advisers and he did not interpret the clause in the same way as Mrs Suz-

man.

There was, however, a possibility that a different interpretation could be placed on the clause and, in the light of Mrs Suzman's argument, it was humane that the matter be referred back to the law advisers.

The Deputy Minister of Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said different interpretations could possibly be placed on the clause and he would refer the matter back to the government's legal advisers before the bill's committee stage when it could be decided whether Mrs Suzman's interpretation was correct.

"I'll take the opposition arguments back to our law advisers on condition that the status quo remains the same," said Dr Hartzenberg.— Sapa

Handwritten notes and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page, including the name 'C. Uys' and the date '16/2/71'.

*Cape Times
12/2/79*

Koornhof seeking a new name for Plural Dept *255*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday he was considering changing his department's name "in order to get a more appropriate name"

He was replying to a question by Mr Japie Basson (FFP Bezuidenhout) Dr Koornhof said a great number of letterheads had been printed bearing the present name

They were expected to be used up by the end of May or June and he would use the interim period to find a new name, Dr Koornhof said — Sapa

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South African Development Trust
Hansard 3 (156) 22/2/79
151 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister
of Plural Relations and Development

Whether properties or businesses acquired by the South African Development Trust were sold to Black persons or Black controlled companies during 1978, if so, (a) at what cost was such properties or businesses acquired by the Trust and (b) for what amount were they sold

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes

(a) and (b) The required particulars are confidential information in connection with private transactions. The particulars concerned are not being kept in the form of a special register and it is therefore also not readily available

DSS

Hansard 3 (150) 22/2/74

Black children in children's homes

Mr J N OLDFIELD asked the
Minister of Plural Relations and Develop-

ment how (a) committed and (b) pri-
oritized Black children are at present
accommodated at registered children's
homes.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (a) 49
- (b) 25

255

Black persons in homes for the aged
Hansard 3(153) 22/2/79
131 Mr N OLDFIELD asked the
Minister of Plural Relations and Develop-
ment

How many Black persons are at present
accommodated in (a) homes for the aged
and (b) how many persons accommodated
in such homes are classified as frail aged

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELA-
TIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

State homes

(a) 94

(b) 296

Private homes

(a) 309

(b) 369

Only if they're Black

The South African Government now has a centralised record of almost 15 million fingerprints of black people.

This unprecedented record, which is kept for identification purposes and to prevent the "infiltration" of blacks from other parts of Africa, is kept at the Department of Racial Relations' Reference Bureau.

The Bureau has a register with personal details of all black people over the age of 16 who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa. The register also contains passport particulars of black workers from neighbouring black States who have been recruited for contract work.

But it is only black people whose fingerprints are kept on record in this manner.

For whites, Coloureds and Indians there are defined circumstances — in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act — in which fingerprints may be taken. And if a suspect is found not guilty or an appeal is upheld, the fingerprints "shall" be destroyed.

Details of the extent of the government's fingerprint record for

black people have been disclosed in the annual report of the Department of Racial Relations and Development for the year from April 1977 to March 1978, which has just been tabled in parliament.

The report says that "a complete set of fingerprints in respect of each person whose name appears in the register is kept separately."

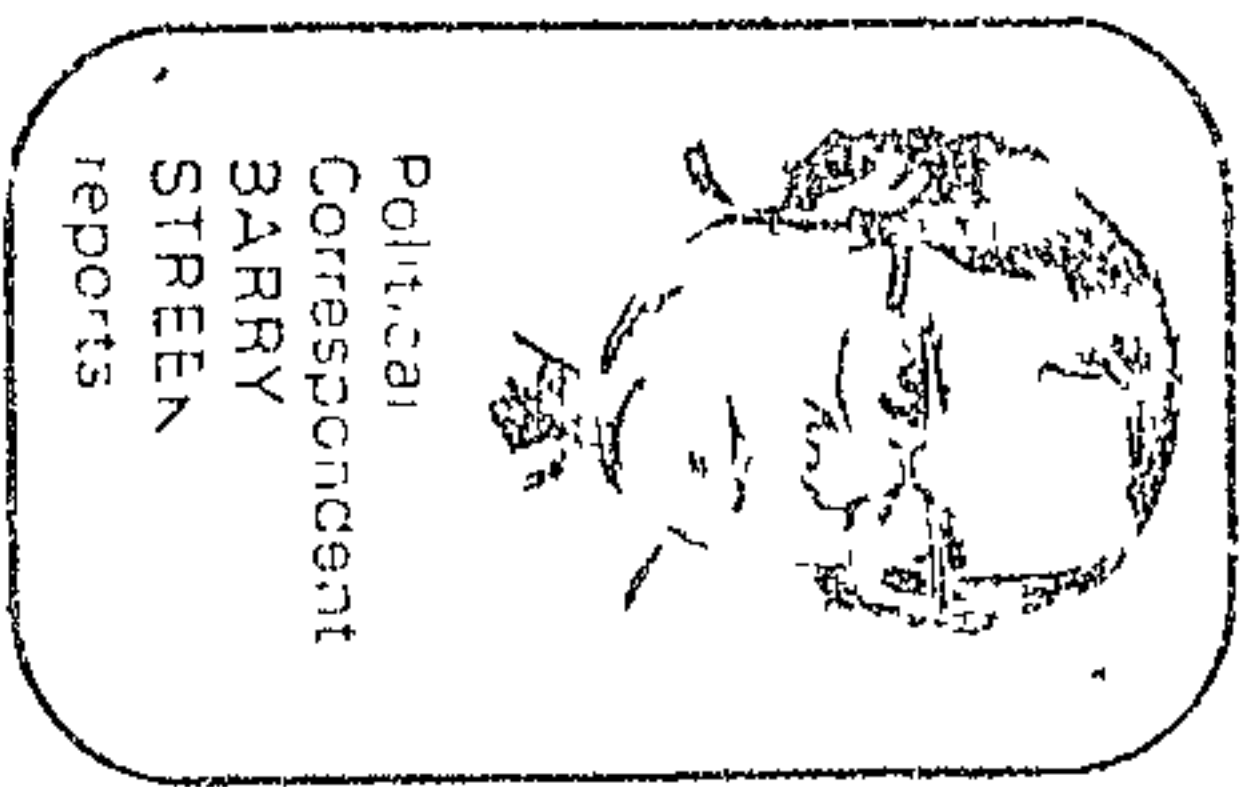
"The fingerprint record is absolutely essential, because it guarantees positive identification and precludes the possibility of foreign blacks infiltrating into the Republic from other parts of Africa on the pretext of being legal residents."

"Only those who are citizens of the Republic and whose particulars are contained in the population register qualify for reference books."

It then gives details of the fingerprint record as "an indication of the work done" during the year under review.

At March 31 last year, there were 14 878 848 sets of fingerprints on record at the Reference Bureau.

During the year, a further 352 141 sets were added to the register. This figure included new



Political Correspondent
BARRY STREEN reports

applications for reference books, passports as well as repatriations.

The record was then used as follows:

- "Comparison with existing records of the fingerprints of blacks whose reference book numbers of previous passports were known — 1 834 541

- "Sets of fingerprints classified and searched for to determine whether the fingerprints of the persons concerned were already on record — 756 233

- "Blacks identified from fingerprints produced by search — 284 271.

• Evidence regarding fingerprints given in court cases — 49

The Reference Bureau has a substantial administrative task each year in keeping its records up to date and issuing new documents. During the year under review, for example, it had to issue 872 650 "reference books", which is the official term for the controversial document known as the "pass book" or "dompas".

This included 625 088 duplicate reference books, 212 565 new reference books, 24 516 temporary identity certificates for prisoners and 381 "identity documents".

In addition, 107 215 drivers' licences and 533 fire-arm licences were entered into reference books. Reference Bureau officials also gave evidence in 714 court cases concerning forged driver's licences where blacks were involved.

All aspects of border control were taken over by the Reference Bureau at the beginning of October 1977 — relating to black people — and it dealt with 63 106 cases during the year.

By March 31, 1978, there were 13 287 574 South

African black people on the Population Register. The Bureau also processed fingerprints from 325 909 foreign black people. They included 248 909 from Botswana, 139 712 from Lesotho, 14 790 from Swaziland, 11 346 from Rhodesia, 53 from Zambia, 21 798 from Malawi, 40 428 from Mozambique, 481 from Angola, 1 455 from Bophuthatswana (for a period of three months only) and one from Tanzania.

At June 30, 1977 5 270 956 South African black people were registered as employed and further 876 600 foreign blacks were registered.

The foreign blacks were employed in the following categories: agriculture (94 214), mining and quarrying (452 664), manufacturing (86 247), construction (56 964), wholesale and retail trade (33 167), government services (69 831), domestic services (56 931) and other (26 582).

What the report underlines is a separate registration for black people only, with fingerprint records, and separate border control for black foreigners.

For whites, Coloureds and Indians, fingerprints may only be taken under restricted circumstances in terms of section 37, sub-section 1, of the Criminal Procedure Act,

the police may take fingerprints of people arrested for a crime, of people reasonably believed to have contravened a condition in a postponed or suspended sentence of people it is reasonably believed have failed to pay a fine of people who fail to submit themselves for periodic imprisonment, of any person summoned to appear under schedule 1 (for serious offences such as treason), for offences relating to the suspension, cancellation or endorsement of licences or permits, where admission of guilt has been paid and the minister has ruled that it is an offence under the section, and a court may order it both before proceedings or after conviction if a police officer is not empowered to do so.

The Criminal Procedure Act also lays down that fingerprints "shall" be destroyed if the person concerned has been found guilty, or if a conviction was set aside by a higher court, or if no court proceedings took place under the original charge.

Clearly, for whites, Coloureds and Indians the taking of fingerprints, as defined by law, is something associated with crime, or at the very least, suspected crime.

For black people, however, whether South African citizens or not, fingerprinting is part of daily life which, by racial definition, they have to live with.

Lease of farms to farmers in Cathcart

district

Hansard 5 (297) 6/3/77

212 Mr D J N MALCOLMS asked the
Minister of Plural Relations and Development

255

3

- (1) Whether any farms purchased by his Department or the South African Development Trust have been leased to farmers in the Cathcart district, if so, (a) what are the names of the farmers, (b) how many farms have been leased to each farmer, (c) who was the owner of each farm at that time of purchase and (d) what was the purchase price of each farm,
- (2)(a) what rental is paid for each farm and (b) from what date does each lease run,
- (3) whether the leases provide for sub-leasing in respect of any farms, if so, which farms,
- (4) whether the leases were advertised, if so (a) in what publications and (b) on what date,
- (5) whether the leases of any farms were offered to the original owners, if so, to which owners

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes
 - (a) D N de Villiers
 - (b) One farm
 - (c) D N de Villiers
 - (d) The required particulars are confidential information in connection with private transactions which can not be furnished
- (2) (a) R1 368 per annum
(b) 19 June 1978—30 June 1979
- (3) The lease in respect of Mr De Villiers' farm Tormstream, makes provision for sub-leasing subject to the condition that approval be obtained from the Department of Plural Relations and Development
- (4) No
 - (a) and (b) Fall away
- (5) Yes, to Mr De Villiers. All owners are normally requested to indicate whether they are interested to lease their properties after acquisition by the South African Development Trust

Rates of pay of chairmen/members of
Administration Boards

Hansard 5 (296) 6379 255
188 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister
of Plural Relations and Development

What rates of pay are applicable to (a)
chairmen and (b) members of Administra-
tion Boards in (i) rural and (ii) urban areas

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELA-
TIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Full-time chairmen are appointed to
the West and East Rand Administra-
tion Boards. The rates of remuneration
applicable are.
 - (i) Chairman. R14 520 per annum
 - (ii) Vice-Chairman R7 260 per an-
num.
 - (iii) Members of Executive Commit-
tee R3 630 per annum
- (2) Part time chairmen are appointed to
all the other Administration Boards.
The rates of remuneration applicable
are.
 - (i) Chairman R9 240 per annum
 - (ii) Vice-Chairman R4 620 per an-
num
 - (iii) Members of Executive Commit-
tee R2 310 per annum
- (3) Ordinary and substitute members of
all the Administration Boards R11
per day attendance allowance for each
meeting

Hansard 6 Quest. Col 434

14/3/79

255

Administration Board areas and services

354 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(a) What portion of the amount of R3 919 688 shown on page 10 of the Report of his Department for 1977-78 as expenditure on new services and improvement of existing facilities was spent in each Administration Board area and (b) what new facilities were provided in each area

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Northern Transvaal	R
Eastern Transvaal	14 600
	72 600

Southern Transvaal	111 950
Highveld	43 425
Central Transvaal	180 100
Western Transvaal	204 470
East Rand	304 252
Vaal Triangle	966 780
West Rand	Nil
Southern Orange Free State	39 750
Northern Orange Free State	223 550
Central Orange Free State	254 415
Diamondfield	126 900
Northern Cape	164 110
Cape Peninsula	82 099
South Western Cape	82 350
Karoo	53 950
Cape Midlands	371 600
Eastern Cape	102 460
Drakensberg	81 200
Port Natal	361 220
Northern Natal	78 000

(b) The information requested is not readily available and can only be obtained at unwarranted expense

Hansard 6 Quest (a) 437

255

14/3/79

Black children in foster care

Mr G N OLDFIELD asked the
Minister of Plural Relations and Develop

How many Black children are at present
placed in foster care in terms of the
Children's Act

THE MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT

2 563 Children

Hansard 6 Question No. 431

255

14/3/79

Administration Boards loans from building societies

351 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

- (1)(a) What amount in loans did building societies grant directly to Administration Boards up to 31 December 1978 and (b) at what rate of interest.
- (2) what steps has his Department taken since his reply to Question No. 163 on 15 February 1978 in order to overcome the objections of building societies to lending money directly to Black owners

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) R6 655 081
(b) Interest rates vary from 2.5 to 12.5%
- (2) Since a right of leasehold for 99 years has been introduced by Act 97 of 1978, Blacks are enabled to negotiate with building societies for loans to provide their own dwellings on surveyed sites

Hansard 6 Quest. Column 437

14/3/79

255

Black children in adoption

390 Mr G N OLDFIELD asked the
Minister of Plural Relations and Development

14 MARCH 1979 438

How many Black children were placed
in adoption in terms of the Children's Act
during each year from 1975 to 1978

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT

Year	Adoptions Registered
1975	344
1976	418
1977	481
1978	407

Hansard 6
Quest Col 415
14/3/79

255

Blacks: departmental/inter-departmental
committees

*21 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Plural Relations and Development

Whether there are at present any de-
partmental or inter-departmental commit-
tees or commissions examining matters
concerning Blacks in the (a)(i) urban and
(ii) rural White areas and (b) Black states,
if so, (a) what committees and commis-
sions in each case and (b) what matters are
they investigating

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL
RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No, not departmental or inter-
departmental committees. We are busy
constituting other committees on which
Blacks will be represented and an an-
nouncement about this will be made as
soon as possible.

255

Hansard 6 Queen Col 430

14/3/79

Black persons pension
390 Mr G N OLDFIELD as
Minister of Plural Relations and Development

- (1) How many Black persons are at present receiving (a) old age (b) veterans, (c) disability and (d) Black person's pension,
- (2)(a) what is the present means test pension limitation in terms of the means test for social pension and (c) what is the present minimum social pension payable

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) The following figures do not include pensioners in the self governing Black states
 - (a) 188 541
 - (b) 437
 - (c) 83 598
 - (d) 4 762
- (2) (a) R126 plus R285
- (b) R165

Hansard 6 Ques Col 440

255

14/3/79

Administration Board amounts for
maintenance, including expenses

414 Mr D J FALLING asked
Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(a) What portion of the amount
R3 140 147 shown on page 10 of the
Report of his Department for 1977-78
maintenance and incidental expenses
spent in each of the nine Districts
and (b) on the maintenance of
facilities in each area were shown and
spent

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT

	F
(a) Northern Transvaal	20 51
Eastern Transvaal	30 51
Southern Transvaal	57 22
Highveld	26 72
Central Transvaal	10 51
Western Transvaal	5 71
East Rand	330 47
Vaal Triangle	47 11
West Rand	54 47
Southern Orange Free State	40 97
Northern Orange Free State	95 40
Central Orange Free State	222 71
Diamondfields	21 51
Northern Cape	250 50
Cape Peninsula	130 00
South Western Cape	42 51
Karoo	1 51
Cape Midlands	513 07
Eastern Cape	72 47
Drakenstein	20 21
Port Natal	301 51
Northern Natal	14 50

(b) Existing sport and recreation facilities

If the income was lower more people were needed to warrant a store in that area. The site itself had to be visible from the street and it had to be on the 'going home side' of town for evening business. Parking facilities had to be available. Furthermore the property had to be important for KFC's image. In operation, it was believed that would be acceptable. There and build its own property. In the Johannesburg area building costs were more than the detailed maps of the provided to KFC Head Office of these to KFC Head Office (34-2 and 34-3.) Moreover he provided a first shop would be opened by a second KFC store five in August 1972 in Malvern.

In addition to these estimates, the representative suggested that the opening of KFC shops should be synchronized with those shops operated by the owners of KFC franchise. He envisaged the first three franchise stores opening in Durban, Cape Town and possibly one in Johannesburg also during 1972, so that they could all benefit from a concentrated advertising campaign during the same period. He recommended that the first KFC operated shop should be in Orange Grove on Louis Botha Avenue, which was reportedly one of the busiest roads, and would be in line with

Blacks: fixed tax/hospital levies
 573 Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

What amounts were collected from Blacks during the financial year 1977-78 by way of (a) fixed tax and (b) hospital levies.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) R5 159 272
 (b) R52 874

Shop-site Area	Population	Income Group	Average Family Income/Month (in rands)
Orange Grove	17 000	B-C	500-750
Kenilworth	30 000	C	350-500
Malvern	8 000	C-D	0-350

TABLE 34-3 Population density and disposable income in the three selected shop-site areas in 1970

4. Selection of the First Permanent Shop-sites

On the basis of their international experience, KFC planners had worked out a system for choosing the most promising shop-sites for their operations. The main consideration had always been a proper combination of population density and disposable income. According to these calculations, for a radius of 2,5 km around the store, KFC aimed to cater for about 25 000 people with an average per family income of R4 000 per annum.

in South Africa, provided they opened the first few shops at the right time in the right area, and then soon afterwards, opened a chain of outlets that could supply all the selected target areas on an economical basis. The selection of the first permanent shop-sites was, therefore, crucially important for the whole venture.

Italian tongue. In most cases it did not occur to him to learn German. The recovery of Germany from the dreadful devastation of the Thirty Years War was necessarily slow and painful. Whole areas had been depopulated. The country was divided up into endless petty principalities, without political or economic unity. Some of the most famous universities of the country had not yet been founded.¹ In those that existed, scholarship was pedantic and lethargic rather than adventurous. There were learned men, but there seemed to be little originality in their contribution to the world of letters.

Then, about the middle of the century within a few years by the emergence of men of eminence in almost every department of literature. In small and remote Kant (1724-1804) sat and brooded on al^(a) existence; having destroyed metaphysics to restore it with the other, and has Descartes to be the founder and creat across the road from him, Johann Ge clearly than any of his contemporaries long after his day, the significance of 1807). The friend and pupil of both, J Romantic movement; and by his *Poesie* ("On the Spirit of Hebrew I way for a new and more living und and its message. Philosophy, histor religion, yet each is a proper concern of men to whom understanding of the world is of paramount importance.

Outside the Königsberg circle, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-81) gave new form to the German language as a means of literary expression, in *Laokoon* (1766) laid new foundations for literary criticism; in *Nathan der Weise* (1778-9) put forward a notable plea for freedom and tolerance in matters of religion; and through his publication of the so-called *Wolfenbützel Fragmente* of Hermann Samuel Reimarus (1774-8) set a-going that quest of the historical Jesus of which Albert Schweitzer was to write the story more than a century

¹ Gottingen dates from 1734, Berlin only from 1810.

² This in part accounts for the revival of Hamann over the last thirty years, the meaning of history is one of the major theological preoccupations of the present day.

later. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), with his almost universal interests in all directions, developed a strain of German lyric poetry which was without precedent except in the greatest of the Lutheran Christian hymns. Two later figures, whose achievements begin to be notable before the end of the century, are Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831), who in 1818 moved from Heidelberg to Berlin; and Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher (1768-1834), whose famous *Speeches (Reden) on Religion to its Cultured Despisers* were delivered in 1799.¹

It is a memorable record. And, of all this, at the turn of the century, and was almost wholly unaware. Few had troubled to learn; there were not many translations, and those that there were been produced by hacks rather than by scholars.

One of the first to recognize the importance of Germany and of the German thought was the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Coleridge in the greater part of the year 1798 in Germany, attended lectures in Göttingen, and applied himself to the study of the language with such skill that he was able in a few weeks to produce a translation of Schiller's *Wallenstein*. Coleridge was one of the first to realize the importance of the Sage of Brantford; and no doubt some of the oracular wisdom of the Sage of Brantford was heard to echo through the oracular utterances of the Sage of Hampstead. The influence of Coleridge on British philosophical and theological thinking can be traced throughout the whole of the nineteenth century, though not himself a theologian, he was one of the first to attempt to deliver the British mind from what he was perhaps the first to call bibliolatry,² that literal and pedantic understanding of the Bible which is too narrow to allow it to speak in the freshness of its own original and glowing inspiration.

The most notable of all the interpreters of the new Germany to Britain was Thomas Carlyle. It is hard to imagine by what strange process of hidden affinity Carlyle arrived at his boundless admiration for Goethe; it would be almost impossible to imagine two men more different in every respect. But somehow the affinity was there, and the devotion it engendered lasted over many years. The first outward manifestation of it was the translation of *Wilhelm Meister* which appeared in 1824. Hardly anyone today reads Carlyle's endless book on

¹ English trans by John Oman (1893), now available in paperback form (New York, 1958).

² The *Oxford English Dictionary* has an earlier reference 'if to adore an image be idolatry. To defy a book is bibliolatry', 1763, but this does not seem to be used specifically of the Bible.

600 Mrs. I. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development. Whether (a) any new places of safety for the reception of Black children were established or (b) any existing places of safety were extended during 1976 if so, (a) in which centres and (b) what additional accommodation was provided in each centre.

Suzman sounds 'dompas' warning

(255) RDM 9/15/79

(255)

(257) RDM

THE ASSEMBLY — Urban blacks were desperately unhappy about the removal of their South African citizenship, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking during the Plural Relations and Development Vote, she said they did not like the fact that their children, born in Soweto and elsewhere after independence, had birth certificates marked 'Transkei' or 'Tswana' citizen.

She said the most serious sources of friction among urban blacks were the operation of influx control and the pass laws.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koorhof, had said in his "new era" speech that he was going to get rid of the "dompas" and would introduce a new identity document. But the Minister had to be warned against playing with semantics.

Friction would increase if the new documents restricted mobility, prevented families from living together and resulted in hundreds of thousands of people being harassed day and night by the police.

Sending the unemployed back to the homelands was merely concealing the problem.

Mrs Suzman said Dr Koorhof had also taken great pride in the progress that had been made in establishing community councils. Unfortunately the poll percentage was very low in the urban townships, and it followed that the chosen leaders were not representative of the people.

The people who had to be consulted in Soweto were the dissidents or the Committee of Ten,

who were capable of defining the problem areas.

Earlier, Dr Koorhof revealed that homeland workers who committed to work in South Africa daily earned R800-million for their states in 1977.

He said the number of these commuters (pendelaers) had risen from 291 000 in 1970 to 725 000 in 1977 — and he described them as a new economic culture.

He said the situation created a broad perspective for co-operation and co-existence.

The economy of the black states was moving relatively quickly from a maintenance economy to an open market economy.

It was apparent, he said, that co-operation within the present boundaries of South Africa in respect of the planned development of independent states was not confined to idealism but was being reached on a most sophisticated level by all concerned governments.

He also revealed that the Economic Development Corporation intended spending a further R30-million on the establishment of homeland industries during the 1979/80 financial year.

The development corporations did everything in their power to make the black states as attractive as possible to the black public.

Hotels and holiday resorts had been established to cater for the needs of black tourists, while modern business centres had also been built for them, he said — Sapa



THE BORDER CROSSER 725 000 others like him crossed into South Africa daily and earned the homelands R800-million in 1977

Boraine praises Koorhof

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koorhof, should review the question of the Western Cape being a proclaimed a coloured preference area. Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said yesterday.

Congratulating Dr Koorhof for his humane approach to the Crossroads squatter camp, Dr Boraine said he should follow it up by taking another look at the problems created by proclaiming the Western Cape a coloured preference area.

Dr Boraine commended a statement made by Dr Koorhof after his appointment as Minister of Plural Relations — and reported in the New York Times — that "I want to deal with the thing in a humane way not with bloody bulldozers".

News by Helen Zille, Political Staff (Ormonde Pellock, Barry Steek, Michael Acott and Rob Nuttall) and Sapa staff all of the Press Gallery, House of Assembly and Martin Schneider of 171 Mann Street, Johannesburg

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for R50 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is on a straight line. A 25 tax purposes, wear and tax rates and taxable income amount respectively, for the and 19.7

1. What is the balance on of the plant at 31.12.1

a) deferral method
b) liability method

2. Show how the tax charge income statement for the assuming

(b) and (c) An amount of R4 693 995 was overspent during the financial year 1974/75 while the allocated funds were otherwise fully utilized. Since 1975-76 all the available funds were committed at the end of each financial year. The reason why all the available funds could not be spent is that it is not possible to have all the transfers registered in the various Deeds Offices on or before 31 March.

22. Senator A BOZAS asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(a) What amounts were available to the South African Development Trust for the purchase of land for the settlement of Blacks in the Republic during the last five years for which figures are available, (b) what amounts (i) were utilized and (ii) remained unspent during each of these years and (c) why were all the available funds not spent.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) The following amounts were allocated for the acquisition of land	
1974-'75	R26 625 000
1975-'76	R59 000 000
1976-'77	R53 560 000
1977-'78	R47 328 000
1978-'79	R40 371 000

THURSDAY, 17 MAY 1979

THURSDAY, 17 MAY 1979

Indicates translated version.
For written reply.

South African Development Trust
settlement of Blacks

47 of the

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Property owned by Swiss Mission in South Africa

Hansard 15 (904) 23/5/79

*4 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

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- (1) Whether the property owned by the Swiss Mission in South Africa at Kurulen on the farm Ongedacht 52 LT (2330 AB Levubu) is to be expropriated, if so, for what purpose,
- (2) whether arrangements have been made to resettle the occupants as a community, if not, why not, if so, where will they be settled,
- (3) whether the agricultural value of the land on which they are to be settled is equivalent to that of the land occupied by them at present.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) to (3) The farm Ongedacht 52 LT is earmarked for addition to Venda and the property will in due course be purchased by the South African Development Trust. It is not the intention to expropriate the property. My Department will negotiate with the registered owner of the land and the future of any Black people residing on the property will be decided upon after the farm has been taken over by the South African Development Trust.

FRIDAY, 2

It should also be mentioned that occupants of the farm who are not registered owners cannot claim compensatory land.

*I have also tried to highlight some of the more important developments but it is for the most part a very important class-
 system. The extent of the cost of the system.
 NPL in all we have seen the concept of P.D.M. some of its problems, the traditional approach and the more radical approach.*

6. Conclusions.

Hansen 17

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with the white population.

Infectious diseases have become less important and cardiovascular diseases are increasingly related to cardiovascular diseases.

'coloureds' and Africans, however, deaths caused by infectious diseases, mortality which is characteristic of the 'coloureds' appear to be similar to that of whites and Africans, although it is higher than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'coloureds' is that it would appear that the mortality experience of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to be similar to that of whites and Africans, although it is higher than it is to the whites.

developed and the developing experience of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to be similar to that of whites and Africans, although it is higher than it is to the whites. Table II which provides a more detailed contribution to the overall mortality experience of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to be similar to that of whites and Africans, although it is higher than it is to the whites. Form of cause specific mortality rates for cardiovascular diseases are shown in Table II. The small proportion of the overall mortality experience of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to be similar to that of whites and Africans, although it is higher than it is to the whites. This indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

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(BAO) Col 981 G/6/79

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

THE MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

1977 RI 223 887
1978 RI 312 588

What was the total administration costs of the fingerprint section of the Reference Bureau established in terms of Act 67 of 1952 for 1977 and 1978, respectively

839 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

Reference Bureau: administration costs of each fingerprint section

1-

GENERAL NEWS

Blacks deserve full rights — Koornhof

DR PIET Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, believes in full human rights in South Africa, without regard to race or colour

He said this at the official opening of the 15th annual conference of the National African Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg yesterday

Referring briefly to an address he made in Washington recently, Dr Koornhof said if white and black stood shoulder to shoulder in "a plural set-up", certain objectives could be achieved

These included full participation in the country's decision-making process and full citizenship in a "plural set-up" This was not possible in a "unitary set-up"

Dr Koornhof said blacks were poised on the threshold of a major step forward in the field of commerce They should accept the change and shoulder the concomitant responsibility of bringing their share of effort to the welfare of their people

The goal should be for the black man to work side by side with the white man in a spirit of friendship and cooperation until he acquired all the skill and knowledge necessary for economic independence

In two years South Africa had moved from the stage where black urban areas were there not for trade, but only to house black people who had moved to white cities for work, to the realisation that black people had come to stay and should be as free to trade in their own areas as whites were in theirs

"The provision that a site for

a trade, business or profession could only be allocated to a person over the age of 21 years has been abolished, which means that any black (person) can now obtain a business site. Companies and partnerships are no longer restricted to the particular urban area in which its directors or partners qualify for permanent residence

"Thus it is now possible for a person living in a particular residential area to obtain permission to trade in various places in his own area as well as in other areas, provided a site is allocated to him there Whereas previously a trader was required to manage his own business, he may now appoint other qualified persons to do it for him," he said

As far as ownership of commercial buildings was concerned, any black person who qualified to trade in an urban residential area could acquire ownership of the building in which he traded in any black urban residential area in South Africa, with a few exceptions

Dr Koornhof said until now administration boards had made filling stations available to black dealers but that did not exclude the possibility of a dealer with sufficient capital obtaining a site, erecting his own building and conducting a filling station for his benefit

Another avenue recently opened to black businessmen was the provision of cinema facilities With few exceptions this kind of undertaking had in the past been conducted by the former local authorities and after that by the boards

"A great stumbling block in



DR PIET KOORNHOF
discrimination must go

the way of the black businessman in the past has been his inability to negotiate finances for his projects, in that he could not offer acceptable security In the past, financial institutions could only register notarial bonds over the movable property of the borrower, or with the approval of the boards over the right of occupation and to trade

"Sales in execution of the trading rights could only be effective to a purchaser approved by the board The introduction of the 99-year leasehold system by Act 97 of 1978 has, however, brought about a vast improvement," he said

There was another new vista for black entrepreneurs with the removal of restrictions on service industries, such as panelbeating, plumbing, welding, sheetmetal works, dry cleaning and cabinet works

"Finally, blacks are now free to utilise non-black capital by way of loans under certain con-

ditions Similarly the use of non-black expertise is contemplated but the method to be employed in using such capital and know-how will be determined in consultation with interested parties," he said

"As I have indicated before, I should very much like to involve private initiative but it should be done in a well regulated way and on a firm basis "

The economic development of the black states was an important priority and a proper balance should be maintained With the removal of all restrictions the stage had been set for the black man to trade freely in the black urban townships and to become an entrepreneur and a developer in the true sense of the word

"The burdens have been lifted from his shoulders and he is, further, protected in his own area from unequal competition by others who are still better equipped technically and financially in the field of commerce and industry "

Dr Koornhof said he had not called his department the Department of Cooperation and Development for nothing He had a sincere desire to live up to the new name

In a free enterprise system discrimination should be moved away from as fast as possible

In Washington he had said South Africa was entering a period of reform The "golden word" was cooperation

"If we have cooperation from both sides then we can build a powerful South Africa

"Africa needs us, but they need us together shoulder to shoulder," he said — Sapa

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

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18/7/79

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG —

The Supreme Court yesterday upheld an appeal by the Minister of Bantu Affairs and Administration who was last year ordered to pay R621 damages for assault by a departmental employee to a Kwa Mashu salesman, Mr Samuel Kikine

When the appeal was first heard on May 14 this year Mr Justice van Heerden, sitting with Mr Justice Hefer, criticised a Durban Magistrate, Mr A M Rand, for his handling of the case

The Judges referred the case back to Mr Rand, telling him to give proper reasons for his judgment — and suggested the time had come to ask magistrates who did not comply with the Magistrates Act to show cause why they should not pay the costs of

Bantu Affairs wins appeal

an appeal

At the initial hearing the minister was ordered to pay Mr Kikine R621 and at the same time a claim for damages against the civil servant Mr G Potgieter, was dismissed

Upholding the appeal Mr Justice van Heerden said it was highly improbable Mr Potgieter would have assaulted Mr Kikine and even more improbable he would have done so in his office and in a passage which was open to the public

THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN

Education needs attention

parents are complaining that their children are being beaten, abused and missed from schools at night, to roam the streets where they come in for offences.

The parent of a girl, 10, for professional reasons may not be able to find a husband. Her daughter is being asked what was done. The child told her she had been beaten by a class teacher.

The parent said the child's hand was blue and for two days she could not go to school. When the parent told her she was going to write to her teacher to complain, the child begged with her mother not to complain, but to say she was sick.

The mother said she complained but the teacher never answered a letter.

Another parent I spoke to told me her child was whipped by his teacher. The teacher told the child not to come because his mother was a medical sister. She expected him to be up to date with all school lessons and that the school was at Frere Hospital where the nurses shouted at patients without age to get medical attention.

Some parents complained that their children had a tendency to demand money from their parents and children for their school. There was no explanation if the children were not to go, they were to be punished in the school.

Some teachers were seen taking away their children's pocket money, and some of the children

are beaten on the heads striking eye, ear, face and brain damage.

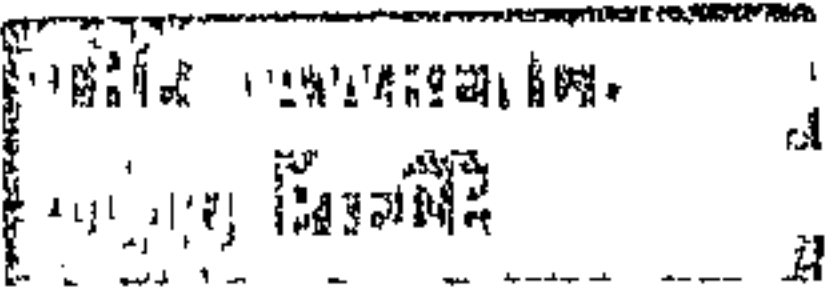
The plight of those children at farm schools is even worse. Teachers sell feeding scheme biscuits to the children at one cent a biscuit and share the profits.

Children are subjected to insults, beatings, shoutings, in some cases called dogs and the worst type of humiliation an individual can absorb and tolerate.

Because of such treatment children at Mdantsane and on the farms play truant. They are told in no uncertain terms that they are children of amagaba (red-blanketed), and therefore qualify for such treatment.

If these complaints against the teaching profession are genuine, then there is something radically wrong. The source of this trouble can be traced back to a speech made by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd on September 17 1963 in the House of Assembly. I quote from Dr Edgar Brooke's book, Apartheid: "I just want to add that if my department controls Native education it will know for which type of higher profession the Native can be trained where he will be able to make a living with his knowledge instead of choosing his own path where he cannot find a sphere of activity. His burning ambition is to be a frustrated and unsatisfied being."

Put apart from those persons who are seen to be beating and abusing



the much greater number of Natives who have to find a future in other forms of work. The latter should have a training in accordance with their opportunities in life, and no department will know better where and how great the opportunities are for the Bantu child in various directions than the Department of Native Affairs.

Dr Verwoerd continues, "Then I want to add and this is very important -- that their education should not clash with government policy. I just want to remind honourable members that if the Native in South Africa today is being taught to expect that he will live his adult life under a quality of equal rights he is making a big mistake. Should the South African Government spend money in order to send into the world an ever increasing number of dissatisfied persons, or should we look for a way of improving racial relations by giving them the chance of development? The government's policy is that their opportunity for development should be to serve their own people in the richer spheres as well as in the more humble positions."

In 1962, Dr Verwoerd's speech was reported in the Daily News, found that the Department of Native Affairs had been

found out. The conditions were deplorable. Teachers were overloaded with children. Dr McConkey found out.

Today 17 years later, conditions have hardly changed. The situation needs urgent attention and the sooner the Department of Education does something about it the better for the children, the teachers, the parents and the blacks as a whole as well as South Africa itself.

To say that teachers are impatient is definitely taking it too far and trespassing on their rights and dignity, stretching their patience to the limit. R104 per month for a professional person in 1979? If a survey were to be carried out any time now, it would be discovered that morale was at its lowest ebb among black teachers.

Gerry Allighan in his book, 65th Defendant quotes Peter Ray Nassau as having said when he gave up all hope of success and a better life through honest means,

"What matters with the white man is not what you are, but where you came from."

Allighan goes on to say "with those words he scaled the wall of crime."

In the case of black teachers it seems what matters to the Department of Education is not what the teachers are that is, builders of nation but where they come from. How can the Department

of Education justify paying a teacher R100 a month as a starting salary in the year 1979?

The private sector are contemplating closing the wage gap but a government department is busy paying professional people starvation wages in 1979. Teachers are parents too. They have their needs and how can they meet them when they are paid "beer" wages in a country of champagne standards?

Frustrate the parent and the teacher and you have successfully killed the whole nation. These two are the most important figures in any society as they are moulders of future generations and nations.

After "conscientiously" my black shoes with black polish the other day, I was going down Oxford Street when I met old apartheid going down the street too dejected, all tattered and forlorn, singing what seemed to me to be his swan song.

This was his dying rhyme:

Sing a song of sixpence
Republic full of whites,
One to sever black states

Baked in a pie, (I whispered on his ear — "thirteen per cent")

When the pie was opened

The blacks began to flee

Wasn't that a tricky dish

To put before the king?

I laughed and bade old apartheid farewell.

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VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 170]

PRETORIA, 17 AUGUSTUS 1979
AUGUST

[No. 6620]

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No R. 168, 1979

DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN EN DIE BEHEER OOR LAERHOWE EN DIE REGSPRAAK IN DIE VOORMALIGE GEBIED 2 VAN DIE DISTRIK DZANANI

Kragten die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 van die Ontwikkelings-trust en Grondwet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), bepaal ek hierby dat ondanks ander-luidende wetsbepalings—

(i) die gebied omskryf in Bylae A van Goewermentskenningsgewing 971 van 4 Mei 1979 wat by Goewermentskenningsgewing 974 van 4 Mei 1979 ingesluit is in die distrik Soutpansberg in die provinsie Transvaal (hierna die Gebied genoem) vir doeleindes van die administrasie van en die beheer oor laerhowe en die regspraak in die Gebied geag word deel te wees van die distrik Dzanani.

(ii) strafregtelike en ander verrigtinge wat op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie Proklamasie in die Landdroshof, Soutpansberg, reeds in aanvang geneem het, voortgesit en afgehandel word asof hierdie Proklamasie nie afgekondig is nie indien bedoelde verrigtinge op die datum van afkondiging van hierdie Proklamasie nie afgehandel is nie

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Dertigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Nege-honderd Nege-en-sewentig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No R. 168, 1979

THE ADMINISTRATION OF AND THE CONTROL OVER LOWER COURTS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE FORMER AREA 2 OF THE DISTRICT OF DZANANI

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby determine that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained—

(i) the area which was defined in Schedule A to Government Notice 971 of 4 May 1979 and included in the District of Soutpansberg in the Province of the Transvaal by Government Notice 974 of 4 May 1979 (hereinafter referred to as the Area) shall, for the purposes of the administration of and the control over lower courts and the administration of justice in the Area, be deemed to be part of the District of Dzanani.

(ii) criminal and other proceedings commenced before the date of promulgation of this Proclamation in the Magistrate's Court, Soutpansberg, shall, if such proceedings have at the date of promulgation of this Proclamation not been concluded, be continued and concluded as if this Proclamation had not been promulgated

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirtieth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P. G. J. KOORNHOF

S. I. 4. T. 3. T. 2. T. 1. T. B. 5. R. 4. G. 3. I. 2. H. 1. V. A.

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THE GAULS AT ROME

INDIRECT COMMAND

No. 177, 1979

**BEPALING VAN BESIT- OF EIENDOMSREG VAN
SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIKTE AMERS-
FOORT EN WAKKERSTROOM TRANSVAAL**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (1) (d) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde artikel 8 van toepassing is op die distrikte Amersfoort en Wakkerstroom, in die provinsie Transvaal.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Derde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. 177, 1979

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**DETERMINATION OF RIGHTS OF OCCUPATION
OR OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE
DISTRICTS OF AMERSFOORT, WAKKER-
STROOM, PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL**

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 (1) (d) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I hereby declare that the provisions of the said section 8 shall apply to the Districts of Amersfoort and Wakkerstroom, in the Province of Transvaal.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Third day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M VILJOEN, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

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ROM 29/8/79

Look into black wages — Koornhof

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof yesterday urged employers to study black workers' wages in a bid to improve black conditions and place the country on a sounder economic footing.

Addressing more than 200 people at a lunchtime meeting of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa in Johannesburg, Dr Koornhof also called on commerce and industry to

- Find out the needs of their black employees,
- Look at in-job training schemes available from the Department of Education and Training, and
- Look into the transport problems of employees

Dr Koornhof also said the Government was on the point of making important adaptations "in order to fight to live" in this part of the world. Referring to all the races, he said "We fight to live — we don't fight to die."

The Minister said he had tremendous sympathy for the residents of Soweto and other townships and realised their problems. They could rely on him as a friend to help as much as he could in solving problems, but he could not do it alone.

He invited Soweto's "different constituencies" to help create a happy and prosperous life for all in the country.

Addressing himself to commercial and industrial employers Dr Koornhof said he had always believed salary increases went hand-in-hand with increases in productivity.

"Take a hard look at the wages of your employees and see whether you can step up productivity — maybe through improvement in wages."

He also asked them to look at

the circumstances and the needs, like housing, of their workers. A happy work force could also lead to increased productivity.

While he did not ask employers to provide housing, Dr Koornhof urged them to "take a hard look" at the 99-year leasehold scheme, and the availability of funds from building societies.

Dr Koornhof said the country needed a 5% annual growth rate, but this would require the number of highly-skilled personnel to increase by 3% annually. This would mean that "between 30 000 to 40 000 non-white workers per annum must be added to a highly-skilled labour force."

With the immigration of highly-skilled European workers dropping off, highly-trained employees would have to come from the black groups.

Dr Koornhof also said rents in Soweto would not be increased at this stage. "I am waiting for the recommendations of the council of Soweto and the people of Soweto in this respect," he said.

That the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, would be among those visiting Soweto on Friday showed the Government was serious "in finding ways and means of building an infrastructure that will make Soweto self-sufficient" in generating capital so residents could pay for services with a minimum of taxation.

The official visit to Soweto was the sign of friendship and co-operation, Dr Koornhof said, and he hoped the trip would become a watershed for the betterment of all the people.

"I appeal to my black friends in Soweto — receive him (the Prime Minister) and you will never be sorry," he said.

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Judgment today on Croukamp

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in cold water until the radishes open up.

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GRAND POTATO SLIC

Ethnc Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise
- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanais
- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

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Servant ban may be eased ^{20/9/79}

EAST LONDON — The ban on legally employed black domestic servants living in Coloured and Indian areas may be eased

This was revealed by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr P Koornhof, during his address to the National Party congress in Johannesburg.

He said administrative arrangements had been made to grant Indians and Coloureds permits to house black servants on their premises.

But yesterday a spokesman for the public relations section of the plural relations department said they had not been informed of it yet.

The acting regional manager of the East Cape Administration Board office here, Mr A. Bennett, said they had not received any instruction on the matter.

"I've seen the statement in the press but we have not received any official notification on the matter," he said.

In terms of the present law a domestic who qualified in terms of section nine of the Urban Areas Act could work in Coloured or Indian residential areas but was barred from occupying servants' quarters there in terms of the Group Areas Act.

In July there was an uproar in Buffalo Flats here when homeowners with legally employed domestics found they were transgressing the law by letting their domestics sleep in the servants' quarters.

The chairman of the East London Management Committee, Mr Dody Nash, said yesterday he was shocked to learn Dr Koornhof wanted to burden people with yet another permit.

"There are already enough restrictions on people seeking work and are desperate and people who have to employ domestics so that the wives can go out to augment the family salary."

DDR

and refrigerator until ready for use.
 French dressing:
 Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions
- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder
- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

its

Rhodesian blacks ignore SA job offer

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau

A NEW system of recruiting Zimbabwe-Rhodesian blacks for employment in the Transvaal has met with a dismal response during its first month of operation.

Although South Africa had agreed to admit 100 Zimbabwe-Rhodesian blacks every month, not one entered the country under the new scheme during September.

There were 24 applications, but these were caught up in a bureaucratic bottleneck somewhere between Johannesburg and Pretoria and they will have to be included in the quota for October, according to Mr James Coetzer, an attache at the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia diplomatic mission.

The South African agreement to allow the Zimbabwe-Rhodesians to work in the country was announced by the Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrisson, as a move to "meet a demand for black male domestic workers which cannot be met locally."

The concession only applies to areas which fall under the jurisdiction of the West Rand and Eastern Transvaal Administration Boards.

Trade Union leaders were quick to disagree with the Deputy Minister over his reason for the concessions.

There was enough unemployment at home to make it unnecessary to import labour to

fill what Dr Morrisson called the less attractive domestic jobs, the trade unionists said.

Whatever the Government's motives for the concessions, the move should be seen as a realisation by the authorities that there is a problem with illegal Zimbabwe-Rhodesian blacks in this country. The migration path, through Botswana, is too firmly established to be stopped by legislation.

It is impossible to obtain an official figure of how many Zimbabwe-Rhodesian blacks are working in South Africa illegally. Estimates range between 20 000 to 70 000.

It had become traditional for the young men of Plumtree and Tjolotjo to work in South Africa for part of their lives. When they needed money they looked to South Africa for employment.

The problem is similar to the one which Americans experience along their southern border with Mexico, Mr Coetzer said.

Several moves have been made in the past to stem the flow across South Africa's border.

The first was shortly after the Second World War, when Rhodesian work seekers were issued with what was known as the "mental pass" (or Smuts pass).

Because the document contained no photograph of the holder, it was handed from one family member to another, or even from friend to friend.

This was succeeded by the dompas in 1953, which bore a picture and fingerprints of the holder, and was consequently much more efficient than the mental pass.

In 1959 a pass known as the X-card was introduced and this was followed in 1964 by a passport.

The authorities introduced a worker's travel document in 1968 and this marked the start of an official crackdown on illegal foreign workers.

Those who were caught received jail sentences or fines, but it was only with the arrival of an attache to the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Pretoria in 1974 that it became possible for the South African to start deporting the illegal workers who were caught.

Last year, the South African Government — in yet another move to control the situation — announced what it termed a final concession to legalise the presence of illegal Zimbabwe-Rhodesian blacks.

They were given until the end of September to register. The Government had been extending the deadline since March 1976, but this time there were to be no further extensions. Those who were caught working in this country illegally were deported.

Officials on both sides had to admit afterwards that the response, in spite of all the warning, was disappointing.

Views invited on 'Riekert'

6/16/74 2 am 255

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has invited employers, workers' organisations and others to bring to his attention aspects of the implementation of the Riekert Commission Report which they feel are unsatisfactory.

Addressing a seminar in Pretoria on the implementation of the Riekert Report, Dr Koornhof said the private sector could make use of official channels, which the Government had provided, to discuss any aspect of the report.

Referring to the proposed Consolidation Act on black community development, Dr Koornhof said a technical committee had been provided for in the White Paper to prepare the draft legislation.

"I will make an announcement on the composition of this committee as soon as I have consulted with my Cabinet col-

leagues, the Administrator of the Transvaal and the administration boards," he said.

There should, however, be no illusions about the extent of the task involved in preparing the draft legislation, and he doubted whether it would be ready for introduction during the next session of Parliament.

The Riekert Commission had foreseen that much preparatory work would have to be dealt with, Dr Koornhof said.

Many recommendations which had been accepted could only be implemented systematically over a period of time.

This did not only apply to cases where comprehensive legislation had to be prepared, or investigations which the Public Service had to conduct, but also in cases where other bodies had to make in-depth investigations before existing procedures could be changed.

— Sapa.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in their infant mortality

Black areas to be replanned

THE BLACK townships of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi near Pretoria would remain where they were indefinitely, but would be properly replanned, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He made the announcement during discussions between himself, the Community Councils of Atteridgeville and Mamelodi, and the Central Transvaal Administration Board. The talks were also attended by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, and senior officials of the department. A joint statement by all participants was issued late yesterday.

During the discussions, the Minister announced, among other things, that in view of the high investment in the two townships it had been decided they would remain where they were for the indefinite future, that consideration had been given to making it possible for the 99-year leasehold scheme to be implemented in the two townships and that for good and orderly development the townships would be properly re-

planned.

The replanning would be done by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Central Transvaal Administration Board in the closest co-operation with the two community councils and would commence forthwith.

Certain powers, in terms of the Community Councils Act of 1977 which were already being enjoyed by Atteridgeville would, from yesterday, be conferred on the Community Council of Mamelodi.

"The question regarding wives joining their husbands in the urban residential areas has also received attention and it was pointed out that the Government had accepted the principle of wives joining their husbands who qualify in terms of section 10(1) (a) and (b) of the Urban Areas Act of 1945 on recommendation of the Rieker Commission, provided approved housing is available."

Matters such as the increase in service costs and agreements between the two community councils and the Central Transvaal Administration Board would be further pursued. Sapa

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Shacks down despite promise

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DURBAN — Township officials in the Clermont slum area are pulling shacks down "all the time", according to the township manager, Mr T F Dreyer

This is despite the recent relaxation in the Government's attitude to the squatting problem

Widespread demolition of squatter shacks in Clermont was halted last year by the personal intervention of Dr Piet Koornhof Minister of Co-operation and Development

At the time of his announcement Dr Koornhof stated shacks would only be pulled down when alternative accommodation for the squatters had been found

Dr Koornhof also stated if squatters were employed, their homes would not be demolished

At least six shacks have been demolished this week and Mr Dreyer said they were being pulled down "all the time"

"I cannot say how many, we do not keep a record

"Apart from that, I have no further comment," Mr Dreyer said

The squatters claim they were given no warning or eviction notice

Gangs of men, said to be working for the township manager's office, arrived at the shanty town complex on 21st Avenue and dismantled the shacks while most of the tenants were at work

Furniture and other possessions were left outside, while the squatters battled to find accommodation last night

The squatters are mostly migrant workers who move into the townships and take up "illegal" residence with their families, rather than move into the sexually-segregated hostels

Their wives and children are not officially allowed to live in the townships and are forced to return to their homelands — Sapa

by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

amount of money when spent
can be formulated in
Ford - so many geriatric
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sease groups or age groups

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These *de facto* figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

New Bill to cut discrimination

A Bill to promote black development and remove discrimination is being drawn up, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof, said today.

Dr Koornhof told the free enterprise conference that the Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr F B du Randt, was working on the Bill and when he retired at the end of the year would devote himself full-time to the project.

"We hope Mr du Randt can complete his task quickly. It will be a Bill for the positive development of the black people and will replace many negative measures, removing hurtful discrimination in the process."

Interviewed later, Dr Koornhof said the new measure followed a recom-

mendation by the Riekert Commission as well as the rationalisation being brought about by the Government.

Asked whether the measure would be available next session, Dr Koornhof said that depended on how quickly Mr du Randt completed his task.

The Minister could not say whether other measures, such as the Urban Areas Act, would be repealed.

"Mr du Randt will look at everything," he said.

In his speech Dr Koornhof disclosed that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had announced yesterday at the meeting of businessmen that there would be commercial and industrial areas in South Africa where there would be "a complete free interplay" between white and black without anyone needing a permit.

The specific index has 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major Latory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence categories in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major category in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloured' and Africans, the latter is the main cause in this

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is large measure of migration. The characteristically better of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e45 as compared males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e45 and males at e45. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality being of importance. Within the category of Infectious Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory later life. What is also of interest is the relatively symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. entation of the cause specific mortality data as proposed conceals a certain amount of information. Table I detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian communities.

Koch: Mlungisi people must pay

Queenstown Residents Representative Committee, Mr T I N Sondlo, said the withdrawal of charges against 20 residents for failing to pay the rental arrears had bolstered the strength of his committee in its conflict with the ECAB. The defaulters appeared in the magistrate's court on November 20 on charges

brought against them by the administration board for failing to pay their rentals but had them withdrawn when according to the chief magistrate, Mr A C van Heerden, the board's officials drew the court's attention to an amendment in the regulations which made failure to pay rent no longer a criminal offence - DDR

noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

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DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2838 21 December 1979

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960—CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

I, George De Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R. 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1979, which date has been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R. 1086, dated 22 July 1960, as amended, by—

- (1) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (b) for "R5,55" of "R6,55";
- (2) the substitution in regulation 62 (5) for "0,075" of "R0,075";
- (3) the numbering of the last paragraph of the notes to regulation 62 in the Afrikaans text with the letter "D";
- (4) the substitution in Note D to regulation 62 for "R45,45" and "R54,45" of "R49,45" and "R58,45" respectively;

This notice is issued with the consent of the Administrator-General for the Territory of South-West Africa and also applies in the said Territory

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R 2838 21 Desember 1979

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960—SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

Ek, George De Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie R. 303 van 1972, wysig hierby verder, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1979, welke datum in ooreenstemming met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, soos gewysig, deur—

- (1) in regulasie 62 (1) (b) "R5,55" deur "R6,55" te vervang;
- (2) in regulasie 62 (5) "0,075c" deur "R0,075" te vervang;
- (3) in die opmerkings van die Afrikaanse teks van regulasie 62 die laaste paragraaf met die letter "D" te nommer;
- (4) in Opmerking D van regulasie 62 "R45,45" en "R54,45" onderskeidelik deur "R49,45" en "R58,45" te vervang

Hierdie kennisgewing word met die toestemming van die Administrateur-generaal vir die gebied Suidwes-Afrika uitgevaardig en is ook in genoemde Gebied van toepassing

G DE V MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

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DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

No R 2838

21 December 1979

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER
THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960—CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

I, George De Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1979, which date has been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R 1086, dated 22 July 1960, as amended, by—

- (1) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (b) for "R5,55" of "R6,55",
- (2) the substitution in regulation 62 (5) for "0,075" of "R0,075",
- (3) the numbering of the last paragraph of the notes to regulation 62 in the Afrikaans text with the letter "D",
- (4) the substitution in Note D to regulation 62 for "R45,45" and "R54,45" of "R49,45" and "R58,45" respectively,

This notice is issued with the consent of the Administrator-General for the Territory of South-West Africa and also applies in the said Territory

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING

No R 2838

21 Desember 1979

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS
DIE KINDERWET, 1960—SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING

Ek, George De Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie R. 303 van 1972, wysig hierby verder, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1979, welke datum in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, soos gewysig, deur—

- (1) in regulasie 62 (1) (b) "R5,55" deur "R6,55" te vervang;
- (2) in regulasie 62 (5) "0,075c" deur "R0,075" te vervang,
- (3) in die opmerkings van die Afrikaanse teks van regulasie 62 die laaste paragraaf met die letter "D" te nommer,
- (4) in Opmerking D van regulasie 62 "R45,45" en "R54,45" onderskeidelik deur "R49,45" en "R58,45" te vervang

Hierdie kennisgewing word met die toestemming van die Administrateur-generaal vir die gebied Suidwes-Afrika uitgevaardig en is ook in genoemde Gebied van toepassing

G DE V MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van
Samewerking

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PUBLIC SECTOR - Govt. - B.A.D.

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

12/6/80

255

Laws on Co-operation + Development

See S. Hansard 2417 - 2434

11/6/80

~~1359~~
255

Debate . Laws on Co-operation + Development
Second amendment Bill (third reading)

See Hansard 17 Cols. 8933-8934

10/6/80

255
Bill

Debate: Laws on Co-operation +
Development Second amendment
Bill (Committee Stage)

See Hansard 17 Cols 8668 - 8674

9/5/80

(255)

Consideration of Second Report of
Select Committee on Co-operation
+ Development

See S. Hansard 12 cols. 2264-2270

5/6/80

(255)

First + Second Reports of Select
Committee on Co-operation + Development

See S. Hansard II Cols .2248 - 2248.

3/6/80

(255)

~~3/30~~

Laws on Co-operation + Development
Second Amendment Bill
(Second Reading)

See Hansard 16 Colss 8010-8016

3/6/80

255

Black Labour (Transfer of Functions)
bill

See S. Hansard ll cols 2136-2139

28/5/80

255

Estimate of Expenditure - "Co-operation +
Development"

See S. Hansard 10 cols 2000-2073

S. Hansard 2 Col 456 → 255
 For full text see Hansard
 13/3/80

are accepted, cause certain terminological corrections to be made, the distribution of joint estates of spouses who were divorced to be furthered, the registration of leasehold rights to be expedited, unnecessary formalities concerning loans between corporations to be eliminated, the reservation of land in certain towns or hamlets for acquisition or occupation by Black persons to be better controlled and provision to be made for the effective administration of such towns or hamlets

I shall now deal with the various clauses of the Bill more comprehensively

Clause 1

The terminological amendments effected by section 17(3) of the Black Laws Second Amendment Act, 1978, gave rise to certain unacceptable expressions which have to be replaced on an *ad hoc* basis. Clause 1 envisages a correction of such an expression in section 24 of the Black Administration Act, 1927. At the request of the Cabinet of kwaZulu the word "Zulu" is being substituted for the word "Black" in the Natal Code of Black Law. Because the word "Zulu" already indicates the area of jurisdiction of the Code, the word "Natal" can be removed from the title of the Code so that it becomes the "Code of Zulu Law".

The reference to the provisions of section 7(a) of the Alteration of Provincial Boundaries Act, 1978, confirms the exclusion of the Griqualand East region from the operation of the Code.

Subsection (2) of the said section 24 is being repealed because it has become obsolete as a result of historic developments in Natal. Zululand is now part of Natal.

Clause 2

Because people who are not Blacks are often appointed by the Divorce Court as receivers and liquidators for the division of the joint estates of spouses married in community of property, and who are divorced, and such receivers and liquidators are presumed to be Blacks for the purposes of the Act, it is deemed necessary to extend the meaning of "Black" in section 35 of the Black Administration Act, 1927, to include such a person. This clause therefore extends the definition of "Black".

Clause 3

In view of the financial implications and the scope of the task, it is at present impractical to frame and have approved complete general plans for the purposes of sections 6A and 6B of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, in respect of urban Black residential areas. This clause will make it possible for a general plan in respect of only the relevant portion of such a residential area to be approved. In this way it will be possible to expedite the registration of leasehold rights and to save costs.

†Clauses 4 and 5

The Corporation for Economic Development Limited is the source of loan capital for development corporations and corporations. It is often, but especially towards the end of a financial year, necessary to conclude a loan speedily. For this reason and also because of the special position of the Corporation for Economic Development Limited as one of the only two shareholders in the other "corporations" it is considered unnecessary for the Minister to determine the loan conditions.

Clause 6

Problems are being experienced with the reservation of certain hamlets and towns as they do not fall within the area of jurisdiction of a local authority. The amendment of subsection (1) of section 36A of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971, now provides that it is not necessary for a local authority to have been established in respect of the land concerned.

The amendment of subsection (2) makes it clear that also a portion of the land referred to in subsection (1) may be reserved.

As subsection (3) presently provides, the matters referred to therein must be regulated by proclamation simultaneously with the reservation of the land. Subsection (3) is now amended in such a way that it will be possible to regulate or re-regulate the matters later on.

The amendment of subsection (3)(d) makes it possible that different portions of reserved land may be grouped for the purposes of effective administration and that different bodies may undertake specific functions of such administration.

Clause 7 contains the short title. Mr President, you will note that all these

LAWS ON CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION Mr President, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time

This Bill seeks to effect amendments to five separate Acts. The amendments will, if they

amendments are intended to promote the better functioning of the administration and as I am convinced that this whole House wishes to promote effectiveness, I truly hope that this Bill will enjoy general support

Senator W T WEBBER Mr President, I find myself in the happy position again this afternoon of welcoming a Deputy Minister to this Upper House for the first time This hon Deputy Minister comes from a part of the country I know well, in fact, I grew up there, and I must welcome him to this Upper House I wish him well in his post He has not got an easy job, it is going to be a very difficult job he has taken on his shoulders, but in the interests of the country we wish him well and I welcome him here to this Upper House

We have before us a measure which, as the hon Deputy Minister has said, is largely administrative, and I hasten to assure him that we shall not oppose these administrative measures I would, however, like to pass comment on one or two of the provisions This is by way of being an omnibus Bill and we should really have a Committee Stage debate on the measure rather than a Second Reading debate as there is no real principle involved in this Bill However, you will excuse me, Sir, if I take this opportunity simply to mention the different clauses one by one

The provisions of clause 1 relate to the old Natal Code of Zulu Law, and I am very glad to see that we have gone back to that name, Sir It was always referred to as the Zulu Code, even in the days when it was a Proclamation of 1932 It was referred to as the Zulu Code and I am very glad that the hon the Minister has agreed to the request of the kwaZulu Government

The other thing that caused a lot of consternation was the question of whether or not this would now apply to East Griqualand as a result of its incorporation into Natal We do welcome this provision which makes it absolutely clear that there is no question of applying this to East Griqualand It is a code of law which arises from the traditional Zulu custom and law and was committed to paper earlier in this century To have this suddenly foisted on the Xhosa people or the Sotho people in that area would have been an injustice to them and we are very glad that any doubt has now been removed

The only other clause which really warrants particular comment is clause 3 where again we find an amendment to the Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945, and this is once again an attempt to assist the Black people to obtain land under a 99 year lease so that they may develop themselves All I can say to the hon the Deputy Minister is that I hope he has now cleared from his path all the problems and all the difficulties he had before For a few years now this scheme has been in operation and, as far as we can make out from replies to questions, there have not been a great number of people who have obtained 99 year leases I have gained the impression that this is because of odd bits and pieces of red tape which lie in the road of these people when they try to obtain these leases I can see the necessity for this amendment, Sir, but I hope we have now reached the situation where all the rocks in the road have been removed and that the road will now be open for these people to get their leases

I do believe too that the hon the Deputy Minister and his department have got to embark upon a far more positive campaign of marketing this 99 year lease scheme The doubts in the minds of Black people must be removed, and the hon the Deputy Minister must help and encourage them to enter into these leases I hasten to add too that the private sector is in many ways ready and willing, more than willing—in fact it is anxious—to assist Black people with the development of properties on these plots once they get their leases

The building societies are going out of their way to help, they are advertising on Radio Bantu, they are advertising in the Black magazines which appear and they are encouraging people to come to the building societies to borrow money to build on these plots But, Sir, there is a reluctance, or there appears to be a reluctance on the part of the Black man This is one of the jobs the hon the Deputy Minister must now tackle, to market this scheme, to sell this idea to the people in those townships

There is another aspect, Sir, which is not contained in this particular amendment, but it is something the hon the Deputy Minister is going to have to look at I refer to the encouragement of two classes of people to invest in these properties under this 99 year

lease scheme The first class is the Black entrepreneur himself He has to be encouraged to put money into land and into property so that he becomes a renter In Natal, Sir, we have a new class of licence which is granted to a person who becomes a renter—one who rents out properties—and I believe that Black entrepreneur must be encouraged to invest in this scheme and to provide homes for his own people in his own township White employers too must receive some encouragement because there are White employers outside of these Black townships who would like to assist their employees with houses There must be the necessary incentive of one sort or another to the White employers to provide houses for their own people and they must have the necessary guarantees I think the time for depending wholly on the Government to provide homes for Black people is now past and we have got to encourage the advent of private capital, both Black and White, into these schemes

With those words let me say that we shall support this measure and, if the hon the Deputy Minister so wishes, we shall grant stages

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION Mr President, in the first place I would like to express my thanks for the congratulations that the hon Senator has extended to me I really do appreciate it and I also appreciate the fact that this Bill will be supported by the Opposition I just want to say a few words in reference to the remarks made by the hon Senator in connection with the 99-year leasehold He is perfectly correct when he says that we have had many difficulties but one of our main difficulties is now being straightened out by means of the amendment contained in clause 3 of this Bill Now we can take only a portion of a township, have that surveyed and registered

*Mr President, there were many problems in connection with this 99-year leasehold system but in the future we shall launch a vigorous programme to popularize this scheme I am very pleased that the hon Senator also said that we should encourage the private sector—as a matter of fact, that we should more or less place an obligation on it—to provide housing for its Black employees under this new scheme We

believe there are many employers who can afford to do so There are many White employers who provided housing for their non-White employees under the old house-ownership scheme We trust that they will also do it under the leasehold system and that we shall get a great deal of assistance from the private sector There are also signs that Black entrepreneurs want to invest money in this scheme and we are getting an increased measure of support from building societies that are anxious to advance the necessary money

I repeat that I am grateful for the support I have received

Question agreed to

Bill read a Second Time

Bill not committed

Bill read a Third Time

Answer 5

1843 - 2/27/80

1844

255

MARCH 1980

MONDAY 3 MARCH 1980

1846

Vote 8 - Plural Relations and Development

Mr R A F SWART Mr Chairman the estimates indicate that a fairly substantial amount is required by the department at this stage and I should like the hon the Minister to give the Committee details in respect of the various items stipulated in the estimates which we have in front of us and which are not terribly enlightening when one looks at them. Reference is made to principally three items. There is one item dealing with additional land to be acquired for consolidation purposes in respect of which R18 million is required. I should like the hon the Minister to give the Committee some indication as to whether this is required for land being proposed in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals or for land being acquired perhaps in anticipation of the work of the Van der Walt Commission. I should also like to know specifically to which homeland area this refers. Where is the land generally being acquired and attached to which particular areas?

The estimates also reflect an amount of some R11 million. This is a fairly large amount and it concerns matters such as grants-in-aid to the S A Development Trust and in respect of other elements are sub-programmes. That is highly unenlightening and I would like the hon the Minister to give us some indication of what the other elements or programmes are and to tell us why it is necessary at this stage in the Additional estimate to have access to a sum of money of this nature.

Then, in Item 6, "Assistance to Governments of self-governing Black States" an additional amount of R5 991 200 is being asked. I should like to know to which of these self-governing Black States this amount is being given. Could the hon the Minister give a breakdown of how the money is to be distributed among the three self-governing Black States to which I imagine it refers? For what purposes is the money required at this item? Item 7 is an important one. It indicates

perhaps a comparatively small amount of R3 200 000. This amount relates to grants-in-aid to the S A Development Trust Fund for purchase of properties in independent former self-governing States. Well, we know that this is a fairly sensitive area. Again I presume the self-governing Black States referred to here are the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. One knows that there have been Whites in these areas. I think particularly of the Transkei - who have been waiting for a very long time indeed for compensation to be paid to them in respect of the properties which they owned. I should like the hon the Minister to give us an indication of how this amount is being given. Perhaps at the same time, he could give us a hint on how far the Government has moved to catch up with the backlog in these sorts of commitments.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE Very intelligent questions

Mr R A F SWART Thank you very much

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT Mr Chairman I should like to give the hon member more details about the figures quoted under this vote in the estimate of the additional expenditure.

*The amount of R18 million refers to the consolidation of the Black areas. It is the grant-in-aid to the S A Development Trust Fund for the purchase of land. Apart from the Treasury allotment of R47 440 million an additional amount of R1.8 million was requested in order to finance the following compassionate cases, which cannot be accommodated in the purchase programme. These cases are the following: The first one is in Bophuthatswana, at Papani in the Vryburg district. Also at Buffelsdrif, in the Oos district, at Pakhane in the Taung district, and at Lemona, in the Vryburg district. And in the Eastern Cape at Glen Thomson in the Maclear district, as well as in the Northern Transvaal in the Elm-Leyubu area in the Soutpansberg district. The farms that had to be purchased for Bophuthatswana were also directly involved in the consolidation of Bophuthatswana and farmers' associations

exercise increasing pressure at the provincial level, and through the Department of Foreign Affairs for this consolidation programme to be speeded up. This concerns land that still has to be purchased in terms of the Parliament agreement of 1975. So the hon member also put a question about the amount of R11 364 000. This deals with the following matters. First, it is in connection with the S A Development Trust and it represents an increase of R3,596 million. These funds were requested in order to make up a deficit of R1 million with which the S A Development Trust Fund closed on 31 March 1979, and an expected balance of R2,596 million which had not yet been realized at the time, in order to keep the Development Trust's sub-account on a pro-par level. This is the explanation in connection with the R3,596 million which forms part of the R11 364 000.

Then there is the amount of R5 991 200 that applies to population settlement. This applies to township development at Sundumbili, and amounts to R1 million. Then there is also an amount of R1.5 million for the same purpose for the South Ndebele and R3 million for the South Sothos. This amounts to R5.5 million in aggregate. May I point out that members of the Kwa-Ndebele Government are also present in the House today. It is quite a coincidence that a sum of money that concerns them, should now come up for discussion here.

I could furnish more particulars about Sundumbili, if hon members wish. There was also an amount of R1 million for this, and for the South Ndebele-Groblersdal area. R1.5 million that was required for creating the infrastructure necessary for setting up South Ndebele from the Winterville in Bophuthatswana on newly purchased farms in the Groblersdal-Marble Hall area as well as the South Sothos near Thaba Nchu in Bophuthatswana on newly purchased farms in the Orange Free State. The South Ndebele are establishing themselves there on a voluntary basis so that the Trust Fund has little expenditure in regard to transport and even compensation. May I just say that there is a tremendous national migration of the Ndebele people to Kwa-Ndebele. The rate at which the movement is taking place is so rapid that it is almost impossible for the establishment of the

necessary infrastructure as regards schools, clinics, sanitation, the provision of water to keep place with it etc. We did not foresee this state of affairs when the department's estimates for 1979-80 were introduced.

While I am on this subject I just want to say that I have always tried if possible to have as little as possible on an additional appropriation in the various departments that I have been connected with. However, the circumstances here are such that it is absolutely impossible to do so. For example this unforeseen migration as well as various other factors.

I am still in the process of explaining the R11,364 million. Then there is an amount of R1,168 million for the provision of social services. This was made up as follows: Health services an operating deficit of R970 000 due to price increases.

*Mr R A F SWART In what areas?

*The MINISTER I shall indicate in which areas it occurred in a moment. There is an amount of R80 000 for the Nqunu clinic as a result of a very urgent need in the Nqunu area. Then there were also subsidies to mission hospitals before that function was transferred to Black States amounting to R118 000. This gives us an amount of R1 168 million.

Now I shall give a more detailed explanation of the price increase in connection with health services. According to the second revised estimate of expenditure of the Department of Health that deals with health services as an agent on behalf of the Trust, an operating deficit of R970 000 is expected. This is primarily due to price increases. There was a very urgent need in connection with the Nqunu clinic. I am familiar with that area myself, and I think it is money that is being very well spent. If hon members were familiar with that area they would agree with me. Then there are subsidies to the mission hospitals amounting to R118 000. Before health functions were transferred to the self-governing Black States subsidies were paid to mission hospitals for the construction and maintenance of capital works. At the time the procedure was to advance funds to mission hospitals provided that documentary evidence of such expenditure was presented

every year on or before 31 March so that it was possible to calculate the expenditure of the S A Development Trust. When the health fund-raisers were transferred to the Black States, most of these hospitals became State hospitals and were placed under new management. Ever attempt was made to clear the advance account, *inter alia* by rendering personal assistance to the bodies concerned. The balances in the advance account could only be cleared during the 1979-'80 financial year and charged to the Trust against voted funds. In view of the position of the funds of the S A Development Trust, it was not possible to finance this expenditure from available funds.

Now we come to the last part of this R11,364 million. I should now like to explain it in detail because I realize it is a very large amount. There is an amount of R11 million for the creation of a physical infrastructure for the provision of water in the Swazi area. The White River Town Council informed the Department that due to the increasing demand for purified water, as a result of the drought I was no longer able to supply. Kabokweni, I was with water. Consequently the Trust was obliged to take alternative measures at once in order to cope with that problem. This explains the sum of R1,1 million. Therefore I have now dealt with the second most important item on the budget, viz the amount of R11,364 million.

Now I come to the third aspect, i.e. assistance to the governments of Black States. The amount of R5 991 200. This was employed as follows: An amount of R2 323 800 for the Ciskei, R1 339 900 for Gazankulu, R2 253 500 for Lebowa, and R5 991 200 for Venda. This gives a total of R5 991 200.

Allow me to furnish a quick break-down of aggregate amounts. In the case of the Ciskei the amount for health services was R158 000, R568 000 in respect of emergency and a bonus of R597 800 in respect of social pensions. This gives a total of R2 323 800 for the Ciskei. I am now turning the amount of R5 991 200 for assistance to the various States. I have now referring to the Ciskei only. As far as health services are concerned, we had to vote an amount of R400 000 for tuberculosis. At the same time I should like to give the House an idea of the sort of problems that

we are faced with. Approximately 500 tuberculosis patients from the White areas were reserled in the Henu district in Whiteside. The hospitalization of patients for periods of five months and longer at R4 per day, and the additional home care by prescribers certain Rifampicin tablets at 83c per tablet resulted in an additional expenditure of R400 000 which the Ciskei could not finance from their own funds. Since we were dealing here with tuberculosis, it was considered advisable to put this amount on the budget.

Then there was the take-over of further departments of the Frere hospital in East London, which involved an amount of R500 000. This then gives the total expenditure for the Ciskei, except for one amount that I still want to mention, i.e. emergency aid to the value of R568 000 for staff damage. If hon members want further details I shall furnish them with pleasure. Consequently, these were all completely unforeseen circumstances. We had to assist in dealing with the situation in various towns there for instance Zweifelsht, Alice, Henu, Mdantsane and Middelburg. Furthermore there was an amount of R25 000 for schools, R200 000 for roads and R597 800 for social pensions. That deals with the Ciskei.

In the case of Gazankulu, the additional amount was R1 339 900. I do not want to go into detail, but this was for health services at the Douglas Smith Hospital, ambulances and emergency aid necessitated by the drought.

In the case of Lebowa the amount concerned was R2 253 500. In Lebowa's case there was R718 500 for health services and R1 535 000 for emergency aid also necessitated by the drought. This gives a total of R2 253 500. As far as health services are concerned, I should like to point out that we had to allocate an amount for the Philadelphia Hospital. If hon members want details of how the amount was used in combating the drought I shall be pleased to furnish them.

Finally, the aggregate amount of R5 991 200 includes an amount of R74 000 to Venda. That amount will be used chiefly for combating foot-and-mouth disease which has assumed large proportions in this area. This applies to Gazankulu too, but no additional amount has been included in that case. Finally, a question was put to me in connection with the amount of R3 200 000. This is in connection with supporting and

associated services, and specifically with the carrying out of properties in the Transkei. I referred on this matter myself. Due to the pressure exerted on the Government by the Transkei White Citizens' Association valuations to the value of approximately R9 million were made in 141 cases. This included 13 estates, 51 businesses, and 77 private persons of whom 45 are in Port St John where there are no employment opportunities for them. It was not possible to make the desired progress in buying our compassionate cases within the framework of the R5 870 000 that had been provided. I have a great deal of sympathy with these compassionate cases. My Department does too. In one specific case we even received requests from the hon the Minister of Finance—and this is quite exceptional—to help to buy out the people there as soon as was humanly possible.

Mr R A F SWART: What is the current backlog?

*The MINISTER: There is still a considerable backlog. We are in close touch with the Association there. We are trying to help them to buy these people out as quickly as possible. I cannot say off the cuff what the precise backlog is, but it will still take a while before we can eliminate it completely.

Mr R A F SWART: About 100 million.

*The MINISTER: It is not that much.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Chairman, I wonder whether the hon the Minister can tell us whether his fairy godmother wand created any jobs for these people in the areas he was referring to?

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The hon member can ask the hon the Minister that question when the main budget is discussed.

Mrs H SUZMAN: I am asking about this actual amount. Was any of this amount devoted to infrastructure which would create on-going jobs for these people?

The CHAIRMAN: Order! The hon member may only ask questions relating to the

items appearing on the estimates of additional expenditure.

Mrs H SUZMAN: I am asking a question pertaining to the R11 million.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT: Mr Chairman, I would like to reply, to the hon member. I wish I was a fairy godmother. [Interjections] and I wish I had a magic wand.

Let me say in a serious vein that the problem of the creation of jobs in these national States is very serious. I want to assure the hon member that we can discuss this at length under my Vote. We are doing whatever we can to create jobs there and I think we will have something to tell the House on that occasion.

Vote agreed to

Hansard No 1-10/21
255 8/2/00

21 FRIDAY, 8 FEBRUARY 1968

White employees with working knowledge of Black language

38 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many White employees of his Department, other than interpreters and ethnologists, hold any qualification in a Black language, (b) what are their qualifications in each case and (c) in what posts are such persons employed,
- (2) (a) how many White employees of his Department have a working knowledge of a Black language and (b) in what posts are such persons employed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The information requested is not readily available

Guarantee call on land transfer to black states

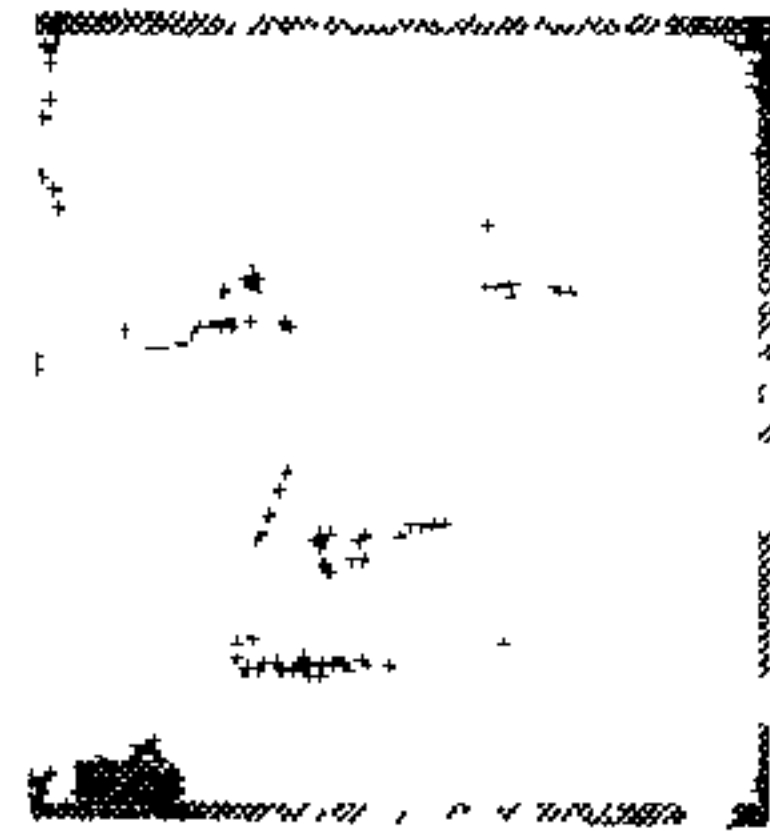
Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Two nationalist MPs yesterday called for guarantees protecting the rights of white landowners to be written into proposed legislation on the transfer of land to certain black states.

Speaking in the Assembly during the second-reading debate on the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill, they expressed misgivings about aspects of the Bill in its present form.

The criticism and the pleas for clear guarantees came from Dr W D Kotze (NP Parys) and Mr J W Greeff (NP Aliwal). Both of whom are members of the Government commission dealing with the consolidation of the black homelands.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, gave an assurance that



Mr J J G Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development
"land will be transferred in an orderly manner."

the Government was honouring its undertaking to farmers, and that land would be transferred in an orderly manner.

The Bill provides that the State President may by proclamation transfer certain land to specified independent states. The states concerned are

Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

It provides also that certain rights and obligations of the South African Government in respect of the land be vested in the states concerned.

Introducing the second reading, Mr W Wentzel said the transfer of this land, already set aside by Parliament, was not without its problems and delays.

The Bill intended giving the State President the right to see to the transfer of this land in the light of prevailing circumstances at the most appropriate time and without undue delay.

Dr Kotze said he was worried about possible misinterpretation of a provision of the Bill in terms of which any obligation of the South African Government or the SA Development Trust in respect of certain land would vest in the state concerned.

NOT INTENDED

The Assembly could not make a law that was binding on another state.

Dr Kotze suggested that a guarantee be written into the Bill making it clear that it was not the Government's intention to transfer such land without proper compensation to the landowners concerned.

Mr Greeff said he was worried about the wording of the Bill.

He suggested an amendment in terms of which a guarantee would be written into the Bill that the ownership rights of land would be vested in the South African Government or the SA Development Trust before the land was transferred to a black state.

The Bill was read a second time with the support of all opposition parties.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
					0,19	0,23	0,22	

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00

CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
159	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

Two Bills passed

252
THE ASSEMBLY — Two Bills were taken through all their stages yesterday. The Co-operation and Development Amendment

13/2/50
Bill, introduced by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G Morrison, was not opposed.

Among other things, the Bill provides for amendments to the Black States Constitution Act and regulates reservation of certain land for occupation or acquisition by Blacks.

The other Bill, the Borders of Particular States Extension Bill, was also approved by Opposition parties. The measure is aimed at streamlining the transfer of certain land to independent black states.

During the committee stage, the deputy Minister of Development, Mr J. J. G. Wentzel, gave the assurance that in future, land for incorporation into a black state would be purchased by the South African Trust before incorporation.

(843) (235) 110st 28/2/80

Minister holds talks

THE Minister of Education and Training, Dr F Hartzberg, would hold discussions with chairmen of East Rand Community Councils in Germiston today, the Information Service of South Africa announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

It said the Minister would discuss solutions to various educational problems including insufficient classroom accommodation. The discussions stemmed from a visit to the East Rand earlier this year when the councils asked Dr Hartzberg to give his personal attention to these problems.

Hansard NB
8/2/80

255
~~101~~
0

For written reply

**Black doctors/dentists/chemists and
druggists/veterinarians/nurses in Black
states**

9 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of
Co-operation and Development

(1) How many trained Black (a) doctors,

BURUARY 1980

20

(b) dentists, (c) chemists and drug-
gists, (d) veterinarians and (e) nurses
are serving the Black people at present
in the Black states whose Govern-
ments have not taken over health
services.

(2) which Governments have not taken
over health services?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) Nil

(b) Nil

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) 240

(2) KaNgwane and KwaNdebele Gov-
ernment Services

Hansard

4 (193)

26/2/80

~~256~~
255

South African Development Trust
Hansard 4(193)26/2/80
241 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development
What is the total amount paid to property
owners for property acquired by the South
African Development Trust since 31
January 1976?
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT
R163 730 414 (1 April 1976—31 January
1980)

Hunsard 4 (261/262)

29/2/80

4 (261/262) Building societies: loans (255) 29/2/80

236 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) What amount in loans did building societies grant directly to Administration Boards up to 31 December 1979 and (b) at what rate of interest,
- (2) what steps has his Department taken since his reply to Question No 351 on 14 March 1979 in order to overcome the objections of building societies to lending money directly to Black owners?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

255

- (1) (a) R7 476 858
- (b) Interest rates vary from 9,5 to 12,5 percent.
- (2) A liaison committee was set up between the Department and the various building societies to iron out problems and the building societies have accepted the conditions of the 99-year leasehold and Blacks are now able to negotiate for loans themselves.



Dr. Boraine

(255) (343)
**Faster C. Time
electricity
plan for 8/3/
Soweto 180**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

Thousands of houses in Soweto would be provided with electricity within the next six months, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, said.

Three months ago consultants had said no additional houses in Soweto could be supplied with electricity before mid-1982 and that total electrification would not be effected before the end of 1985.

It now appears that with the co-operation of Eskom, the Johannesburg City Council and tenderers, thousands of houses in Soweto will be provided with electricity within the next six months.

"Soweto will be considerably lit by the erection of 150 high-level mass lighting units and the total electrification programme will be completed towards the end of 1983."

As for the development of community councils, he had decided to appoint three experts to advise him on the financial structure necessary for the orderly transition and expansion of powers of the administration boards to community councils. The appointments included Mr Gerald Barrie, Auditor-General, Ir. H. C. Muller, a recently retired accountant, and Dr C. F. Boyce, retired deputy postmaster-general (finance and planning).

He did not want to argue with the findings of the Cillie Commission, but felt that attempts should rather be made to put matters in perspective and to react positively to the findings, especially insofar as pointing out what had already been done to overcome certain problems and to satisfy the just aspirations of black people. The report showed that the problems which existed had to be overcome and that they

Why black fingerprints

RDM 11/3/80

are 'essential'

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government has explained why a fingerprint record is necessary only for blacks

In the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development, which has been tabled in Parliament, the Government said it was "absolutely essential"

And it announced a comprehensive population registration system for the "autonomous" black states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda

The fingerprint record was necessary, said the report, "because so many blacks, unlike whites, coloureds and Indians, cannot be identified by name alone and, furthermore, do not reside at permanent addresses for long continuous periods, with the result that identification by means of fingerprints is the only infallible method that can be used"

"So, for instance, it was possible during the year under review, for fingerprint experts from the reference bureau to assist in the identification of voters during the recent election in South West Africa

"It can be stated that this service made a positive contribution to the success of the election"

The report also disclosed that sophisticated telefacsimile equipment had been acquired, and transmitters would be in-

stalled at all the larger district offices to make it possible for fingerprints to be transmitted telephonically

"In respect of those offices where transmission sets have already been installed and who make enquiries regarding the identity of a person, the bureau is able to furnish a telephonic reply on the same day, thus obviating delay or inconvenience"

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was also studying the possibility of electronic fingerprint classification

"A further field in which the reference bureau made a positive contribution during the past year, is the creation of a comprehensive population registration system for autonomous Black states

"As a first step, officials assisted in the planning of a system for Transkei which would enable them to utilise their population register for various administrative purposes as well as for the processing of identity documents on a fully mechanised basis

"Attention was also given to the training of Transkeian workers to enable them to perform the various tasks on their own in future," the report said

After implementation in Transkei, the scheme had been extended to Bophutatswana and Venda

DEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UJCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 3
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
15036

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101834P	HACK	BRYAN GEGIL	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2- (67)
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	604201	ROMAN PUBLIC LAW I	1- (76)
114338E	JACOBS	DENISE ELLEN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	1- (53)
103069G	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	1- (53)
100344V	LOVE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	1- (53)
094440C	MAVO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	1- (53)
102253V	PILLIANS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	1- (53)

GRANNY (65) IS 'TOO YOUNG' TO GET OLD AGE PENSION

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

A 65-YEAR-OLD grandmother has been told by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development that she is too young to qualify for an old age pension.

Mrs Sophie Mahange, the widowed grandmother of 16, was told by officials of the department that she was born in 1929, and not, as she had informed them, in 1914.

Mrs Mahange first approached the department in October last year to apply for a pension. She was told to submit a doctor's letter stating that she was no longer fit to work.

"I had left doing piece jobs because of my health and my doctor had laid me off work because of hypertension," she said.

Mrs Mahange said she was born in November 1914 at Waterval near Johannesburg. Her marriage certificate states her date of birth, but because she did not have a birth certificate, she was required to make a sworn statement, which she did.

Even when applying for her reference book, she said, her date of birth was given as 1914.

However, last month she received a letter from the department informing her that she did not yet qualify for a pension because she was born in 1929. "I never gave them that date and I don't know how they reached it.

"I can only assume that they want to deprive me of a pension merely because they think I was not born in 1914, though I have proof," she said.

A spokesman for the Department's Johannesburg office said to qualify for a pension a person should be 60 years old and be legally in Johannesburg.

He could not comment on Mrs Mahange's case: "I've got to know her identity number before I can check her file. Her name will not be of any help," he said.

The spokesman, a Mr Steenkamp, said in cases where the age of a person could not be ascertained, fingerprints were taken and sent to Pretoria where the age could be determined.

However, fingerprint experts consulted this week said there was no way that fingerprints could be used to determine the exact age of a person.

A spokesman for the fingerprint division of police in Pretoria said: "You cannot get a definite indication of a person's age by fingerprints. You can only differentiate between the fingerprints of an adult and a child but once a person is a grown up you cannot tell the age."



Mrs Sophie Mahange . . . refused an old-age pension because she is "not old enough".

Pic: McDONALD MOGOROSI

Post
16/3/80

One-year and five-year plan suggested

NATAL UNIVERSITY
21/3/80

255

THE Government would be foolish to try to force independence on KwaZulu against the wishes of Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha, says Mr A J Turton, former Chief Native Commissioner for Natal, the last of whose series of articles on African affairs appears today.

But he agrees with the principle of independent black homelands, provided the tribes concerned agree, and provided that in the early years the South African Government gives every assistance financially, economically and in matters of justice and administration.

But I would rather have seen the Government proclaim the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and the other homelands as extra provinces with a degree of autonomy.

The Bechuanas are a good, law-abiding people and have caused our various governments the minimum of trouble, the Vendas, being conservative, should make a success of independence, the Transkei will be a little slower, but there are no signs that it is going the wrong way.

MAJORITY

On his retirement in 1961 Mr Turton wrote that the majority of the rural Bantu have never been in-

ing statistics, some of which are so trifling as to have no value

- Duplication of services should cease Here in Durban as well as elsewhere the Receiver of Revenue could take over income tax work done at present by a large staff in the Commissioner's office. One experienced man could be seconded to the Receiver in an advisory capacity

PENSIONS

Payment of pensions requires no special skill This should be done by the Department of Social Welfare, again transfer one man as consultant

- Men with any racial or religious bias must be moved out of the Department of Co-operation I have heard it asked if anyone would be left Fortunately there are still many balanced well-disposed men in the Department

- A one-year plan and a five-year plan must be formulated If there are several good solutions they must be recorded and the best selected

The Government must drop ridiculous slogans such as 'white money must not be invested in black areas' Money has no racial quality.

ing successfully to this day

Establishment of rural villages and emergency camps at strategic points throughout the black areas will similarly ease these problems For every family settled in one of these villages there will be one family less demanding arable and grazing rights, which in any case are not available.

A campaign to increase food production will require tens of thousands of workers whose wages would be more than covered by the value of the increased crops.

- The unemployment situation is serious The rural man should be allowed to compete on the basis of first-come first-served with the man born or residing in the urban area

Thought must be directed to the formation of labour battalions I have in mind what the SSB did for the whites from 1933 to 1938

I feel for the man who loses his job I feel even more for the man who has never had a job and is forever barred by officialdom from getting one

- We should build on that fine organisation the body of chiefs and indunas who rule the tribal areas All should re-

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
153982X	SIJACHAN	ANDREA KENNETH	195104	LATIN I	(39)	153982X
1565290	VIGSER	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (50)	1565290
15016	H.A./LL.3.					15016
STUI5-9						
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS						
YEAR : 1						
AS AT 29 02 80						
						2

21/3/80

255

interested in the one-man one-vote idea, and in fact many of our Western ideas of democracy do not appeal to the average Bantu and are unsuited to their temperament.

But it is possible that a new generation might grow up with a keen appreciation of the ballot-box.

Mr Turton concedes that this may well have happened, reinforced by the recent elections in Zimbabwe. But the Zulu, being a conservative man, I cannot believe there has been a big change.

And in the independent homelands it may be wiser for some years at least to elect by popular acclaim, a system well-known to the black tribes, and carried out in Swaziland.

In Western eyes the failure to give the Bantu an equal vote with the white man is considered the most shattering form of discrimination. In cold fact, it has left the majority of the Bantu quite unmoved.

After 57 years of active involvement in black administration, Mr Turton gives his blueprint for the successful handling of black affairs.

The Minister and departmental heads must be advised by a body of consultants (not retired politicians as has so frequently been the case) consisting of really top chief commissioners, chief agricultural officers and top practical black leaders. These men must be planners as well as advisers.

The Department must cease trying to turn a thousand mediocre clerks into a thousand good district commissioners.

Junior clerks must be deprived of all power to refuse a facility, and senior men must learn to say yes at the right time.

Senior men waste a lot of time writing reports on subordinates every quarter, surely once a year would suffice. They also waste much time prepar-

Food will keep the black man in his home area. It will reduce the clamour for unemployment and will reduce the number of men streaming citywards in defiance of influx control.

The Black Trust, the powerful body created in 1936, must move into the black areas and step up the production of maize and sorghum from the present two or three bags a morgen to 50 or 60 bags.

The Natal Native Trust, created last century, was the forerunner of the Black Trust and successfully established schemes for crops and timber in at least three magisterial districts which are operat-

ceive adequate salaries and no attempt, no attempt whatever, should be made to demand educational standards or an ability to speak any language but his own. (The Department official must be the one to learn the tribal language).

In the early part of the century no chief or induna could sign his name or speak either official language, yet they did a fine job of work.

It is noteworthy that attempts made by various governments over the past half-century to break the power of the chiefs have failed, and I cannot see why a successful system should be destroyed.

WDM 21/4/80.

Local authorities get black petrol rebates

By HARRY MASHABELA
 BLACK garage owners in urban areas lose thousands of rands — money they ought to receive from petrol companies as rebates for selling petrol — to local authorities each month

This was the claim of Mr Richard Maponya, chairman of the Black Garage Proprietors' Association, after a meeting between his organisation and petrol company representatives yesterday

The meeting, held at the Zenzele YWCA centre in Dube, Soweto, was called by the garage operators to find out why petrol companies

paid rebates to local authorities instead of to black petrol dealers

Mr Maponya said that in Soweto alone the 25 garages were losing to the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) an estimated R88 000 in rebates monthly

"It is fact that the board receives a rebate on petrol sold in the townships. This forms the basis of the land use for petrol filling stations in black areas, Wrab's chief director, Mr A H Stander, commented

"I don't know how the rebate is determined. But I take it that black petrol

dealers will not be in a worse position than their white counterparts"

Representatives of Mobil, Shell, Trek and British Petroleum told the meeting that it was their policy to pay rebates to the operator because only he could improve the service to the community

However, in the case of black urban areas rebates were paid to administration boards because they owned the sites on which petrol was being sold. If black petrol dealers could buy the sites, companies would pay rebates directly to them

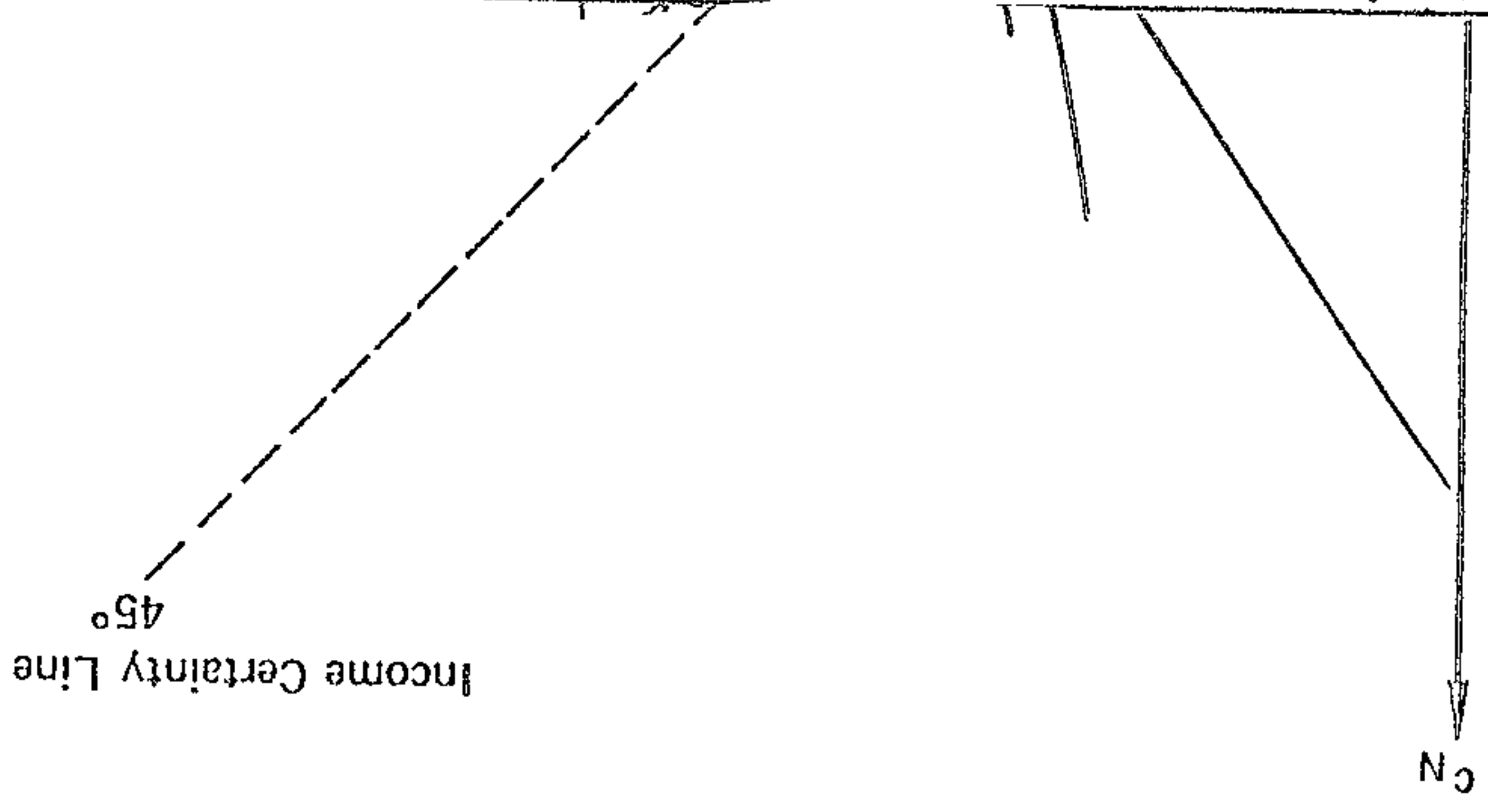
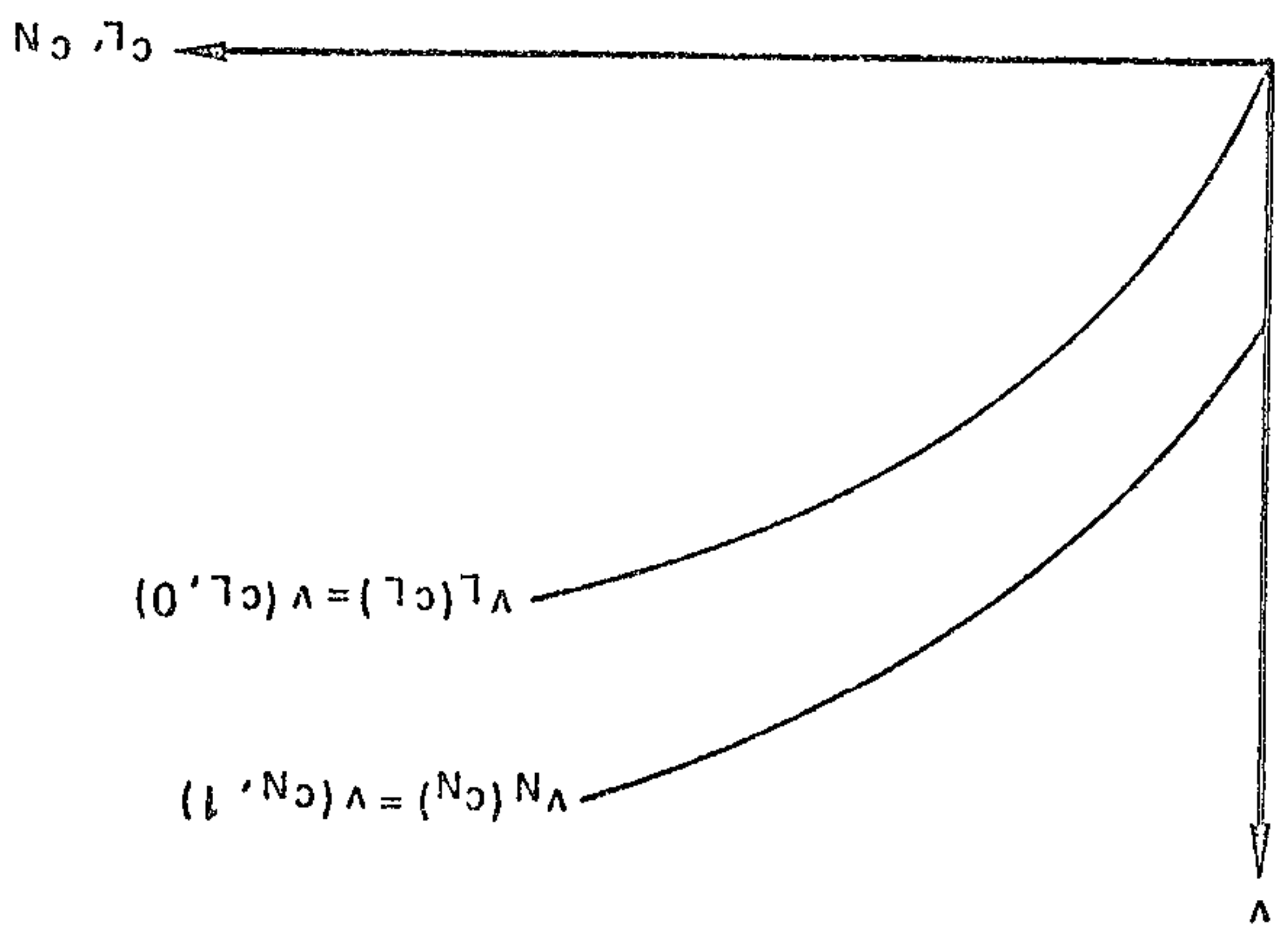


Fig 5a — State-Dependent Utility



Loss on investments:

Officials to be called

255 Political Staff CT 26/4/80
OFFICIALS of various administration boards have been called to appear before the parliamentary select committee on public accounts.

This follows a number of reports by the Auditor-General which showed that administration boards had lost hundreds of thousands of rands in interest and capital in investments with banking institutions only weeks before they were placed under curatorship.

Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition spokesman on finance, called for an inquiry into the investments.

Now Mr Gert Kotze, chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and MP for Malmesbury, has announced that board officials, accompanied by the Secretary for Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, have been called to appear before the committee next month.

The department confirmed yesterday that officials of the East Rand and Midlands boards would appear on May 13.

It will then also be decided if officials of the Western Transvaal and Southern Free State boards should be called.

Officials of the Peninsula and Highveld areas will appear on May 27.

CT 2/5/80 (255)

Theft, embezzlement: Another admin board gets a scolding

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Yet another administration board, this time the Highveld Area Board, has been criticized by the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, over the administration of its finances

In his annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, the Auditor-General said various shortcomings in internal checking and control measures came to light

He also reported thefts and embezzlement totalling R49 105 during the 1978-79 financial year

These included the "detalcation" of R24 688 by two cashiers in the Middelburg residential area office between July, 1973 and December, 1978

At the board's brewery at Witbank R8 332, which had since been repaid, was embezzled by a distribution manager

A deficit of R3 626 had occurred when moneys received by lorry drivers had not been accounted for and banked

A shortage of R7 462 had been discovered at the board's bottle store in Witbank. The two cashiers involved had repaid R2 764 and had been ordered to repay the outstanding amount when they completed their prison sentences

A further R4 997 was embezzled by a beerhall superintendent at the board's beerhall at Delmas

The shortcomings in the controls and internal checking were found in respect of salaries and wages, sundry debtors and bank reconciliations

Eastern Cape set to start makgotlas

CPM 5/5/80

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The township "people's courts", or "makgotlas" — already well-entrenched in Soweto — are set to be introduced in the Eastern Cape.

Community councils in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Uitenhage have accepted a proposal by the Department of Co-operation and Development to establish the controversial system in the local townships.

However a legal expert, an anthropologist and a Port Elizabeth community leader have expressed strong reservations about the scheme.

Port Elizabeth's community council chairman, Mr Norris Singani, said his council had agreed in principle to set up the courts, but had asked the department for further details of the powers they would have.

In Grahamstown, the deputy chairman of the community council, Mr J. Jamela, said his council had adopted a similar position.

Mr Jamela said the purpose of the courts would be to "maintain peace" in the townships.

Nominations for officials would be drawn from "volunteers".

"We have not done any screening so far, but the ones we have to be elderly people whose background we know," he said.

The Rand Daily Mail Political Staff reports from Cape Town that provision is made in the Community Council Act for the Minister of Community Development to appoint people to exercise judicial powers equivalent to those of a tribal chief or headman.

But the Deputy Minister, Dr G. de V. Morrisson, said this

week the people's courts envisaged did not have the same powers as traditional makgotlas.

The crimes for which the new courts may try people include common law offences and contraventions of African tribal law and custom.

Major crimes such as murder, treason, rape, serious assault and sedition are excluded from the jurisdiction.

They may try cases of common assault, malicious damage to property and theft and other minor offences and may also provide over certain civil actions.

The courts may impose fines and may pass sentences of corporal punishment or imprisonment on men under 30 years old.

Prof A. J. Kerr of Rhodes University's law department said people would be concerned about the powers of the courts

whether accused could be represented and about rights of appeal.

A Rhodes anthropologist serving on the Institute for Social and Economic Research said the courts were a "dirty scheme" which could only create more problems.

The anthropologist who did not wish to be identified said the "makgotla" scheme was designed to replace procedure on magistrates' courts and would give more power to the community councils.

In Port Elizabeth the P. G. B. Molefe, a former senior member of the now-defunct advisory board said "These courts can never work out here. This is an urban, not a rural area. People here know only of the magistrates' court, and I am sure they will be rejected in the strongest possible terms by residents," he said.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Government is trying to formulate an identification system for blacks without the humiliating elements of the passbook system the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday

Replying to the debate on his Budget Vote, he said there were elements in the present system which greatly disturbed him and which he was committed to alter

My Department is presently engaged in talks with the governments of various national states in this regard, as certain legislation is necessary from their side,' he said

Talks then have to be held with the industrial and commercial sectors'

If the practical problems of the 72 hour restrictions were ironed out 'we will be much closer to the ultimate solution to our problem' he said

'There are 16 million people carrying passbooks. It is a delicate issue and has to be treated with the utmost care. We are not playing dolls. It is important that I get the cooperation of everyone and a necessary degree of patience must be shown'

Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave) said the Government should spell out clearly the future of black states which did not accept independence, and whether KwaZulu was regarded as an integral part of South Africa

'What does the Government see as the future constitutional development of these regions, whose people opt not for the Government's brand of independence, but to remain part and parcel of the Republic of South Africa under the sovereignty of this Parliament?' he asked

'What will be the future economic and political stake of these people who live in these non independent states in the South Africa of which they are part?'

When the Government produced its constitutional plan before the last election, it expressly excluded blacks from participation in the proposed Council of Cabinets, although it included representation from both the coloured and Indian communities

'When the question was asked then, what if the coloureds and Indians were to

Govt is looking for a 'humane' passbook

255
220
107
206

ADM 8/5/80

THE COOPERATION VOICE

withhold their cooperation in the implementation of the plan, the National Party had said. They will then be in exactly the same position as the homelands which are rejecting independence. They remain where they are. We lay the table and those refusing to sit down shall do without'

'Is that still the Government's attitude?'

Mr Swart said Government Press reports had stated clearly that blacks would be excluded from the proposed President's Council

'I want to warn the Government and the Minister that if these reports are true, and if this is their intention, they will be setting South Africa on a final disaster course — to quote the former Prime Minister, with consequences too ghastly to contemplate

'It will be a calculated and deliberate slap in the face of millions of black South Africans who are entitled as much as any coloured Indian or white South African to participate jointly in deliberations relating to the future constitutional development of this country

'It will cut the ground from under the feet of homeland leaders and other blacks who have exercised considerable patience and restraint in

their quest for peaceful change in South Africa in the face of mounting demands and demigration from the militants among our black population

In the field of race relations Dr Koornhof was the biggest, if not the only, asset which the Cabinet had, and his personal reputation with homeland and other black leaders was high

But I must warn him that he is the last tenuous link of credibility between the Government and the mass of the black population of South Africa and unless he and the Government produce the goods with urgent and meaningful changes that link will soon snap

'The exclusion of the mass of blacks from equal and joint participation in the discussions of immediate constitutional changes and affronts to homeland leaders must surely snap that thin and slender line of credibility'

He urged Dr Koornhof to clear up the Government's position in relation to the KwaZulu initiative concerning the establishment of a commission to discuss the relationship between KwaZulu and Natal

'Is KwaZulu an integral part of South Africa or is it

not and if it is not, what is it?'

He referred to speeches by NP MPs in the Assembly last week, and to one made by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, in this regard

'The Prime Minister, on two or three occasions said it was the right of Chief Buthelezi to establish a commission to investigate matters concerning his country' but went on to say 'If the idea is to deal with matters falling under the jurisdiction of the South African Government, I say no

'Chief Buthelezi has steadfastly indicated that he does not want independence for KwaZulu. What then is his country? Surely it is the Republic of South Africa just as it is the country of the Minister and all of us in this House

'For a long time it has been evident that there is a campaign among sections of the NP to denigrate Chief Buthelezi at every opportunity. It is disgraceful, hurtful and totally irresponsible,' he said

Dr Koornhof said South Africa was undergoing a process of profound reform and anyone who said the initiatives of last year had become bogged down did not know what was happening

'I do not want to create false expectations among the black people because I am here to look after their interests,' he said

He wanted to give the assurance that steps once started, would be carried through to the end and that all recommendations would be considered and implemented at the earliest possible date

In following up his earlier announcement to take action to eliminate hurtful discriminatory provisions' he had appointed the retired former Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand to identify such measures and to make recommendations

'I want to assure this House that much has already been done in this connection' the Minister said, but added he did not want to identify all the points on which recommendations had been made as they were subject to consideration by his own Department but by outsiders — Sapa

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15/5/82
Erab accused of
homeland bias

Staff Reporter

A DAVEYTON Community Councillor has accused the East Rand Administration Board of showing more interest in the development of the homelands than in townships under its control

The accusation was made on Tuesday when the council, at its monthly meeting, considered a report from Mr S J van der Merwe, Erab's chairman

In his report, which was tabled before the council, Mr Van der Merwe said his board had donated a technical high school to Lebowa and the homeland government had decided to name the school after him

A grant of R400 000 from the Department of Co-operation and Development had made the donation possible and he hoped the school would be completed during the current financial year

Mr Van der Merwe also disclosed that during the 1976/77 financial year Erab received R1 870 000 for the development of Lebowa

Other funds for the same

purpose were R1 404 000 (1977/78), R1 338 000 (1978/79) and R1 100 000 for the 1979/80 financial year

"The activities of the board at Lebowakgomo are seriously limited by the shortage of funds. The amounts are decreasing in spite of rising costs," he said

Reacting to the report, Mr Tom S Boya, a member of the council, said "our board seems to have more interest in the homelands than in townships under its control

"We are unhappy that the board has donated a technical high school to Lebowa when we have nothing

"It is unfair and we call upon the board to stop spending our monies for the development of the homelands. Let the homelands help themselves," Mr Boya said

The board was also criticised for "overlooking Daveyton" in its provision of houses for townships under its control. Councillors claimed that the township had the biggest housing shortage in the East Rand

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So if bonds are bought by Reserve Bank, this pushes the price of bonds up and the interest rate down. ✓

Investment is also interest elastic. Drop in investment interest rates, great increase in Investment. The M&I

curve is very elastic. The consumer durable goods that can be bought on MP, are also interest elastic. This is because when public get their money from the bonds bought, will not save all of it, but consume it on

✓ durable goods and investment.

So if Demand for goods + services increase, the price level increases.

Another
255 124
board
EDM 17/5/80.
loses out

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — A substantial portion of the R415 318 owing to the Peninsula Administration Board in rent arrears will probably have to be written off because of poorly kept records

The board, which showed an operating loss of nearly R3-million last year, also lost money in the bankrupt Rand Bank, according to the Auditor-General's report on the board's accounts, tabled in Parliament this week

The report said an audit revealed various weaknesses in the board's rent records, and as a result the recoverability of a "substantial percentage" of outstanding rentals totalling R415 318 appeared to be extremely doubtful

The recoverability of a further R269 991 in Labour Bureau fees, owing to the board in March 1979, could not be assessed because the board's computer system did not provide a meaningful analysis of the terms over which the amounts were outstanding

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Dr K has salvaged blacks' belief in Govt'

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NDN
29/5/82

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and his Department had succeeded in recovering the black man's belief in the integrity of the Government, Senator A. M. Van Schoor (NP), said yesterday.

Coloured and Asian leaders, however, had to accept the instruments for negotiation that the Government had created, and give their cooperation.

The opening of certain facilities to members of all race groups had shown that South Africans were competent to handle the issue.

He urged black, and coloured leaders to realise their responsibility and to use these instruments, not shun them.

Senator Warwick Webber (NRP) said all the racial groups in South Africa had to participate in the law-making process, the administration and the welfare of the country.

He said negotiation on an equal footing between leaders of all race groups was necessary.

The proposed President's Council was the brightest prospect towards this end for many years, but the end of the Parliamentary session was around the corner with no legislation in sight to institute this body.

Black expectations had been raised in the past year but they had not yet seen any improvement in their lot.

The Minister had it in his power to relieve a lot of this tension immediately.

He could, for instance, convince the National Party caucus to resume discussions with the Inkatha movement and to extend these talks to other political parties.

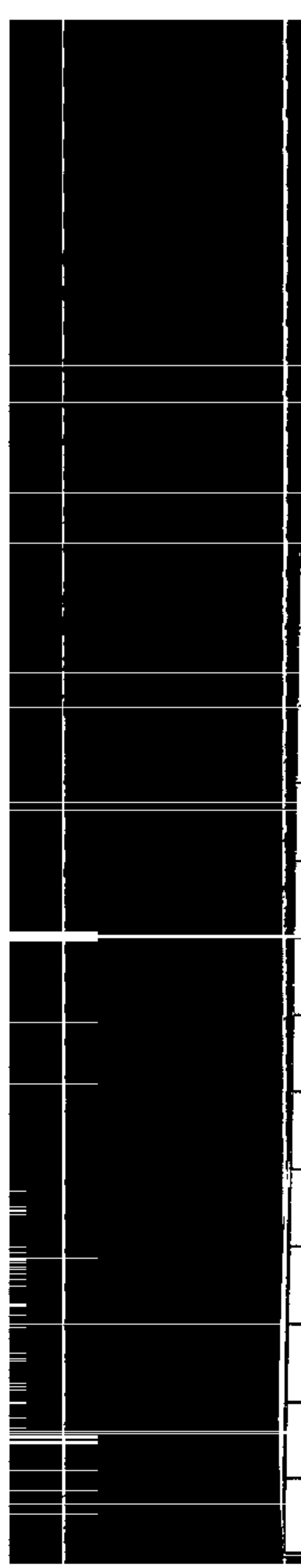
It was a fact of life that while people talked to each other, they did not fight.

Regarding the consolidation of homelands, he urged the Minister to spend the R88-million which was available immediately and to hand the land over to black farmers — Sapa

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29/5/80
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Koornhof: Aims are not promises

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Black consciousness
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THE SENATE — It had become fashionable during the past two years to portray aims set by political leaders, as if they were promises and as if they were creating expectations among blacks, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.
Replying to a motion that the senate go into committee on the budget, he said this was a dangerous situation for which South Africa would pay a grave price.
From time to time political leaders, such as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other cabinet ministers, set out their aims for the future. To interpret these as promises or the creation of expectancies was not fair.
The prime minister will be the last man to make a promise he cannot keep or to create an expectancy he cannot fulfil. I think the time has come to leave this sort of thing well alone.
Referring to a statement made earlier by Senator Warwick Webber (NRP) that the government had to deal with the root causes of unrest, Dr Koornhof said it was doing just that.
He wanted coloured and black leaders to know clearly that the government was doing everything in its power to establish the causes of unrest and to remove them where possible.
He wanted, however, to point out to them that South Africa was experiencing trying times and that they had to exercise responsibility when making speeches, in order not to hurt anybody, and to co-operate towards a better future.
With regard to consolidation of the homelands, he said the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development would be ready at the end of June.
He wanted to assure people affected by consolidation that the cabinet had taken no decisions yet on what land was to be bought and urged these people to carry on with their operations as usual.
— Sapa

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is geared to the advantage of regaining position of you look at the past find that awareness is

is not merely an ongoing what is believed. BCM has long for African print al involvement in

Black

people are asserting themselves in many ways today.

This is nothing new, for if

we look back to the early independent churches which broke away from the traditional churches we find that they not only rejected white domination but also found their own expression within the black experience and context, like Nehemia Tile, who in 1884 founded the first separate black church.

To conclude, black consciousness deals with the problems of the black man in his community. This philosophy attempts to free people mentally in order to develop new images and symbols about ourselves to replace those that we have been taught by the white man. It is a re-evaluation and re-interpretation of the black man's own position as an oppressed individual and a member of a people oppressed.

In this way the black man also places a moral corrective on those people and institutions which oppress him. Because black consciousness has emerged out of this oppression - out of having no say in the affairs of state, no choice of who, what and where to love, learn, live and labour!

Discord over C. T. 10/6/90 peoples' courts 255

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

The introduction of peoples courts in black urban areas came a step nearer yesterday when the Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill passed its second reading.

The bill was opposed by the Progressive Federal Party whose justice spokesman, Mrs Helen Suzman, said it was wrong to confer judicial powers on people without the proper training and background.

The measure, which will confer on selected blacks the same judicial powers as headmen or tribal chiefs, will be introduced only after being requested by community councils.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development Mr J J G Wentzel said that if there was reasonable liaison between the makgolla courts and the police, the burden on the police would be greatly relieved.

The measure, with the proper degree of co-operation and liaison between the peoples' courts and the police, would be a major contribution towards the maintenance of law and order in black urban areas.

The laws determined very clearly which crimes or civil actions could be tried in the courts. In addition, all accused people had the right to appeal to the commissioners in their areas.

"The expense of many court proceedings are a major source of trouble to many blacks. This way the people will have access to courts that can be operated very cheaply," said Mr Wentzel.

Mrs Suzman interjected, saying that was one of the troubles with the proposed courts.

Wrab moves to Post 10/6/80 (243) (127) (255) speed housing

By SUZETTE NXUMALO

THE problems encountered by prospective home owners are going to be eased once the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) opens a new housing unit in the New Canada offices next month.

As from July 1 when this department opens, people who wish to own houses will have their financial and technical needs dealt with under one roof.

Mr A Rabie, acting Director of Housing told POST that Wrab wanted to make it easier for people to get houses in a shorter time

"There has been a lot of misunderstanding and as a result a number of things have gone wrong in the past We would like to get a more positive relationship with the people, hence the opening of the unit," he said.

People who need loans, advice on the leasehold scheme or suggestions on how to build or improve houses, will all be served in the same department

"This way it won't take ages before a person obtains a house, as has been the case in the past," said Mr Rabie

He added "There will be an additional eight member staff in the housing department to accommodate for the anticipated demand"

The new unit which is almost complete will adhere to normal working hours and according to Mr Rabie, more regarding its operation will be supplied later

Tribal justice moves in to take on township disputes

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The introduction of "people's courts" in black townships came a step nearer yesterday when the Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill passed its Second Reading.

The Bill was opposed by the PRP, whose justice spokesman, Mrs. Helen Suzman (Houghton), said it was wrong to confer judicial powers on people without the proper training and background.

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tween the people's courts and the police would be a major contribution towards the maintenance of law and order in black urban areas, he said.

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In addition all accused had the right to appeal to the commissions in their areas.

"The expense of many court proceedings are a major source of trouble to many blacks. This way the people will have access to courts that can be operated very cheaply," said Mr. Wentzel.

Mrs. Suzman interjected, saying that was one of the troubles with the proposed courts.

Sapa reported Mr. Wentzel as saying that even in 1980, South Africa was not in a position to consider the abolition of tribal law for blacks, even in the urban areas.

He said the procedure of traditional black courts hearing disputes was such that it usually ended in reconciliation of the parties involved.

The traditional courts were functioning well, and if tribal law were disregarded at this stage it would be an insult to blacks, even in Soweto.

The lifestyle of many urban blacks was still linked to tribal law.

Dr. W. D. Kotze (NP Parlys) said the transfer of Mafeking to Bophuthatswana should eliminate the "Africa syndrome" — that blacks were necessarily hostile to whites.

The transfer of Mafeking was putting into practice the Government's policy of helping Africa to help itself.

The town would prove that blacks could live in peace and harmony with whites who had settled there.

Mafeking would be an ideal choice for the administrative seat of Southern African states, Dr. Kotze said.

Call to 255 scrap from 'failed' black boards

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The PFP yesterday called on the Government to scrap administration boards

"There is little doubt that the administration board system has been a failure," Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said in a statement issued after the release of the second report of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, which strongly criticised the internal administration of the boards

"Your committee is, moreover, perturbed at the unsatisfactory internal control measures, the general financial administration and the investment policy of the boards and recommends that steps be taken to place these matters on a sound footing," the Select Committee said

It also said that more specific guidelines for investments by statutory bodies should be laid down

During the course of this year's parliamentary session, the Auditor-General has revealed that various administration boards invested sums of money in banks which were subsequently placed under curatorship

Mr Schwarz said it was obvious to the committee that there were also serious unsatisfactory aspects of internal control measures and general financial administration

"Thus, in itself would have been enough, but if one looks at the balance sheet of the East Rand Administration Board, one finds many millions invested instead of being used for the purpose of providing housing and services which are urgently needed"

And the committee, in its report, said "If there is an urgent need for services and housing, funds should be used to provide these and investments should only be made for short periods until the money can be used for the intended purposes"

Mr Schwarz said that concern had arisen because of the nature of certain investments made by the administration boards

"But an investigation by the committee has demonstrated that there exists a far more serious situation"

"There is little doubt that the administration board system has been a failure — it has not been shown to be effective, and as a matter of some urgency, consideration to the replacement of the system must be given"

Matuntuta to meet Koornhof in PE

DD 26/4/80
255

EAST LONDON — Community Council leaders in the Eastern Cape will hold a special meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Port Elizabeth today.

The chairman of the Duncan Village Community Council, Mr Tom Matuntuta, will attend the meeting but he said there seemed little chance of any discussions about Duncan Village's future.

"As far as I know this is just a goodwill visit and there doesn't seem to be much chance of any big disclosure," he said.

Mr Matuntuta will be accompanied by his deputy, Mr D. D. Makatala. Both men have been fighting to retain the village for black occupation since the government announced its intention to resettle residents in Mdantsane.

— DDR

The new man in Soweto

RDM 7/3/80

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AKHALWAYA: Who approached you about your new position, what were your terms of acceptance and how do you see your role?

MR RIVE: I was approached by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, firstly to try to improve conditions in Soweto. Initially, I did not consider I was really the right person to do the job because it is a foreign area for me. But Dr Koornhof told me that the Cabinet was unanimous in its wish that I should tackle this problem with the mandate to do all I can with the means at our disposal to improve the quality of life in Soweto.

This was extended to black areas in the entire Witwatersrand. I did not accept a specific appointment in the sense that I did not accept any salary or service conditions because as soon as I become part of the system, I am limited to all sorts of rules applying within it.

To whom do you report in the Government?

I report to Dr Koornhof and to the State Security Council where questions of high priority are discussed and decisions taken.

What do you hope to achieve ultimately?

The mandate is to enhance the quality of life. I have identified my physical priorities — because I believe if we could succeed in improving the physical conditions under which people live in Soweto — they must have an effect on other non-physical areas.

I firmly believe that my priorities must be as follows: undoubtedly, the highest priority is housing; secondly, the sewerage system — you can't expand housing without upgrading the sewerage system; thirdly, electricity, because only between 18% and 20% of houses in Soweto have electricity; fourth, hospitalisation; fifthly, transport; sixth, conditions of streets and the non-existence of stormwater drainage; and seventhly, water supplies because the reserves at peak periods are dangerously low.

There are a number of others — creches, homes for old people and unmarried mothers, sport and recreation facilities and shelters at bus stops. But I think I should concentrate now on the seven I have mentioned.

Would you then see more land being made available, say adjacent to Soweto?

This is a very sensitive question because I have not had the opportunity to get clarity in my own mind what is really required for housing for Soweto today and in, say 10, 15, 20 years. Additional land is one factor. There is also the factor of the alternatives. For instance, higher density housing, and, what I think the current terminology is, deconcentration.

Providing for the present shortage of more than 30 000 houses would cost at a very conservative estimate something like R150-million. Do you see the finance forthcoming, and if so from where?

Parliament today debates the Cillie Commission Report on the 1976 black unrest which started in Soweto and claimed 575 lives. Now, more than three years after that outbreak, Mr Louis Francois Rive has been appointed to improve the quality of life of the people of Soweto. Political Reporter **AMEEN AKHALWAYA** spoke to Mr Rive, who was born in 1920 in the Piketberg district, second of four children of a poor farming couple. Because of the depression, he left school and started working as a post office clerk in 1937, matriculating through correspondence and obtaining a degree in political science through the University of South Africa. He has performed various Parliamentary functions including being Deputy Secretary for Defence between 1965 and 1967, and being first Comptroller of the Defence Force. In 1969, he was appointed Postmaster-General. Mr Rive and his wife Sarah have one son, Francois, who is in the Navy.

There are three areas. The Government must primarily take the responsibility for providing the infrastructure services, not necessarily on an uneconomic basis. Services like electricity should be on an economic basis because we want to develop. And I feel very strongly that we want to also develop for the sake of pride of communities and self-sufficient communities where they are not dependent on subsidies and Government support.

But in the provision of these amenities, we must look to Government primarily to provide the capital. Beyond that, it should be to a very large degree the financial responsibility of individuals and particularly the private sector.

I feel housing in Soweto will be stepped up to a level which will surprise us if the private sector accepted the responsibility of providing on an economic basis, or to the extent that they are prepared to subsidise their workers' housing.

Would you see the Government making more land available?

Again, depending on the approach with regard to higher density housing and in the light of what is available at the moment that must be a consideration if there is the need for it. Government will then have to decide what to do. That also ties up with what we see we should do to give Soweto an economy of its own to be really self-sufficient.

As far as sub-economic housing is concerned, it is my feeling that although we shall still be forced to provide a measure of such housing, we shall move out of that area as quickly as possible — again also for the reason that we want to make Soweto self-sufficient. In Soweto, you have a very large body of people who would prefer to get precisely what they want at economic prices. So we should try to accommodate those who can accommodate themselves, and fill the vacuum they create at sub-economic level with people who have nothing at all.

I really feel that with the sort of harmony and co-operation that is existing between myself, the Administration Board, the community councils

also the Urban Foundation and the private sector at large, if we jointly tackle this problem as in fact we are busy with — we have made considerable progress in the last three months — there will be outward signs of this in the immediate future.

When you talk of short term, do you have a time scale?

Firstly you referred to land. I do not know off-hand precisely what areas are still available for development. I know there are areas in Pimville, Dobsonville, Protea and Diepkloof. What is also important is that the infrastructure must also be developed at the same time.

We cannot provide facilities and we certainly will not provide housing without providing at the same time the necessary facilities. I think that is where planning went awry in the past and we will be fools if we perpetuate that. Having regard to that and the availability of funds we should be able to launch quite a few projects within the next six months.

We should be able to step up the whole process very appreciably within the next 12 months and within 12 to 24 months, we should reach near to optimum proportions. So where Soweto is concerned, we can expect that tangible relief will be forthcoming before the end of this year, that next year should see considerable improvement and that by 1982/3, we should have broken the back of the problem.

Is this specifically related to housing?

Yes, but as I told you, with that goes all the other infrastructure services. In fact, take electricity. When I came to the scene three months ago, I was

told that no additional houses would be provided with electricity before 1982 and the complete electrification programme would not be completed before the end of 1985.

I could not accept that situation. In collaboration with Escom and the Johannesburg municipality, we will within the next six months be able to provide between 3 000 and 5 000 additional homes with electricity and high mast street lighting will be considerably extended. Indications are that we will succeed in bringing forward the entire electrification project by at least a year.

Apart from the people involved in the community councils, how many black leaders have you spoken to, say people in the Committee of 10, Azapo leaders, student leaders, and so forth?

This is one grey area where it is difficult for me to identify the leaders and to know whom I should speak to. I'd love to speak to every leader and in fact I wish I had the means of communication also with the younger generation and with the women of Soweto to ascertain and get clarity on precisely what they need. What I in any case want to bring about in Soweto is what the people really want, not what I think they should want.

Different people with different cultures have different needs. I cannot expect the black man to have the same need culturally that I have. I have had talks with Dr Motlana whom I invited to bring his entire committee if he so wished. He brought one member and we had lengthy discussions and ascertained how they see the situation. I've naturally had discussions with (community councillors) Mr Thebehali, Mr Mahuhushi and Mr Mesi.

We've had a lengthy and very fruitful discussion with Mr Percy Qoboza (editor of Post). I can mention the names of President Mangope, Chief Buthelezi and others. I have made contact with a number of people and the message I get each time is very much the same.

What was really of significance to me is that people do not want handouts. They are proud and they want to achieve themselves. This is most heartening to me because if that is the spirit of a community like Soweto there is just nothing that can stop us from achieving that.

Wouldn't Government policy place all sorts of restrictions on that development because ulti-



Mr Louis Rive . a foreign area and a wish to communicate

mately, no matter how enthusiastic a community really is in becoming self-sufficient, it comes down to what the Government decides, given the SA political set-up?

You have a point there. On the other hand, I firmly believe we look too much at what is happening at the top and pay too little attention to what will happen if things change at root level.

For instance if you take black communities, I have no doubt that it is the Government's sincere intention to give them all the powers they need to run their own affairs and that this whole development must develop from level to level to the ultimate which you and I cannot foresee now.

So I have a feeling that the process of evolution has been launched, that there is nothing that can stop it because Government has really given its blessing to it, its quite clear the Government wants this devel-

opment and I think the factor that will dictate the pace will be the black man's ability to cope with the situation.

Here I must sound a word of warning — it is futile to think that the solution lies in power and money only. It does not. We've seen in Africa time and again what happens when people have power, have money but they do not have a sense of responsibility and they have not been disciplined in the acts of really controlling their communities or their countries in a responsible fashion.

So I would say my personal feeling — and I do not really want to become involved in politics — is that many times, politics are determined by physical factors which politics cannot change.

And in this process of development, if the black man will realise that any nation must really walk before it can learn to run and that it is in the interests of the black communi-

ties and the black leaders that they must take advantage of this situation, get experience, get the machinery with which to really run communities to begin with, so that it is done efficiently, it is done in a way which will provide clean, honest and efficient administration which is at the lower level of government and in this form prove themselves and equip themselves for the higher levels of government.

Organisations such as Azapo may argue that the priorities you have listed in improving the quality of life really mean "to ease the shackles of apartheid" and that real improvement can only come about when they have political power. By political power do you mean the right to rule, and do you mean a sovereign power, a supreme power? I know I'm treading on dangerous ground, but even that must come in evolutionary fashion and that we must start somewhere. I

can understand the aspirations of a people wishing to govern themselves. In our context, if that had been the only choice, there would not have been any problem at all.

But you know how complex our society is and the resistance there is by others to be governed by others.

People in Soweto also argue that they do not only want to see the township improved, but they would also like to move out and live in any area of their choice where they can afford it.

That of course is a politically loaded question, not so? About that, I can only say two things — firstly as the law stands now, we have separate communities, secondly, in my mind it is an open question whether a black wishing to go to white Houghton should not have his own Houghton in Soweto and whether the white man who would wish to live in a Soweto Houghton should go there. Let us as practical people acknowledge this one fact and I don't think this can be argued — that any person is happiest in his own environment.

You have talked about self-sufficiency. This also relates to the provision of essential shopping complexes with rateable value so that you can give the community an economic basis from which to operate. Would this be a requisite?

Ultimately, in the long run, yes. But before we reach that stage, we must acknowledge one factor — because Soweto was not developed in a normal fashion, because it was not properly planned, because in the physical development that did not take place in harmony or balance with the development of infrastructure services, resulted in shortages on the infrastructural side.

My sense of fairness tells me it would be an injustice to Soweto to fill that gap now at inflated costs which in turn will result in inflated service levies. And I feel this is where Government has a moral obligation to help to help the community to become self-sufficient and self-supporting.

It has been suggested that one of the ways for Soweto get rateable property is to develop the buffer zones between black and white areas.

When it comes to more land, we will of necessity have to take a look at the global situation which will automatically include buffer strips. I haven't made a study of the situation but that is certainly something that will have to be studied in the foreseeable future.

What has the response been so far to proposals you have made to the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the State Security Council?

Very, very positive. That is why I can say with conviction that it is not only his desire but also of the Government and the Prime Minister particularly that we should make progress here as quickly as possible.

Call for community council to resign

Pretoria Bureau

A MAMELODI businessman, Mr J J Tshaka, yesterday called on the community council to disband because some of their members boycotted the ceremony for the signing of the agreement on the transfer of administrative powers from the Central Transvaal Administration Board to the council last week.

Mr Tshaka was commenting on the absence of Mr Alex Kekana, Mr B Z Ndlazi, Mr J Ledwaba and Mr T Thobejane who stayed away from the

ceremony without sending an apology

Three other councillors had earlier said they would not attend. They are Mr H M Pitje, Mr D Shirinde and Mr A Phetla

Those who attended are the chairman, Mr M W Aphanza, Mr H F Nkoana, Mr J Makgatholela and Mr E Chiloane

Mr Tshaka said the absence of most of the councillors showed that some of them were not in favour of the partial powers granted to the community councils by the Government

'Petty Wrab staff causing hardship'

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255
RDM 23/7/80

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

BLACK workers are being denied the right to register in jobs by West Rand Administration Board security guards who refuse to allow them into Wrab's offices, and by junior clerks who turn them away before their applications are dealt with, it was claimed yesterday

Wrab's director of labour, Mr Armand Steenhuizen, yesterday promised an immediate investigation into these charges

In another development yesterday, an employer alleged that workers who are trying to re-register their contracts in terms of the Government's moratorium are being "shunted from pillar to post"

An estimated 50 000 workers were registered on the Rand alone in terms of last year's moratorium

Their contracts expire each year and must now be renewed

A Wrab spokesman has said all contracts will be renewed

Yesterday a Johannesburg resident, Mrs A E Sangster, told the Rand Daily Mail a domestic worker she had registered during the moratorium was turned away from two Wrab offices yesterday by security guards when she arrived to re-register her contract

Her employee alleges the guard told her she could only enter the buildings if her employer was with her, then suggested he would allow her in if she paid him R2

And a Black Sash spokesman said "scores" of similar incidents had been reported to the Sash's Johannesburg advice office

"In some cases, workers have arrived to appeal against being endorsed out of Johannesburg and have been told by junior clerks that they cannot see the senior labour officers

"They have no legal right to do this and they are denying people the right to work legally. One wouldn't think the Wrab offices are supposed to be there for black people," she said

Mr Steenhuizen yesterday promised the incident would be "investigated immediately and eradicated". He thanked Mrs Sangster for bringing the incident to Wrab's attention

Mrs Sangster also complained that her attempts to re-register her employee had been frustrated by officials.

Workers who re-register must report to the administration board offices and collect "call-in cards"

They must then return to their "homeland" and receive permission from the labour bureau there to return to Johannesburg

According to Mrs Sangster, she was only given the forms her worker required to re-register after repeated delays and several visits to Wrab's offices

At the weekend, her employee returned to Volksrust and obtained the necessary stamps in her reference books

However, when she arrived at Wrab's Albert Street offices in Johannesburg, she was refused entry by a security guard. She then went to the Polly Street office, where she was once again turned away at the entrance

After Mrs Sangster had taken the matter up with a Wrab official, her employee returned to the Wrab offices a third time. She was again given forms and told to report to the rural labour bureau

"She has returned to Volksrust, an area she hasn't seen for many years, and now they say she must go back there again. We are simply being shunted around by officials," Mrs Sangster said

"What are we supposed to do if police come around raiding for illegal workers?"

Wrab blames 'sharks' for demanding cash

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE West Rand Administration Board yesterday warned black workers against people outside Wrab offices who ask for money in exchange for letting workers into the offices or helping them to register for work

The Board's chief director, Mr C J Bezuidenhout, said "sharks" had been offering workers help with registration applications in exchange for money

He stressed that workers were not obliged to pay to enter the offices or obtain help in registering

Mr Bezuidenhout was announcing the result of an investigation into charges that a worker had been turned away from a Wrab office after she had arrived there to register

The worker, Miss Merica Nkhalintshali, claimed she had been told to pay R2 before entering the building

Her allegations were reported to the Rand Daily Mail by her employer, Mrs A E Sangster

On Thursday, another employer, Mrs Betty Nicol, reported a similar case in which a worker alleged she had been asked for R5 to enter Wrab's

New Canada office

Mr Bezuidenhout said Wrab's investigation into Miss Nkhalintshali's case had established that the man who asked her for money was not an employee of the Board

"There are obviously sharks hanging around outside our office who are taking advantage of people's ignorance. We have instructed our police to keep a lookout for them," he said

He added, however, that this would be difficult "because as soon as they know we are watching, they will stop their activities"

Mr Bezuidenhout released the text of a statement by Miss Nkhalintshali in which she said she had arrived at Wrab's Albert Street office to register and had been approached by a man who asked her for R2 "to make things easier" for her and to ensure that her documents were "fixed up"

Workers have also complained that junior clerks at Wrab offices obstruct workers when they arrive to register and these complaints have been supported by the Black Sash, which is compiling a dossier on these incidents

Wrab's director of labour Mr Armand Steenhuizen, has denied these allegations

343
255
206

RDM 26/7/80

31/7/80

VIR ONMIDDELLIKE VRYSTELLING

255

VERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE DR. P.G.J. KOORNHOF, L.V.,
MINISTER VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

Sedert die aanname van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade in 1977, is daar reeds 208 gemeenskapsrade vir stedelike Swart woongebiede in die Republiek ingestel. Dié getal kan nog styg tot ongeveer 240. 'n Nuwe era is hierdeur deur die Swart mense in Suid-Afrika betree aangesien hulle nou ten volle betrek word by plaaslike bestuursadministrasie. Daar is alreeds merkwaardige vordering op dié gebied gemaak en die pionierswerk wat verrig is, begin reeds vrugte afwerp.

Dit is reeds aangekondig dat die Regering van voorneme is om gemeenskapsrade in die rigting van volwaardige plaaslike owerhede te ontwikkel en dat die nodige wetgewing in die verband reeds voorberei is. Hierdie aankondiging sluit ook aan by die Regering se besluit in die Witskrif oor die Riekert-verslag dat 'n munisipale kode vir gemeenskapsrade in wetgewing opgeneem moet word. Die nuwe wetgewing sal gedurende die 1981 Parlementsitting ingedien word en die voorneme is om so gou doenlik daarna die nuwe bedeling in werking te stel, volgens die individuele behoeftes en vermoëns van die betrokke gemeenskappe. Dit gaan ook meebring dat verkiesings van raadslede vir die betrokke plaaslike owerhede daarna binne die nuwe bestel sal plaasvind.

Waar sekere gemeenskapsrade se ampstermyne binnekort verstryk en verkiesings derhalwe nog binne die raamwerk van die bestaande bedeling gehou sal moet word, is dit die Regering se oordeel dat dit nie gerade sou wees dat hierdie rade tydens die interimperiode sodanige verkiesings hou nie, maar eerder dat sake so gereël word dat alle gemeenskapsrade sal voortbestaan tot tyd en wyl die beoogde wetgewing in werking tree en die administratiewe masjinerie vir die hou van verkiesings ingevolge die nuwe bedeling gereed is. Op hierdie wyse sal die kundigheid van die bestaande gemeenskapsrade vir die oorgangstydperk behoue bly.

Daar is ook vanaf sommige gemeenskapsrade versoeke ontvang dat die ampstermyne van sodanige rade in hersiening geneem moet word

(255)
RDM 1/8/82

Soweto elections are postponed until 1982

By PATRICK LAURENCE

NEXT month's scheduled election for the Soweto Council has been postponed until 1982, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced yesterday.

In an apparently synchronised statement, the Soweto Council chairman, Mr David Thebehali, yesterday told the council that Dr Koornhof had acceded to a request to postpone the election until 1982.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, condemned the decision as an attempt by Dr Koornhof and Mr Thebehali to avoid the verdict of the people — in the form of another massive stay-away from the polls.

The decision means the 75% increase in Soweto house rents will be introduced before the 1982 election, instead of the first instalment of the increase preceding the election.

Dr Koornhof gave as his primary reason the Government's intention of introducing legislation next year to provide for the development of community councils to fully-fledged local government authorities, as recommended by the Riekert Commission.

Where elections were due under the existing order, the Government felt it would be better to postpone them until the new legislation has been introduced.

He said his department had also received requests from some community councils to revise the official lifespan of the council and to consider the idea of introducing a system of rotating council members.

The Government had therefore decided to prolong the life of councils whose elections were due before December 31 next year if the councils concerned requested postponement of their elections.

In his statement to the council yesterday, Mr Thebehali said he had asked for the postponement to enable the council to "finish its present projects".

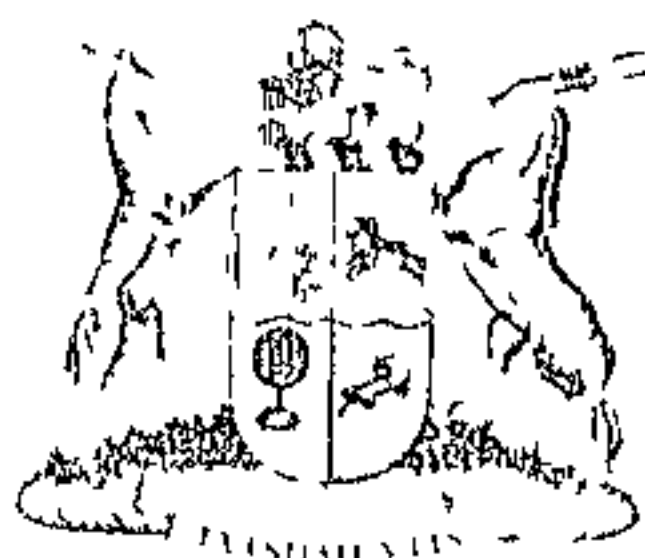
Commenting on the postponement yesterday, Dr Motlana referred to the original elections in 1978 which brought the Soweto Council into existence.

In the first election there were so few candidates that only two wards were contested. The poll was 5.6%. In the second, special by-election two months later, the poll was 6%. Mr Thebehali received 97 votes in a 4.4% poll.

Dr Motlana said "The Government feared that the people would have stayed away in even greater numbers and reduced the poll to 0.5%."

Rather than risk that, it had decided to stick to its unrepresentative Soweto Council on the grounds that "the devil you know is better than the one that the don't know".

255



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

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KAAPSTAD, 1 AUGUSTUS 1980

CAPF TOWN 1 AUGUST 1980

[No 7147

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 1522

1 Augustus 1980

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word --

No 94 van 1980 Tweede Wysigingswet op Wetgewing op Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, 1980

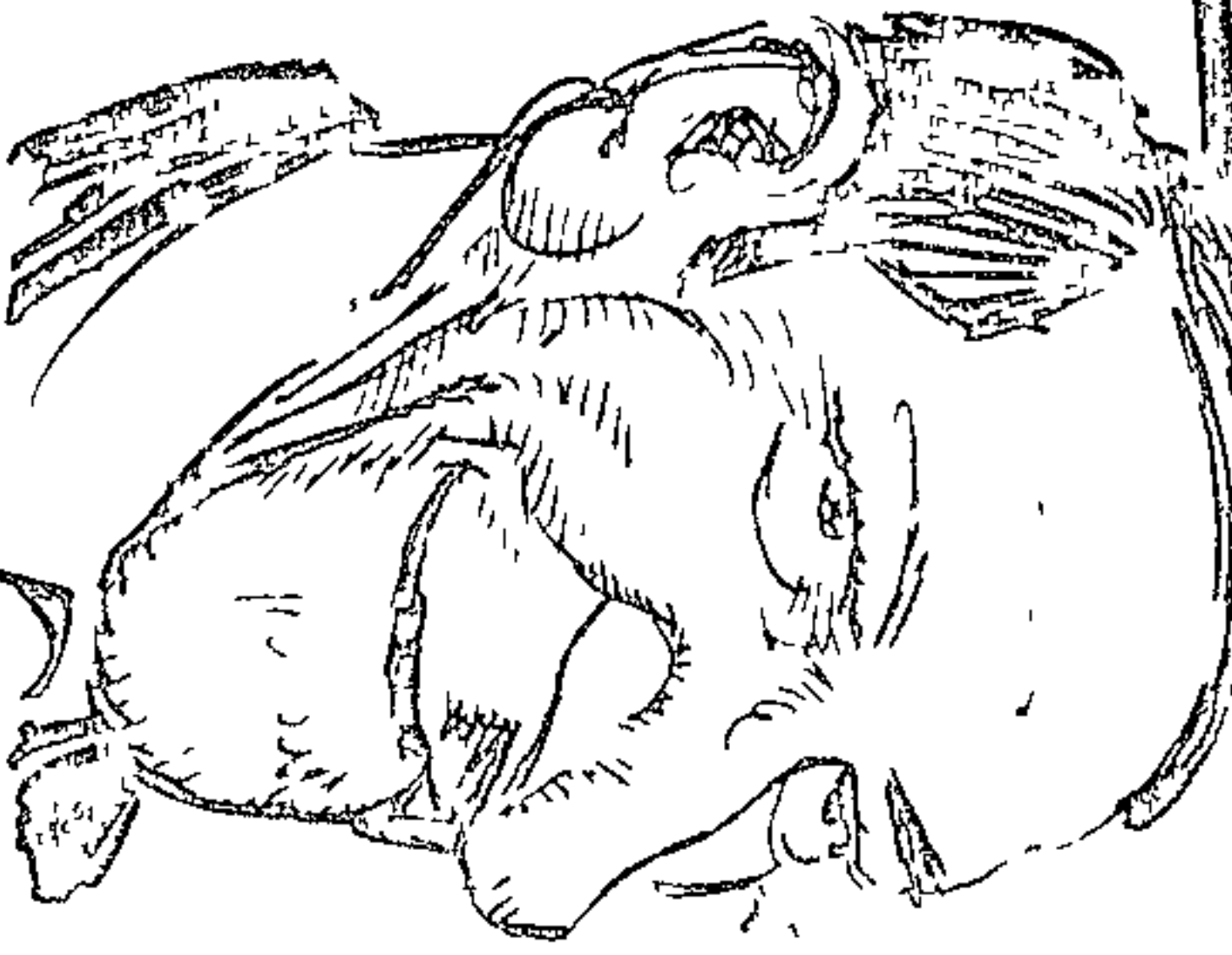
No 1522

1 August 1980

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information --

No 94 of 1980 Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Act, 1980

Koornhof under fire for his statement on influx control



New deal for blacks' shown up, says Black Sash

THE Black Sash has criticised the statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, that the families of men legally living in black townships would not automatically be able to join them.

Although Dr Koornhof might think otherwise, an statement he may make regarding this regulation is not the law," said Mrs J Nicholson, supervisor of Durban Black Sash Mrs Nicholson said when the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein declared & regulation ultra vires — to have been made by persons who had no power to make it — then it was no longer of effect.

— each case would have to be judged on the facts

Mrs Nicholson said the Black Sash was surprised that Dr Koornhof did not welcome the court's decision.

She said "He's a professed practicing Christian and has promised a new deal for blacks

"However, once again this has been shown up as total hypocrisy. It is clear Government sincerity does not go as far as the sheaviest attention to its totally inhumane influx control.

24/8/80 255
A Koornhof surprise

THE reaction from Dr Koornhof this week to the judgment over whether a man was entitled to stay with his wife was, to say the least, amazing.

First of all, Dr Koornhof has put himself up as the ultra verligte determined to make the lot of the black man easier. He even told people outside this country that he would do his best to remove any legislation designed to make the black people of this country suffer humiliations simply because they were black.

Indeed, when he was appointed Minister of Co-operation and Development from the post of Minister of Sport his credentials suggested he might be better than his predecessor, Mr M C Botha.

This newspaper, however, said at the time that as long as any person operated within the present government structure, there was no way existing humiliating laws could be applied humanely.

In this week's pass laws case a judge ruled that a man was entitled to live in an urban area with his wife from a rural area.

However, this judgement came at the wrong time. It came during the National Party congress season, which is normally a very good barometer of the extent to which the Government is prepared to accept change.

Dr Koornhof said in a statement that the court ruling in this particular case did not mean it was going to be generally accepted that blacks could bring their wives from the rural areas to live with them.

While the ruling was being welcomed in the circle of people concerned with the well-being of this country, Dr Koornhof chose to "put the record straight" by making it clear the Government had no intention of relaxing restrictions on blacks.

The statement was irresponsible, to say the least. Coming from somebody who has presented himself as a man committed to change, it was amazing.

First, of all, there was no need for him to have reacted the way he did. He could quite easily have left matters at that and let the court decision take its logical course.

Unfortunately, his statement has considerably damaged whatever credibility he had. Dr Koornhof must know that one of the biggest problems blacks have lie in the pass laws. If this court decision had gone towards making life easier for people, and he is committed to change as he says, he should have sent out an instruction to his administration boards to act accordingly.

He chose not to do that. In fact, what he did was to tell, indirectly, those officials who handle such cases that they should ignore the court ruling and go on as if nothing has happened.

Fortunately, Dr Koornhof is not above the law. The only problem is that a number of people who are not aware of the court ruling will be caught out. They will continue being deprived of the right to live with their wives.

● See Page 4

7/9/80 ST/OS 1
255 248

'Hollow reasons used for stopping orphans' grants'

By MANDLA NDLAZI
MR JOE KAWAWA, chairman of People United To Save Orphans (Puso), this week criticised the Department of Co-operation and Development for their system of foster-care grants.

Mr Kawawa said Puso called on black people of all political persuasions and religious affiliations to help these children, whose grants can be stopped for a number of reasons.

According to the director general of Co-operation and Development,

there are 2930 children placed with foster parents on a government grant in South Africa

The ages of these children varied from infancy to 16, he said, and each child is given R24 a month until such time that the grant was stopped because

- Of the death of a fosterparent.
- The child was not attending school without a good reason.
- Fosterparent changes address without notifying the relevant office

● Child reached the age of 16.

● Fosterparent fails to have the grant reviewed timeously every year or

● Child is transferred to another fosterparent who neglects to apply for a grant.

Singling out some of the reasons, Mr Kawawa said the death of a fosterparent did not mean the child "ceased to exist." Also, he said the officials seemed to forget that blacks were denied "the fruits of free and compulsory education."

1307
Court will
be asked
to make
Dr K pay

Staff Reporter

THE MINISTER of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof will be asked to pay costs of a pending civil action to be heard in the Rand Supreme Court

The action over increased rentals in Dobsonville is being brought by the secretary-general of Dobsonville Residents' Civic Association, Mr Selwyn Mungisi Sunshine Ngewabe

He will ask the court to order Dr Koornhof to pay costs of the application, according to papers handed to the Deputy Sheriff of Johannesburg

The other respondents, West Rand Administration Board, Dobsonville Community Council and Mr Willem Cruywagen, Administrator of the Transvaal, will be asked to pay costs if they oppose the application

Service charges in Dobsonville, which used to be R4,15, have been increased by R11,62. The first phase of R6,62 was introduced in July

Charges will again be increased by R3,40 next month and by R1,60 in February

A similar action over Soweto rental increases is being brought by a member of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, on behalf of residents

Respondents are Dr Koornhof, West Rand Administration Board, Soweto Council and Mr Cruywagen

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING**

No R 1961

26 September 1980

**WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS
DIE KINDERWET, 1960—SAMEWERKING**

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), gelees met Proklamasie R 303 van 1972, wysig hierby verder, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1980, welke datum in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is, die regulasies afgekondig by Gowermentskennisgewing R 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, soos gewysig, deur—

(1) in regulasie 62 (1) (a) "R23,25" deur "R28,75" te vervang;

(2) in regulasie 62 (1) (b) "R6,55" deur "R7,15" te vervang;

(3) in Opmerking C (b) by regulasie 62 "R1,00" deur "R2,00" te vervang, en

(4) in Opmerking D by regulasie 62 "R49,45" en "R58,45" deur onderskeidelik "R57,35" en "R70,35" te vervang.

G DE V MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van
Samewerking

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT**

No R 1961

26 September 1980

**AMFNDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER
THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960—CO-OPERATION**

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1980, which date has been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance, the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R 1086, dated 22 July 1960, as amended, by—

(1) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (a) for "R23,25" of "R28,75",

(2) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (b) for "R6,55" of "R7,15",

(3) the substitution in Note C (b) to regulation 62 for "R1,00" of "R2,00", and

(4) the substitution in Note D to regulation 62 for "R49,45" and "R58,45" of "R57,35" and "R70,35", respectively

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation

van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n doop uitgehou
(19/5/1/1019)

Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg, under RMT No R19/80
(19/5/1/1019)

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
OPVOEDING**

No 1909 19 September 1980
ARGIFFWET, 1962 (WET 6 VAN 1962)

VERKLARING VAN DIE BURO VIR EKONOMIESE NAVORSING—SAMWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 2A

Kragtens artikel 2A van die Argiefwet, 1962 (Wet 6 van 1962), verklaar ek, Teunis Nicolaas Hendrik Janson, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding, in oorleg met die Minister van Finansies, hierby die Buro vir Ekonomiese Navorsing Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, ingestel kragtens die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Nasionale State, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968), tot 'n Staatskantoor vir die doeleindes van eersgenoemde Wet

T N H JANSON, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding

No 1913 19 September 1980
HERALDIEKWET, 1962 (WET 18 VAN 1962)

KENNISGEWING DAT REGISTRASIE VAN HERALDIESE VOORSTELLINGS GEDOEN IS

Ondergemelde heraldiese voorstellings is ingevolge artikel 10 van die Heraldiekwet, 1962 (Wet 18 van 1962), by die Buro vir Heraldiek, Privaatsak X236,

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No 1909 19 September 1980
gg 7224

ARCHIVES ACT, 1962 (ACT 6 OF 1962)
DECLARATION OF THE BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH—CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS OF SECTION 2A

In terms of section 2A of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act 6 of 1962), I, Teunis Nicolaas Hendrik Janson, Minister of National Education, in consultation with the Minister of Finance hereby declare the Bureau for Economic Research Co-operation and Development, instituted under the Promotion of the Economic Development of National States Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), to be a Government Office for the purposes of the first-mentioned Act

T N H JANSON, Minister of National Education

No 1913 19 September 1980
HERALDRY ACT, 1962 (ACT 18 OF 1962)

NOTICE OF THE REGISTRATION OF HERALDIC REPRESENTATIONS

The undermentioned heraldic representations have been registered with the Bureau of Heraldry, Private Bag X236 Pretoria, 0001, in terms of section 10 of the

Koornhof's plea — as he files to troubled Soweto

teams from Pretoria and the West Rand had been withdrawn, leaving the Soweto police to patrol.

The day began with the blast at 3.56am, when saboteurs blew up part of the main rail line through Soweto, delaying about 150 000 commuters on their way to work in Johannesburg.

Railway Police said the explosives used were made of Russian TNT. A spokesman said two charges had damaged one of the four lines and smashed the line's signalling system at Dube station.

No-one was injured in the two simultaneous explosions. Another eight charges — each comprising 400g blocks of TNT — were found on a second line and defused by Railways explosives experts.

The Railways Police spokesman said it was done in an amateurish fashion. Judging from the time the explosion was set off, it appears the aim was simply to disrupt train services and not to injure anyone.

A preliminary investigation has revealed that the charge was detonated electrically and that the wires connected to the

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

eight unexploded charges were severed by the first blasts. Police said they found ANC and communist literature at the scene.

A limited service was introduced between Soweto and Johannesburg on the three remaining lines at 7.08am.

With only three lines operating and the signalling system damaged we barely managed to keep the service up to three-quarter operation, a Railways spokesman said.

About an hour after the blast, mobs tried to prevent commuters from boarding buses and taxis to the city, but were dispersed by police.

Putco services to Johannesburg were disrupted in the early morning by crowds hurling stones at buses in Moroka Township in a bid to keep the passengers at home and swell the ranks of pickets at the Civic Centre.

The first bus arrived at the Moroka terminus at 6.20am but did not stop to pick up passengers.

Trouble in the area flared when a second bus which arrived five minutes after the first, stopped to pick people up.

A crowd of about 200 people stoned it and those inside had to escape through the windows

The crowd told the driver to return to the Putco depot and 'take the day off'. More demonstrators arrived and by 7am about 500 people had gathered. There were shouts of "Amanla nga vethu" (power is ours), "One irreplaceable life, but 100 replaceable jobs", and "Those that refuse to see reason in our joint action must be made to see it".

Three more buses were stoned when their drivers tried to negotiate a way through the crowd and were forced to change their route to avoid further attacks. The buses were badly dented and some windows smashed.

Taxis were ordered to leave the area and drivers were warned not to take people to work or to any of the Soweto stations.

At about 8am, the crowd marched towards the Soweto Council chambers about 4km away to prepare to picket Dr Koornhof's visit.

Some displayed placards reading "Koornhof, return to your country" and "Thebehalu thrives on blacks poverty".

In mid-morning a senior police officer using a loudhailer told the crowd, at that time mostly women, to disperse within a minute or force would be used.

Shortly afterwards police with balloons scattered the crowd. Most of the people ran

away, but some were injured in the ensuing scuffle.

Later more than 500 people reassembled near the chambers and started singing freedom songs while police watched from a distance.

Police dispersed a group of women at Naledi and youths stoning cars in Jabavu.

A strong police cordon was thrown around the chambers and the doors were sealed off.

The chairman of the Committee of Ten Dr Nthato Motlana, appeared for a short time at the chambers during the afternoon. It is believed he came in his professional capacity to treat injured demonstrators.

Dr Motlana, who arrived by car, was carried on the shoulders of residents, who sang songs of praise and called him 'the god of the deprived in Soweto'.

He was whisked away without making a speech.

Mr Thebehah watched the incident from a window of an office at the chambers.

Mr Thebehah said later "The demonstration is unfortunate."

The organisers of this protest are pushing residents to the frontline of a violent confrontation while they keep in the background.

All shops and banks throughout the townships were closed yesterday.

Police officers — constables J Ramochaba, J H Porting, Schoorbee — were injured during a baton charge in Dibe. Other of demonstrators were injured in scuffles with police batons, as was also hurt. The Soweto Council car was also damaged. A television camera was struck by a stone. A television camera was damaged. A woman reporter was injured by flying stones.

STAFF REPORTERS

Police spokesman said last night that no shotguns had been used as was alleged earlier in the day before the Minister's letter appeared, police and Rand Administration security men forced the growing crowds with clubs and occasional bursts of tear gas.

The crowds taunted the line of policemen and officials, and at many points potential conflict between Azapo members controlled demonstrators. Throughout the day, the crowds had been shouting slogans and taunts at the "mayor", Mr David Thebehal, chairman of the Soweto Council, to come down from his council office and face them.

Barrage road, Don't let us, Thebehal, "Thebehal called out, lives in Mombasa, and "We demand a refund from Sabra to pay rent. The helicopter carrying Dr Koochinof circled above the council chambers once then landed on the lawn about 40m from the entrance. Tecumseh hung in the air. Another helicopter circled

the area constantly, starting by in the event of further violence. Mr Thebehal and his deputy, Mr Tholisa Makhaya, as well as councilors and policemen crowded around Dr Koochinof as he stepped from the aircraft at about 7:45pm. Flanked by Mr Thebehal and Mr Makhaya, he was escorted to the building while police

armed with rifles surrounded the helicopter and stood guard. Simultaneously, members of the 1000-strong crowd, which had been dispersed minutes earlier, began stoning vehicles passing the chambers. Two buses turned back to escape the hail of stones. Police moved in immediately, firing tear-gas canisters into the retreating crowd.

When Dr Koochinof left about an hour later, the chanting crowds were standing about 200m away, police having cordoned off the area surrounding the chambers. In the early evening, workers returning home were intimidated, returning to Johannesburg because they had not taken part in the

demonstrations. Police reported a spate of minor incidents after sunset. There were no buses running in the centre of Soweto — Police had pulled them out. A police spokesman said sunrises, but they were fired during the day and that two SAIR

Shortly before the arrival of Dr Piet Koochinof at the Soweto Council's chambers, police use dogs to keep a large crowd from the building. The demonstrators were demanding that the chairman of the council, Mr David Thebehal, talk to them about

BSM 16/10/80

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New deal for blacks — Koornhof

28/10/80 KRANS

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Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A major new deal is coming for urban blacks. Three draft Bills will be published on Friday which will dramatically improve their lot.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has promised that the measures will show the black people the first tangible results of all the talk of change over past months.

Speaking at a reception here yesterday for leading Canadian businessmen, politicians, and academics visiting the country, he said the Bills would show that getting away from statutory race discrimination was now becoming a reality.

He said a fourth Bill, on the pass laws, was among the legislation which has been prepared over the past 18 months with the aim of doing away with statutory and other racial discrimination. The measures went to the grassroots of the racial situation in the country.

South Africa was now in a very important period of deep reform and nothing could stop the process. This needed people with strong willpower, faith and fearlessness, as embodied by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The country was also in a process of deep constitu-

tional reform as never before in its 300 years of existence.

He saw education as one of the most important problems facing the country.

The Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, said the measures to be published on Friday were:

- The Local Government and Community Councils Bill;
- The Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill;
- The Black Community Development Bill.

He said the population registration or pass-book measure fell under the Department of Internal Affairs but had been prepared in close consultation with the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Dr Koornhof's promise of far-reaching measures follows yesterday's statement by the former president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Dennis Etheredge, that the Government might be poised to take meaningful steps towards ending racial discrimination.

Pass laws

(Continued from Page 1)

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office in Johannesburg, said the proposed legislation would put a total stop to black urbanisation. All loopholes allowing people to come into the cities would be closed.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs, said that from reports about the Bills, it seemed the fundamental point was that the pass system remained

As long as blacks had to produce a document on demand to any policeman to prove that they have a right to be in an urban area, they were subject to the system which had prevailed in the past

CONTRADICTION

The president of the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce, Mr Thomas Mandla said in Cape Town the proposals were self-contradictory

He saw the proposals as a 'very limited balm' to the country's mood, but not a cure

The proposals were based on apartheid, he said, and asked 'What about discrimination? Which discrimination is not hurtful?'

Mr Mandla said: 'It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. As long as influx control restricts free movement and the free sale of one's labour, the legislation will defeat its own end.'

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PRESERVING HEALTH BY LESS EX

The vice-chairman of the Black Sash in the Western Cape, Mrs Noel Robb, said she was worried that the scrapping of the Urban Areas Act might mean the scrapping of blacks' rights in urban areas. 'I am worried about their security,' she said

Blacks spurn plan to keep pass laws

31/10/80

ARGUS

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Reaction ranging from outright condemnation to strong acceptance greeted draft legislation on the future of urban blacks within hours of its publication in today's Government Gazette

Although the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof, claims that Government promises to remove hurtful discrimination and to improve the lot of black South Africans, certain areas such as influx control and the pass system remain unchanged.

Three Bills, on which the public are invited to comment, amend or repeal almost 60 laws affecting the daily lives of black people

They have been prepared by the Department of Co-operation and Development and published for general comment before being submitted to the Cabinet and then to Parliament next year

Intended to give effect to the Riekert Commission proposals which the Government accepted, the measures are

1. The Local Government Bill, which aims to upgrade black community councils to village councils or to town councils with full municipal status

2. The Laws and Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill which

will see 22 Acts either repealed or amended including the Black Affairs Administration Act to restructure administration boards into smaller development boards which will hand over authority to the new councils when they become viable

3. The Black Community Development Bill, which is an omnibus measure that will see 36 laws either amended or repealed and is claimed to accommodate the 'spirit of the Riekert report.'

R500 FINES

Fines of up to R500, jail sentences of up to six months and the confiscation of vehicles are penalties which face illegal migrants or those people who employ or house them

Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councilors' Association, welcomed the granting of 'meaningful powers,' contained in the proposed legislation but added 'It is not sufficient. This is a belated attempt to satisfy the black man. The times today don't just demand that the black man must handle his own affairs. The black man must now become part and parcel of the running of the country.'

Black consciousness groups reject the proposals

Mrs Sheena Duncan, head of the Black Sash

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

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BECOME AVAILABLE FOR OTHER DEMANDING HEALTH PROBLEMS.

PLEASE ALLOW ME TO CORRECT A POSSIBLE MISCONCEPTION. THE FEAR MIGHT ARISE THAT A HEART PROGRAMME CONSISTS ONLY OF "DONT'S AND DO-NOTS". SOME SCEPTICS GO EVEN FURTHER BY UTTERING WARNINGS THAT THE PROTECTION OF, ESPECIALLY, YOUNG PEOPLE AGAINST HEART DISEASE MIGHT DISCOURAGE NORMAL AMBITION AND ASPIRATION.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
 VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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VOL. 184] PRETORIA, 31 OCTOBER 1980 [No. 7280
 OKTOBER

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 774 OF 1980

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
 DEVELOPMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL

The following Draft Bill is hereby published for general information and comment.

Any comment or representations thereon should be forwarded to the Director-General of Co-operation and Development, P.O. Box 384, Pretoria, 0001, within 14 days of publication hereof.

BILL

To consolidate and amend the laws relating to local government by Blacks in townships outside the national states; to promote the development of such governments; to define the functions of local government organs; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Be it enacted by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:

CHAPTER 1.—DEFINITIONS

Definitions

- In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
 "Black" or "Black person" means a person belonging to the Black group as defined in section 12 (1) (b) of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966);
 "board" means a development board established under section 2 of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);
 "chairman" means the chairman of a village council or a councillor deputising for the chairman;
 "chief executive officer" means a town clerk or secretary contemplated in section 16 (1);
 "Commissioner" means a Commissioner appointed under section 2 (2) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927) and includes an Additional or

367—A

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 774 VAN 1980

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING
 EN ONTWIKKELING

WETSONTWERP OP PLAASLIKE BESTUUR

Die volgende Konsepwetsontwerp word hierby vir algemene inligting en vir kommentaar gepubliseer.

Kommentaar op die Wetsontwerp of vertoe daartoe, moet binne 14 dae na publikasie hiervan aan die Direkteur-generaal van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, Posbus 384, Pretoria, 0001, gestuur word.

WETSONTWERP

Om die wette betreffende plaaslike bestuur deur Swartes in dorpe buite die nasionale state te konsolideer en te wysig; om die ontwikkeling van sodanige bestuur te bevorder; om die werksaamhede van plaaslike bestuursliggame te omskryf; en om vir daarmee verbandhoudende aangelegte voor- siening te maak.

Ingedien deur die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling

Daar word bepaal deur die Staatspresident en die Volksraad van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg:

HOOFSTUK 1.—WOORDOMSKRYWINGS

Woordomsrywings

- In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—
 "bestuur" of 'n stadsraad of 'n dorpsbestuur ingevolge artikel 3 ingestel of geag ingestel te gewees het;
 "bestuurslid" 'n lid van die bestuur;
 "dorp" 'n dorp in die Wet op Swart Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1981, omskryf;
 "Direkteur van Plaaslike Bestuur" die Direkteur van Plaaslike Bestuur in artikel 2 bedoel en ook 'n ander beampete van daardie Departement wat ingevolge sy bevoegdheid optree;
 "dorpsbestuur" 'n dorpsbestuur ingevolge artikel 3 ingestel of geag ingestel te gewees het;

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol 184]

PRETORIA, 31 OCTOBER 1980
OKTOBER

[No 7282

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 776 OF 1980

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

LAWS ON CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOP-
MENT AMENDMENT BILL

The following Draft Bill is hereby published for
general information and comment

Any comment or representations thereon should
be forwarded to the Director-General of Co-operation
and Development, P O Box 384, Pretoria, 0001, within
14 days of publication hereof

BILL

**To provide for the development of urban and rural
Black communities outside the national states, to
amend and consolidate different laws affecting such
communities and to provide for matters connected
therewith.**

*Introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and
Development*

Whereas it is the declared policy of the Government
that the urban and the rural Black communities outside
the national states are, to be developed in a positive
manner on local government level and with that end
in view, that such communities be equipped with the
requisite infra-structures and statutory framework to
ensure regular and sustained stimulation towards the
achievement of this goal,

And whereas it is considered expedient for this pur-
pose to establish a Black Community Development and
Revolving Fund and to create community development
organs,

And whereas it is considered expedient to revise and
to consolidate existing legislation affecting such com-
munities;

369—A

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 776 VAN 1980

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING
EN ONTWIKKELING

WYSIGINGSWETSONTWERP OP WETGEWING
OP SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

Die volgende Konsepwetsontwerp word hierby vir
algemene inligting en vir kommentaar gepubliseer

Kommentaar op die Wetsontwerp of vertoe daar-
omtrent, moet binne 14 dae na publikasie hiervan aan
die Direkteur-generaal van Samewerking en Ontwik-
keling, Posbus 384, Pretoria, 0001, gestuur word

WETSONTWERP

**Om voorsiening te maak vir die ontwikkeling van stede-
like en landelike Swart gemeenskappe buite die
nasionale state, om verskillende wette rakende
sodanige gemeenskappe te wysig en te konsolideer en
om vir bykomstige aangeleenthede voorsiening te
maak.**

*Ingedien deur die Minister van Samewerking en
Ontwikkeling*

Nademaal dit die verklaarde beleid van die Regering
is dat die stedelike en die landelike Swart gemeenskappe
buite die nasionale state op 'n positiewe wyse ont-
wikkel moet word op plaaslike bestuursvlak en dat die
gemeenskappe vir die doel toegerus moet word met die
nodige infrastrukture ten einde gereelde en voortge-
sette stimulering vir die bereiking van die doel te
verseker,

En nademaal dit dienstig geag word om vir die
doel 'n Swart Gemeenskapsontwikkelings- en Wentel-
fonds te stig en om gemeenskapsontwikkelingsorgane te
skep,

En nademaal dit dienstig geag word dat die
bestaande wetgewing rakende dié gemeenskappe hersien
en gekonsolideer word,

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
STAATSKOERANT
 VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

255

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Vol. 184]

PRETORIA, 31 OCTOBER 1980
 OKTOBER 1980

[No. 7281

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 775 OF 1980

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
 DEVELOPMENT

BLACK COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 BILL

The following Draft Bill is hereby published for
 general information and comment.

Any comment or representations thereon should
 be forwarded to the Director-General of Co-operation
 and Development P.O. Box 384, Pretoria, 0001, within
 14 days of publication hereof.

BILL

To amend the Black Administration Act, 1927, so as
 to further regulate the prohibition of acts intended
 to cause hostility between population groups; to
 amend the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971,
 so as to provide for the reconstitution and more
 effective functioning of development boards and the
 redefinition of their powers and functions; to amend
 the Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act,
 1972, so as to effect certain consequential amend-
 ments; to amend the Second Black Laws Amend-
 ment Act, 1978, so as to change the official title or
 name of certain holders of office and institutions;
 to amend the Borders of Particular States Extension
 Act, 1980, so as to further regulate the transfer of
 rights in respect of certain land; to repeal certain
 laws; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

*Introduced by the Minister of Co-operation
 and Development*

Be it enacted by the State President and the
 House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa,
 as follows.

Amendment of section 29 of Act 38 of 1927, as amen-
 ded by section 4 of Act 79 of 1957 and section
 3 of Act 70 of 1974

368—A

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 775 VAN 1980

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING
 EN ONTWIKKELING

WETSONTWERP OP SWART GEMEENSKAPS-
 ONTWIKKELING

Die volgende Konsepwetsontwerp word hierby vir
 algemene inligting en vir kommentaar gepubliseer.

Kommentaar op die Wetsontwerp of vertoë daarom-
 trent, moet binne 14 dae na publikasie hiervan aan die
 Direkteur-generaal van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling,
 Posbus 384, Pretoria, 0001, gestuur word.

WETSONTWERP

Tot wysiging van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927,
 ten einde die verbod op handeling wat daarop
 gemik is om vyandskap tussen bevolkingsgroepe te
 veroorsaak, verder te reël; tot wysiging van die Wet
 op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971, ten einde
 voorsiening te maak vir die hersamestelling en doelt-
 treffender werking van ontwikkelingsrade en die
 heromskrywing van hul bevoegdhede en werksaam-
 hede; tot wysiging van die Wet op Bydraes ten
 opsigte van Swart Arbeid, 1972, ten einde sekere
 gevolglike wysigings aan te bring; tot wysiging van
 die Tweede Wysigingswet op Swart Wetgewing, 1978,
 ten einde die ampstitel of naam van sekere amps-
 bekleërs en instellings te verander; tot wysiging van
 die Wet op die aithreiding van Grense van Bepaalde
 State, 1980, ten einde die oordrag van regte ten
 opsigte van sekere grond verder te reël; tot her-
 roeping van sekere wette; en om vir verband-
 houdende aangeleenthede voorsiening te maak.

*Ingedien deur die Minister van Samewerking en
 Ontwikkeling*

Daar word bepaal deur die Staatspresident en die
 Volksraad van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, n
 volg. (6)

Wysiging van artikel 29 van Wet 38 van 1927, soos
 gewysig deur artikel 4 van Wet 79 van 1957 en
 3 van Wet 70 van 1974

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Sash wins battle for unpaid pensioners

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DURBAN — Four women who had not been paid their pensions since May because their files had been "lost", received them yesterday after the Black Sash took legal action on their behalf against the Minister of Co-operation and Development. The department paid Mrs Funani Phungula, Miss Pauline Hadebe, Mrs Johanna Mtshali and Mrs Leta Manana of Ndwedwe before the matter was heard in court. They each received R206,50 — the total amount due to them. The Durban advice office of the Black Sash sought legal

advice on their behalf and the matter was set down to be heard by the Durban Supreme Court. Mrs Jillian Nicholson, a Durban Sash worker, said yesterday "We are obviously pleased these pensioners have been paid at last. "But we must not lose sight of the shocking fact their action against the department reveals. "They have had to take legal action to get what is unquestionably theirs." She added "We question very seriously the values of an administration which, when taken to court, can produce

R206,50 for a pensioner within a week, but when faced with starving pensioners, has been unable to produce any money for six months. If we have to we will get legal support for each pensioner who is not being paid," another Sash worker said. More than 100 women were turned away by the pension pay clerks at Inanda because their pension applications had not been "processed". Many of them are unable to grow crops to support themselves because of their age, the shortage of land and the lack of water for irrigation in the area.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No 2324

14 November 1980

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1980 INKOMSTELEN UITGAWI REKENING VIR DIE JAAR GEÏNDIG 31 MAART 1980

Expenditure Uitgawes

1978/79

R

1978/79

R

Income Inkomste

1979/80

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1979/80

R

39 067 376	Purchase of land for settlement of Blacks/Aankoop van grond vir vestiging van Swartes	44 690 755		
6 707 034	Compensation to Whites in the Transkeian territory/Vergoeding aan Blankes in die Transkeise gebied	6 637 203	35 042 000	49 240 000
10 910 916	Settlement, Vestiging	13 700 349	71 567	47 035
1 145 934	Bus transport subsidies; Busvervoersubsidies	1 111 658	3 685 169	7 466 994
990 595	Development of areas for Blacks Ontwikkeling van gebiede vir Swartes			56 754 029
53 711 383	Land planning and conservation/ Bodembepanning en -bewaring	1 604 628	5 329 000	
195 675	Settlement of population, Bevolkingsvestiging	56 027 211	54 864	9 070 000
2 848 100	Creation of employment and generation of income, Werkverskaffing en inkomsteskepning	660 657		86 160
7 911 165	Development of human potential/Ontwikkeling van mensiepotensiaal	2 478 781		9 156 160
2 631 251	Provision of social services/ Levering van sosiale dienste	9 986 961	95 000	15 560 000
11 218 627	Government planning and administration / Owerheidsbeplanning en administrasie	3 954 385	3 688 514	
77 974	Physical Infrastructure/Fisiese infrastruktuur	20 883 951	133 868 000	148 148 000
	Thefts and losses/Diefstalle en verliese	42 907	3 771	6 159
		95 639 481		
44 330 000	Corporation for Economic Development/Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingskorporasie	46 736 000	1 543	10
4 000 000	Mining Corporation/Mynboukorporasie	4 300 000	25 309	12 642
			605 280	835 287

SS 7295- 14/11/80 (255)

(255) ~~from~~
Sash: Dr K's Bills
mean tougher curbs

A
 Staff Reporter
 HEAVIER restrictions will be imposed on most blacks if three draft Bills prepared by the Government become law, according to the Black Sash.

Details of the Black Community Development Bill, the Local Government Bill and the Law on Co-operation and Development Bill were released last month by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Dr Koornhof said they were a genuine attempt to remove hurtful and unnecessary discrimination in the statutes and invited ideas for improving them.

In a letter to his department the Black Sash has rejected the three Bills "because we believe that they do nothing to ease the

restrictions on the vast majority of black people, that in fact even more onerous restrictions are to be imposed upon them"

The letter says "While a small proportion of black people are to be marginally better off, this is to be at the expense of their Section 10 'rights', which are to be exchanged for exemptions

For as long as influx control is imposed and administered it will be necessary for those whom it controls to carry some form of identification and exemption

Whether this is termed a reference book or a book of life or whatever, it remains a 'dompas' in the minds of its bearers, in the minds of those administering the law and therefore, in actuality "

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ware. Because of the research an the development required hardware is now virtually always bought ready-made.

The software most closely linked with the hardware are Operating Systems. This software is also typically bought ready-made, for the same reason as for hardware.

In the 1960's companies still made their own utilities such as sorts and their own technical software for statistical and engineering applications. Such software is now also mostly bought ready-made, since the problems are simple and well understood.

In the 1970's software has become available for such general tasks as payroll and financial accounting. These are now considered more or less as utilities and are therefore typically bought ready-made.

The final and most important level may be called Special Application Software. This consists of applications that are specific to a particular business. Through its high level of integration this software is extremely complex and ready made packages are therefore more difficult to apply.

Special Application Software (SAS) has several important characteristics:

- it is typically closely linked to the "nuts and bolts" of a business e.g. customer handling, production control
- it is highly integrated and changes are difficult to make
- it must serve the decision making needs of the organisation and must therefore be able to grow with the organisation.

Clean-up at pass courts launched

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THE Department of Co-operation and Development has embarked on a dramatic clean-up operation in the Commissioner's Court which enforces the pass laws.

This results from the walk-out year by Pretoria Commissioner's Court prosecutor Mr Adam Klein earlier this year and after a Sunday Times investigation at the court.

Mr Klein's report on irregularities at the Pretoria Commissioner's Court — to be delivered this week to the Transvaal Attorney-General — is expected to reopen the controversy about the administration of the Pass Laws and its impact on blacks

In his report, Mr Klein will allege — along with other dramatic disclosures — that more than half of the cases concerning the failure by blacks to produce a pass when asked to do so by an authorised officer, were incorrectly charged or convicted in the Pretoria court

Failure to produce a pass is the most common Pass offence

On average, each person charged with the offence — whether found guilty or not — spends six days in detention before a trial is completed

As a result, black people in Pretoria spent more than 35 000 days in detention last year

This week, Mr J H T Mills, Director-General of Co-oper-

By MARTIN WELZ

ation and Development, told Sunday Times political correspondent Ivor Wilkins that a conference of all magistrates in the Commissioner's Courts will take place early in the New Year

Commissioners, especially those from Pretoria and the Witwatersrand area, would be told what a scandal these sorts of incidents created and that, if they continued, it will be taken into account when considering their future

Mr Mills said that while his department could not guarantee that things might not go wrong somewhere in the system, he could nevertheless give an assurance that steps would always be taken if irregularities were discovered

Circular

He added that, after publication of the Sunday Times report on several cases at the Pretoria Court earlier this year, he had called in Mr C Welman, the Pretoria Commissioner, and demanded a full report on each case

In September, a special circular was sent to all commissioners detailing the allegations made in the Sunday Times

"It is essential that the liberty of people be held in high esteem and that officials perform their duty in such a way that justice can be seen to be done," according to the circular

"In these difficult circumstances, it is especially important that people are humanely and sympathetically treated"

Mr Klein's allegations concerning Pass cases in the Pretoria Court have been confirmed by a Sunday Times analysis of the first 100 cases heard in the Pretoria Court this year where the accused were charged with failing or refusing to produce their reference books

A senior academic lawyer in Pretoria, consulted by the Sunday Times, said that the charge sheets in all 100 cases failed to

allege that the accused had committed the offence either intentionally or negligently

He said that this was a major defect in all the cases, as the Supreme Court has ruled on a number of occasions that an accused's criminal frame of mind was an essential element of the offence

Disregarding this defect, only 39 of the 100 cases were technically correctly conducted

● In 24 cases, the charge sheet was defective, in that it did not specify the place where the offence was alleged to have taken place or the official who had demanded sight of the reference book

● In 25 cases, the accused were juveniles (under the age of 18)

But there was no evidence to suggest that they were assisted in court by a parent or guardian, as required by the Criminal Procedure Act, or that a parent or guardian had been warned to be present in court

● In 15 cases, there was evidence to suggest that the accused had a reference book available, but that pleas of guilty were nevertheless recorded without further examination

● In nine cases, the accused did not have reference books at all, making the charge inappropriate

The lawyer told the Sunday Times that the chances were good that, in all these cases, the accused would have succeeded if their cases had been taken on appeal or review to the Supreme Court

The 100 accused spent an average of six days in detention before sentence was passed on them

In most cases, the trial was postponed for at least four days, between conviction and sentence, for no apparent reason

Bail was allowed in only one case, and in not a single case was the accused represented by a lawyer

KwaZulu leader tilts at new deal

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE negative aspects of the proposed new deal for blacks were "numerous and alarming", Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu has told Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development and the chief architect of the plans.

Chief Buthelezi's assessment is contained in written memoranda to Dr Koornhof on draft legislation aimed at removing "partial discrimination as far as it is possible in present times".

"The most important of the negative aspects of the (three) Bills is that all Africans are initially disqualified persons in the land of their birth," the KwaZulu leader writes in the memoranda signed on November 21.

Copies of the memoranda — presenting an overall view of all three Bills and another a more detailed appraisal of the Black Community Development Bill — were released to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi begins by listing positive aspects of Dr Koornhof's "new deal".

Chief Buthelezi comments: "There is no doubt that he is attempting to give Africans a package deal which he regards as a genuine attempt at reforming."

"The 'most important' positive element was that it would give blacks qualified to be in controlled urban areas greater mobility — by consolidating and reducing the number of controlled areas and by allowing movement from one area to another, provided work and accommodation are available."

But Chief Buthelezi challenges Dr Koornhof's view that the proposed legislation is designed to end harassment under the influx control laws.

"A close examination of the Bills will show Dr Koornhof has shut the door against undue harassment on the dompas (but) has let in the harassment from the back door, because

black people will always have to produce documents on demand to authorised persons to prove they are qualified to live and work in a controlled area."

He describes as "totally wrong" the provision empowering authorised officials to demand from blacks documentary proof that they are qualified to be in controlled areas and for blacks to produce the proof on demand.

Chief Buthelezi criticises the decision to make contravention of influx control a "criminal offence," saying, "Stiff penalties are prescribed. If there must be influx control, it should be decriminalised."

Under the proposed legislation, blacks who remain illegally in controlled areas face a fine of up to R250 and up to three months' jail. Blacks who assist such offenders face fines of up to R500 and/or a maximum six months' jail.

Chief Buthelezi predicts, "Large numbers of qualified persons will try to help their relatives and friends by allowing (them) to live with them while they are trying to get work in urban areas. This will lead to large numbers of blacks being harried in their homes by inspectors looking for disqualified persons."

He says blacks will be disqualified in relation to immovable property, land and premises in controlled townships unless they are specifically authorised to be there, whereas whites, coloured and Indians do not suffer under the same restrictions.

Even qualified blacks, he adds, can be deprived of their right to be in controlled areas and, consequently, become disqualified to be anywhere except "their own rural areas".

Describing it as "discrimination of the highest order", he concludes "This nullifies the title Black Community Development Bill, 1981, which should rather read Black Community Discrimination Bill, 1981."

Doubts over black rights in new Bill

20th 26/11/80

25 20

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

LAWYERS claim that the Department of Co-Operation and Development is seeking to prevent black workers from testing their influx control rights in the Supreme Court

The disagreement between the lawyers and the department arises from the proposed Black Community Development Bill, released recently by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Lawyers say they believe Section 62 of the Bill drastically curtail the rights of blacks to appeal to the Supreme Court against official influx control decisions.

They say this could also prevent workers going to the Supreme Court for a 'declaration of rights' — such as in the recent Komani case, which established the right of a man qualified to live in the cities to have his wife living with him.

But yesterday a senior legal man in the department denied emphatically that the Bill was intended to curtail these rights, or could have that effect.

"Section 62 changes nothing. The Supreme Court has an inherent right to hear any matter, and the Bill does not alter that," he said.

However, lawyers who insist that an appeal is precluded, fear this will place blacks "at the mercy of officialdom".

They say the Bill will also make the work of organisations who take up influx control cases on behalf of black workers much more difficult, because "they are very often successful only because officials know their decisions could be challenged in the Supreme Court".

Section 62 of the proposed Bill lays down which judicial authorities will be competent to hear certain cases.

The Bill, when it becomes law, will lay down procedures for influx control. Any contraventions will be heard by a Commissioner, who is a senior department official. Any civil matter connected with the new law will be heard in a Commissioner's Court, "irrespective of whether or not the matter concerned is ordinarily beyond the jurisdiction of such a court".

There are two exceptions: cases dealing with 99-year leasehold may also be heard by a magistrate's court, and existing procedures in the Black Administration Act still apply and override the new section.

This Act applies mainly to civil cases between blacks, and establishes a special appeal court within the department which can hear appeals against decisions of the Commissioners' Courts.

Appeals to the Supreme Court against these decisions will be permitted only if the department's own Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts agrees.

According to several senior legal men, the effect of this will be to bar appeals by blacks to the Supreme Court in influx control cases.

One said that it appeared that appeals could still be lodged with the Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts, but these bodies had the power to refuse leave to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Prof Nic Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's research director, said the lawyers' interpretation appeared to be contradicted by the fact that the provisions of the Black Administration Act would apply.

However, he added that "the entire clause seems to be self-contradictory, and the pessimistic interpretation could well be correct".

29/11/80 pm
Incest
in law

TWICE in a week the Government has made clear that Section 62 of the Black Community Development Bill is not intended to do what leading lawyers say it will do - eliminate the access of blacks to the Supreme Court in challenging influx control laws.

Reinforcing what a senior lawyer in the Department of Cooperation and Development said in Midweek, the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, has now given "an unequivocal assurance" that the Bill is not opposed to do this and that if the legislation should have such an effect the matter will be rectified beyond any doubt.

Good. But unfortunately it does not end there - because lawyers maintain that there is still another serious effect built into Section 62 - placing all contraventions of influx control laws within the jurisdiction of the Department of Cooperation and Development courts run by "commissioners" - that is the people previously called Bantu Commissioners.

At present, blacks appear in these courts. It seems that the intention is to make non-black offenders against influx control also go before them - such as employers charged with giving work or accommodation to disqualified blacks and hence facing fines of up to R500 and/or six months imprisonment.

In a curious way this could be a praiseworthy move - if blacks appearing in the commissioners' courts and white in the magistrates' courts everyone will go before the commissioners.

It could be hailed as a move towards nonracialism.

But there is a catch - the commissioners are officials of the Department of Cooperation and Development. They administer the laws. They receive instructions from the department and they carry out policy. When they sit

as commissioners in courts they apply the same laws which they administer.

That amounts to administrative-judicial incest.

Instead of perpetuating and extending this unhealthy system, as Section 62 proposes to do, it would be preferable to have evidence of moves away from it.

Fortunately there is still time for this. Dr Koornhof has again stressed, as he did when he announced the Bill a month ago, that it has been published specifically to elicit comment and recommendations.

Section 62 alone, as we note, contains highly undesirable provisions, whether through design or sloppy wording. But it goes well beyond this - as we have previously pointed out - the Bill as a whole is anything but the reformist measure claimed for it upon its presentation.

What concessions it offers to city blacks by way of extending the geographical area in which they can move freely are far outweighed by its retrogressive features, notably the greater penalties for transgressors, plus the continuing reliance on some form of an identity document, backed by sanctions, to enforce influx control.

Can any of this - as with Section 62's effect on access to the Supreme Court - be attributed to poor draftsmanship which will soon be remedied? That sort of emphatic assurance from Dr Koornhof would indeed be welcome.

Can it, however, be given?

'Dr K's deal fails to aid urban blacks

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KOM

PORT ELIZABETH — The three draft Bills seeking to place control over the lives of urban blacks under the Group Areas Act made the Act infinitely more objectionable than before, a multiracial audience was told in Port Elizabeth yesterday

Professor Nick Olivier, director of research for the Progressive Federal Party, said at a lunch-hour meeting that the whole philosophy behind the draft Bills was objectionable

He charged that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had failed to deal effectively with the problems of urban blacks

"The issues surrounding urban blacks are the most fundamental of all our race relations problems," he said

"Every hope for our future stability depends on how this situation is handled."

Blacks at the meeting, including several Port Eliza-

beth community leaders, expressed bitter disappointment at the Government's refusal to meet the aspirations of urban blacks

"We are being driven up against a wall. The Government hopes to force us to accept things like this by showing us that we will get nothing more," said one

"We know now where we stand. We don't belong anywhere"

Mr A Z Lamani said the Government's continued failure to give blacks any hope forced people to question whether there was any future in negotiation

Prof Olivier said the three draft Bills gave the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the State President immense power to promulgate new regulations at any time.

The Bills sought to make the Group Areas Act the instrument of control over where blacks could work or where

they could live

"The Group Areas Act is now being used for a purpose for which it was never intended

"It is being used to prohibit any qualified resident or employer from introducing any unqualified person into a group area

"I am afraid that by doing this the Government is making the Group Areas Act 100 times more objectionable than it has ever been before," Prof Olivier said

The so-called "new" deal for urban blacks would not lessen the amount of interference from officials with which blacks would have to contend, he said

"The Government finds itself today still grappling with, and unable to solve, the problem of economic reality conflicting with its ideological and political philosophies"

The whole philosophy behind the Bills was objectionable, Prof Olivier said.

Black Bills a threat to State security — PFP

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STAR
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Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Three draft Bills which will place control over urban blacks under the Group Areas Act have been dismissed as "misleading" and as making the Act much more objectionable than ever.

They would create a threat to the security and stability of the State because of the urban blacks' "explosive" position, Professor N J J Olivier, the Progressive

Federal Party's Director of Research, said in Port Elizabeth this week.

Professor Olivier told a multiracial audience of about 50 that he had never come across Bills so intricate and complicated.

He said the Black Community Development Bill purported to repeal the Urban Areas Act but was simply the same act in another form.

He said the only major change affecting the rights of urban blacks was

the introduction of the Group Areas Act as the main instrument of control.

"Under the present system no black may stay in an urban area for more than 72 hours unless exempted or given permission by an official to remain.

"Nobody can 'introduce' a black to an urban area or employ a black unless permission is granted."

"The draft Bill uses the concept of 'Controlled area' of the Group Areas Act to achieve the same effect as the provisions of the existing Urban Areas Act.

"Blacks will only be able to reside in areas if they are authorised to do so and if they live in approved accommodation.

"A black will only be able to be employed with the necessary permission — which is only given if they reside in approved accommodation."

"A black cannot be 'introduced' to an urban area without the permission of the relevant authority — which will not be given if there is no approved accommodation available." Professor Olivier said.

The "dompas" remained an essential element of influx control.

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New Bills
worry top
legal men

THE General Council of the Bar of South Africa had expressed its concern on certain aspects of the draft Bills published by the Department of Co-operation and Development on October 31, to the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, the chairman of the council, said yesterday.

Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, and Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, told Dr Koornhof the council was concerned mainly with two aspects of the legislation. These were the wide discretionary powers given to the Minister and officials, and the provisions which appeared to have the effect of excluding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

On the first aspect, it was agreed the council would formulate detailed suggestions to be submitted to the Minister.

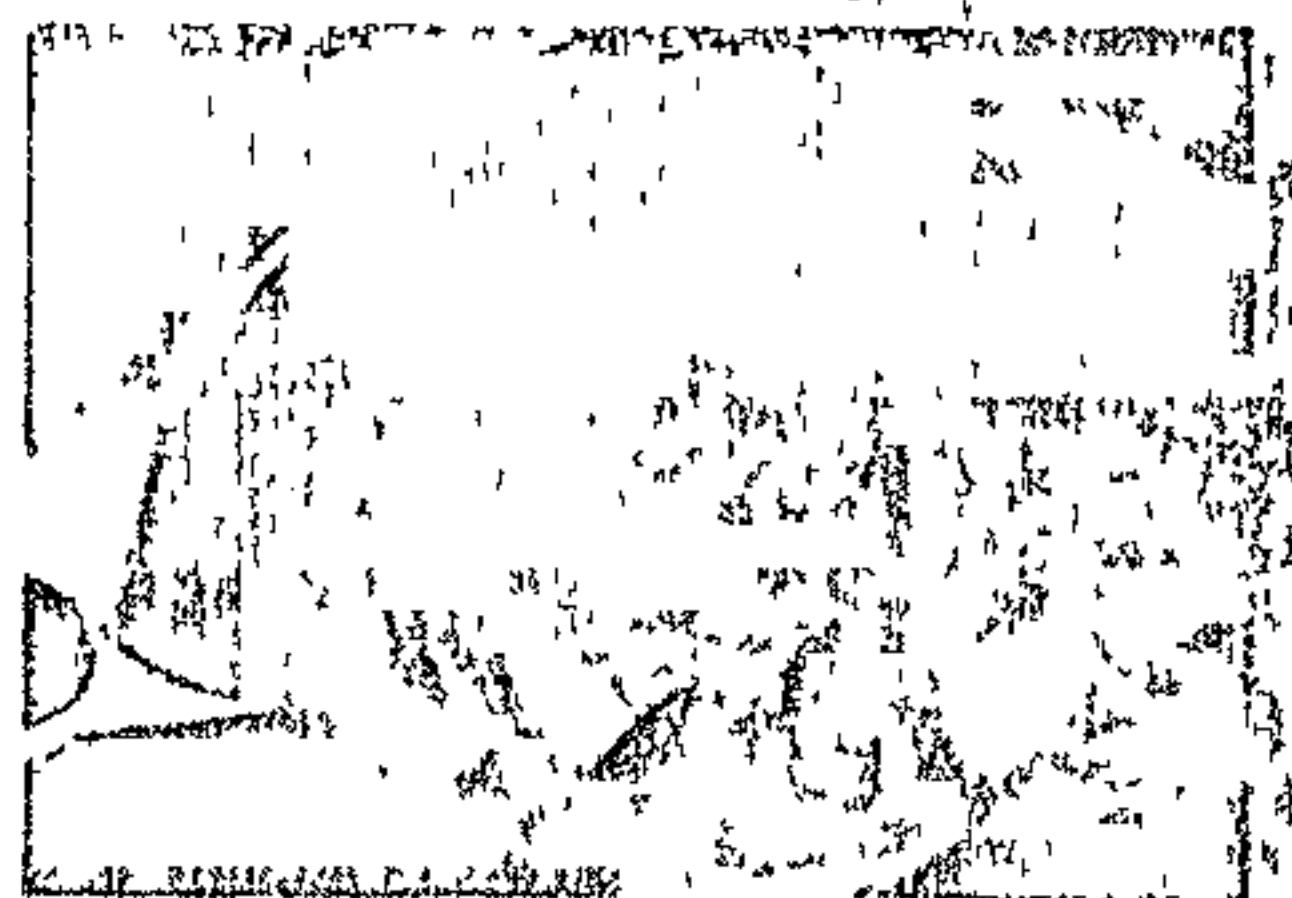
On the second aspect, the Minister repeated his assurance that it was not the intention to exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. — Sapa.

Dr Pigot's Office
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Journal - JOURNAL

COMING WITH YOU

THE Department of Community and Development has refused all applications for extensions to the November 14 deadline for submitting comments on the three bills...



Professor Nic Olivier "absurd and unrealistic"

BY JOHN SATTELSEY
Political Correspondent

Sunday Express the deadline for comment set by the department was "absurd and totally unrealistic"

"I worked flat-out on these Bills from the time of receiving the Government Gazette and it took me well over two weeks to complete my study"

"In the absence of any official explanation I can only think that it is an attempt to forestall detailed study and proper consideration of these Bills"

Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations John Rees who was refused an extension of the original deadline, said it was "very sad" that such a short time had been allowed to study such far-reaching measures

Political Correspondent

THE controversial Group Areas Act is likely to come under intensified racial stress the presence and entry of Blacks in the areas in terms of the Black Communities Development Bill - the chief component of the Government's "New Deal" for Blacks.

This is one indication to be taken from the official report of the Bill to the House of Representatives by the Minister of Community and Development, Dr Koornhof, that the Bill will increase feelings of insecurity and instability among urban Blacks.

The Sunday Express also learnt that the Urban Foundation is still involved in canvassing a wide range of Black opinion on the draft Bills.

The foundation lost no time in appointing a committee to study the proposed legislation when the drafts were published at the end of October.

It was reliably learnt that the foundation considers the period allowed for comment to be so unfair and unrealistic as to be indefensible.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Department of Community and Development assured the Sunday Express that all late comment received by this Thursday had been considered.

"We have received a lot of comment, but most of the late comment has been a repetition of comment received earlier," he said.

"We are doing the best we can to accommodate all the comment we receive, but we also have a problem. Our target date is January 23 and you can appreciate that there is a lot of work in processing the comment and making the necessary adjustments to the legislation."

Judging by the amount of comment we have received, two weeks was not such an unrealistic period.

The spokesman said much of the comment had been accepted and the final legislation would appear in a considerably different form to the draft Bills.

Olivier's Probe

Warns Trouble

COMING OF AGE

THE use of the Group Areas Act in this way runs counter to the basic objective and philosophy of the Act.

Prof Olivier said the Group Areas Act has been used to broaden the definition of unlawful occupation by Blacks in towns and linking it to the Black Communities Development Bill announced by the Government against Blacks, which was not the intention of the Riekert Report.

Prof Olivier said the Group Areas Act has been used to broaden the definition of unlawful occupation by Blacks in towns and linking it to the Black Communities Development Bill announced by the Government against Blacks, which was not the intention of the Riekert Report.

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DR. KOORNHOF'S NEW TREATMENT FOR AIDS

S. Korman

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Dr P. Koornhof...
reforms must intentions
are not translated in
the "new deal"

By IVOR WILKINS: Political Correspondent

A THOROUGH new study of Dr Piet Koornhof's "new deal" on the pass laws has shown that in its present form it will deprive all future generations of blacks of the treasured right to live and work in white cities.

The study shows that while the present generation of urban blacks will keep their existing rights, the law is so constructed that it will legislate all future generations of blacks out of "white South Africa".

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Complex

Prof Olivier's analysis follows a painstaking clause-by-clause comparison between the existing legislation governing the lives of urban blacks and the proposed new legislation.

The task has taken weeks to complete because of the complexity of the laws and regulations involved.

If Prof Olivier's analysis is correct, it leaves this inescapable conclusion either the reformist intentions of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, have not been translated into the "new deal" by his own legal draftsmen; or the "new deal" was not intended to improve the lives of urban blacks after all.

One of the main features of the new legislation is that influx control — which will be stricter — will be implemented through the Group Areas Act.

In terms of the proposed legislation, certain people will be "disqualified" from living in certain areas.

Prof Olivier says that un-

● To Page 2

Even in black townships they will be admitted only by permit, not by right.

The net result, concludes the study by Professor Nic Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's director of research, may be to make the pass laws worse than ever — unless the Government changes its mind before the new laws are passed.

His startling study of the proposed legislation has confirmed the worst fears expressed when the draft Bills, scheduled to go through Parliament next session, were announced last month.

It has shown that future generations of urban black dwellers will, in fact, be stripped of the legal rights enshrined in current legislation which protect them from being "endorsed out" to the homelands.

These rights, so highly valued that many black people refuse to move about in search of better jobs for fear of jeopardising their rights, have long been the target of hardline officials in Dr Koornhof's department.

In terms of the "new deal" as it now stands, blacks permitted to live in "white" areas will be condemned eternally to be exceptions to the law — their security depending on exemptions and permits controlled by Government officials.

And that insecurity will apply equally whether they are in black townships like Soweto in the "white" areas or not, according to the study.

Whether or not this was the intention, the effect of the new legislation will be a return to the Verwoerdian concept that blacks do not have basic rights to live in "white" areas.

New unemployment pay-out windows

Labour Reporter
APPLICATIONS by black workers for Unemployment Insurance benefits will now be handled by the labour bureaus attached to black administration boards, the deputy director-general of Manpower Utilisation, Dr Piet van der Merwe, announced yesterday

Workers will now also have to collect their unemployment payments from the bureaus

The new system will apply in all areas except Johannesburg where "for administrative reasons" black workers registered at the Polly Street and New Canada depots will continue to

have their benefits and applications processed through the Department of Manpower Utilisation

In areas where there are no labour bureaus, workers will continue to apply for benefits through magistrates or commissioners' offices

The new system will come into effect from January 1

Up to now, commissioners attached to the Department of Co-operation and Development have administered unemployment insurance for men. Benefits for black women are handled by the Department of Manpower Utilisation or by magistrates

RDM 19/12/80 (259) (255) (255)

1. 'South Africa' includes Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, otherwise stated.
2. Following the sustained public discussion of unemployment in 1976 the Department of Statistics started (from October 77) a Current Population Survey of Africans (and 'Coloureds'). Its object is 'to obtain current short-term information on the structure of the economically active African population, particularly as regards the unemployed'. It does this by collecting information from 'a sample of nearly 10 000 dwellings (in clusters of 30 for practical reasons) ... selected after stratifying on the basis of geographical area and national unit'. (Statistical News Release, p 27.3 of 14 May 1980.
3. For a detailed account of the introduction of the labour bureau system see Morris, 1977.
4. The terms are Professor Francis Wilson's.
5. For a survey of the 1976/7 studies see Bromberger (1978).
6. Government Gazette 13 June 1980, R1208:VIII 24.
7. R1208 VIII 14 (3) (a) (1).
8. R1208 VIII 14 (4).

Wrab must show why man can't have room he built

RDM 19/12/80

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Court Reporter

A MAN who has lived in Alexandra Township for nearly 20 years told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that he, his wife and four young children had been locked out of the room he had built at his own cost by officials of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

Mr Justice Franklin issued a rule nisi calling upon Wrab to show cause why they should not deliver to Mr Mabasa the keys to his room in 7th Avenue, Alexandra, and directed the Deputy-Sheriff to enter the property and use such force as was necessary to deliver occupation to Mr Mabasa.

The rule return date is December 23.

Mr Mabasa told the court that he had worked in the Johannesburg area since 1961. Since 1977 he has been employed by the South African Railways.

He said he had lived in Alexandra since 1961 — with his father until 1975, and with his brother until 1979. It became clear then that there was no longer room for him and his family with his brother, who had a wife and four children.

Mr Mabasa said he went to the Wrab offices and was told to find other accommodation in Alexandra. An official inspected his reference book and said Wrab would have no objection if he and his family continued to stay in Alexandra.

The official said a residence permit would be issued when he found accommodation.

He met Mr Samuel Xhoma, who owned a stand in 7th Avenue. Mr Xhoma told Mr Mabasa he could build a room on the property and live there if he paid R15 a month rent.

Mr Mabasa completed the room in April and he and his family moved in. It cost R208.

In October, three Wrab officials went to Mr Mabasa's room and told him not to pay rent to Mr Xhoma, but to Wrab, said Mr Mabasa.

After the visit, he again approached Wrab to obtain a permit and to pay the rent. He was told to bring his and his wife's reference books to the office.

On November 4 his wife, Josephine, took in their reference books. When she arrived at the office she was arrested, forcibly placed in a van, and driven to the room.

Mr Mabasa said he saw his wife being driven by while he was on his way to join her at the office. He immediately returned home where he was ordered by Wrab officials to remove his belongings from the room. They threatened him, saying that unless he obeyed he would be arrested.

The officials had not changed the lock, and after they had left, on the advice of his lawyer, he returned his belongings to the room and stayed there.

On December 1, he received a telephone call at work from his wife, who told him that early that morning the officials had removed all their furniture and placed it in the open. Officials had also changed the lock, preventing Mr Mabasa and his family from entering the room. It was raining and some of his belongings were destroyed.

Mr Mabasa told the court he had no other accommodation and nowhere to store his belongings.

The health and safety of his wife and children — aged 10, six, five and two — would be severely endangered if they could not move back into their room. His personal effects would be damaged or stolen.

"I live in a violent township in which acts of theft and robbery are the order of the day," Mr Mabasa told the court.

outsiders - employers in contravening the Black Labour Act
 wage discrimination between legally present and illegal
 dence is hard to come by, there is probably considerable
 the minimum. (Although, in the nature of the case, evi-
 insider work force) receive similar wages not far above
 and semiskilled workers (the bulk of both the outsider and
 outsiders. Where minimum wages are in force all unskilled
 wage discrimination between insiders and legally present
 division? There is no evidence to suggest that there is
 What are the income differentials associated with this
 their reach.
 able to search for the most remunerative jobs within
 exempt from this, however). Insiders, then, are better
 workseekers and who have not been offered lawful work are
 keep a job may be declared idle. (Persons registered as
 refused suitable employment offered to him or who cannot

Dr. Piet soek nie bespottling

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Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

HY verwelkom regverdige en opbouende kommentaar op die konsep-wetgewing vir die skepping van 'n nuwe bedeling vir stedelike swartmense, maar nie wraakgierige en oningeligte bespottling nie, sê dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

Hy het kommentaar gelewer op berigte van verlede naweek in twee Sondagkoerante wat op die menings van mnr. N J J Olivier, oud-LV van die PFP, gegrond was

Dr Koornhof het aan RAPPORT gesê hy het geprobeer om die wydste advies en menings oor die beplande wetsontwerpe te bekom, omdat hy wetgewing by die Parlement wil indien wat, sover dit menslik moonlik is, die strewes bevredig van al die onderskeie volke wat by die ingewikkelde situasie betrokke is

Hy begryp nie waarom mense redeneer dat die konsep-wetsontwerpe, soos hulle vir die verkryging van kommentaar gepubliseer is, onveranderd ingedien sal word nie. Kommentaar en voorstelle word ontvang en dit word sorgvuldig oorweeg

Wat die Groepsgebiedewet betref, sê dr. Koornhof dat die wet nog steeds die besetting van grond en persele van alle mense, wit en swart, sal reel, maar wysigings in die konsep-wetgewing op grond van openbare vertoon reeds dat die wet nie langer die basis sal vorm van die wetgewing wat by die Parlement ingedien sal word nie

In die voorgestelde wetgewing word die regte van swartmense waaroor hulle kragtens bepaling van die Konsolidasiewet Op Swart Stadsgebiede (artikel 10) beskik, verskans

„Dit is belangrik om daarop te let dat waar artikel 10 van die Konsolidasiewet Op Swart Stadsgebiede basies slegs die reg verleen om in 'n voorgeskrewe gebied te wees en te werk, inwoning in 'n dorpsgebied deur regulasies kragtens die wet gereel is. Dit is dus net logies dat, wanneer die voorgestelde wetgewing aanvaar word, die reg om op 'n gesinsgrondslag gehuisves te word, ook deur regulasies kragtens die nuwe wetgewing gereel sal moet word. Daar is dus geen sprake van dat toekomstige geslagte swartmense die reg ontnem word om in stede en dorpe te gaan werk nie,” het hy gesê

Voorgeskrewe gebiede word van meer as vyfhon-

derd tot hoogstens veertien verminder en geen beperking sal geplaas word op beweging tussen ou voorgeskrewe gebiede en plattelandse gebiede binne enige van die veertien of minder beheerde gebiede nie. Die beweging tussen die verskillende beheerde gebiede sal ook vergemaklik word

„Op ander aspekte wil ek nie nou kommentaar lewer

nie, maar dit is verkeerd om die plan met die voorgestelde wetgewing te beskryf as 'n bedeling wat suur geword het. Dit is nie net onregverdig teenoor my nie, maar ook teenoor die mense wie se belange ek probeer bevorder, en teenoor Suid-Afrika as 'n geheel

„Ek het uit die staanspoor om kritiek en kommentaar gevra en ek verwelkom nog steeds regverdige en opbouende kommentaar, maar nie wraakgierige en oningeligte bespottling nie,” het dr Koornhof gesê

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AUXILIARY AND RELATED SCIENCES OF HISTORY
THE UNWRITTEN SOURCES OF HISTORY
Most unwritten historical source material is derived from the work
of non-historians - archaeologists and anthropologists.

...sources as possible, weighing
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...INTRODUCTION: History and the Heritage of Colonialism
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Black rights will stay

o From Page 1

no question of future generations of black people being deprived of the right to live and work in the cities and towns

"The prescribed areas will be reduced from more than 500 to 14 or fewer, and there will no longer be restriction of movement between the old prescribed areas and the rural areas within any one of the 14 (or fewer) controlled areas. Likewise, movement between controlled areas would

also be greatly facilitated. To describe the above and more on which I cannot comment now as a 'deal having

turned sour' is therefore completely and totally wrong. What is more, it is unjust - not only to me but to the people whose interests I am endeavouring to advance and to South Africa as a whole.

"From the outset I have asked for criticism and I still welcome fair and constructive criticism but not vindictive and ill-informed smears," Dr Koornhof said.

"From the very outset I have endeavoured to obtain a wide spectrum of advice and opinion on these bills because I want them to be legislation that will satisfy the aspirations, as far as is humanly possible, of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation.

"All comments and suggestions received are being carefully weighed and amendments are being made to the bills in an attempt to achieve the above objective," he said.

He said the Group Areas Act would always control the occupation of land and premises by all people black and white, but thanks to amendments brought about on the strength of representations from the public it would no longer be the basis of the new legislation to be introduced in Parliament.

Important

The existing section 10 rights had been entrenched in the proposed new legislation and a number of categories of black people who would be exempt from control had been added.

"It is important to note," he said, "that while section 10 basically only conferred rights to be in, or work in, prescribed areas, the residence of people in townships was governed by regulations under that Act. It stands to reason that once the proposed legislation be-

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Vindictive

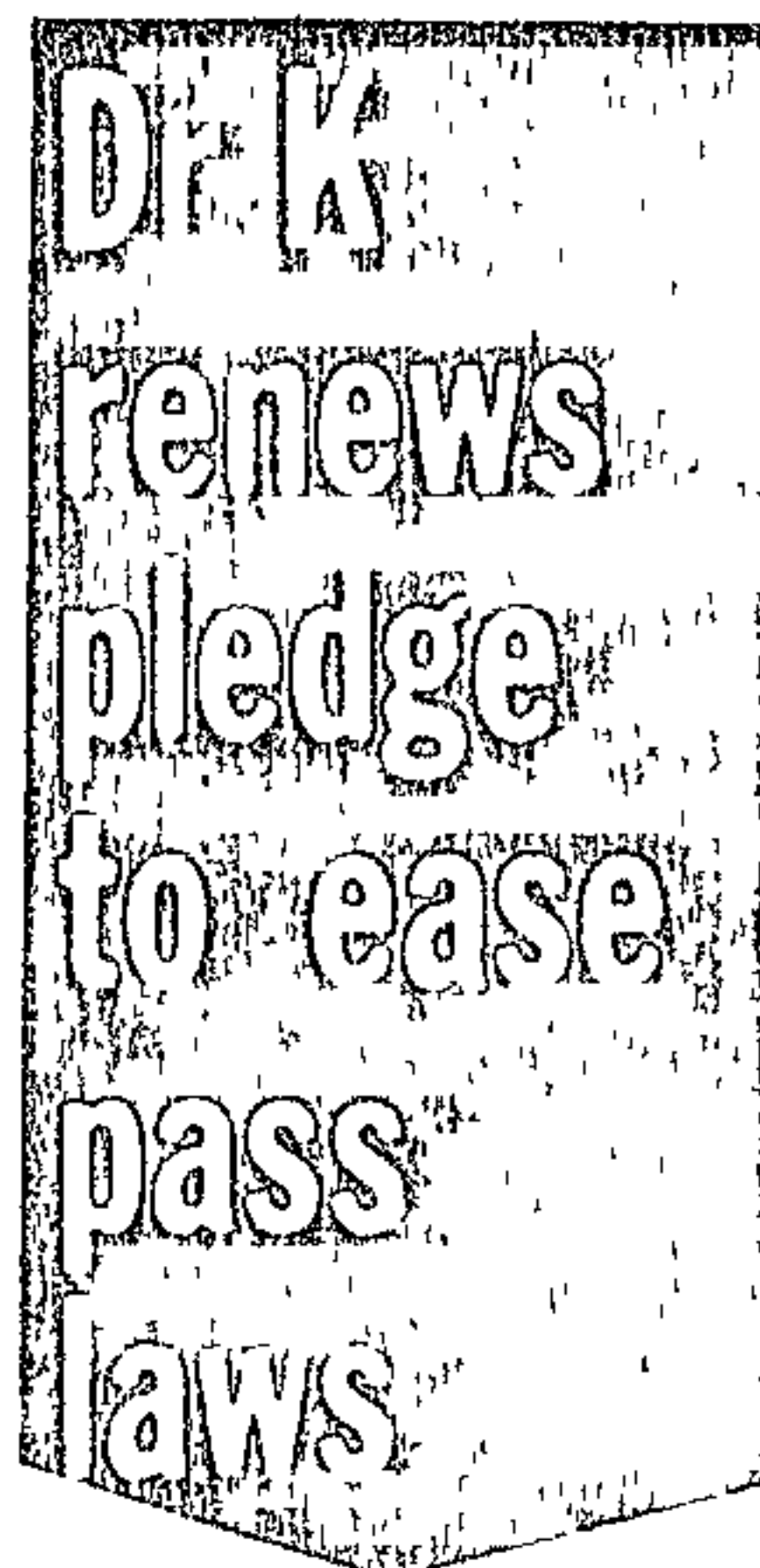
In a statement issued yesterday, Dr Koornhof described Professor Olivier's criticism as a "vindictive and ill-informed smear".

"It would appear that Professor Olivier has completely misinterpreted the concept of the proposed legislation to introduce a new deal for the black people of South Africa," Dr Koornhof said. "He has perverted my basic attitude with an unjustified slur.



DR PIET KOORNHOF

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By NATHAN SPARG

DR PIET KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development, promised yesterday that the existing rights of blacks to remain in urban areas would be entrenched in new pass laws.

There was no question, he said, of future generations of blacks being deprived of the right to live and work in cities and towns.

Dr Koornhof was replying to criticism of his proposed reforms of the pass laws by Professor Nic Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's director of research.

Professor Olivier had suggested, after analysing the proposed reforms, that in effect they would deprive blacks of the rights now enjoyed in terms of section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, that all future generations would lose these rights, and that all blacks would be required to have permits to live in urban areas.

New deal: Dr Piet scraps big parts of Bill

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By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

DR PIET KOORNHOF has scrapped a large part of the new Black Community Development Bill, introduced last month with a fanfare of publicity as a "new deal for Blacks," after savage criticism by the Press and Opposition politicians

This was obvious from Dr Koornhof's statement, issued to the Sunday Express and other papers yesterday, in response to criticism of the Bill, said Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash

In his statement (in which he attacked remarks made by Professor N J Olivier, head of the Progressive Federal Party's research division), Dr Koornhof said that the Group Areas Act would no longer be the basis of legislation introduced by him in Parliament

This meant that the Black Community Development Bill as published must have been largely scrapped and re-written said Mrs Duncan since in the original version the Group Areas Act was used as the basis of proposed legislation

Prof Olivier, who is overseas, had said earlier, in a detailed study of the the Bills as published, that, far from making life easier for urban Blacks they would increase feelings of insecurity and instability

The more objectionable aspects of policy governing Blacks in urban areas had been retained, he went on, and in some cases made worse

The full statement issued by Dr Koornhof in Pretoria yesterday read

"I am compelled to reply to articles in Sunday newspapers based on the views of Professor N J Olivier (of the Progressive Federal Party) It would appear that Prof Olivier has completely misinterpreted the concept of the proposed legislation to introduce a new deal for the Black people of South Africa, and he has perverted my basic attitude with an unjustified slur

"From the very outset I have endeavoured to obtain a wide spectrum of advice and opinion on these Bills because I want them to be legislation that will satisfy the aspirations as far as is humanly possible of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation

"It cannot therefore be argued that the Bills will be introduced in Parliament as published

"All comments and suggestions received are being carefully weighed and amendments are being made to the Bills in an attempt to achieve the above-mentioned objective

"The Group Areas Act will — as has always been the case — regulate the occupation of land and premises of all people, White and non-White, but on account of amendments brought about on the strength of representations received from the public, it will no longer be the basis of legislation introduced in Parliament by myself

"The rights enjoyed by Blacks in terms of Section 10(1) a, b, and c of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act have in fact been en-

GROUP AREAS NO LONGER BASIS

trenched in the proposed legislation and, in addition, a number of categories exempted from control have been added

"Furthermore, it is important to note that while Section 10 basically only conferred rights to be in, or work in, prescribed areas, the residence of people in townships was governed by regulations under that Act

"It stands to reason that once the proposed legislation becomes law the rights to be

● Action man — at last: P22

housed on a family basis likewise have to be regulated in terms of the new legislation

"There can therefore be no question of future generations of Black people being deprived of the right to work and live in the cities and towns.

"The prescribed areas will be reduced from more than 500 to 14 or less and there will no longer be restriction of movement between the old prescribed areas and the rural areas within any one of the the 14 or less controlled areas

"Likewise, movement between controlled areas will be greatly facilitated

"To describe the above, and more which I cannot comment on now, as 'a deal having turned sour' is therefore completely and totally wrong

"What is more, it is unjust not only to me but also to the people whose interests I am endeavouring to advance and to South Africa as a whole

"From the outset I have asked for criticism and I still welcome fair and constructive criticism, but not vindictive and ill-informed sneers

"It has come to my notice that your reports also enjoyed some publicity overseas It would therefore be appreciated if equal prominence be given to the points I have raised"

Mrs Duncan commented on Dr Koornhof's assertion "that rights enjoyed by Blacks under Section 10 (1) a, b and c of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act would be entrenched under the new legislation

"The position as the Bills stand at present is that Blacks are disqualified in White areas unless authorised to be in a township" she said

"Outside the townships, all Blacks are disqualified persons in White areas but some, falling in certain limited categories, will not be prosecuted for being disqualified

"This position is totally different from possessing legal rights The powers of making regulations in terms of the new legislation are far wider than they were under the old, and Dr Koornhof should not confuse legal rights with his own willingness to give certain people authorisation to be in the townships"

Journal
Bills, no better deal for blacks'

own Correspondent
 JOHANNESBURG —

The three "reformist" bills recently announced by the Department of Co-operation and Development provided "no better deal" for blacks, said Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa (UCASA) yesterday.

Mr Kgame said his association was deeply disappointed by most of the provisions of the draft legislation, and would meet in Bloemfontein in January to consider the situation.

Ucasa, formed in 1978, is a national body representing community councillors throughout the country.

"We were looking forward to a better deal for urban blacks. This hope was raised by statements from both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development," said Mr Kgame.

Few positive aspects, such as mobility in and out of prescribed areas, were contained in the draft bills.

'Unacceptable'

"The rest of the proposals were "totally unacceptable".

"These changes are not in line even with the Riekert Commission Report. The proposals leave the law courts with no option whatsoever to exercise discretion when dealing with the so-called offenders."

"Insofar as the draft legislation is concerned, the minister is the be-all and end-all. He can force community councils to do what they either reject or don't want to do," he said.

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in Durban and Pietermaritzburg have fallen into severe

Black urban leader not happy with draft Bills

By Tony Duigan

Most of the proposed changes to legislation dealing with the rights of urban blacks are "totally unacceptable", says the representative body of black urban councils.

Mr Steve Kgama, president of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, was commenting on the three new draft Bills.

The Bills were published recently and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said that he would accept amendments from the public to the Bills before they became law.

"We were looking forward to a new deal for urban blacks and this hope was raised by statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Dr Koornhof," said Mr Kgama.

"But the proposed Bills are not in accordance with the philosophy of what we were made to believe was the aim — to make life better and easier for urban blacks, and having the whole political spectrum change for the better."

"Proposed changes to section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act might improve mobility for blacks," Mr Kgama said, "but most of

the proposed changes are not acceptable."

Controversy over the three draft Bills was fired by a study done by Professor Nic Olivier, the PFP's head of research. In his analysis of the Bills Prof Olivier said he believed their effect would be to deprive blacks of the rights they now enjoy in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to live in urban areas.

Prof Olivier suggested that future generations of blacks would lose these rights altogether and would be required to have permits to live in urban areas.

At the weekend Dr Koornhof reportedly rejected Prof Olivier's assessment of the draft legislation.

"I want the Bills to be legislation that will satisfy the aspirations, as far as is humanly possible, of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation," he said.

The Minister was reported as saying that the existing rights of blacks to remain in urban areas would be entrenched in the new legislation.

Mr Kgama said the Urban Councils' Association hoped to make its own meaningful contribution towards the amendment of the three draft bills at a meeting in Bloemfontein on January 9 and 10.

The Star

Pass laws: the need for genuine reform

IN introducing his "new deal" on the pass laws, Dr Piet Koornhof commendably published the complicated legislation in advance and called for comment on it from the public. After a close study, some authorities concluded that the new deal was in fact a raw deal — that far from making life easier for urban blacks, the proposals would deprive them of existing rights and increase their insecurity. To his credit, the Minister of Co-operation and Development has heeded the criticism and is amending the legislation.

It appears now that a large part of the new Black Community Development Bill is being scrapped and rewritten. According to a statement from Dr Koornhof, the Group Areas Act will no longer be the basis of the legislation. The residence rights of blacks under Section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act will not be affected.

It remains to be seen just what will replace the contentious parts of the Bill, and whether the new version will adequately express in law the good inten-

tions expressed by the Minister. The pass laws are ferociously complex, so much so as often to baffle top officials let alone unsophisticated tribesmen caught in their net. The amendments will likewise need careful looking at. What is important, however, is that the Minister — barring some rather graceless remarks about those who attacked the draft laws — has shown himself receptive to debate.

No doubt the "new deal" contains a number of positive changes, as the Minister points out "Prescribed areas" are being reduced in number and movement between them is being made easier. Yet it is important that there should be maximum clarity and no snags hidden in the fine print, that the Minister's intentions should be matched by those of the officials who draw up the regulations, and — especially — by those who will enforce them. Too many large promises made in the past about a new approach to the pass laws have come to naught in the final reckoning. The credibility of the Botha reform programme can ill afford another such let-down.

New deal for city blacks 'a disaster'

SAIP
23/10/68
255

By Anthony Duigan

The "new deal" on which the Government intends building its future policies concerning urban blacks is disastrous, according to two leading race relation bodies

The SA Institute of Race Relations today released a major statement criticising the three new draft Bills which are due to be introduced into Parliament next year with the intention of tightening up influx control, making the mobility of certain classes of blacks easier and giving more autonomy to urban black councils

At the same time the director of the Black Sash advice centre in Johannesburg, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said that on balance the situation of blacks, particularly those from rural

areas, was getting steadily worse.

"The three Bills, in the main, are to the detriment of blacks and do not represent a new deal," Mr John Rees, director of the Institute of Race Relations, said today

The Institute had just completed a major study of the bills and believed an active campaign should be launched by all concerned with race relations so that the full implications of this new legislation could be widely disseminated, Mr Rees added

"We intend to make high-level representations to the Government about the disastrous effect of these Bills on race relations," he said

"We believe this legislation does not bear out the of Dr Kooimhof

"This legislation will permanently remove fun-

damental rights of urban Africans and the incorporation of the Rieckert Commission recommendations represents a hardening of influx control regulations

"We are also concerned about the creation of an urban black elite while poverty is rampant in rural areas. It is for these reasons that we oppose the legislation"

While the Institute appreciated the Government's call for comment on the Bills it was very critical of the short time allowed (less than three weeks), Mr Rees added

Mrs Duncan said the past year had shown an improvement in the situation of single young urban blacks but the lower income family had seen no improvement at all

The employment situation had improved and the right to move between urban areas — if one had a job and accommodation — was helpful, she said

"But it is the families that are at the receiving end," Mrs Duncan said "There is the continuing frustration of the thousands on the waiting list for homes. Some have waited for 10 years and they say there is still no sign of any big building programme for low-cost housing in Soweto townships

"But the worst thing is that at least 20 percent of those we see each day — we have between 80 and 90 people coming to us a day — cannot take up the jobs they have already got because they cannot get registered and are endorsed out to homelands where there is no work"

RDM 24/1/80 (127) (255)

Alexandra man wins back the home he built himself

Court Reporter

A RAND Supreme Court rule nisi calling on the West Rand Administration Board to show cause why a man from Alexandra Township should not be given access to a room he built himself was confirmed yesterday — because Wrab failed to contest the issue

At a previous hearing, Mr Miyela William Mabasa told the court that after he built the room at a cost of R208 to house his family — he has a wife and four children — they were locked out of it by Wrab officials

Mr Mabasa said he worked for the Railways and had lived in Alexandra since 1961, first with his father, and then with a brother. In 1979 his brother's

home became overcrowded, because each had a wife and four children

Mr Mabasa went to the Wrab offices and was told that a permit would be issued for his continued residence in Alexandra as soon as he found alternative accommodation

In January a Mr Samuel Khoma, who owned a stand in 7th Avenue, Alexandra, said Mr Mabasa could build a room on his property and stay there if he paid rent of R15 a month

Mr Mabasa completed building the room in April and moved in

He and Mr Khoma reported the arrangement to the Wrab offices

In October, Mr Mabasa was told by three Wrab officials to pay rent not to Mr Khoma but

to the board. When he went to their offices to obtain his residence permit and pay the rent, he was told to bring to the office his reference book and that of his wife

On November 4, his wife was arrested when she took their reference books to the office. He was ordered to remove his belongings from the room. The door was locked, but the lock was not changed

On the advice of his legal adviser, he moved back into the room when the officials left, said Mr Mabasa

On December 1 he received a phone call at work from his wife, who told him that Wrab officials had removed all their belongings from the room and placed them outside in the rain. The door was locked and the

locks changed.

Mr Mabasa told the court that he had no other accommodation and little prospect of finding any

The health and safety of his wife and four children — aged 10, six, five and two — would be severely endangered, and his personal effects damaged beyond repair or stolen if he could not move back into his room, said Mr Mabasa

"I live in a violent township in which acts of theft and robbery are the order of the day", he said

Mr Acting Justice Philips yesterday confirmed the rule nisi issued previously by Mr Justice Franklin, which ordered Wrab to deliver to Mr Mabasa the keys to his room

Unfeeling public servants can do untold harm to race relations

BY DEON DU PLESSIS

PLET KOORNHOF did not say it all when he averred that the public service resembled a tortoise — it had its own pace and if hurried along it simply pulled its head in and stalled.

Dr Koornhof could have added that the public service can be a self-willed, heavy handed tortoise as well.

Mr P. W. Botha's government, as it clanks down the path of "new deal", has been, and will still be, frustrated by South Africa's almost traditional "Insensitivity Factor."

It's no use the Government having the best of intentions toward black citizens if the laws of the day are to be applied in the streets with the gross insensitivity with which they so often are.

It's no use having Indians debating the new order with whites in the President's Council if, back at Louis Botha Airport in Durban, an Indian woman is not allowed into the country to bury her father because her sons, eight and three years old, do not have the prescribed travel forms.

That happened to Mrs Kanambal Chetty who says she asked an airport official to care for her sons while he went to the funeral, but, she says, he refused and wore at her as well.

She was repatriated with her boys to Salisbury to reflect on the extent of her crime. There, she says, the immigration officials were quite different — "they were prepared to listen and even offered to accommodate me in the city until the British Embassy sorted out my

255 s-fnb 28/12/30

THE Insensitivity Factor (That's what could wreck the PM's 'new deal' plans)

Poor Mrs Chetty. But her case made headlines at least.

For countless thousands, of other black South Africans the Insensitivity Factor is a part of life, as irritating but unremarkable a phenomenon as overcrowded buses.

Although surely of- ficialdom is accepted by most with weary resigna- tion it is, after the dis- criminatory laws themselves, the gravest problem — it is the very core of race relations.

For two reasons, South Africa's civil service is unique in the West: It executes the will of a Government which is not there by majority consent and it enforces a pervasive set of laws which are often more than irksome to the majority of citizens. One needs look no further than the Group Areas Act for proof.

What can be done overnight is to remove all discriminatory laws.

What can be done, more immediately, is to enforce them humanely, with sensitivity, with full regard for each citizen's human dignity.

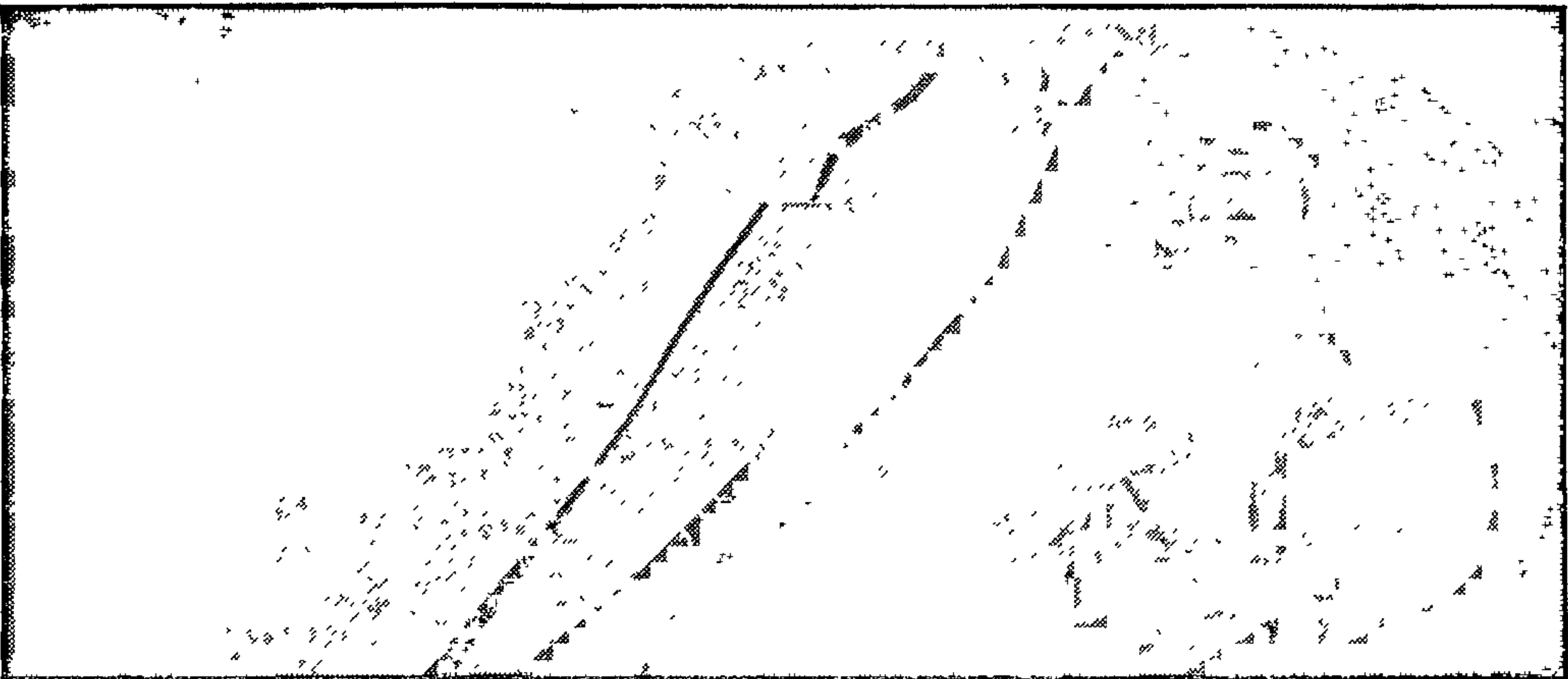
With no say in govern- ment, with restricted ac- cess to higher remedy, the black in a majority's per- ceptions of the ad- ministration will always be coloured by the behaviour of the Government's agents: Policemen on the beat, township officials, housing administrators and the rest.

These are the people who regulate the lives of black South Africans. The way they do it will have a profound impact on the country's future.

Black perceptions of Mr Botha's spirit of change will always be coloured by this, the most basic level of government.

It's no use at all for Mr Botha to visit Soweto to shake black hands if, that same night, the police ar- rest a woman's husband and then won't say why or even where he is.

Commenting on the "new deal" Black Com- munity Development Bill



Piet Koornhof . . . he must be as tough as possible with his officials



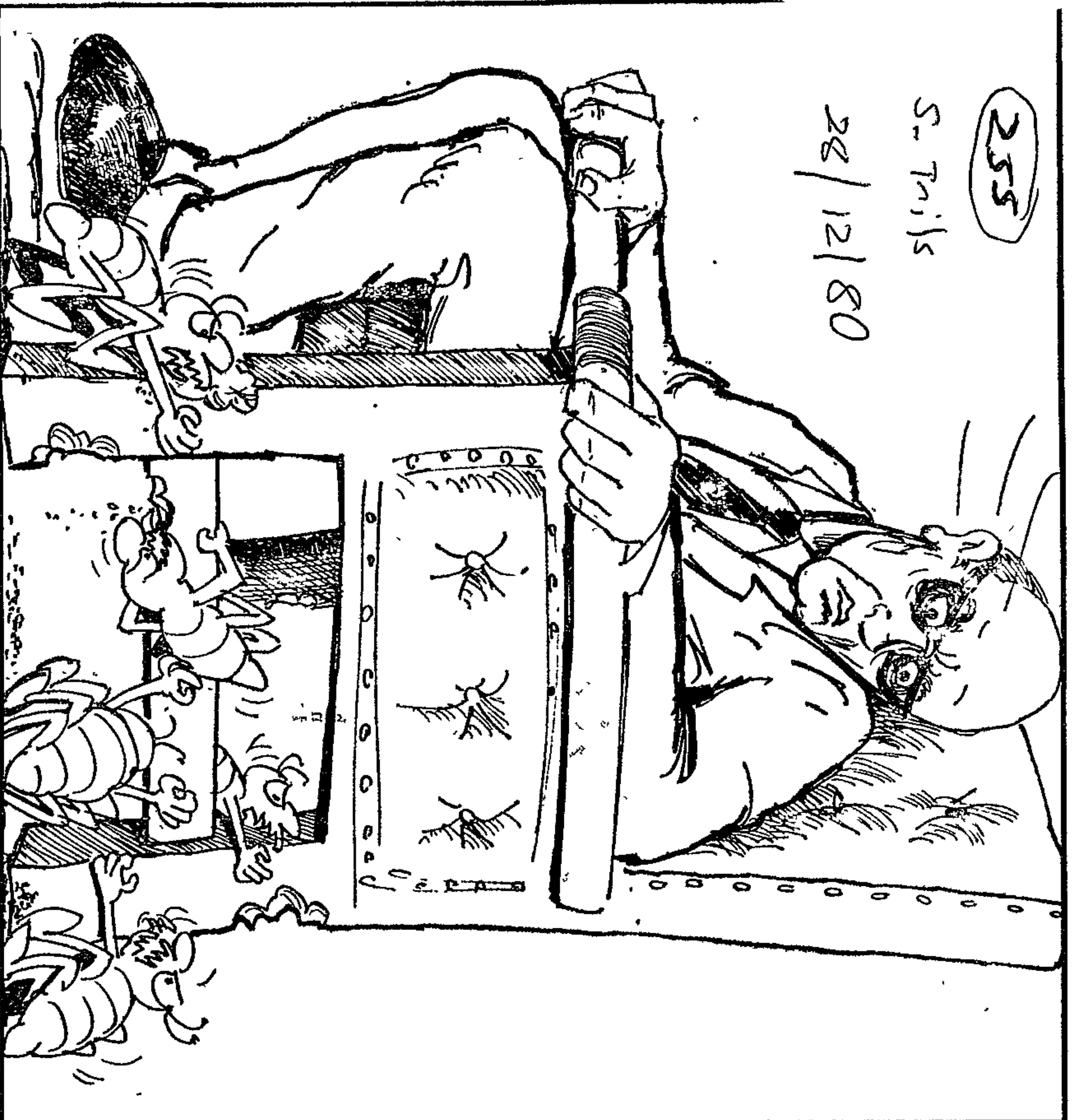
P. W. Botha . . . it's no use dancing in Taiwan if . . .



Louis Rive . . . no use promising electrification if . . .



Jimmy Kruger . . . out in the cold



The insensitivity bugs could bring PW's 'new deal' tumbling down

are afflicted too. What's the use of Co-Operation and Develop- ment Minister Pen Kotze planning racially mixed trading areas in city centres if Pretoria city coun- cillors are working toward barring blacks from the city's parks?

It's of even less use if Prime Minister Botha journeys to Taiwan at the same time as the Kingsburgh Town Council refuses a Chinese businessman permission to buy a holiday flat there.

The hurt of that is what's real to the gentleman in question, Mr K. Sung Ho of Johan- nesburg, not the fact that Mr Botha is dancing with aborigine girls in Taiwan.

Mr Botha's government is aware of the problem. There is far less in- sensitivity at government's top level a la 'it leaves me cold', Jimmy Kruger who found himself in the cold for his preposterously insensitive statement. Interior Minister Chris Heunis this week apologis- ed to Mrs Chetty of the Durban airport incident for her treatment.

But despite central government's best in- tentions, it can't be everywhere at once. The work has to be left to of- ficials and that's where change has to happen.

But public servants, especially in a situa- tion such as this, create their own dynamics.

At a recent Durban symposium a high Kwa- Zulu official noted: "It's no good asking me why there is not an opposition party in KwaZulu. There is one. It's the white civil servants" seconded from Pretoria."

He went on to give ex- amples of action approved by the KwaZulu Govern- ment, but not executed by the civil service which did not approve and which stalled for months pleading overwork and bureaucratic delay.

Prof W. A. J. Coetzee head of the Department of Public Administration at the University of Durban- Westville said, in his in- augural speech this year: "I would assume that

trigly in their bet listening to the gunfire it was clear that much of it went unanswered — the nervous ejaculations of lonely armed guards at diplomatic and other select residences.

But there were also terrifying exchanges: cops and robbers, some said, political killings and confrontations, said others. There was no knowing because everyone except the shooters and the shot were barricaded into their homes well before dark. All social life evaporated by 7.30pm well ahead of the 10 o'clock curfew.

One aid official who did walk across the city one night at 10pm said it was indeed an accursed city, a city of suspended breaths.

But the curse does not stop at Kampala, it reaches throughout the land. And my work was to take me to the most accursed spot, the land of the dying, famine-stricken Karamoja.

People in Kampala, where you could have your car taken off you at gunpoint in broad daylight and your house shot up at night, paled at the thought of going to the semi-arid

area and the road was officially closed for three months.

When it was recently reopened cautious truck drivers who made it up from Kampala through the infestations of Tanzanian and Ugandan Army road blocks found a bright red "Welcome to Nabolotuk" sign at the entrance to the hamlet and another "Thank you. Please drive carefully" sign as they went out the other side.

Trent was out to assuage their fears. At 25 he is employed by Oxfam to set up a food-for-work programme channeling relief food to the 23 000 Karamojong in Pian County. He wants to assuage lorry drivers' fears because thousands of lives including possibly his own and those of the other aid workers scattered through the eight counties of Karamoja will increasingly depend upon the international relief food they bring from Kampala.

The Karamojong are a proud but fearsome semi-nomadic people who have worked out an optimally efficient way of living off herds of cattle in the semi-arid region they inhabit. But thanks to carelessly imposed col-

lives developed into an ugly scramble for diminishing resources.

Then, as Amin's troops pulled out last year before the Tanzanian advance, a group of Karamojong broke into an armoury and got away with 15 000 automatic weapons and half a million rounds of ammunition.

Fearless

Since then the raiders have moved in parties of 300 fearless warriors, armed to the teeth, looting, burning and killing on an unprecedented scale. Of the 16 000 Karamojong who died this year, a staggering 10 000 died in the raids, 4 000 of famine and 2 000 of cholera. The raids, combined with poor rains, were what caused the famine and made way for an even more vicious famine in 1981.

Several aid officials, including Trent, have encountered the raiders. On arrival in Nabolotuk he did as the Karamojong did and surrounded his small three-room house with a thorn-tree palisade. Within days the raiders attacked Nabolotuk. "They came along my fence, not 20 metres

gate.

Security is essential to the smooth running of the relief programme. Trent is one of the best relief workers. He's not there for any private hang-ups. He loves Africa. He has a high respect for the Karamojong, is concerned about their plight, doesn't scare easy and works hard at the job and at getting to know the people.

He does things other expatriots wouldn't dream of doing. He drives after dark and stays overnight in Karamojong homesteads.

But he also knows they are quick to suspect outsiders and have already assaulted and manhandled several people on the aid programme including one of his own assistants.

"They are quite capable of killing you if they think you're ripping them off and that's why the food's got to get here on time."

Chronic insecurity is not the only thing that can delay or stop food getting to those with the tricky job of handing it over to the Karamojong. Another is the endemic magend

access to foreign exchange — for which you can secure fistfuls of Ugandan shillings — can afford to maintain the pretence of honesty. For the rest just about everyone is on the fiddle and has to be to survive.

top to the very bottom, with those with the most powers to control making the biggest fortunes. As a result nothing has a certain destination — you don't believe it until you see it.

In such a context, the 'terror' the driver loaded up with 30 tons of maize and in a country crawling with roadblocks vanished entirely. Until now the transport of relief foods has come under an outside agency but at

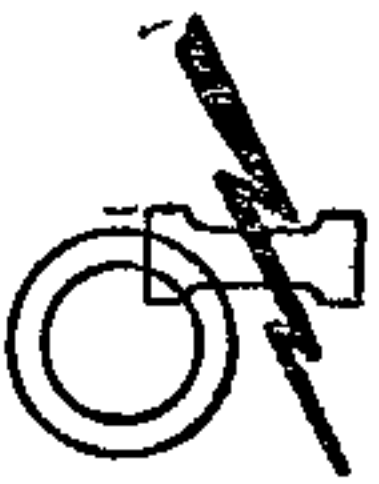
be allowed or 3000 waken the princess of trust and order and honesty in so divided a land must remain a poser on which the lives of tens of thousands of people depend in 1981.

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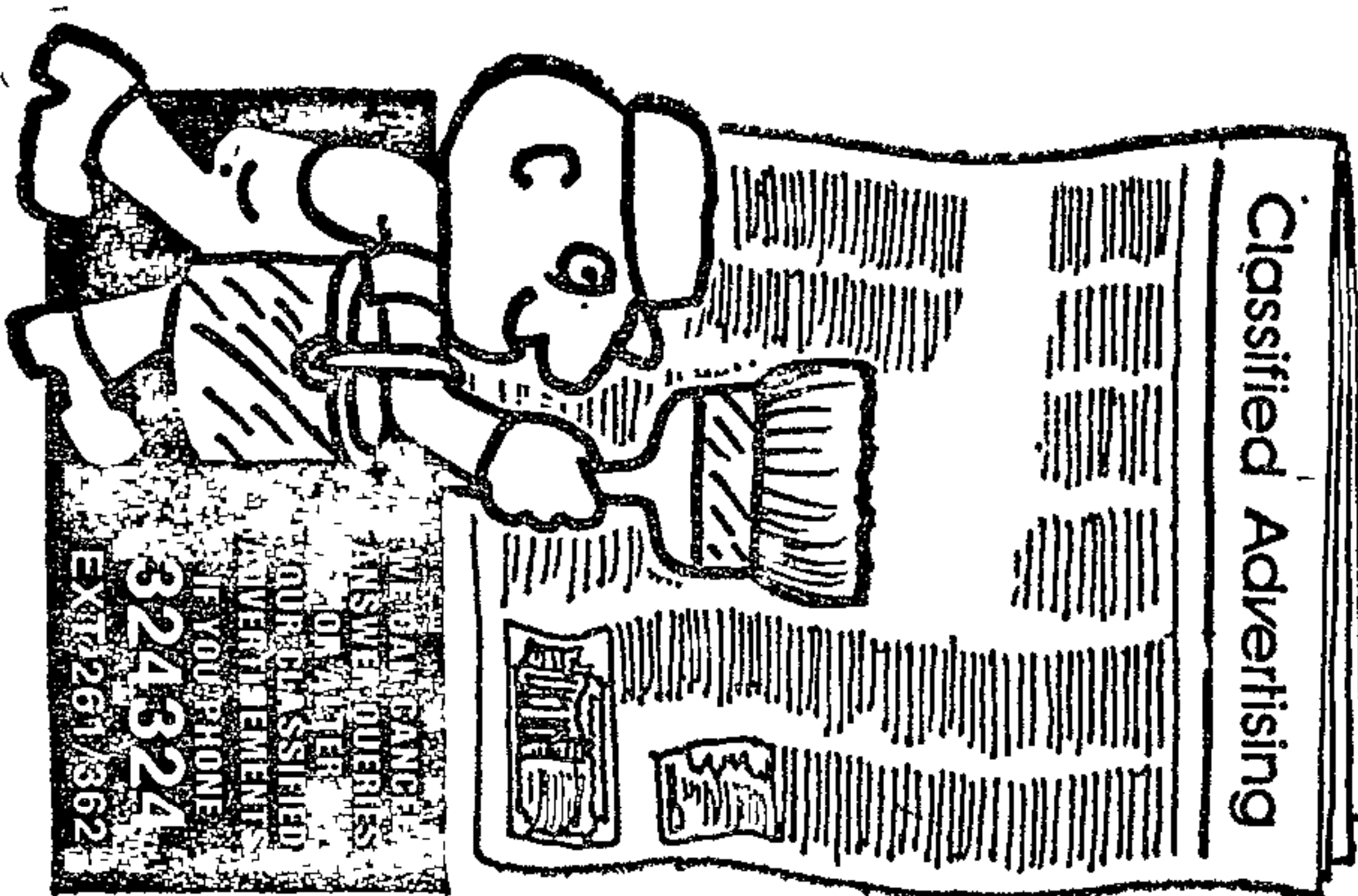
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largely in the hands of the officials." If Dr Koorhof really wants to show his sincerity in easing discrimination he should make absolutely sure his officials do not, to

use loose phrasing, be as tough as possible. Blacks, just as anyone else, want to be treated as people. It is a simple truth, but seemingly so hard for

some to comprehend. The attitude of some officials to blacks is not that of public service, with all the fine ideals which that concept embodies, but that of enforcer, not of the

public good, but of the National Party political ideal. This is not to say, of course, that all public servants are so. Many thousands of them are con-

cerned while over-worked and lowly paid. But others do not share this dedication. Their conception of public service is primarily service to the white public

This is also not to say that only public servants are afflicted by the insensitivity syndrome. It is, for instance, no use Louis Rive promising electrification and better

Soweto woman is employed by a white housewife at bottom wages with a new apron at Christmas. Municipal organisations

no pool afford to appoint officials, especially high-ranking officials, other than those who would genuinely support the policies of government of the day.



By Ian Wynne

FOUR years ago Transkei was ready to take the world by storm. Carefully groomed as the first homeland to opt for independence, it was to be the showpiece which would convince the world the policy of apartheid could work.

Massive amounts of South African taxpayers' money were pumped into the homeland to create industries and jobs.

Now, four years after a thundering 101-gun salute heralded the birth of a new nation, the South African taxpayer is still supporting the Transkei economy — and the country is no closer to international recognition.

When he accepted independence for his people, the then Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, pledged the country would become a non-racial Western democracy.

Instead it is heading

towards becoming a one-party state, or, like many other African countries, one with a token opposition tolerated by the Government only because it lends credence to their claims to be a democracy.

Iron hand

As the iron hand of Matanzima rule tightens — Chief Kaiser is now State President and his brother, Chief George, is Prime

Minister — the man in the street no longer speaks out against the Government despite massive grass-roots dissatisfaction.

He fears detention or banishment under any one of an armoury of security laws, or under the state of emergency regulations introduced six months ago to quell school unrest and still in force.

A Transkei legal expert believes the emergency regulations are being extensively abused.

were aimed at keeping the kids off the streets, but now even common thieves are detained under these regulations for indefinite periods before being brought to trial — if they are ever tried," he said.

Detentions

Political observers in the Transkei say there has been a wave of detentions throughout the country in recent months — most of

them members of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, whose leader, Chief Sabata Dabinyebo, has fled the country after being convicted under the security laws.

They believe the Transkei is heading towards a one-party state, possibly during next year's elections.

Both Chief George Matanzima and the head of the police, Major General Martin Ngceba, have

denied they are pushing the country in this direction by concerted action against members of the opposition.

"I have every confidence in the police — there is no harassment of the opposition in Transkei," Chief Matanzima said.

"The state of emergency regulations have never been used for political purposes. We have the security legislation. The emergency regulations affect only students, not politicians," he said.

The DPP was also refused permission to hold an executive meeting during July, allegedly because of the state of emergency.

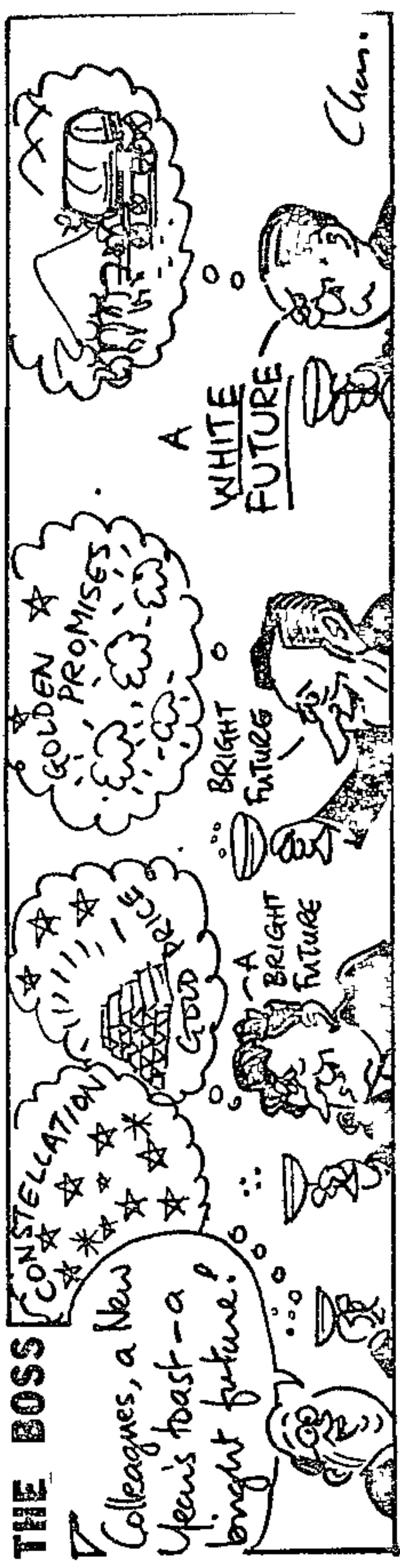
Although permission was later granted for the meeting, the national treasurer of the DPP, Mr S.S. Xobololo, said at the time the state of emergency regulations were being used to control the official opposition.

Harassment

The opposition secretary, Wilbert Dweba, says the party is faced with massive harassment.

After six months in a state of emergency there seems to be no prospect of the regulations being lifted in the near future.

The regulations forbid any scholar or student from being on the street except on the way to or from school or university. On Sunday he may attend church or Sunday school, but must otherwise remain



After four years of dependence the climate ripe for such speculation. Whites in the Transkei accept corruption as a way of life. They say it is commonplace to bribe officials when a permit is needed in a hurry or an official has been committed. But they are largely oblivious to the blunders of the politics. They believe Matanzima are firmly in control and it would be a good thing if things remain that



Public Sector - CONT. - B.A. D

4 Jan. 1981 - 8 Dec. 1981

Buti deals a hard blow to reject Dr Piet's 'new deal'

By HENNIE SERFONTEIN

ONE of South Africa's most influential Black church leaders has rejected the controversial legislation proposed by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, concerning the future of urban Blacks — and warned that the changes would worsen rather than improve the position and attitude of Blacks

This chilling assessment comes from the Reverend Sam Buti, chairman of the Alexandra replanning committee, the Black township on the eastern boundary of Johannesburg. The Rev Buti is also the actuary of the Black Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Africa, and is a former president of the South African Council of Churches

In his New Year message Mr Buti:

- Attacked the multiracial regional committees appointed two years ago and the conservative black urban community councils for their role in the new legislation
- Claimed that a new deal of change for "our country and all its peoples is not possible within the framework of the governments apartheid policy"
- Warned about the "growing urge towards militant resistance of the Black community" and the failure of the Whites to understand this development

Mr Buti said in his message

"Last year was one of confusion over constitutional and political change — especially as this is affecting the Black community. The recent announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof of the three draft Bills in presenting these bills as a new deal on the future position of urban Blacks is an indication that the year 1981 is going to be a crucial and possibly decisive period on the issue of political rights and restrictions of urban Blacks

"The public needs to be reminded that in 1979 a Cabinet committee, together with a number of regional committees, were appointed by Dr Koornhof's department dealing with the same issue — the position of the urban Black. What has become of the report of this Cabinet committee and the recommendations of all these regional committees?

"Surely it would be reasonable to accept that they were consulted in some or other way and that their recommendations were totally or partly incorporated in the formulation of these Bills if the government is sincere in its claim of joint discussion and consultation with Blacks as proof of a new

spirit and a new deal?

"If this is so then we have a right, now the Bills have been published, to know from the regional committees and the urban community councils, who in an undemocratic fashion have assumed that they represent the people, how they judge these Bills? If they believe their views truly reflect the feelings of the people, how is it possible that the proposed legislation worsens instead of improves the position of Blacks?

"From the onset the Black community has expressed its deep concern and serious doubt as to the authority and ability of these regional committees to formulate policy. I stated publicly at that stage, both to Dr Koornhof and to the Cabinet committee, that if a new deal was intended the public, that is the people who are affected, should be kept informed about the recommendations which the Cabinet committee would make on behalf of the community

"Because this has been done publicly one can only assume that there has been some kind of silent agreement or hidden understanding between Dr Koornhof and his Cabinet committee and the urban community councils (who were fully represented via the regional committees)

"All this proves once more that a new deal of change for our country and all its people is not possible within the framework of the Government's apartheid policy and that it once more confirms that a new deal is only possible where the authentic representatives have been elected in a truly democratic fashion — which implies the prior release of prisoners on Robben Island, the lifting of all bannings and the return of political refugees so that the people can freely choose whom they wish to see around a round table conference

"The year 1980 has shown us the inability of the Government to face and appreciate the historic lessons of Southern Africa. In Namibia, the Government wants to manoeuvre a new deal for the DTA in the elections by the exclusion of Swapo. In Zimbabwe we had the same situation where South African Government propaganda wanted us to believe that a new deal had been successfully worked out and where this in fact was only achieved after much needless bloodshed forced the leaders to allow the people to come together to achieve a new deal — all of which could have been prevented had the voice of the people been heeded

Urban blacks to be worse off under new Bills

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CAPE TOWN — Three new Bills governing black affairs are principally to the detriment of the black people and do not, as claimed, represent a "new deal" for urban blacks, the South African Institute of Race Relations has said.

While emphasising that it would have welcomed a "new deal", it regretted having to oppose the legislation.

The Government had invited comment on the Bills, but allotted too little time and a request for an extension had been refused.

It believed the Bills did not bear out the "good wishes and intentions" of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as so often expressed in recent times.

The legislation would permanently remove fundamental rights from urban blacks, said the institute.

The incorporation of the Bhekert Commission's recommendation that blacks be permitted to live in urban areas on the basis of approved accommodation and employment represented a significant hardening of influx control regulations.

The Bills appeared to envisage the creation of an urban black elite, while the rural areas continued to be poor.

Major powers granted to commissioners would undermine the normal processes of appeals and appeals to the courts.

The SAIRR statement noted several negative aspects:

① Abolition of the Urban Areas Act 25 of 1913 would remove all rights to remain in the urban areas.

② Persons born and working for a long time in the urban areas would no longer be protected, use of the term "prohibited immigrants" and hardening of the citizenship issue would aggravate matters.

③ Increased penalties and forcing employers and residents to become "influx control" officers worsened the urban blacks' plight. Wives and dependants locally permitted in townships would be disqualified unless they could prove they had accommodation.

④ To date no criteria

SCHEME	DATE
WASA : RECOGNITION TO BLACK UNIONS	1977
BLACK UNIONS COMPLETED ORGANISATION	1974
- RIGHT TO STRIKE	
- RIGHT TO NEGOTIATE IN-PLANT	
- BLACK REPRESENTATION ON INDUSTRIAL BOARDS	
- DIVISION AND WORKS COMMITTEES	
PASSED.	
BANTU LABOUR RELATIONS REGULATIONS	1973
ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH "PARALLEL" UNIONS	1972
TUCSA DISALLOWED AFFILIATION OF	1969
BLACK AND OTHER NON-WHITE UNIONS	1962

proved accommodation, discretionary power to approve or disapprove such accommodation was too arbitrary.

Positive features of the new legislation were the abolition of street arrests for contravening the 24-hour period, hawkers and peddlars working within the informal area of the townships would benefit, some urban blacks would qualify for transfer to other major urban areas — Sapa.

S A TRADE UNION

Planned Finance Rules will make

By Tom Duff
Political Reporter

Black community councils appear to be placed "in an impossible situation" by financial provisions in planned new laws governing urban blacks, says a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce sub-committee

Wide-ranging and often severe criticism of the three new Bills appears in a memorandum compiled by a sub-committee of the Black Coloured and Asian

Affairs Committee of the chamber

It says the planned influy control restrictions will be unworkable. Provision should be made for increasing the number of blacks entitled to permanent residence in urban areas

The Black Community Development Bill, the Lo-

cal Government Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill were published for comment late last year

According to Government sources they are likely to be introduced in a revised form in Parliament during the first week of this year's session

The chamber subcommittee says the 14 days allowed for comment were inadequate for a study of such complex legislation

Severe criticism of the Bills has already come from many individuals and organisations -- but the chamber is one of the few to examine seriously

the financial arrangements for community councils

It says the black councils are unlikely to receive any income from township rents or assessment rates. Local authorities have traditionally profited from the provision of services but one of the Bills prohibits this and also raises the prospect of endless

The Star Wednesday January 7 1981

black councils unworkable, study finds

STAR FILE

litigation over establishing the cost of services

The chamber submits that the Central Government should assume responsibility for the acquisition of additional land for the repair, upgrading and provision of infra-structural services and generally endow the black local authorities so that

they may start as viable entities," says the report

Black councils should get adequate revenue sources including subsidies from general revenue at least for a transitional period

The sub-committee also says Dr Koorhof must soon detail the kind of functions he will grant black local authorities

In the long run a metropolitan regional authority must oversee all population groups' municipalities and receive Central Government funds

"The chamber is dismayed by tough minimum sentences for influx control offenders," and says

the whole question of influx control and pass law enforcement needs re-consideration

Sections of one Bill requiring any black to produce his pass or proof of exempt on demand seem to rule out the departmental instruction permitting a reasonable chance to produce the documentation

Councils to meet over ^{RDM} 8/1/81 new Bills ~~229~~ (255)

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa, known as the Super Council, holds a two-day conference in Bloemfontein, beginning tomorrow, to discuss the three new Bills announced last October by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The conference is being held amid the controversy that the Bills — the Black Community Development Bill, the Local Government Bill and the Laws on Co-operation and Development — place blacks in a worse position than before.

Mr Steve Kgame, chairman of the council, said he found most of the proposed changes in the draft legislation "totally unacceptable".

"We were looking forward to a better deal for urban blacks. This hope was raised by statements both from Prime Minister P W Botha and Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

"But the proposed Bills are not in accordance with what we were made to believe and expect. Very few positive aspects, such as mobility in and out of prescribed areas, are

contained in the revised Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act," Mr Kgame said.

He said he found the rest of the proposed changes in the draft legislation were totally unacceptable. The changes were not even in line with the Riekert Commission report.

Mr Kgame also emphasised that the proposed legislation gave courts of law no option to exercise their discretion when dealing with so-called offenders of the Urban Areas Act.

As chairman of the association Mr Kgame is likely to set the tone of the conference on the three Bills with his own attitude and any opposition by the organisation would mean that even Government-created community councils rejected the proposed legislation.

The Super Council, formed in 1978, is an umbrella body and mouthpiece of community councils which the Government has formed in black urban areas throughout the country.

At present there are 226 different community councils represented by about 2 000 councillors, most of whom are members of the Super Council, according to Mr Kgame.

Wraab
won't
tolerate
disrespect

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE West Rand Administration Board (Wraab), as well as the Greater Soweto Planning Council, want officials and other whites working within the Soweto complex to treat blacks with respect, Mr John Knoetze, Wraab's chairman, said in an interview yesterday.

Mr Knoetze, who is also a member of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, said the intention was to promote better relations between the races and also to satisfy the needs of the black community.

Everybody concerned — contractors working in the townships as well as staff — have been urged to treat blacks with decency. Disrespect would not be tolerated by either Wraab or the planning council.

Told his officials usually gave only workers first names when sending out forms demanding monthly levies to employers of black labour, Mr Knoetze said he had not been aware of this.

"Thanks for bringing this to my notice I will see to it that the position is rectified."

Disturbed by complaints following the electrification project, he said: "We want people to feel that each householder, whether he has bought the house or is renting it, can make representations if dissatisfied with what is being done and that his case will be considered."

"Where people want something different from what is offered, they must say so. But it may cost them more. If there is poor workmanship, the contractor will have to do it again at his own expense," he said.

Earlier this week, angry householders in Mofolo North, Soweto, complained that contractors involved in the electrification scheme were scrapping privately installed electrical pipings and meters without explanations to families.

Ignorance on issue

Apathy and ignorance were the general reactions of the Johannesburg public towards the introduction of a proposed new ID-book for all races. The Star has found.

When told what the new system would entail, reactions varied from "Hideous" to "It's a good thing".

Police will be able to stop anyone on the street and ask for the document which will have the owner's fingerprints in it.

Leonard Malambule (24), a clerk from Orlando East, said the ID book should be used for criminals, not for the ordinary person.

Mrs Daphne Still (48), a bookkeeper from the eastern suburbs, questioned whether the system would do away with "all the paraphernalia that the blacks have to put up with".

Mr V Jagjavin (27), a shipping clerk from Lenasia, opposed the new ID books because, people would have too many documents to carry.

Mr R Hutchinson, an assistant bank manager from Ferndale, said "It's a good thing because it doesn't show any discriminatory signs".



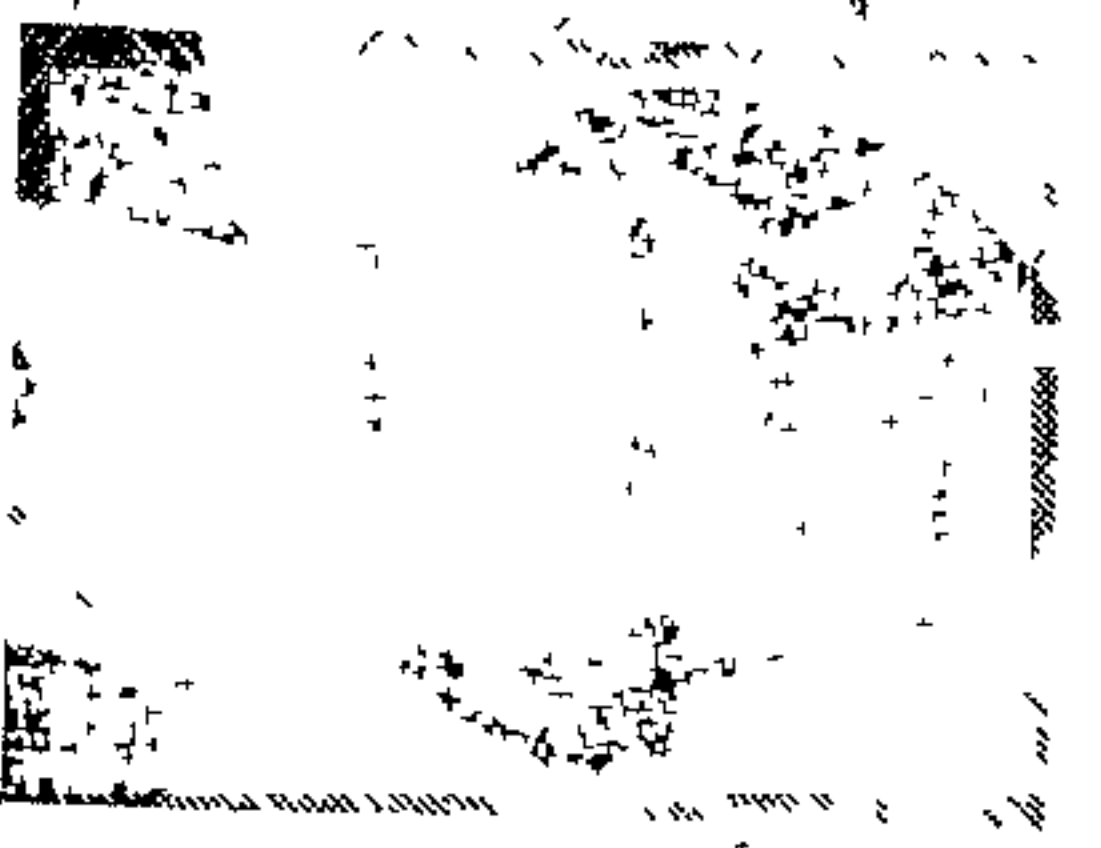
Mrs Daphne Still "Doing away with paraphernalia."



Mr V Jagjavin: "Too many documents."




Miss Florence Momare: "Will it cost anything?"



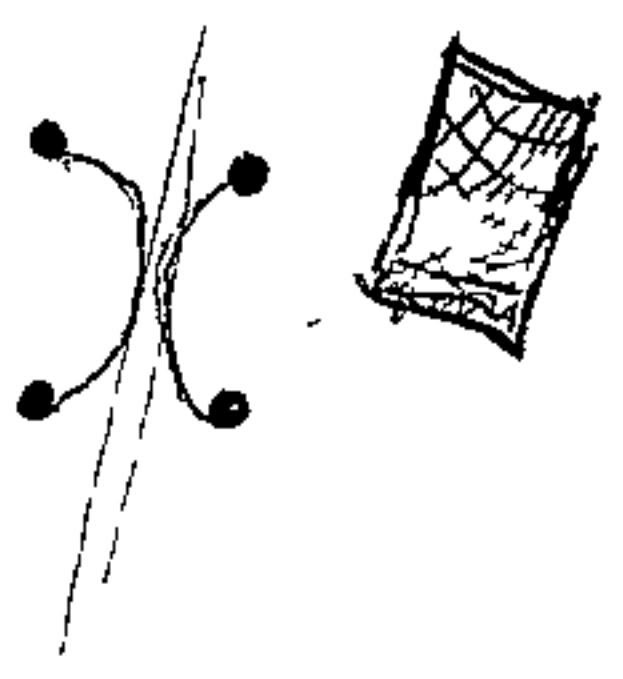
Mr R Hutchinson. "It's a good thing."

NEWS

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Mr Leonard Malambule
"Should be used for criminals."





OFFICIALS of the West Cape Administration Board wait outside the Athlone Regional Court. They are, from left Mr W Pepper, 32, Mr D J Theart, 28 (back to camera), Mr George Etsebeth, 33, Mr C Ferreira, 33, Mr C W Loxton, 51, and their attorney, Mr M de Nobrega. The men face charges of corruption.

Angus 20/1/81 (255) 28

No irregularities seen, court told

THE Chief Inspector of the West Cape Administration Board told an Athlone Regional court magistrate yesterday 'I never noticed any irregularities during the census and registration of Crossroads residents.'

He was giving evidence at the trial of seven Administration Board inspectors, who face 67 charges of corruption, alternatively fraud.

The State alleges the men encouraged payment or obtained other benefits for the illegal issuing of permits. It is alleged they received R862 cash and 12 bottles of brandy.

The men who pleaded not guilty to all the charges were Mr C J Etsebeth, 30, the Western Province rugby player and Springbok wrestler, his brother, Mr G Etsebeth, 33, of Van Riebeeck Street, Parow, Mr Arthur C W Loxton, 51, of Langenhoven Street, Goodwood, Mr C G Ferreira, 33, of Argyle Street, Goodwood, Mr W Pepper, 32, of Pinehurst Street, Lansdowne, Mr M J Liebenberg, 27, of Herter Street, Kraaifontain, and Mr P J Theart, 28, of De Villiers Street, Vasco.

The Chief Inspector of the West Cape Administration

an interpreter, accompanied each board official,' he said.

He said their duties entailed the registration and issuing of permits for the 300 000 squatters.

On July 23, 1979, Mr Theron said applicants had to report to Nyanga for registration. Three of the accused, Mr Loxton, Mr George Etsebeth and Mr Theart were assigned the task of checking applicants against the census forms. Mr Theron said if the applicants' names appeared on the forms, a card would be issued bearing the official's signature.

The applicants were then referred to other board officials who completed family history cards. The cards were then signed and rubber-stamped by the official. This permitted the Crossroads residents to remain in the Peninsula for six months for classification purposes.

RUBBER STAMPS

One of the accused, Mr Ferreira, was entrusted with the eight rubber stamps and census forms. Mr Theron said at the end of the day the stamps were locked away in a steel cabinet in the office.

He said he was approached by Mr Fer-

reira who requested to keep the rubber stamps and forms in the boot of his car for convenience. This entitled Mr Ferreira to keep the stamps and forms overnight.

The magistrate, Mr G J Vermeulen, dismissed the objection on the grounds that sufficient particulars had been supplied by the State. He said it was clear the complainant was the West Cape Administration Board.

The case continues to day.

tion Board, Mr C M Theron, told the court that between July and September 1979, a census took place at Crossroads squatter camp. The seven accused were among 22 inspectors called in to help with the operation.

CENSUS FORMS

'Their duties were to walk from house to house with photocopy census forms which had to be completed by the residents. A black committee member, representing the applicants, together with

reira who requested to keep the rubber stamps and forms in the boot of his car for convenience. This entitled Mr Ferreira to keep the stamps and forms overnight.

Mr Theron said no money was present at the registration.

OBJECTION

Earlier in the day, the defence counsels, Mr Charles Louw and Mr J van der Berg, lodged an objection to certain elements in the charge sheet. The grounds of their

Alous 22/1/81

Inspector given R10, court told

255

882

A CROSSROADS committee member yesterday demonstrated to an Athlone Regional Court magistrate how he saw a crumpled R10 note passed across to an Administration Board inspector to have a passbook stamped.

Mr Enoch Mjubo was giving evidence at the trial of seven board inspectors who face 67 charges of corruption, alternatively fraud.

The State alleges the men encouraged payment or obtained other benefits for the illegal issuing of permits. It was alleged they received R862 in cash and 12 bottles of brandy.

The men who pleaded not guilty to the charges were WP rugby player and Springbok wrestler Mr Cliff Etsebeth, 30, his brother Mr G J Etsebeth, 33, of Van Riebeeck Street, Van Riebeeck Street, Parow, Mr Arthur C W Loxton, 51, of Langenhoven Street, Goodwood, Mr C G Ferriera, 33, of Argyle Street, Goodwood, Mr W Pepper, 32, of Pinehuist Street, Lansdowne, Mr M J Liebenberg, 27, of Heiter Street, Kraaifontein and Mr P J Theart, 28, of De Villiers Street, Vasco.

Mr Majobo, a contract worker, told the court that during the 1979 registration it was not necessary to have his passbook stamped as the renewal date had not yet lapsed. During the registration period he had gone to see the chief inspector Mr Pheron about a housing problem.

HELP SOUGHT

At the hall he said he met his cousin, Maniki, who asked for his assistance in having her passbook endorsed. She had not been placed on the census list as she was not a permanent Crossroads resident. She was also unemployed, he said.

They talked to a Mr Mocoobololo in the hall, who offered to assist them. He said as they walked towards the table he saw Maniki take out money and hand it to Mr Mocoobololo. At the table Mr Mocoobololo bent over and handed an inspector the R10 note. Mr Majobo said the inspector, Mr George Etsebeth, put the money in his jacket pocket and stamped Maniki's book.

The trial was postponed to June 18 at Parow Regional Court. All the

men had their bail of R500 each extended.

Mr J G Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr S S W Louw presided.

Mr J van der Berg, instructed by Kato Mabile and Company, represented Mr Pepper and Mr Theart. Mr C Louw, instructed by Oliver and De Klerk, represented the remaining accused.

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Koornhof's Oxford

of anarchy

S. Times 25/1/81
By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

255

DR Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, once warned that, unless major structural changes took place in South Africa's migrant labour-system, the plural nature of the society would be increasingly emphasised until it ended in anarchy or revolution.

The man who controls the destiny of millions of South African blacks saw grave dangers in the emphasis of the plurality of the society and concluded

"The basic problem of political science in this plural structure is the integration of society"

Dr Koornhof's views were expressed nearly 30 years ago in his doctoral thesis at Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes scholar

Academics who have seen the thesis describe its contents as "solid, liberal stuff" — so much so that when he applied for a post at Rhodes University in the 1950s there were reservations that he might be too leftwing

The thesis, "The Drift from the Reserves Among the South African Bantu", contains eloquent criticisms of the structure of South African society and grave warnings that unless major changes were made, revolution and anarchy were likely

30 years ago he slammed labour system

who collaborated with Marx on the Communist Manifesto

Engels described British working-class life in the first half of the 19th century as 'slums, poverty, family disintegration, illiteracy, vice and lawlessness'

Dr Koornhof said these conditions could be "duplicated very nearly from the descriptions of African conditions in the Union today"

Similar

To Engels's suggestion that "the British nation has become the most criminal in the world", Dr Koornhof countered "That distinction is one to which South Africa now lays formidable claims"

Thirty years later, Dr Koornhof's academic work still stands up. In a study published late last year, Mrs Merle Lipton, a prominent British researcher, found conditions in the migratory labour-system strikingly similar

Her study, on behalf of the Anglo American Corporation, found the migratory labour-system — a by-product of Nationalist influx-control policies — still creating the same social distortions that Dr Koornhof had described

The 30-year-old study reveals some of the enthusiasm and optimism that still characterise the ebullient Dr Koornhof

thesis warned

Having spoken of the polarisation of South African society into groups displaying an increasing hostility to each other, he says the "unfailing remedy for racial disharmonies is to get people to work together at a common task, the task takes over and new illumination lightens up the scene"

dominance of the whites' adaptations of resentment and rebellion against the social structure which may lightly develop into revolt and revolution or a general state of anarchy

"The reaction against the abnormal conditions arising out of the drift to the towns takes in each of the black and white sections the form of Nationalism and sets the one community against the other so as to emphasise the plural character of the society and aggravate its instability

Vicious circle

"Due to the perpetual state of backwardness of the reserves, the system of migrant labour is maintained with additional effects on the industrial development of the country the fact that the African can offer himself so cheaply on the labour market hampers specialisation in industry and keeps the standard of living of Africans low

"In this way the whole process reacts in a vicious circle and tends to inflame the African section against the white dominance

"Unless structural changes take place, which is difficult to foresee today, the process will inevitably continue within this framework, and it can be foreseen that the plural character of this society will increasingly be emphasised until it resolves itself in anarchy or revolution"

In his descriptions of South African society, Dr Koornhof compares conditions with accounts by the German political philosopher, Friedrich Engels,

Family life

Talking of the migratory labour system, Dr Koornhof said it was due "chiefly to Nationalist policy, general white outlook and a genuine shortage of houses", which meant that few blacks could settle permanently in the urban centres with their families

The system had deleterious effects on normal family life, he said

"Due to the system, there is an abnormally high masculinity in the towns as against an abnormally low masculinity in the Reserves

"In this way, immorality, and its correlate, a high incidence of crime, is perpetuated and stimulated

"Due to the fact that African women are discouraged to accompany their husbands to the towns, an unstable African community is built up which reveals lack of public opinion and lawlessness in a striking manner

"This, in itself, tends to accentuate the plural character of the society and aggravates the distrust, fear and hostility between black and white

"The whites react violently on the assumption that all blacks are lawbreakers, the black section reveals under the

Wrab is urged to probe domestic housing

RD17
22/1/87
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By SEAN O'CONNOR
City Editor

A JOHANNESBURG city councillor yesterday urged the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) to investigate the living conditions of domestic workers in the city.

And after completing its probe, said Mrs Janet Levine, Wrab should make urgent representations to the Government to change the law to make it compulsory for domestic workers to be given the "essentials of modern living".

Mrs Levine, councillor for Oaklands and the Progressive Federal Party's shadow town planning committee chairman, said some domestics in Johannesburg lived in appalling conditions. It was only when this was publicised that the public conscience was aroused.

Last week the Rand Daily Mail disclosed that domestics living on the roof of a block of flats in Berea were locked in each night behind a wall topped with barbed wire, and let out only in the morning.

The owner of the block said this was done because of the "native women's morals".

At the weekend, a Sunday newspaper investigation lifted the lid off appalling living conditions for domestics in the city's flatlands.

The investigation disclosed that a supply of running water, toilet facilities, and 10% of natural light in rooms was all that was considered necessary by the authorities for adequate domestics' quarters.

Nearly two years ago, Mrs Levine tabled a motion in the

Johannesburg City Council calling for the improvement of minimum living standards of domestics in Johannesburg. She urged that it should be compulsory for servants' quarters to have ceilings, flush toilets, electric lighting, and hot and cold running water.

She said the motion was adopted unanimously, but the management committee which examined the matter said the council was not empowered to make by-laws relating to domestics' living quarters.

Mrs Levine added that the management committee had also said it was not possible to have separate by-laws for different municipalities — the regulations had to be applicable nationwide.

Turning the spotlight on the living conditions of domestics in Johannesburg, Mrs Levine said yesterday that Wrab should launch an immediate investigation into the matter and make representations to the Government for amendments to legislation.

"For the domestic workers, their living conditions are a daily reminder of the attitude of indifference shown to them by their employers, landlords and the public authorities," said Mrs Levine. "It is high time that Johannesburg pioneered the path for the rest of the country in such matters."

"But in the long run, the onus of responsibility must fall on employers themselves to accept their moral obligation to ensure their domestic workers are adequately housed," said Mrs Levine.

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For the best student in :-
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Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

NEWS BRIEFING

S. Times 25/1/81

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Dr Piet's
Great
Illusions



See Page 27

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made
best use of bricks in his
design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award
For the best project in
structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund
for the Building Industry

Book Prizes

For the best student in each

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE so-called "new deal" for urban blacks announced by Dr Piet Koornhof last year has become a major headache for the Government. It is, according to sources, undergoing a major re-think.

In its original form the "new deal", intended as a great improvement in the lot of urban blacks, has been savagely criticised for not living up to expectations.

According to informed sources, Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has called a meeting in Cape Town for February 5 when the three-Bill package will be discussed.

Dr Piet Riekert, chairman of the commission whose recommendations were meant to form the basis of the new legislation, is among those who has been asked to attend.

In-depth analysis of the Bills has shown that in their first draft-

B de Jong

Fourth Year

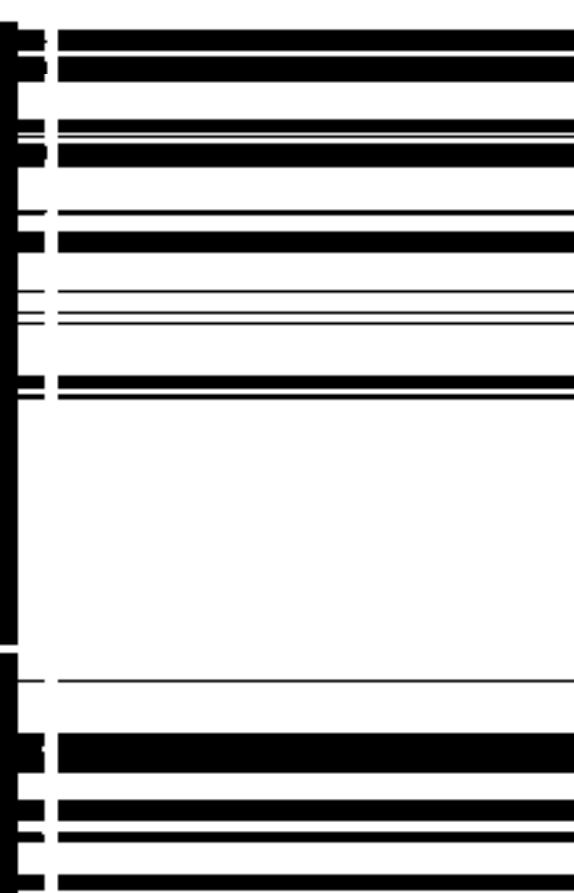
R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize
for the best final year
student of the degree course.

W Kohne

FA Prize
for the best student obtaining
first class pass for a
dissertation in Building
Management.

F Richardson



ing they achieved some results diametrically opposed to what the Riekert commission had intended. Dr Riekert's role at the meeting is presumably to try to salvage some of the original intentions.

Some of the non-Government agencies that submitted comments on the Bills have also been invited to attend the meeting.

Observers regarded it as significant that, when Parliament opened on Friday, Dr Koornhof was not among the Ministers who gave notice of legislation.

This was taken as a "sure sign of a big re-think" by many observers, while others felt it might be a pointer to an early election.

Mr J H T Mills, Director-General of Co-operation and Development, yesterday denied that the measures were being reconsidered.

In an interview, he said "The legislation will go through and it remains basically the same as originally published. There will be some changes of emphasis, but little has been re-written."

Advisors

Mr Mills said the legislation had not yet been introduced in Parliament because legal advisors had to study the complex drafts.

Politically, the "new deal", launched in an atmosphere of hope and promise, has become a hot potato. The Bills have been slated across the spectrum and even within the National Party they have become highly unpopular.

NP rightwingers are suspicious of major relaxations in the controls surrounding urban blacks because they fear it may ultimately lead to integration.

Verligtes are equally unhappy because, in reality, the Bills in their original form do not constitute a "new deal" and in many respects leave urban blacks worse off.

There is a strong feeling in informed circles that Dr Koornhof was let down by the legal draftsmen in his Department, who failed to translate his reformist intentions into the proposed legislation.

Dr Koornhof has already announced that the Bills will be amended.

But there are strong indications that the amendments drafted so far will not save the situation.

After the Sunday Times published a major critique of the proposed laws late last year, Dr Koornhof issued a statement saying:

"I have endeavoured to obtain a wide spectrum of advice because I want legislation that will satisfy the aspirations as far as is humanly possible of all the varied peoples involved in this complex situation."

He announced that the Group Areas Act — originally used as the regulating mechanism of influx control — would no longer form the basis of the "new deal".

● To Page 2

Rethink

on new
S Times (25/11/81)
deal
25/11/81
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nt in :-

It is understood that, while this has considerably simplified the proposed legislation it has, to a large extent, returned the legal position of the urban blacks to the status quo.

Other amendments will make the situation even worse than it is now.

For example, the precious Section 10 rights of urban blacks will still fall away.

Those blacks who at the commencement of the new legislation hold those rights will continue to do so, but there is no provision for future generations to acquire them.

In future their presence in the urban areas will be governed by permits.

Also, the amendments will make it illegal for any blacks to enter urban areas without permits.

This is a step backwards because, at present, blacks may be in an urban area for 72 hours without a permit.

Under the first "new deal" package, blacks would have been allowed to visit any lawful resident of a township without a permit for up to 30 days.

The amended version changes this so that a black can only visit a lawful resident in a township for 14 days — provided he reports his presence to officials and stays in approved accommodation.

As far as job mobility is concerned, blacks will be able to move from one controlled (urban) area to another, but they face new obstacles in obtaining employment.

In the first drafting, officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had to satisfy themselves that a man proposing to move from one area to another had bona fide employment in his new locale and that he could obtain approved housing.

Now, an official must also be satisfied that there is a shortage of labour in the new locality.

Clearly, there is an intention to favour local labour before allowing blacks from other parts to move in.

Murton Sparg reports that in a statement yesterday, the Lawyers for Human Rights organisation said the government had so far failed in its attempts to eliminate harmful discrimination and had in fact only succeeded in perpetuating and extending discrimination.

Following their annual meeting in Johannesburg, they said that the designers of the legislation had failed to recognise the fundamental right of a citizen in the land of his birth to live and work in a place of his own choice.

A detailed analysis of the Bill, drawn up by the director of the Legal & Councils Centre, Mr Arthur Chysolson, is being sent to parliamentarians.

Their statement read: "Having analysed the Black Community Development Bill, we wish to record our profound disappointment at the avowed attempt to eliminate harmful discrimination."

We find, on the contrary, that the Bill both perpetuates and extends the harmful discrimination inherent in the existing system of influx control.

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Black housing is at crisis stage

S Times 25/1/81 (25) (255)

A GOVERNMENT spokesman's admission this week that the State was unable to solve the explosive black housing crisis on its own has resulted in a call by organised industry for a major change in policy towards black urbanisation.

The Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr G H T Mills, this week appealed to private enterprise to assist the Government in solving the critical black housing problem, and admitted that "traditional" policies had failed.

In a detailed report drawn up by senior opinion formers of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) — which represents more than 10 000 industrial concerns — it was strongly pointed out that present Government policy towards the urban black housing problem had in no way led to the creation of stable communities.



The report was submitted to the Government six months ago, but was released to the Sunday Times this week as the private sector's proposed solution to the serious problem.

The significance of the report is that it endorses what other reformists such as the former postmaster-general Mr Louis Rive and the Urban Foundation have been contending for years — that decent housing is one of the fundamentals for a contented community.

The FCI says that internationally accepted principles which have hitherto been 'politically unacceptable to the Government' should now be adopted.

The report states that it is imperative that home ownership and self-help projects are introduced, and that township residents have a far greater

say in how they want to live.

According to estimates given in the report the current housing shortfall in black areas was roughly 300 000 units. The migration to urban areas is increasing at such a rate that some 20-million black people will be living in them by the year 2000.

This means that within the next decade close on a million new homes for blacks will have to be built.

Initial policy was to keep housing in the townships at a minimum as a deterrent to blacks migrating to the cities. But it was soon evident — as shown by examples such as Crossroads — that it would be impossible to stem the tide.

The Government then embarked on huge production line housing programmes churning out "matchstick" dwellings with little character that, according to the FCI, did nothing to inspire a community spirit.

Consequently in times of unrest, residents showed little interest in protecting their premises.

"In future, housing policy must be directed towards the establishment of stable, prosperous and peaceful urban communities by permitting these communities to a much greater extent to solve their own housing problems within a more limited framework of control and regulation," the report states.

"The FCI has found that a combination of personal initiative and private resources has a significant role to play in solving the major potentially explosive housing problem for the country."

Outlining components for a "radical new approach", the FCI recommended that the private sector should be encouraged to invest in 'non-white' housing.

BUILDING

- Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year.
- Miss M F J Sandilands
- S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made
best use of bricks in his
design work.
- J G Kirkman
- R Stubbs Award
For the best project in
structure and design.
- M R I Ness
- National Development Fund
for the Building Industry
Book Prizes
For the best student in each
year of study of the degree
course.
- First Year
J A L Chapman

ARCHITECTURE (Continued)

Dr Piet's grand illusion?

S. T. Was 25/1/81

THE BUZZ of pre-parliamentary speculation — heightened this year by hot debate on prospects for an early election — keeps returning to one question: what will become of Dr Piet Koornhof's much-vaunted "new deal" for urban blacks?

The 1981 session represents, for optimists, a frail hope that the Government will at last begin to give legislative form to some of the reformist rhetoric it has been generating since Mr P W Botha came to power two years ago.

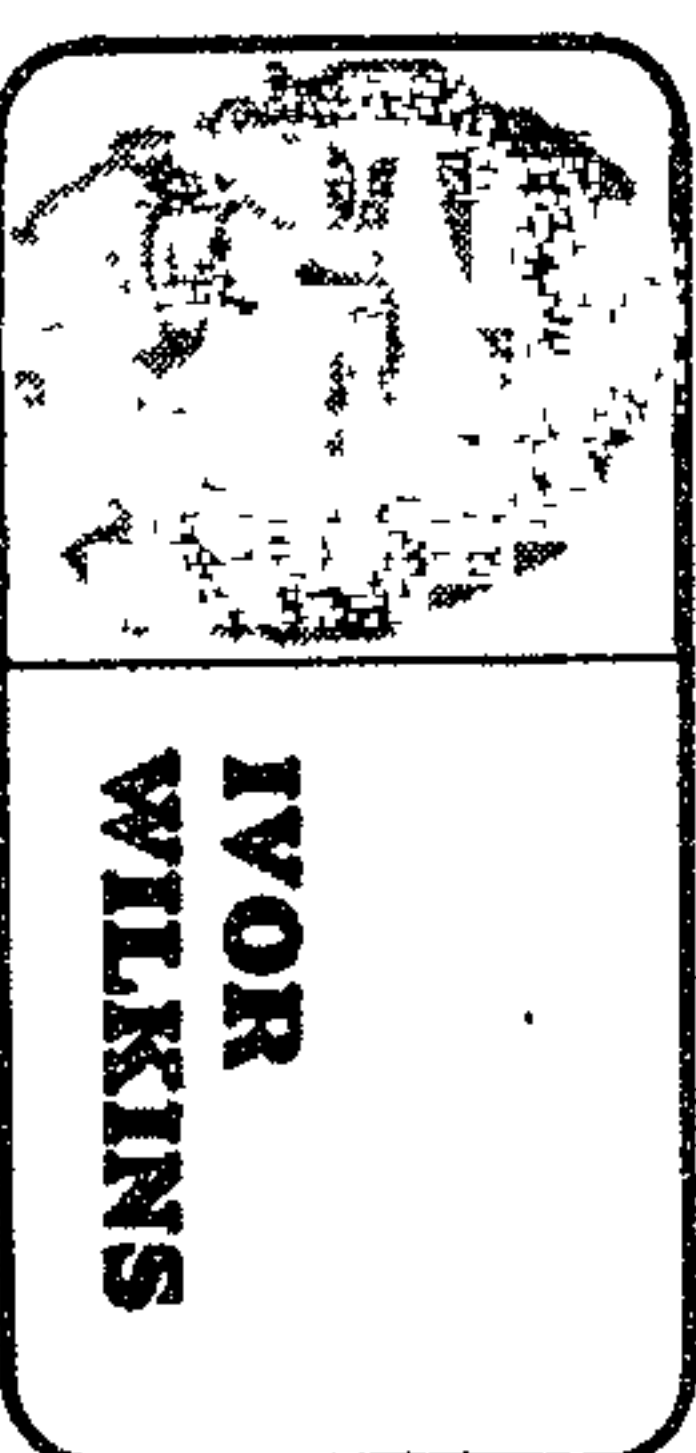
When Nationalists are challenged to produce some sort of proof of the Government's sincerity in this regard, the Minister of Co-operation and Development's three-Bill "new deal" is always high on their list.

A respectable new deal for urban blacks — whose plight has for years been the subject of intense political debate — would provide an excellent opportunity for a gesture of goodwill from a government whose reformist image is wearing very thin.

But the three Bills, launched as they were in an aura of reformist euphoria (Dr Koornhof went so far as to quote slave emancipators like William Wilberforce and Abraham Lincoln) appear after painstaking analysis to fall far short of the hopes they kindled.

The fact that the proposed new legislation was published for general scrutiny before being laid before Parliament was generally welcomed, as was the invitation to interested parties to comment on its provisions.

This enabled experts versed in the web of laws and regulations entangling South African blacks to pick their way through the amazingly complex Bills. And what is the outcome of all this research? It has shown, say informed sources, that Dr Koornhof's legal draftsman, headed by Mr J Lambrecht, have produced a package that, in important respects, does exactly the opposite of



what Dr Koornhof promised.

Instead of increasing urban black security, the Bills would deprive future generations of the precious Section 10 rights (which are earned by birth in urban areas, 10 years' employment with one employer, or 15 years' residence) and replace these with the tenuous sanction of permits administered at the discretion of Department of Co-operation and Development officials.

Immobilise

Instead of increasing the mobility of urban blacks, and their ability to find work, new laws would prevent them from seeking work without official sanction and immobilise them while they awaited jobs through the inefficient workings of the labour bureau system or the limited recruiting system. Instead of easing some of the burdens of influx control, they would remove none of the hated rejections to the hated dompas.

Blacks must still produce proof on demand of their right to be in a particular place, and they are presumed guilty until

proven innocent. The proposed penalties for offences, including those for people who harbour blacks without proper documentation, are much increased.

Instead of freeing blacks to some degree from the clutches of bureaucratic control, new devices such as "approved accommodation" and "bona fide employment" add to the array of discretionary powers officials exercise over their lives.

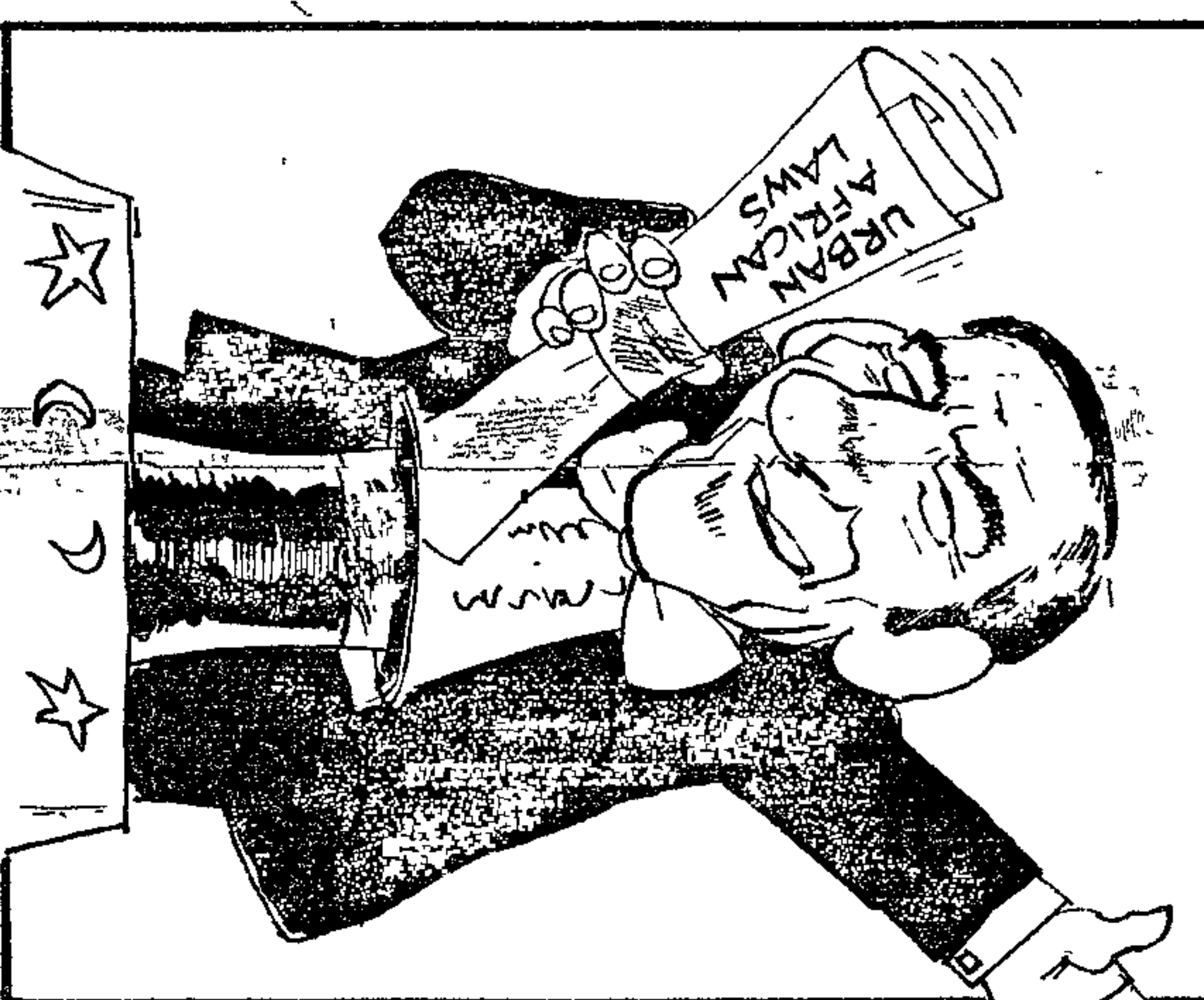
Understandably, most of the critical attention is focused on the influx control aspects of the Bills and on the loss of Section 10 rights to future generations of blacks.

Influx control — administered through the hated pass laws — is arguably the greatest cause of frustration, unrest and dissatisfaction among blacks, and has been for years.

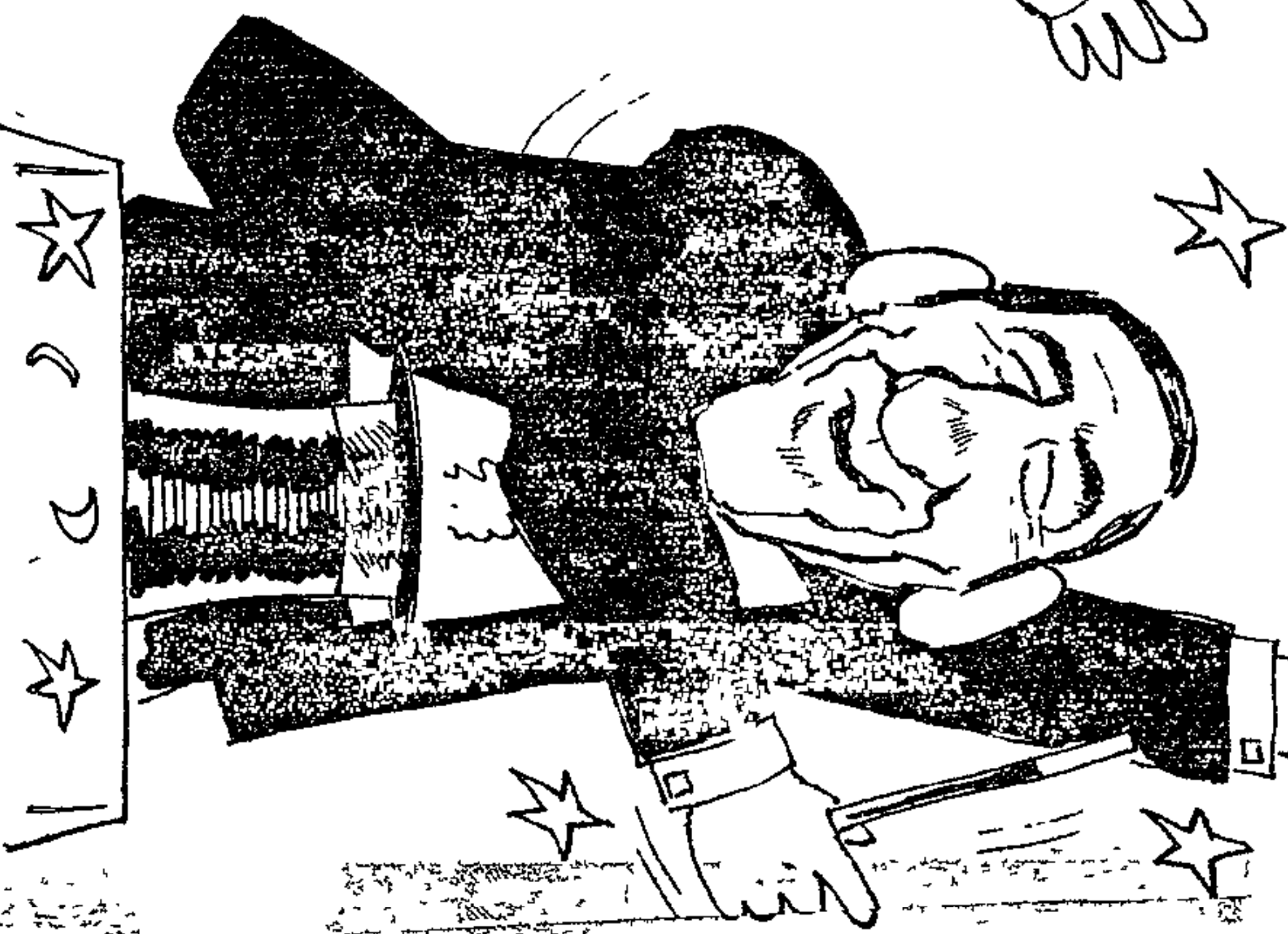
These shortcomings in the proposed legislation were sharply revealed in a searching analysis by Prof Nic Olivier of the Progressive Federal Party.

It was an analysis that infuriated Dr Koornhof. He accused Professor Olivier of casting an unjustified slur on the Bills and said he had "completely misinterpreted"

AND NOW FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT!



ABRACADABRA



the concept of the proposed legislation.

He said there was no question of future generations of blacks being denied rights in urban areas and, in any event, many aspects of the legislation were being amended.

For example, in a major departure from the original draft, he announced that the Group Areas Act would not be included in his legislation as the regulating factor of influx control (although, in

its own right, the Act will continue to regulate the rights of races to be in specific areas).

But, according to well-informed sources, Prof Olivier was by no means alone in his interpretation.

Other detailed, analyses yet unpublished, of the legislation came to precisely the same conclusions the Bills as first published simply were not an expression of the reformist sentiments expounded elsewhere by Dr Koornhof.

Furthermore, it has been found that the draft Bills conflict in important respects with recommendations of the Riekert Commission on which they were supposed to be based.

This is particularly true of the suggested loss of Section 10 rights, but also in regard to increasing restrictions on job-seeking for blacks. A fundamental Riekert Commission principle was that the legislative and administrative procedures governing labour should be simplified, not expanded.

Also, in failing to make provision for the established urban blacks and

for the urbanisation of rural blacks who are able to find accommodation, the Black Community Development Bill, as originally published, achieved a result completely different from what was envisaged by the Riekert Commission.

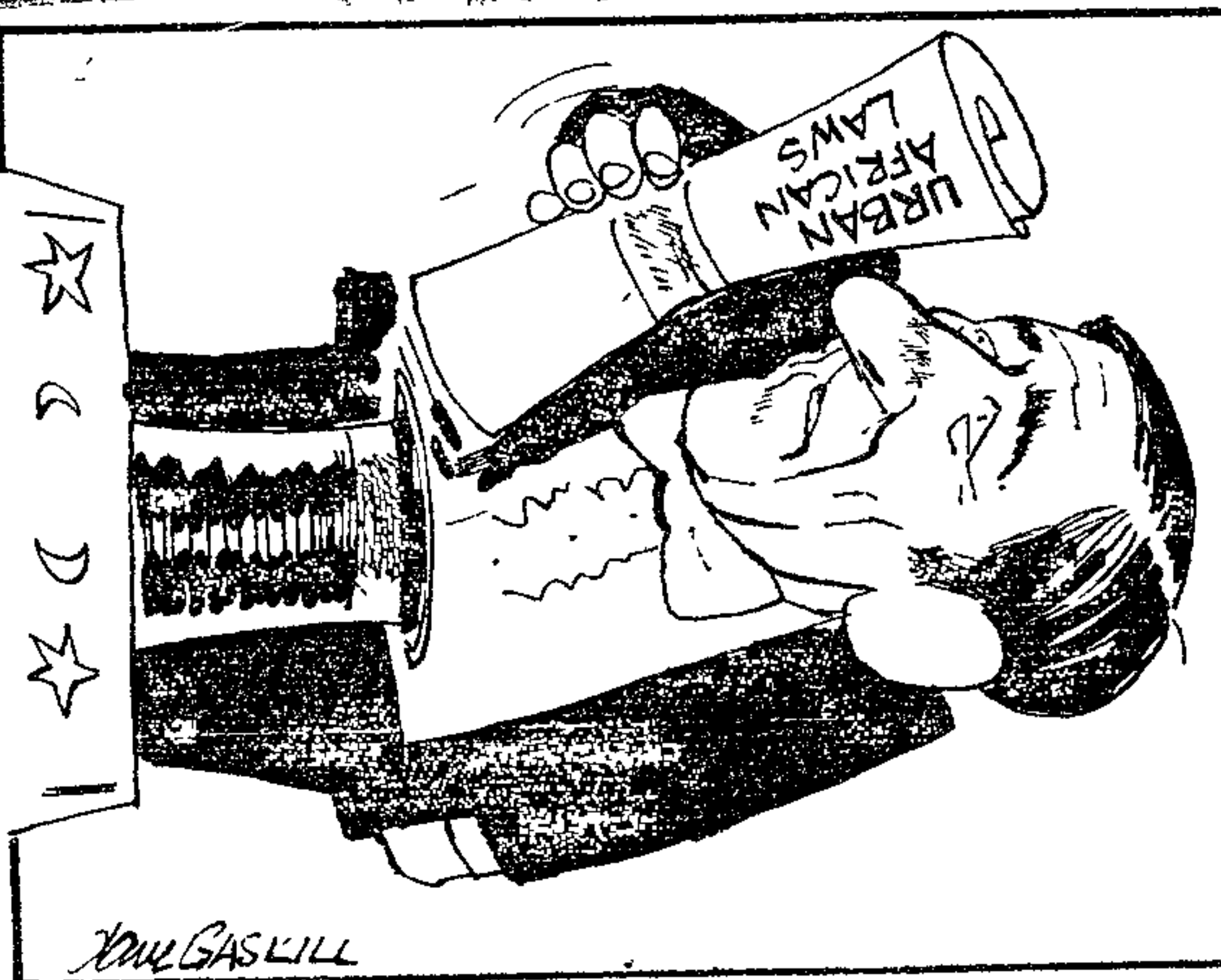
The thrust of the Bill is to make all blacks "disqualified persons" (i.e. disqualified from living in "white" areas) and even "white" areas) and even lands are independent, all blacks — irrevocably — denied by citizenship of homelands many of them have never seen — will be prohibited immigrants. This means their so-

jour in urban areas will always depend on regulations imposed and administered by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development — hardly the vision of increased security so enthusiastically heralded by Dr Koornhof.

Investigate

And their rights to seek employment and find "approved accommodation" (yet to be fully defined) will depend similarly on the bureaucratic sanction of Department officials — on white ones, and that real power will continue to reside with the Dr.

?



YOU GAS LILL

Even in the Bill dealing with black local government, analysis shows that Dr Koornhof's stated intentions have not been realised.

When the Bills were launched, he said black local governments would be granted autonomy similar to that of white local governments.

But, on investigation, it appears that the new dispensation in this regard is little different from the Community Councils Act, that the constraints on black local authorities will be considerably more than on white ones, and that real power will continue to reside with the Dr.

ment of Co-operation and Development. To start with, the Minister and his officials have the discretion to decide on the powers of councils. They also control appointment of heads of departments and their functions, financial structures and the electoral system.

And the Bills are unpopular in many quarters, including within the ruling National Party, where they are considered bad news as well.

As one Nationalist MP said, "The Bills don't satisfy anybody. The fighting is against them and the left wing (of the party) is just as opposed to them. The whole exercise has been handled with indecent haste."

Costly

That haste is likely to prove politically costly to Dr Koornhof. Informed sources say at least one of the reasons why he, a senior Cabinet member, failed to secure election to the party's Transvaal head committee late last year was as a result of bitterness about the Bills and the fact that they became public before the caucus knew their contents.

But all is not lost. Dr Koornhof has already given assurances that the final legislation will be different from the draft Bills, as a result of representations made from various sources.

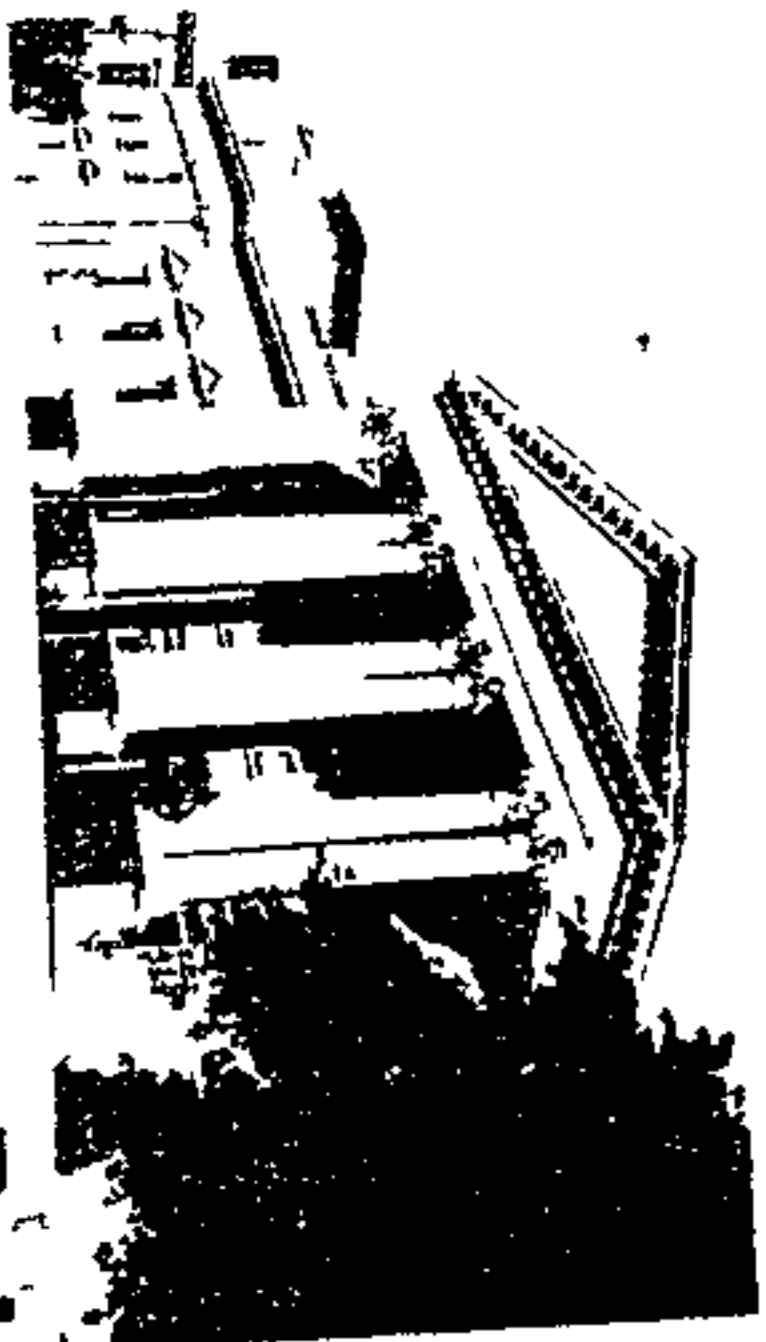
How different they will be is one of the crucial fascinations of the coming session.

In the final versions, will the letter of the laws concur with the spirit in which Dr Koornhof originally announced his "new deal" or will the largely retrogressive terms in which his legal draftsmen first couched them prevail?

In the answer to that lies an important key to this session's success or failure as a harbinger of real reform in South Africa.

Homelanders can't solve problems, says Slabbert

CT 27/1/81



IN THE HOUSE

The No-confidence Debate

onstrate who their political leaders were

"Above all repeal the Improper Political Interference Act," Dr Slabbert said. Non-subversive, constitutional organizations should be allowed to operate

"A climate conducive to evolutionary change is one where the individual can concretely experience how changes in his social circumstances improve his economic opportunities and lead to more effective political participation in his own destiny. It is the prime responsibility of the government to create this climate"

Once the climate had been created, the government should set up a representative constitutional conference at which a new constitution could be negotiated

This was ultimately the only way to bring about evolutionary and acceptable change.

"Recent history in Zimbabwe and Namibia says in the clearest language that the government either calls such a conference from a position of power and prosperity and chooses its own time and place, or historical circumstances force it ultimately to attend such a conference under much more disadvantageous circumstances"

South Africa's future lay in the hands of the Prime Minister, Dr Slabbert said

"As never before in the political history of our country, all its inhabitants are waiting to see if we have a statesman at the helm or simply another leader of the National Party — Sapa

accordingly

Any new deal that ignored these realities would be a threat to future stability and peace

Referring to the Separate Amenities Act, Dr Slabbert said that as far as he was concerned this act had to be scrapped

He wished to ask the Prime Minister plainly and directly. Was he prepared to review this act so that it would not be unnecessarily discriminatory, not only in sport but at all other levels of society?

Structural inequality between black and white in education, housing, social control, community development and health represented a massive problem and a demonstration of the government's good faith was urgently needed

The government could set up five- or 10-year plans to equalize facilities and confidently invite black and brown people to co-operate on joint bodies to achieve these goals

The country's web of social and political laws had a direct bearing on the individual's freedom to participate in the economy

"A clear demonstration by the government that these laws are going to disappear and that individuals can participate freely without the constraints of racial restrictions is a basic minimum to create a conducive economic climate"

In the political context there were numerous statutes and regulations inhibiting freedom of speech, assembly and association. The government had to relax restrictions so blacks could form political associations and dem-

Under the Prime Minister's reign it had also become clear that the National Party accepted urban blacks as a permanent part of urban population

It was true that the present government gave more urgent attention to material and communal welfare of the urban black than any of its predecessors. But the critical problems remained labour relations and influx control

Referring to the pass laws, Dr Slabbert said this was the most hated daily experience of blacks. "They are degrading, discriminatory and humiliating in the extreme"

There was understandable excitement when a "new deal with respect to those laws was announced

"I now wish to put a few clear questions to the minister regarding the Black Community Development Bill

"Is it not so that in this bill

All the contraventions of the Urban Areas Act have been retained and the penalties in some cases been increased as far as they relate to the control over the entry, residence in and employment of blacks in urban areas?

The most important mechanism of control is in fact the Group Areas Act?

No new persons can qualify for Section 10 rights and therefore in principle any person not specifically permitted to be in an urban area could in future be endorsed out?

A man can be prosecuted for giving another man a job?"

If this was so, Dr Slabbert asked, what was new in the "new deal"? Urban migration should be accepted as a fact and resources should be used

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The execution of certain functions by the Department of Co-operation and Development had increasingly become one of the most important stumbling blocks in good human relations in urban areas.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said here yesterday

Introducing a motion of no confidence in the government, Dr Slabbert said the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, was aware of this, as were a number of officials in the department

Dr Slabbert criticized the government for "the abdication of certain key points of departure"

These included

- The fact that maximum separation at all possible levels on the basis of ethnicity or race was not possible, and
- The acceptance that the country's political problems could not finally be solved by the creation of independent homelands

Referring to the political consequences of the homeland policy, he said it led to over-population in the country areas and impoverishment which stimulated migration to the cities

"The homeland policy will promote urban over-population not prevent it

"Important political conflicts will have to be faced in our cities. The government persists with country-based political institutions to sort out urban-based political problems"

The Prime Minister was the country's first ever to visit Soweto and this gripped the imagination

ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made
best use of bricks in his
design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award
For the best project in
structure and design.

M R I Ness

BUILDING

National Development Fund
for the Building Industry
Book Prizes

For the best student in each
year of study of the degree
course.

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize
For the best final year
student of the degree course.

R W Kohne

LTA Prize

For the best student obtaining
a first class pass for a
dissertation in Building
Management.

S F Richardson

Talks on law for urban blacks



Dr. Koornhof

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, announced here yesterday that he would hold important discussions on February 5 with those people concerned with the proposed draft legislation affecting urban blacks

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he said it was hoped that the three draft bills published for public information late last year would remove certain hurtful and unnecessary discrimination

Important amendments had already been made to the draft bills and it was hoped that the legislation would bring about a new dispensation for urban blacks

People like Dr P J Riekert and Professor Nic Wiehahn would be among those attending the meeting. Afterwards the draft legislation would be referred to the Cabinet and the caucus before being placed before Parliament

The idea was to see how soon the legislation could be finalized

Earlier, Dr Koornhof warned the Progressive Federal Party that its policy of one-man, one-vote could not work and that it could only lead to confrontation and the total domination of whites by blacks

The PFP did not speak on behalf of the whites, blacks, Indian or coloured peoples but on behalf of a clique who told them what to do

The National Party was aiming for maximum stability, happiness and prosperity for all the country's peoples.

Referring to the constitutional development of the black national states, Dr Koornhof said the time had arrived for the leaders of those countries to take the initiative themselves and to use the opportunities the government was giving them to move ahead constitutionally — Sapa

with
student.
Prize

Miss C Tredgold

For the best woman student
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
in third year.

P A Rappoport
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley
Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year.
Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made
best use of bricks in his
design work.
J G Kirkman

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For the best project in
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National Development Fund
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Book Prizes
For the best student in each
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First Year
J A L Chapman

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C S Jones

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George Strachan Prize
For the best final year
student of the degree course.
R W Kohne

LTA Prize
For the best student obtaining
a first class pass for a
dissertation in Building
Management.
S F Richardson

BUILDING

Blueprint to improve lot of blacks

Jals
51
55

Own Correspondent

A major new blueprint to streamline Government policy affecting blacks in the national states and in white South Africa was announced yesterday.

The plan aims at improving the quality of life for blacks and changing the attitude of officialdom towards them. The new plans and their future implementation were outlined by Mr G H T Mills, Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, during a meeting of commissioners at the department's head office in Pretoria.

The main points discussed included the implementation of the influx control regulations, the passbook issue, the housing shortage in black residential areas and the establishment of new communication channels between the department and the country's blacks.

Mr Mills hinted that his department was looking into the possibility of exempting certain blacks from the stringent influx control provisions.

These included businessmen, teachers, lawyers and other professional people, he said.

HOUSING

On the problem of the housing shortage in black residential areas, Mr Mills suggested several possible solutions.

There were more than 160 000 people on the waiting list for houses, he said.

White employers had a big role to play here by providing houses for their workers.

In the past, employers who had wanted to build housing for their workers had been faced by impediments from officialdom, Mr Mills said.

He also said whites should never create the attitude in black people's minds that they were their potential enemies.

"Unity between blacks and whites is necessary if external threat is to be withstood," he said.

Mr Mills praised the contribution by the Wiehahn, Riekert and the Browne commissions to the improvement of the quality of the black man's

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ne, tractor-trailer train,
eyor, hand truck, power
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p station (crane, hoist,
er train, tow-line, lift
nd truck, power truck,
To Shipping
ker crane, storage machinery
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) , pallet - floor and rack
F, bin, conveyor, rack
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in, crane, hoist, stacker
truck, tow-line, tractor-
eyor, hand truck, power
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a specific piece of material
be divided into three

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LOADING
PACKING
ORDER CONSOLIDATE
ORDER PICKING
STORAGE
DISPATCH TO ST
SORTING
IDENTIFICATION
RECEIVING
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Whilst it is not always
(c) Picking
(b) Handling
(a) Storage
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Storage and War 8.7.5

8.8 Organisation of Material Handling

It is essential to ensure proper co-ordination and control of all handling efforts throughout the organisation. In order to be able to do this it is necessary that the overall function be carefully organised. The material handling function may be organised as a line or staff function, a specialist group, a committee, or a combination of these.

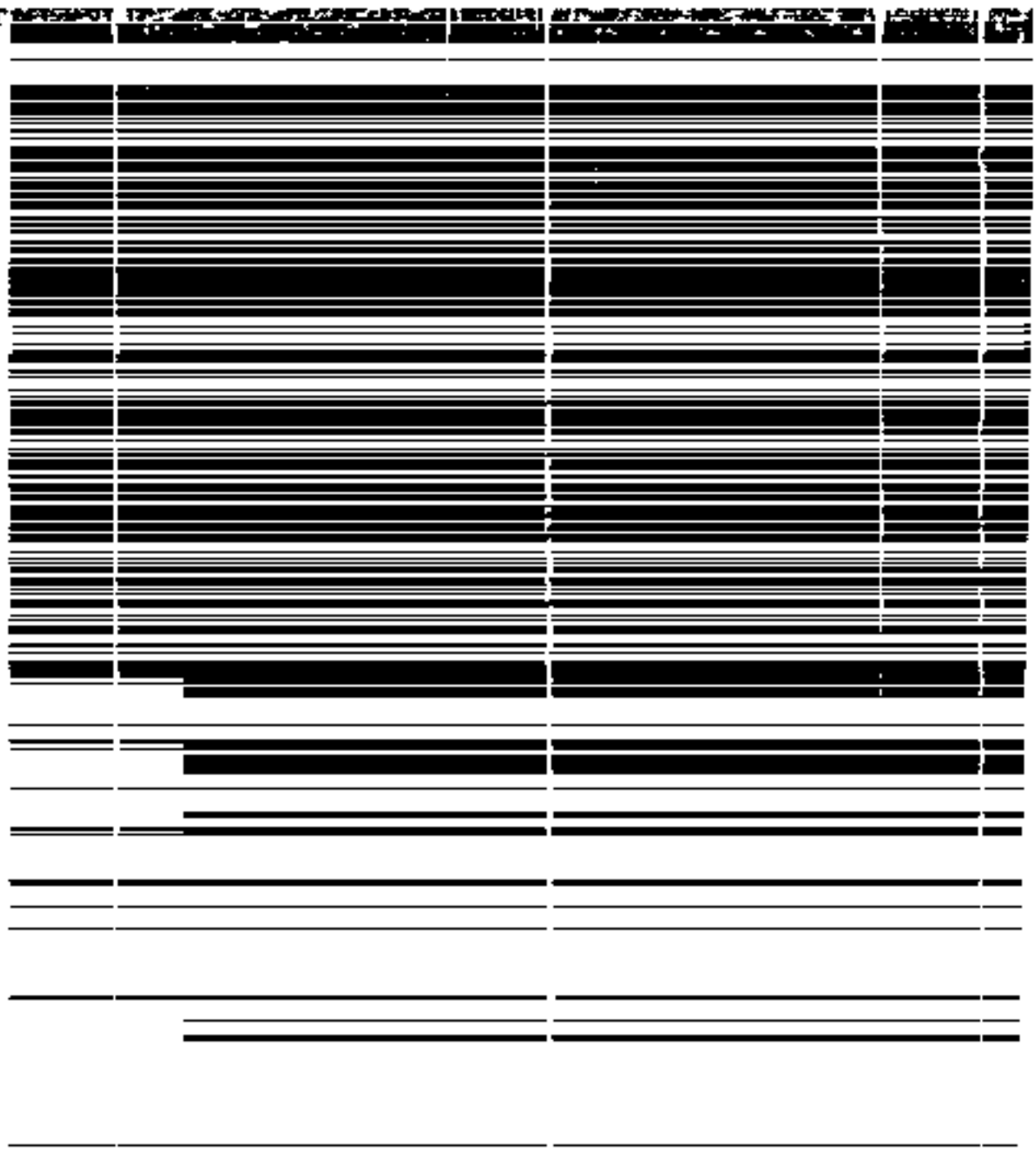
The size and nature of the organisation will to a very large extent, again, depend on the size and nature of the company. Nowadays, it is true to say that material handling has been recognised for its importance and organisation structures often put material handling at a senior management level.

The diagram on the following page shows thirteen possible positions for the material handling function.

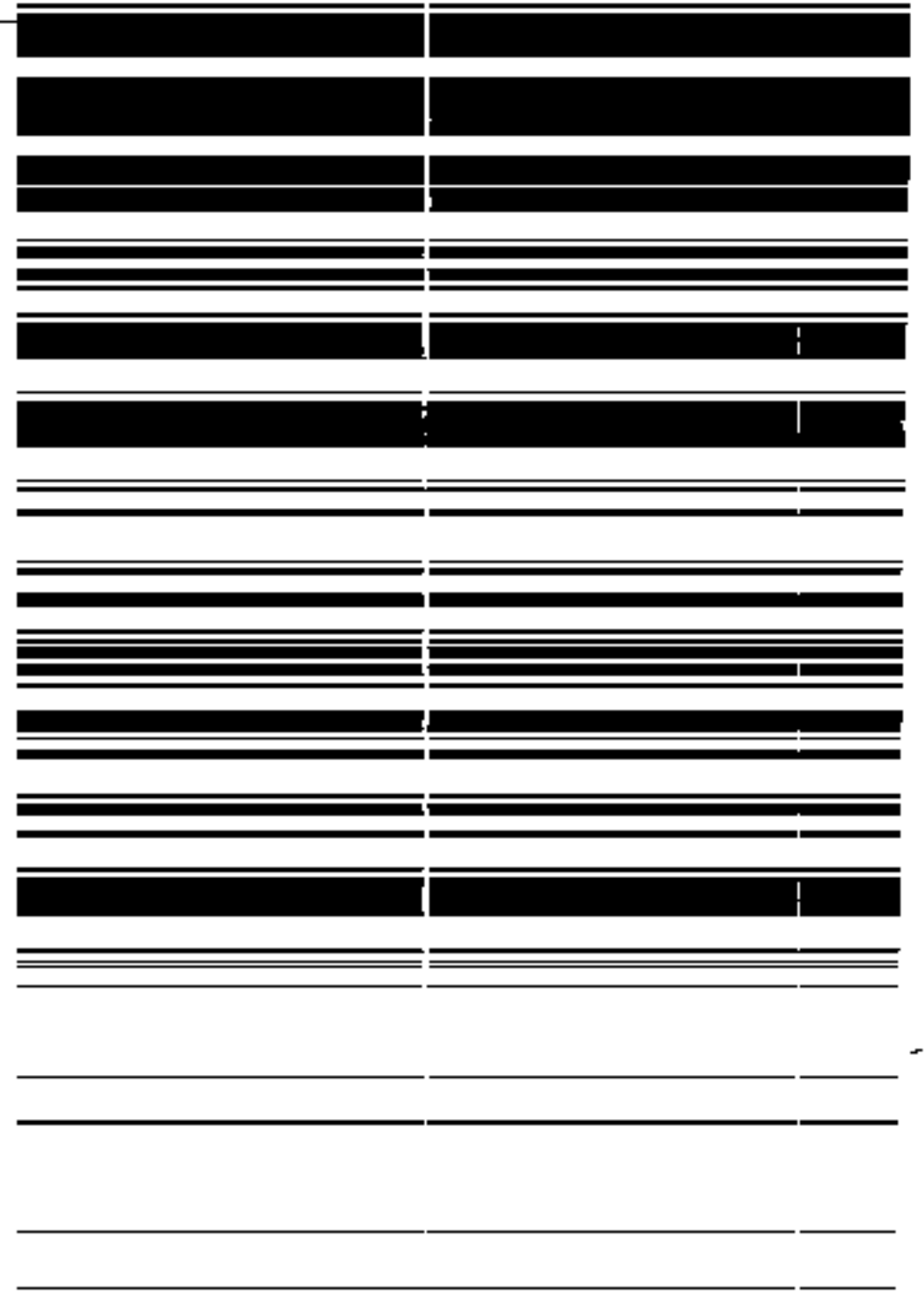
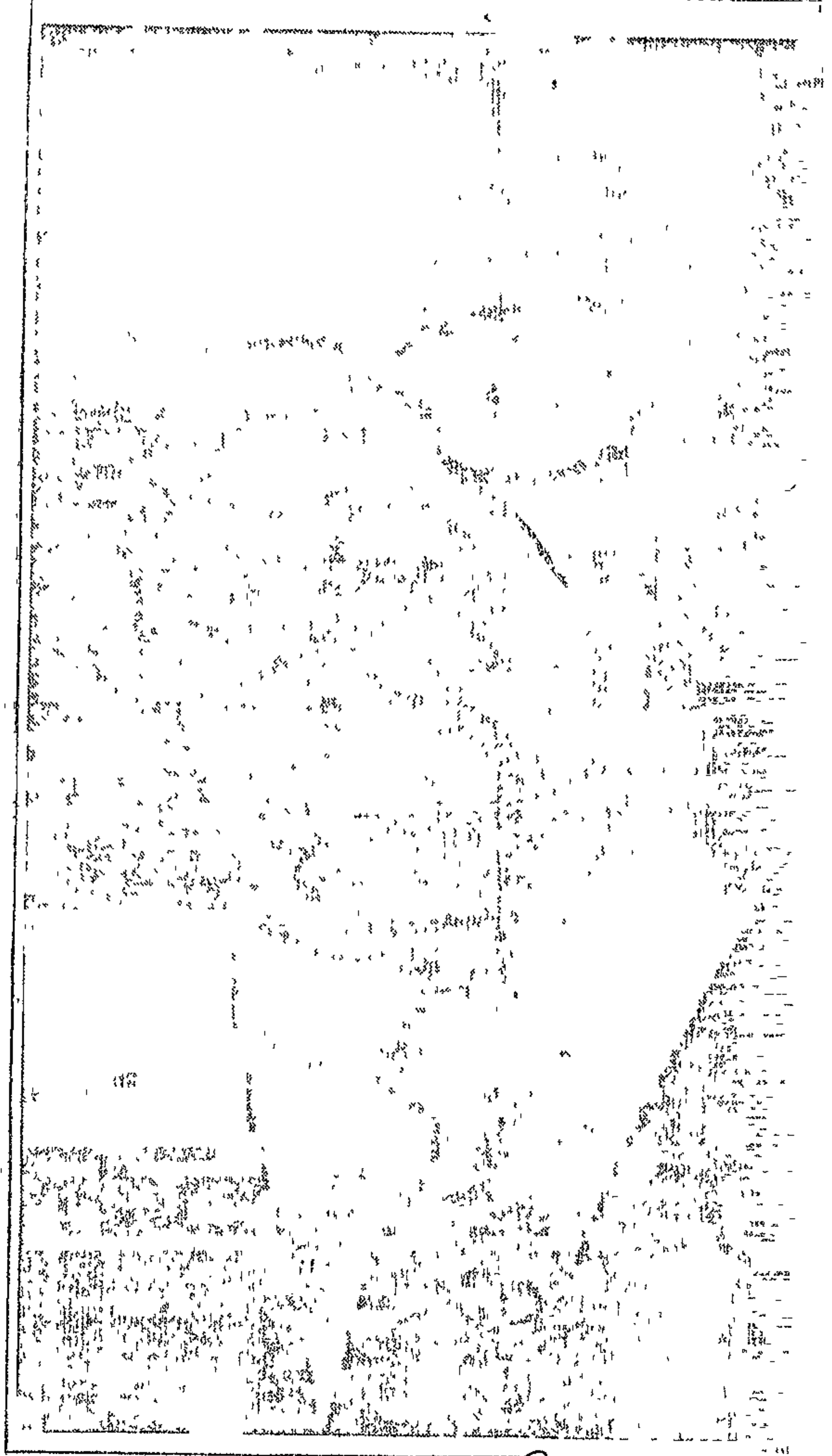
8.9 Organising a Material Handling Programme

The following outline is suggested as a general guide for initiating and developing a material handling programme. It is not intended that this procedure be used automatically or in a routine fashion, rather it should serve as a checklist of those items that constitute the foundations for an effective programme.

1	ESTABLISH OBJECTIVES	of the handling programme
2	CHECK COMPANY POLICIES	related to handling, such as inventory, wages, equipment replacement, project payoff, etc
3	OUTLINE SCOPE OF PROGRAMME	so as to identify the breadth of functional coverage, the proposed organisational structure, and the organisational inter-relationships with other functions
4	ESTABLISH A LIST OF ACTIVITIES	required to meet the objectives stated above
5	DIVIDE THE ACTIVITIES INTO LOGICAL GROUPINGS	or functional assignments
6	ESTABLISH A PRELIMINARY BUDGET	based on estimates of the manpower, equipment, and other costs necessary to carry out the proposed activities



EXPLISSCOPE



255 S. EXPRESS

11/2/81

... but de-
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... the

of urban Blacks of the rights bestowed on them in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945

When the draft revision of the Black Community Development Bill was launched with a fanfare by the Department of Co-operation and Development last year as part of a package deal for urban Blacks it was hailed by Dr Koornhof as a 'new deal' for urban Blacks which would make them as free as Whites. Dr Koornhof came under heavy fire from the Leader of the Opposition Dr Frederik van Zyl Stalbert and the PNP's chief spokesman on Black affairs Mrs Helen Suzman during the No Confidence Debate in the Assembly this week.

Dr Koornhof reacted angrily to their charges that he was not delivering his promises on a 'new deal' for Blacks. I am dealing with Bills in

UNDP Dr Piet Koornhof's 'new deal' bills which are now being changed all Bills in South Africa were referred to become law.

SA

... the Bill has been withdrawn following the opposition by the PNP's chief spokesman on Black affairs Mrs Helen Suzman during the No Confidence Debate in the Assembly this week.

Dr Koornhof claimed that Pretorius had completely misinterpreted the concept of the Bill and casted an unjustified light on him. Other experts who examined the Bill recently have reached

substantive conclusions are of a different nature. Despite having said that Pretorius had misinterpreted the Bill, Dr Koornhof promised to alter it. It is clear from both Pretorius's and the other experts' analyses, that the Bill will have to be drastically altered in principle not simply watered down if its objectionable features are to be removed. The prohibited immigrants' issue is a case in point. In

to estimate the

Blacks' freedom? 255 S. Express 1/2/81

... to be a foreigner without being a prohibited immigrant, but Dr Koornhof's draft Bill seeks now to restrict this additional category of

... has succeeded in blocking Pretorius's plans to strip Zulus of their SA citizenship. He has so far also been able

limited rights of urban Africans, the Bill runs counter to the philosophy of the Fieker's report. A examination of the evolution of urban areas policy shows that it is Dr Fieker that is responsible for the step in this regard, not the Bill. Mrs Sheera Duncan of the Black Sash has thus noted in a memorandum shortly to be made public, that draft legislation in 1969 sought to extinguish Section 10 but was amended after a public outcry. O John Lattimore writes that the SA Bill to restrict examination of all that deal with the law and status of a 'prohibited immigrant' and is unable to find any material change to the original draft legislation.

255

S. EXPRESS

1/2/81

people include all Blacks who were stripped of their South African citizenship when the Transkei, BophuthaTswana, and Venda became constitutionally separate States.

Since the Government intends to make all the Bantustans separate States and at the same time strip Blacks officially linked to them of their South African citizenship, the implication of the draft Bill is that as each Bantustan goes separate, its nominal citizens will become both foreigners and prohibited immigrants in South Africa.

Indeed, unless Dr Koozholo alters the relevant clause, the six million Africans who have already lost their SA citizenship with the acts of independence of the Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda will wake up one morning to find that they have suddenly become prohibited immigrants in the land of their birth.

Analysis of the draft Bill and present legislation makes it clear that this applies not only to Blacks living in the Bantustans but also to those living in the so-called White areas.

Another aspect of the draft Bill that has so far escaped attention is that it circumvents one of the problems Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has created for Pretoria by refusing independence for KwaZulu.

In so doing, the Inkatha lead-

to block its plans to stop future generations of Zulus from gaining the right to acquire permanent residence by virtue of birth in an urban area.

Under a 1978 amendment to Section 17 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, children born to citizens of independent Bantustans after the date of independence are no longer entitled to the urban residence rights conferred by Section 10 (1) (a) of that Act.

Children born to Transkei Xhosa, Tswana, Venda and shortly also Ciskei Xhosa already suffer under this disability. But Zulu and other children do not and will not as long as their homelands remained constitutionally part of South Africa -- except for the effect of the repeal of Section 19 contained in the schedule to the draft Bill is that all future generations of Black children will lose birth conferred urban rights irrespective of whether their homeland becomes independent or not.

Another hitherto little noted implication of Dr Koozholo's Bill is that all those Blacks currently working out 10 years' service with one and the same employer in order to gain urban residence rights under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Urban Areas Act, will find their efforts have been in vain.

Some observers believe that in undermining the already

Although the term "prohibited immigrant" has been abandoned in the new "Bill" and replaced with the term "authorised alien", experts who have studied the new document insist that this is "playing with words" and that the original intention remains.

In the original draft legislation a "prohibited immigrant" was allowed to be in a controlled area if he was in employment or taking up employment with current legal authority endorsed in his passport and if he was residing in approved accommodation.

In terms of the new "Bill" a Black will be regarded as an "authorised alien" in a controlled area if he has current and lawful authority to be in the area endorsed in his passport and if he is accommodated or taking up accommodation in approved accommodation.

The conditions on which a Black from one of the independent states lawfully resides in the Republic remain substantially unchanged.

However, the definition of a "prohibited immigrant" as a Black in possession of, or acquired to be in possession of, a passport has been dropped.

The clear implication of the new "Bill" remains that an "alien" Black who does not have lawful authority endorsed in his passport will be "unauthorised" or illegal.

MILKMAID MILK SQUANDERS

ARCOS 3/2/81

(255)

Black administration

boards slammed for:

- Mismanagement
- Fruitless spending
- Bad investments
- Unsatisfactory control

Political Staff

ANOTHER scandal involving the finances of black administration boards and millions in untraced assets may be looming, following the Auditor-General's latest reports to Parliament

Fruitless expenditure, bad investments and unsatisfactory checking and control by the boards have also been slammed by Mr W G Schickerling, the Auditor-General.

In the case of the Southern Orange Free State Area Administration Board he found it impossible to verify the existence and value of immovable assets totalling R15 628,316

PRESS DISCLOSURES

His reports on five boards' finances for 1978-79 tabled yesterday show they stand to lose nearly R500,000 and are owed nearly R1-million due to bad investments and fruitless expenditure

This follows last year's disclosures by Mr At 11 and

ARGUS

3/2/81

255

were invested by other boards in the Rand Bank and bond
daily shortly before they were placed under curatorship

Hundreds of thousands of taxpayers' money was lost through lost interest.

MOST CRITICAL

The boards were faced with the prospect of writing off large amounts owed to them by the banks.

Of the reports tabled yesterday, the one dealing with the Southern OFS Board is the most critical.

It reveals mismanagement on an appalling scale. Internal checking and control of unpaid, uncashed and handwritten cheques is unsatisfactory.

● A sum of R323 838 was still owed to the board after investments in two particular financial institutions.

● In spite of restrictive instructions the board incurred, without approval, a liability of R6 137 in finalising statements.

● The board incurred a calculated loss of R278 181 on Sunold Dwellings.

● Liquor stock and empty container deficiencies amounting to more than R85 000 came to light at two liquor halls.

● The board was asked to give reasons for fluctuations in gross profit percentages but no reply was forthcoming.

● Contributions to certain funds appeared to be inadequate.

● Stores records for the brewery were incomplete, and stocktaking lists for liquor, diesel fuel and magou differed from the financial statements.

● The existence and value of immovable assets of R15 628 316 could not be verified.

SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES

While reports tabled on the other boards were not as indicting, they do reveal substantial losses.

The Northern Natal Board lost R31 000 to fruitless expenditure, and wrote off R30 000 as irrecoverable after a banking institution was placed under curatorship.

The Southern Transvaal Board lost R41 000 to fruitless expenditure after getting ministerial approval.

INSURANCE DISPUTE

The Central Transvaal Board will probably write off R19 500 owed to it by a bank under curatorship and had some R593 000 still due to it in capital.

A R706 284 insurance claim is also being disputed by the insurers.

The Central OFS Board is owed R41 600 by a bank under curatorship.

The Auditor-General's reports will go to the parliamentary select committee on public accounts for consideration.

● See Page 3.

More admin board losses disclosed

255

ARGUS

4/2/81

Political Staff

FURTHER financial losses by administration boards, and the fact that one of them is owed nearly R800 000 by a bank under curatorship have been disclosed by the Auditor-General.

was suspended in July 1977.

The same report shows that the board's general account had a deficit of nearly R2-million in March 1979. During the financial year R19 745 was written off in respect of beer crates.

The West Rand Administration Board has been found by the Auditor-General to have put more than R22-million into investments, according to a report on the board's 1978-79 financial year which was tabled in Parliament this week.

VAAL TRIANGLE

The Auditor-General's report on the Vaal Triangle Board says various aspects of internal checking and control of water and electricity deposits and debtor accounts were brought to the board's notice. No reply had yet been received.

The Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts, which this week issued a stinging report condemning the general financial administration of certain boards, has criticised some of them for putting too much money into investments.

The Argus reported yesterday that the Auditor-General's reports on five other boards for the 1978/79 financial year showed they stand to lose nearly R500 000 and are owed nearly R1-million due to bad investments and fruitless expenditure.

CASH NEEDS

The committee says the boards devote little attention to their cash flow requirements. As a result, larger amounts are invested than are needed for reserve purposes. The result is that best optimum use of funds is not achieved.

A report of the Auditor-General discloses that the West Rand Board is owed R790 875 by a bank which was placed under a curator. Accrual of interest

Administration

boards: Steps are 'too late'

CT 5/2/81 (255)

Political Staff

STEPS by the government to tighten up financial control in administration boards were far too late, Mrs Helen Suzman, chief opposition spokesman on black affairs, said yesterday.

She questioned why, if these steps could be taken now, they had not been taken before.

Mrs Suzman was commenting on a statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in which he said that he had been concerned for some time about the general administration and financial control on the boards, and had outlined steps he had taken to tighten them up.

Reports tabled in parliament this week by the auditor-general disclosed widespread mismanagement and followed similar disclosures last year.

In a report to parliament this week, the select committee on public accounts, which is investigating the situation on the boards, said "Serious doubt has arisen about the administrative efficiency of administration boards, and your committee is of the opinion that the department should exercise greater control and supervision over administration boards".

Mrs Suzman said "The whole business becomes even

more appalling when one realises what poor services, inadequate accommodation, recreation facilities and other amenities blacks have in their townships.

"One wonders why there were surplus funds available for investment. There should not be any difficulty at all in finding worthy projects on which to spend money, instead of it being mismanaged at the expense of the taxpayer."

"In every township there have been rate hikes, yet the boards had so-called surplus funds to invest in institutions which were eventually placed under curatorship and vast sums of interest lost."

"It seems that the minister's steps to regulate the control of money by these boards are far too long overdue."

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that the boards were to a large extent autonomous and not subject to departmental control on financial administration.

As a result of previous reports by the auditor-general, he had appointed Mr Gerald Barrie, the former auditor-general, to investigate the financial position of community councils and administration boards.

A special circular had been sent to boards directing them to improve their control measures as a matter of urgency.

The Commission for Administration had been asked to conduct a special investigation into the boards with a view to rationalizing them. A circular had also been sent to the boards about investing surplus funds and outlining investment policy.

CHEMICAL

average student

Prize with the engineering

Prize final male or

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

State tightens black boards' cash control

RDP 5/2/81 (255)

CAPE TOWN — Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said yesterday that he had been concerned for some time about the running of some black administration boards.

Sapa reports that he said his concern was the result of reports on the boards by the Auditor-General and during 1980 he had taken steps to try to rectify matters. These were:

- The appointment of a former Auditor-General, Mr Gerald Barrie, to investigate the financial positions of community councils and administration boards,

- The issue last September of a special circular to all boards, focusing attention on previous findings of the Select Committee on Public Accounts and directing boards to improve their control measures urgently,

- A request to the Commission for Administration to conduct a special investigation into the rationalisation of administration boards,

- The issue of instructions and a policy statement on the investment of surplus funds.

Dr Koornhof said in a statement that black administration boards were to a large extent autonomous, and their financial administration was not subject to his or his department's direct control.

The statement comes after the tabling in Parliament this week of the Auditor-General's reports on the accounts of the Central and Southern Free State, Central and Southern

Transvaal, and Northern Natal administration boards.

Referring to a comment by the Auditor-General in the report on the Southern Free State board that "it was also not possible to verify the existence and value of immovable assets totalling R15 628 316", Dr Koornhof said the item referred to immovable assets which previously belonged to various municipalities. These should have been transferred to administration boards after the boards took over the running of black townships.

"The transfer of these assets is a time-consuming matter because, in many instances, they consist of land and public buildings which have not yet been properly surveyed."

It was important to finalise these transactions without delay, and this had been reported annually to the Auditor-General in the last few years.

The Rand Daily Mail correspondent in Cape Town writes that Mrs Helen Suzman, the chief Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, said yesterday that steps by the Government to tighten up administration boards' financial controls were too late.

"The whole business becomes even more appalling when one realises what poor services, inadequate accommodation, recreation facilities and other amenities blacks have in their townships," she said. "One wonders why there were surplus funds available for investment."

"There should not be any

difficulty at all in finding worthy projects on which to spend money, instead of it being mismanaged at the expense of the taxpayer.

"In every township there have been rates hikes, yet the boards had so-called surplus funds to invest in institutions, which were eventually placed under curatorship and vast sums of interest lost."

"It seems that the Minister's steps to regulate the control of money by these boards are far too long overdue."

SEAN O'CONNOR reports that Mr Albert Mhlungu, chairman of the Soweto Residents' Committee, said yesterday that it had been proved that administration boards were mismanaging the affairs of blacks in South Africa.

Mr Mhlungu called on the Government to scrap administration boards.

His committee has made repeated calls for proposed black local authorities to have representation in Parliament through an "administrator" — preferably an MP with Deputy Minister status.

In the past he has said that at the very least, a Soweto representative authority should be responsible to the Transvaal Provincial Administration, making it possible to bypass the West Rand Administration Board (Wrah).

The boards were a source of confusion to urban blacks, he said, because they were not certain what powers the boards had, and what powers were vested in black community councils.

Bills for blacks going to experts

ARGUS 6/2/81

Political Staff

THE Government has decided to withdraw its three controversial urban black Bills for further consideration

The decision was announced in a special statement to Parliament today by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Di Piet Koornhof

It has come in the face of strong criticism of the Bills by urban blacks, the official Opposition and organisations such as the Urban Foundation

Di Koornhof said the Bills were to be referred to a committee of experts which would combine the expertise of outsiders with that of officials of his department

RIEKERT REPORT

The purpose of the review was to ensure that the Bills were in agreement with the contents and the spirit of the White Paper on the Riekert Report

The committee doing the investigation would be headed by a legal expert who with the other committee members, would be announced soon

The committee would be asked to complete its report by April 15 so that the legislation could be introduced during the next session of Parliament later this year

COMMENT

He said recommendations received after the Bills were first published for general comment would be taken thoroughly into account in the investigation

Welcoming the Government's decision today, Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition's main spokesman on black affairs said it was wise to withdraw the Bills as there was undoubtedly justification for the adverse criticism drawn by the Black Community Development Bill in particular

ALTERATIONS

She said considerable alterations would be necessary if the Minister's aim was to be achieved, namely to bring the Bills into line with the spirit of the White Paper on the Riekert Report. The changes would be even more necessary if they were to meet the objective of removing hurtful discrim-

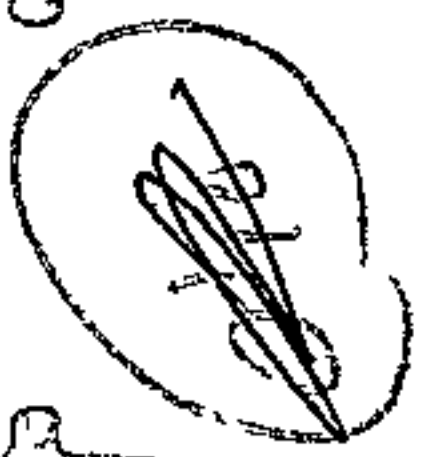
It would be even better if the Minister did away with all the discrimination, such as contained in the pass laws which were the single biggest cause of racial friction in South Africa

An important question was whether Di Koornhof was going to include blacks on his committee of experts, for they were the people best suited to bring knowledge and expertise into the subject of how to improve the quality of life of urban blacks

RS42m

Foot for

18/18
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(27)

Edip

... plan to upgrade black urban areas in the Eastern Cape.

A top level government inquiry has bluntly warned that conditions in the region's black townships are so bad that they are leading to violence, strikes and disruptions.

And it has also identified eight "crisis points" in the Eastern Cape for priority action.

These crisis points are Queenstown, Duncan Village in East London, Grahamstown, Stutterheim, Fort Beaufort, Gusherg township in King Williams' Town, Walmer location in Port Elizabeth and Ceylon.

The government's action plan was disclosed yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, in an interview.

Dr Morrison said "We were worried by the fact that the Eastern Cape was an area where even so often there was violence

From BARRY STRIFEK

and strikes — not only in Port Elizabeth but also in the smaller towns.

The reports we received were that much of the violence, strikes and disruption were due to inadequate housing and inadequate facilities in the various black townships in the Eastern Cape."

After this report had been received the government immediately appointed an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of Mr P. L. S. Lunde, of the Department of Co-operation and Development, to investigate the situation.

They did an emergency examination of the whole situation.

"We were somewhat perturbed by the reports received from some of the black townships were appalling.

"I want to emphasise that this cannot be ascribed either to poor judgment or disinterest as far as the Eastern Cape Administration Board is concerned.

"Even this body was very concerned about the conditions and realised that something should be done — and should be done in a hurry.

"But we also had to face that neither the administration board nor the department had the necessary finances to build or to eradicate all the poor conditions and

255 8/2/81 CRISIS POINTS

Blacks in King, Queenstown, PE, Fort Beaufort, Seymour, Stutter, Grahamstown and ML, affected

held responsible for all housing needs — either the government must help the private sector must be involved.

"I am of the opinion that there are many employers and industrialists who could either lend money to their employees to build their houses or build houses for them.

"It should be a concerted effort for everyone, and not only the government." Dr Morrison said.

The Deputy Minister also revealed major changes in government policy in the eight crisis areas.

The Mlungisi township in Queenstown, the Mlungisi township in Stutterheim and the Fort Beaufort township will now all remain where they are and not be shifted into nearby homelands.

Fingo, Village, and Makanaskop in Grahamstown, Gusherg in King Williams' Town and the black area of the mountain will also remain.

But Dr Morrison condemned original government policy that Duncan Village in East London and Walmer location in Port Elizabeth will be moved.

The 38 000 people officially still living in Duncan Village will now be moved to Adamsdale in the Ciskei within the next two years.

Dr Morrison said the people in Duncan Village were living under "appalling conditions" and it was "full of blums and shanties".

lack of facilities, because it was actually estimated by the Trade Commission that to normalise the whole situation would cost the government in the region of R50 million.

"And the estimated cost of development of housing needs to combat overcrowding would require R563 million by the year 2 000 — just to build enough houses for the increasing population.

"A factor in this are the conditions of the schools — many to construct or renovate classrooms and facilities for 1982/3.

"From this it is quite evident that it is not a lack of interest or funds, but that the things that should be done," Dr Morrison said.

The Eastern Cape Administration Board was doing the best within its ability to keep services more or less normal to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of these townships.

Dr Morrison said "We are endeavouring to do whatever we can with the available finances.

"It is also a fact that the government cannot be

11 answered 2 Columns 822
6/2/81

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO
CONSIDER DRAFT LEGISLATION
BASED ON THE RICKERT REPORT AND
THE WHITE PAPER THEREON

(Statement)

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT Mr Speaker, arising
from the White Paper on the Rickert
Report the following three draft Bills were
published for general comment in October
last year—

- 1 Local Government Bill
- 2 Black Community Development Bill
- 3 Laws on Co-operation and Develop-
ment Amendment Bill

I have made it clear from the outset that the
objective of the proposed legislation is to
improve the quality of life of Black com-
munities in White areas and in accordance
with the Government's declared policy to
move away from racial discrimination.
Accordingly, the proposed legislation is in-
tended to give recognition to the settled
Black urban inhabitants and to regulate
properly the process of urbanization and of
rural settlement.

The Bills were published in order to afford
all interested parties an opportunity to com-
ment and to make suggestions about how
these objectives could best be achieved. I
want to convey my sincere thanks and
appreciation to the large number of people

354
166
255

and bodies for the penetrating studies they
undertook which are clearly evident from
their comprehensive and valuable com-
ments.

The diversity of the comment and the
criticisms voiced in it indicate that there are
considerable differences in the interpreta-
tions given to the published bills. In some
circles, they are even considered to have a
negative effect instead of the positive effect
that is intended.

Because this matter is so important to the
maintenance and promotion of good rela-
tions, I have decided that the draft legisla-
tion as a whole should be thoroughly revised
in order to ensure that it will be fully in
accordance with the contents and spirit of
the White Paper and of the Rickert Report
with due observance of the proposals and
the comment that have been received. For
this purpose, it has been decided to entrust
the task to a committee of experts which will
combine the expertise of outsiders and of
senior officials of the Department of Co-
operation and Development. This committee
will be led by a prominent lawyer. His name,
as well as those of the committee members,
will be announced by me as soon as possible.

The committee will be requested to com-
plete its task not later than 15 April 1981, so
that the legislation may be introduced during
the next session of Parliament this year.

KOORNHOF'S BILLS Need for OVERSTUDY

RDM 7/2/81

POLITICAL STAFF

257 255

CAPE TOWN

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced yesterday that his three draft Bills on black rights would be urgently reviewed.

Opposition spokesmen hailed the decision — but cautioned that any revised measures must include steps to repeal pass laws and curfew regulations

Dr Koornhof said that as a result of the widespread criticism of the draft legislation — a direct follow-up to the recommendations of the Riekert Commission — it was apparent that different interpretations could be placed on its provisions.

I have decided that the draft Bills should be urgently reviewed to ensure that the final product matches the spirit of the White Paper on the Riekert Commission

A committee of experts, under the chairmanship of a representative body would be appointed to review the legislation.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil rights, said Dr Koornhof had acted wisely in withdrawing the draft Bills, which had been greeted by sharp criticism and had fallen short of his original undertaking to withdraw measures that caused 'hurtful discrimination'

carrying out his mandate to implement the Riekert recommendations, special attention will be paid to the repeal of the curfew laws and the removal of penalties on blacks illegally in employment in urban areas she said

The real hope, of course is that the committee will recommend the repeal of the pass laws that clutter up our prisons with statutory offenders and which in any case are no solution to the problem of rural poverty

Mrs Suzman said such action by the Government would give hope to the black community and would do a great deal to defuse the growing hostility in black communities

Nothing that the committee had been required to report by April 15, Mrs Suzman said it was to be hoped that the public would be informed, before the General Election on April 29, exactly how serious was Dr Koornhof's war on the 'dumps'

She said it would be interesting to see if a black would be included on the committee — so that they can learn at first hand all about 'hurtful discrimination'

Mr Harland Bell, New Republic Party spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said it was necessary to balance the urgent need for change for the urban black with the desire to ensure that when changes were made, they would be meaningful, carefully-balanced and structured

As they were, the Bills were totally inadequate, he said — so obscure that the ultimate effect was hard to define

He hoped Dr Koornhof would utilise the expert help at his disposal to produce a Bill which would meet the requirements of black urban dwellers

CT 9/2/81
'Trial'
end to
boycott
255
Staff Reporter

BLACK students in local townships have decided to suspend the schools boycott for a month, parents were told in Guguletu at the weekend — but the authorities are expected to meet four conditions

The pupils would be going back to school tomorrow, a member of a pupils' organization called the "Regional Committee" told a meeting of about 250 parents on Saturday night, but four conditions for the suspension had been drawn up

- Pupils should not have to register
- The Special Branch should not be allowed into school grounds
- Short-term demands should be met within a month
- Detainees should be released within a month

The representative said members of his organization did not feel that, by suspending the boycott, they were "selling out" pupils at present under detention. In fact, they were going to campaign for the detainees' release while at school

KDM 10/2/81 (255) ~~127~~
**Wrab denies hints
of housing swindles**

By MURIMISI MAKARINGE

TWO West Rand Administration Board officials yesterday denied an allegation in a morning newspaper that the board was seriously considering withdrawing the authority granted to the Dobsonville Council to allocate houses because of malpractice in the area

Mr A Rabie, the Wrab director of community services, said the report, in The Citizen, misquoted him and the allegation was "totally untrue"

"Although there are allegations that certain councillors were unfairly evicting people in the area, we don't have any authority to allocate houses

"The authority can only be granted by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof," Mr Rabie

Wrab's chairman, Mr John Knoetze, said that malpractice by any of the councilors could only be dealt with if the matter was brought to the board's notice

The report said a resident, Mr Daniel Ndzala, was unfairly evicted from his grandmother's home where he had been staying with his family

After his grandmother had died the family was locked out by council officials and the house was later allocated to a health inspector Mr Ndzala is on the housing waiting list

Two Dobsonville councillors, Mr F Mohajane and Mr Steve Nkatlo, said Wrab had no right to allocate houses to residents in the area in terms of the Community Council's Act of 1977

student
best average

CHEMICAL

L Menegaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.
Professor George Menzies Prize

- P M Salmon
- T J Cumming
- D P Weeks
- J H Rens
- B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

Commission for Co-operation and Development

155 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the total area of land in each province recommended by the Commission for Co-operation and Development for purposes of consolidation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Only the recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of the Ciskei have been announced. The extent of land recommended in this report for addition to the Ciskei, is approximately 137 000 hectares.

The reports in connection with the remaining independent and other National States have not been announced and the required particulars can therefore not be furnished.

Commission for Co-operation and Development

184 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) What is the total area of White-owned land in each province recommended by the Commission for Co-operation and Development for the purposes of consolidation and (b) how many farming units will be involved in these consolidation proposals?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Only the particulars of additional areas of land which the Commission for Co-operation and Development presently recommends for incorporation into the Ciskei have been made public. Particulars regarding the other Black states have not been announced and therefore cannot be furnished.

According to such recommendations—

- (a) the Ciskei would receive an additional 137 000 hectares of land, approximately, and
(b) less than 100 farming units would be affected, apart from some number of small holdings which cannot be regarded as being bona fide farming units

Report slams S. Tribune black 8/2/81 (255) admin boards

There was... the black community last year when it was disclosed that administration boards which raise their money from black rentals, fines and liquor sales, had donated money to Sabra which promotes the concept of an exclusively white state inside South Africa.

Harry Schwarz, the Opposition's chief spokesman on finance, said in an interview this week that from the present information available "it appears that hardly an administration board did not contribute money to Sabra."

Among the reports on the administration boards published this week were those of the central Orange Free State area administration board and the Southern Orange Free State area administration board.

The donations of the Central Free State board for the 1978-79 financial year amounted to R89 908. The Southern Free State board gave away R30 560 of black people's money. It is understood that R15 000 of this went to Sabra.

"We should be told to what extent Sabra was kept alive by this kind of money," Mr Schwarz said.

Of the reports tabled this week the one dealing with the Southern Orange Free State board is the

SOUTH AFRICA'S administration boards — which control almost every facet of black lives — have landed in another scandal.

First the boards were criticised for investing surplus funds in the ailing Rondalia and Rand banks. Then it transpired that a National Party MP had been earning commission on the investments — some of which were made only 20 days before the banks went into curatorship.

Another storm erupted when it was disclosed that the boards — which are meant to promote the welfare of blacks — were giving financial support to the right-wing Sabra organisation.

Now latest reports of the auditor-general, Mr W. G. Schickerling, slam the boards for inefficiency, mismanagement and fruitless expenditure.

The boards have now even been criticised by influential National Party politicians serving on the parliamentary select committee on public accounts — the body which first brought to light irregularities in the former Department of Information.

In its report tabled in Parliament this week the select committee said: "Administrative inefficiencies on the part of these boards may result in sources of friction being created in the community."

While reports of the Auditor-General, also tabled in Parliament this week, disclosed a continuing appalling state of affairs in the administration of the boards, opposition politicians are still trying to ascertain how much money the boards donated to the ultra-right-wing Broederbond-dominated South African Bureau of Racial Affairs.

Objection to 'lack of respect'

MEMBERS of the Cape Town Community Council have objected to the lack of respect and co-operation shown by some officials of the Western Cape Administration Board.

At the council's monthly meeting yesterday some members said this was affecting their already tough task and they called for a departmental inquiry.

Members of the council were told that a superintendent of the administration board had granted a trading licence to a funeral undertaker without consulting the council.

The vice-chairman of the council and chairman of the business portfolio, Mr. L. L. Kakaza, said this was not the first time a board member had shown disrespect and lack of co-operation. He called for a departmental inquiry.

Mr. D. R. Ngo, a member of the business portfolio, moved that the matter be reviewed by that portfolio so that its members could discuss the matter with the board official. The motion was accepted.

KDM 16/2/81 (45) (255)
Youths quizzed at poll

Staff Reporter

FIVE members of the Platani Civic Association were questioned by West Rand Administration Board police during a Soweto Community Council by election at the weekend.

The men were apprehended after an elderly woman had complained to police at the polling station that a number of young men were interfering with people on their way to voting.

Several policemen drove out and picked up five young men in the streets. The men were taken back to Nonto Lower Primary School, the polling station. They were freed after questioning by the policemen who included members of

the South African Police

A total of 345 residents of Senoane and Dlamini went to the polls, which lasted 14 hours. Mr N Mthonjeni of the Soweto Residents Party pipped the other three candidates when he got 131 votes.

Ward 24 had been left vacant when the Rev Petrus Majola went missing.

Other results were Miss Emid Futa of Mamati Greater Society received 83 votes, Mr M Ntloko of Sofasonke Party 70 votes and Mrs Regina Dladla, an independent, 56.

The polling station was kept under surveillance by police until voting closed at 9pm.

ROM 17/2/81
Fewer idle blacks

~~25~~ 255 Political Staff

The number of black people registered as unemployed at the 14 administration boards in South Africa dropped by more than 20% in 1980

A total of 119 142 black women and men were registered as unemployed at the end of last year compared to the 149 172 registered at the end of 1979

The number of unemployed men dropped from 98 556 to 73 144 and the number of women from 52 616 to 45 998

The only administration board where no significant reduction was recorded was the Western Cape, where the number of unemployed men dropped from 4 555 to 4 416 and the number of women increased from 157 to 337

These figures were revealed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he replied to a question which had been tabled in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton)

A F & C I Prize
 For the first year student

CHEMICAL

L Menegaldo

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
 Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

J H Rens

Professor George Menzies Prize
 Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

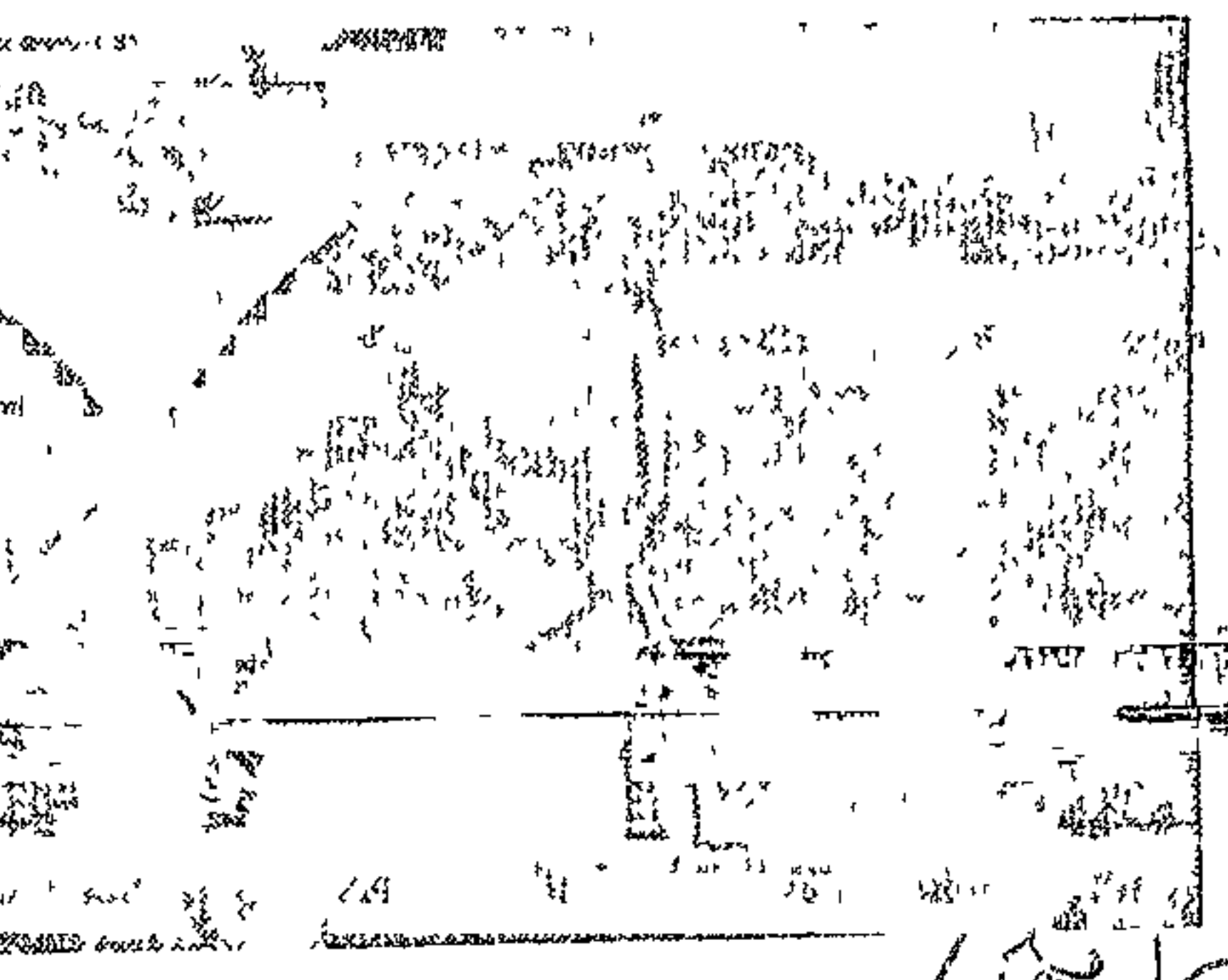
Corporation Medals
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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

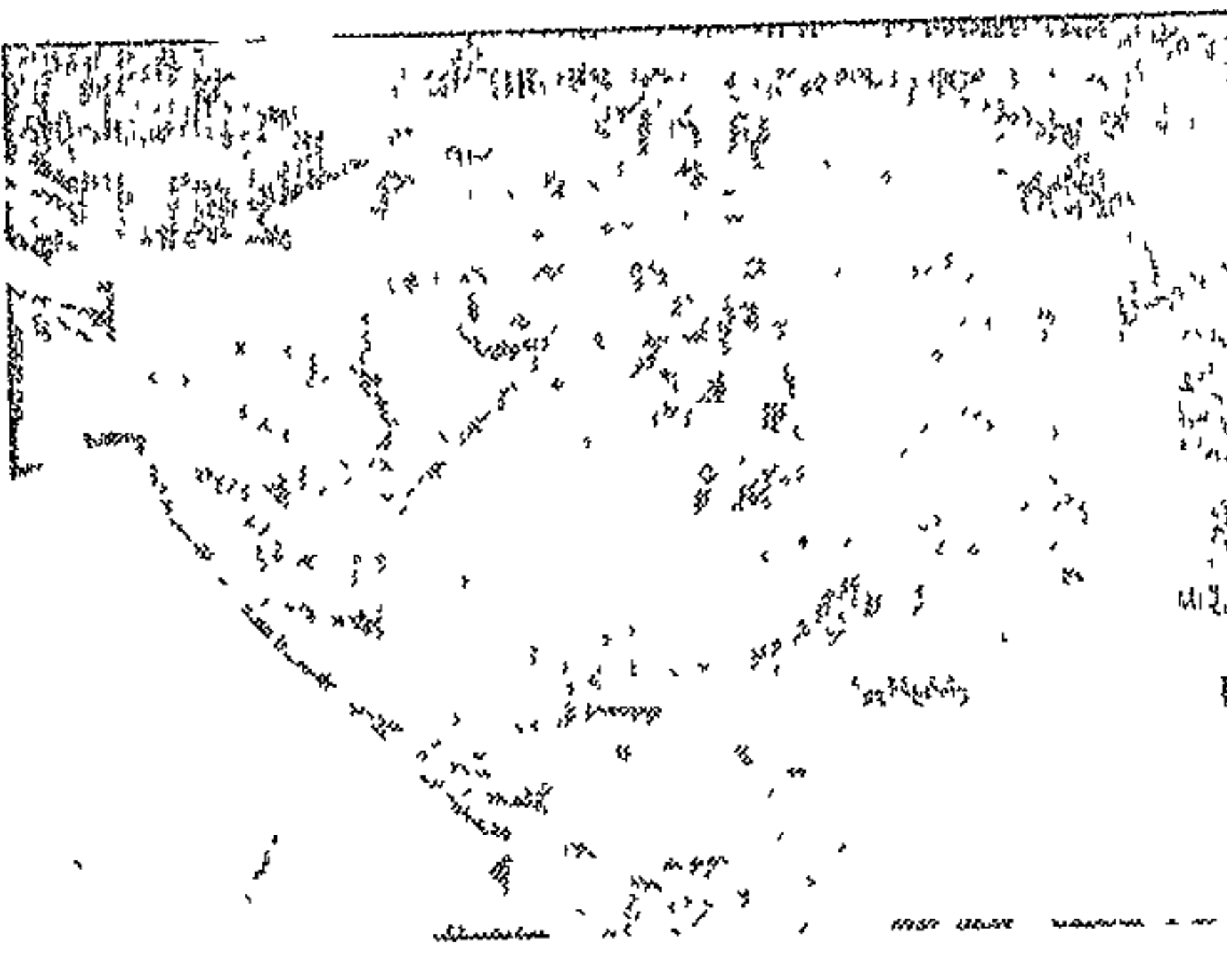
Catch 22 in Koorhof's 'new deal' for black town councils

KUM 18/2/81

Pat Koorhof's "new deal" Bills are being attacked on yet another level as growing numbers of black community councillors come to the conclusion that the proposed legislation could never become viable even-
HARRY MASHABELA examines the issues



Pat Koorhof... new deal in law deal.



Dr Koorhof... His Bills are under fire.

BLACK community councils have scant sources of income, if any at all. And ironically, their chances of ever becoming viable are now being severely restricted by Dr Koorhof's "new deal" Bills which were designed to turn them into legitimate town and village councils.

Indeed, the restrictions are so far-reaching that many of the men and women who opted to serve on them in the face of strong community opposition are now beginning to doubt the wisdom of their decision.

Their fears have been reinforced by the draft Local Government Bill published by the Department of Co-operation and Development last year.

The Bill, which was announced together with the controversial Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill and the Elect. Development Bill, proposed:

- o To consolidate and amend the laws relating to local government by blacks in townships outside the national states (homelands);
- o To promote the development of such governments;
- o To define the functions of local government institutions;
- o To turn the existing community councils into town or village councils;
- o To provide for the Minister of Co-operation and Development to already reviewing the Bills after widespread criticism of their provisions and particularly charges that

some of the measures were in fact "open market" laws rather than local laws.

But while the terms of the Bill are not yet clear, it has already been criticised for promoting local government in the black community.

Inevitably, the fact that black councils are being set up in the townships outside the homelands has led to a debate on whether or not the proposed legislation would be a "new deal" for blacks.

One of the main pillars of an autonomous council is the right to own land, says Mr. Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Mr. Koorhof, addressing the associated conference in Bloemfontein last year, also noted that community councils could not own land nor did they have any authority to raise funds for the provision of services.

"This is a serious handicap — if councils can't be given the right to make themselves viable," Mr. Koorhof asserted.

As early as 1975, the Koorhof Commission Report had raised hopes among councils that a new deal could be imminent. Their hopes, like those of the rest of the country, were subsequently boosted by the Government's public pronouncement generally

and Dr Koorhof's statements in Parliament.

Some of the community councillors so optimistic that they had accepted local council status were now beginning to open up types of treasury department.

They were so far as to appoint themselves to handle the financial departments of the township and to begin financial planning with the Government's administration boards.

But since then these councils have been getting a long way from their original intentions. The boards are reluctant to hand over land to them and the community councils have no funds for servicing the land parcels.

The paradox is that the boards, not the councils, seem to enjoy the benefits of the law in this regard.

But it was not until the introduction of local government — or local association — that the community councils decided that they had reached their limit.

An elected council, Mr. Koorhof, their leader, called it a "new deal".

Mr. Koorhof explains that the administrative boards are still given more authority over and above community councils and that they have the "sole right" to develop black urban areas.

"In order to get councils on a sound financial footing the Government must depart from its outdated policies. The development of urban areas should be seen as a joint venture whose planning

and success depends entirely on the liaison between us (community councils), the Government and the main suppliers of essential services.

"The councils should be given long-term financial resources. The Government must give outright grants to the councils too," says Mr. Koorhof.

The most detailed and revealing comments on the Local Government Bill as related to community councils' executive powers and financial powers have come from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC).

In a memorandum on the draft legislation, the JCC points out that while the Local Government Bill makes it clear that community councils will become town councils or village councils vested with executive powers, it does not confer any such powers.

"The executive powers are to be conferred by the Minister from time to time in his discretion which he may similarly modify from time to time.

"We suggest that the Minister should at the earliest possible opportunity issue a detailed and specific statement of his intentions on this crucially important aspect.

"Since only the larger and better-established community councils will presumably be consulted as town councils,

financial provisions for community councils are dealt with in a chapter of the draft Local Government Bill and Section 29 provides that the funds of a council shall consist of:

- o Every amount received by virtue of the exercise of its power of the levy or rate which the council has been charged;
- o Every amount received in respect of a rate, levy or tax imposed in terms of this Act or any other law with which the council has been charged;
- o Every amount received from the Development (Administration) Board for the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty under this Act or any other law.

However, the JCC points out Section 16 of the Black Community Development Bill provides that rental charges for residential accommodation shall be such as the Minister shall consider to be fair and reasonable.

The JCC further says: "It appears that the determination of rentals is out of the hands of the administration boards or of the black councils. It is unlikely that any revenue could accrue to the council itself from this source."

It is also noted that Section 10 of the Bill provides that no rates shall be levied upon any land or premises held under leasehold by a council under the provisions of the Black Community Development Charges made by the local authority for water, lighting,

sanitary and other services rendered to a township or hostel "shall not without the authority of the Minister exceed the actual cost of providing such services", according to the Bill.

"This appears to place the black councils in an impossible situation. They are unlikely to receive any income from township rents or from assessment rates," the JCC comments.

The JCC further stresses that there is no point in granting powers to a local authority unless it is provided with sufficient sources of revenue to enable it to perform its function and adds:

"The Central Government should assume responsibility for the acquisition of additional land for the repair, upgrading and provision of infrastructural services and generally to endow the black local authorities so that they may start as viable entities, and to supply them with adequate sources of revenue, including subsidisation from general revenue at least during a transitional period."

It is also pointed out that there has not been any indication of intention to transfer the ownership of land from the Government and the administration boards to community councils.

Seemingly, the councils can only be salvaged from financial stagnation by the Government's revolving fund, provided for in the Black Community Development Bill.

That will, of course, depend on the amount Parliament will vote into the fund each year.

And, obviously, the larger the amounts, the greater would be the chance to normalise the situation in the townships.

These provisions contrast sharply with suggestions made by Dr Ntshato Motlana's Soweto Committee of 10 when the committee was formed in July, 1977, it spelled out how it would make an autonomous Soweto economically viable — if given the chance to run the townships.

The committee said a town council would be established for the townships and that revenue would come from rates and taxes, fines, fees and dues as well as charges for the supply of electricity.

The black city would also have borrowing powers.

It was also proposed that a special department of the council's management committee would deal with the question of home ownership and complete freehold tenure.

This meant that everything would depend on the townships being granted the right to own land and so enable the people involved in their administration to introduce assessment rates.

But it is clear that the Government will not grant land ownership to blacks outside the homelands. And more than anything else, land ownership is giving the context of the problem.

Blacks included on urgent committee

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Two blacks have been included in a 10-man committee to undertake an urgent review of draft legislation which was to have given a new deal to urban blacks

The Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof announced the names in a statement to parliament yesterday. The committee will be chaired by Mr Justice I M Grosskopf and includes several senior members of government departments.

The two blacks are Mr B Mokatle, a member of the Wiehahn Commission whose chairman, Professor Nic Wiehahn, is also on the committee, and Mr M B Kumaloo, a Witwatersrand University lecturer and chairman of the East Rand Community Council liaison committee.

Dr Koornhof withdrew the draft legislation earlier this year after widespread criticism that their effect would be the opposite of what he had promised, and would limit black labour movement. Dr Koornhof said the commission would be told to review the draft legislation gently and completely, and to simplify it.

"The cabinet has further decided that, after completion of the committee's task, it will be proposed that the draft legislation be referred to the select committee on the constitution insofar as it might have constitutional implications."

The members under Mr Justice Grosskopf are Mr Hennie van der Walt, Nationalist MP and chairman of the Commission for Administration, Mr J H T Mills, director-general of co-operation and development, Dr P J van der Merwe, deputy director-general of manpower, Professor Wiehahn, Mr Bob Tucker, Dr I M Rautenbach, chief of constitutional planning in the prime minister's department, Mr F B du Randt, senior legal advisor in the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Mokatle, and Mr Kumaloo.

Table 5 Health Expenditure Per Capita in Constant 1970 Prices 1959/60 - 1974/75 (a)

Year	GNP per Capita (a)	Health Expenditure per Capita (c)
1959/60	(R) 356	(R) 14

Year	Private health as % of Private Consumption	Public Health as % of Public Consumption	Public Consumption as % of GNP
1959/60	2,8	18,-	11,3
1969/70	3,3	17,6	12,0
1974/75	2,8	16,8	14,4

Sources for Expenditure and GNP data see Table 4, Consumption expenditure data - South African Statistics 1976, Table 21, 15 and 1970, Table V-5. The consumption data is adjusted to the fiscal year ending in March.

Cross-section studies of health expenditure have shown that developed countries spend a higher percentage of their Gross National Product (GNP) on health services than do poor countries. Abel-Smith's study around 1960, of data for 17 nations, showed that the proportion of GNP spent on health services ranged from 2,5 to 5,9 per cent, with an average increase of \$1000 of GNP per capita resulting in an increase of 0,75 per cent of the proportion of GNP allocated to health.

Publicly provided health expenditures increased at a faster rate with the proportion of GNP spent on health services, rising by 0,9 per cent for each additional \$1000 of per capita GNP.¹¹ Data drawn together a decade later for 16 countries yielded similar results, but in addition this study showed that increases in health expenditure per capita between countries were positively associated with the share of government consumption expenditure in total consumption, and negatively associated with the degree of income inequality.¹²

Total expenditure in the case of South Africa is shown in Table 4. In 1959/60, health expenditures accounted for 4,2 per cent of GNP, but although GNP grew continuously during the 1960's, the proportion allocated to health services had dropped to 3,8 per cent in 1969/70, and had dropped even further to 2,8 per cent by the mid-1970's. When the 1959/60 proportion is contrasted with Abel-Smith's data for 17 countries at a similar time, the South African percentage was relatively large, and was intermediate between the United Kingdom and France.¹³ If South African expenditure had followed the average trend (as indicated by Abel-Smith's cross-section data), the proportion of GNP allocated to health services would have risen by 1974/75 to approximately 5,4 per cent of GNP, as opposed to the actual 3,0 per cent.

The level of public health expenditure may be a better indicator of the quality and quantity of health care available to the typical individual in poor countries, where private health services are available to a relatively small proportion of the population. Abel-Smith's data shows, for a sample of 25 countries, that the proportion of public health expenditure in the GNP varied between 4,3 per cent and 0,5 per cent.¹⁴ Even in 1960, this proportion was lower in South Africa's case than for some countries with lower per capita incomes.

Despite the fall in the proportion of health expenditures in GNP, it appears

Table 10
The Racial Distribution of Provincial and Homeland
Hospital Services and Subsidised Hospital Services
in 1959 and 1974

	1974 (a)		1959 (a)	
	White	Black	White	Black
	128	58 871	15 160	31 918
	4 081	18 490 (b)	3 469	6 760
	385	98	125	87
	107	98	125	87
	2 992	10 295 (b)	1 525	4 885
	99	784	18	1 638
	74	69	51	48
	64	95	69	102
	1,4	1,4	2,5	1,8

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — All administration boards and chief commissioners of black courts were advised last year of an appeal court ruling against blacks having to obtain lodgers' permits in terms of the Black Urban Areas Act.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, told parliament yesterday that the ruling had been sent in a circular minute on August 20 last year.

The Appeal Court upheld the appeal of Mr Veli Komani against a conviction for having his wife with him in Cape Town illegally. The court also set aside the section requiring a lodger's permit.

Earlier this month, Mrs Virginia Yapi was convicted under the section in the Langa Commissioner's Court. The commissioner, Mr L van Wyk, said the law had not been repealed, despite the appellate ruling.

(a) Data is drawn from the Report of the Director of Hospital Services for the year 1959 and 1974, Province of Natal, O.F.S., Cape and Transvaal, and for Homelands from the Hospital and Nursing Year Book of Southern Africa 1976 op cit.

(b) The Transkei is not included in 1974.

Africa, all these factors work to increase the relative level of white and Asian expenditures.²⁴ The existence of medical insurance also increases the demand for the services which it covers, and in South Africa, medical aid benefits apply to 73 per cent of the white population.²⁵ A racial allocation of the distribution of public sector expenditure cannot be made accurately, and even hospital costs and subsidies (which are the biggest item of expenditure) cannot be divided by race. An indication of the distribution of these services can, however, be gained from indexes of the physical quantity supplied, and an indication of the quality of the services can be gained from the analysis of expenditure patterns in racially segregated hospitals.

General hospitals account for 77 per cent of all beds provided in the public sector, and Table 10 shows the racial distribution of the services of these hospitals and the racial distribution of services in subsidised hospitals. In 1959 and 1974, beds for blacks accounted for 66 and 75 per cent of total beds. The proportion of hospital services received by blacks was, however, larger than this as blacks accounted for 76 and 81 per cent of patient days, and 81 and 78 per cent of outpatient attendances in 1959 and 1974. The percentage of white beds occupied was low in both years and indicates substantial excess capacity in the supply of white services, while black beds in both years were intensively used. The results of Table 10 indicate a change in the emphasis of treatment, particularly for whites, with the ratio of inpatient days to outpatient attendances falling from 2,5 to 1,4.

Two measures of need might be used to assess the degree of racial equality in the distribution of these public health services. The first approach rests on need as shown by the pattern of diseases and the quantity of services available in the private sector. The second approach takes its benchmark simply from the level of services available to the most privileged group (i.e. the white population). In terms of this second standard, the level of public hospital services provided for blacks in 1975 compared favourably with that provided for whites. In terms of the first criterion, which is the better guide to need, black services were deficient. Moreover, the measures used above have abstracted from the quality of services, the distribution of services among regions, and the distribution of services among black racial groups. Published sources do not allow the last item to be divided any further.²⁶

Blacks
get a say
in
Bills
rethink

Political
Correspondent

TWO black men were this week appointed to a government committee to re-draft new laws to control the lives of urban blacks — the most direct say blacks have been given in the running of the country.

The announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that Mr B. Kumalo and Mr B. Mokala had been appointed is understood to be increasing tension between the wings of the party.

Verkrampies see the appointment as the thin end of the wedge of black majority rule. They argue that if blacks can be given a say in the drafting of laws they can convincingly demand other rights as well.

Neither Mr Kumalo, a lecturer in African Languages at the University of the Witwatersrand or Mr Mokala, a member of the East Rand Community Council, could be reached for comment.

Dr Koornhof has referred the Bills to the committee headed by Mr Justice Grosskopf for redrafting after criticism of the draft Bills published last year.

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Black Administration Am. Bill

2nd + 3rd Readings

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prison population, we shall not necessarily establish more prisons although a process of improvement and expansion is typical of any country.

Because the Department of Justice has now become involved in this problem it will gear its approach to that angle. For example, evidence was given before the Hoexter Commission with a view to assisting in the investigation of the operation of our courts with regard to our large prison population. Another aim was to ascertain which categories were being referred to when we spoke of the pressure of numbers, and here I can give a practical example. We have already identified specific bottlenecks and I announced a few weeks ago that we were going to appoint a study group consisting of Justice and Prisons officials to investigate the factors, within the two components of the department, i.e. Justice and Prisons, that could be dealt with in an attempt to reduce our prison population.

Mrs H SUZMAN Just do away with the pass laws and you will have it.

*The MINISTER: Once again the hon member is raising an issue to which I am not going to react, because it is not relevant. Besides, her information is not correct.

As regards the two departments, guidelines on achieving a better correlation between the meeting out of punishment and the serving of punishment have already been identified. It is an area on which we can reflect fruitfully and meaningfully. In the administrative field consideration is being given to the possibility that court orderly services might also be taken over by the Prisons Service too, *inter alia*, to deal with the transfer of prisoners among the various services, something which up till now has not been the case. Then we are also considering the integration of personnel services, for example work study, computer and data services. Perhaps the hon member for Houghton approaches this aspect from a different angle, but seeing that we have to introduce computerization in both components of the department, we would be doubling the cost factor if we were to do it separately. I hope the hon member understands that I come now to the hon member for

Pretoria Central. If this exercise does not achieve the higher degree of efficiency suggested, we shall obviously have to consider adjustments and will have to go into the matter in greater depth. He asked that we should add "Prisons Service" to the name of the department. It is a fruitful thought, I cannot commit myself to a reply now, but I shall consider it.

*Mr P. A. PYPER Mr Chairman, on behalf of the NRP I rise to convey my sympathy to the family of the late Gen. Preez. I do not want to imply that we are not personally, but the Prisons Service, the persons at the head of it are in the forefront as far as the rehabilitation of prisoners is concerned. Therefore, a person who has reached the top in such an organization, must of course be someone to whom many people today owe a debt of gratitude for the fact that through him they were granted a second chance to make a success of their lives. It is for this reason that I wish to take this opportunity to say that we in the party convey our sympathy to his family and that we are grateful that there was a person like him who could make such a contribution.

Clause agreed to

Clause 6.

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister did not reply to my question, the very simple question that I put to him during the Second Reading debate. I would therefore like him to reply to it now.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE It was not perhaps a naive question?

Mrs. H SUZMAN The question was simply whether the scheme, as evolved, implies any discrimination, on racial lines, amongst members of the Prisons Service.

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Chairman, in my reply to the Second Reading debate I told the hon member that there was a difference between the contributions made for medical services by the White, Coloured and Indian members, and those made by the Black members. I asked her to

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out with the hon member for Yeoville whom they thought discrimination was being practiced. The hon member for Yeoville argued that the White members were being discriminated against because they had to pay a surcharge of 10% on all services. He demanded that they should, in fact, be treated the same way as Black members, i.e. free treatment from district surgeons and only contribute an amount of one-tenth as a surcharge, as in the old days that was his argument. However, the hon member for Houghton argued that other groups were discriminated against. What group did you specifically have in mind?

Mrs H SUZMAN Let us say against the Blacks.

*The MINISTER: The hon member is asking if Blacks are being discriminated against.

Mrs H SUZMAN Or Coloureds.

*The MINISTER: I do not want to become technical, but she must please sort out with the hon member for Yeoville what they actually mean by discrimination, because he said that White members are being discriminated against because they do not receive the same treatment as Blacks.

Mrs H SUZMAN Right.

*The MINISTER: However, she is asking whether Blacks are being discriminated against. Blacks pay a surcharge of 10% for the services of specialists. They receive an allowance in respect of their dependants and as for their personal medical needs, they receive free treatment.

The hon member must now decide whether it is discrimination or not. A distinction is being drawn which is based on the history of the scheme and this is considered from time to time.

Mrs. H SUZMAN Mr Chairman, there is no problem at all. We want no discrimination in regard to pay, conditions of service, pensions schemes or medical schemes. Does that answer the question? Which ever way the hon the Minister does it, whether he discriminates by paying the Black mem-

bers of the Prisons Service less for the same job.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE All I am asking is unity in your party.

Mrs H SUZMAN The hon the Minister must not worry about unity in my party. There is unity in the party, but the hon the Minister must achieve unity in his department. The only way to get unity and, shall we say, satisfaction among members of the Prisons Service, is to treat everybody on an equal basis as far as salaries, conditions of service and benefits are concerned until there is no discrimination and nobody has any problems. It is as simple as that.

Clause agreed to

House Resumed:

Bill reported without amendment

Bill read a Third Time

BLACK ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION Mr Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time

As hon members know, civil litigation between Blacks takes place in Commissioners' Courts and not in magistrates' courts. This has the one result that civil actions, of which the vast majority are based on Black customary law, are decided with reference to the content of that law.

The procedures in Commissioners' Courts are not only considerably simpler than those in magistrates' courts, they are also far less expensive, and prospective litigants are served by an office in which the legal proceedings may be prepared on their behalf by officials of the court at minimal office fees.

However, there is also an increasing number of Black people in South Africa who are not South African citizens and who, by

virtue of the official duties they are discharging here, are entitled to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic. Although these people are seldom involved in litigation, this can happen, *inter alia*, when a person surrenders his immunity.

The considerations which necessitated the constitution of Commissioners' Courts and which still have the result today that those courts are rendering an essential and sound service to Black people, do not apply to persons who are entitled to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts.

It is the case in practice that legislation which draws a distinction between the various population groups and which seeks a better organized society, is not applicable to persons who are entitled to immunity. This state of affairs is at times regulated by practical measures and at times by provisions in specific laws, for example the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951.

The spirit of the Diplomatic Privileges Act is also such that all persons who are entitled to diplomatic immunity, ought not only to enjoy equal treatment from South African Government institutions, but also the same treatment.

Consequently the proposed statutory amendment seeks only to implement this principle consistently and to cause all civil actions involving persons who are entitled to immunity and which are not settled in the Supreme Court, to be conducted in magistrates' courts and not in Commissioners' Courts. It has been suggested that such a state of affairs would be more in accordance with the considerations to which reference has already been made than the present arrangement.

Prof N J J OLIVER Mr Speaker, I listened carefully to the explanation which the hon the Deputy Minister of Co-operation gave as to why this Bill is being introduced. Naturally one welcomes any arrangement whereby foreign representatives are exempted from the normal operation of the courts in South Africa. One is grateful that we in South Africa have indeed continued to maintain the tradition of providing foreign representatives with the necessary immunity in all respects, particularly if one considers what is happening to foreign representatives in the world these

days. Consequently we welcome the Bill principle.

My problem lies on a totally different level. I cannot see the need for the Bill. I listened carefully to the hon the Deputy Minister. The Bill applies only to the people who do in fact enjoy diplomatic immunity. I recall correctly, the hon the Minister said as much. Furthermore the Bill makes it very clear that it applies to the person who is immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic and who is not a South African citizen. Section 2 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act makes this very clear—

Save as provided in section 3, the following persons shall be immune from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic

The logical interpretation I attach to this is that all persons who enjoy diplomatic immunity are obviously exempted from the jurisdiction of Commissioners' Courts under the Black Administration Act of 1927, as well. I can attach no other interpretation to the words very clearly stated in section 2 of Act No. 71 of 1951. I repeat that section 2 of that Act reads—

Save as provided in section 3

This is not relevant here—

the following persons shall be immune from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic

One of those courts is the Commissioners' Court established in terms of the relevant section of the Black Administration Act. The second point in the Bill is concerned with the words "and who is not a South African citizen, is a party". That point is also covered very clearly by section 10 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act of 1951. That section stipulates emphatically—

The immunities, privileges and exemptions provided for in this Act shall not apply to or be extended to South African citizens.

This is the case unless I have not quite understood the hon the Minister. The only

persons who are affected by this measure are those who enjoy immunity under the 1951 Act. However, the 1951 Act stipulates that those persons do not fall under the jurisdiction of any of the courts of the Republic. The 1951 Act also stipulates that South African citizens are not entitled to that immunity. In other words, I cannot understand the desirability, the necessity or the rationale for the introduction of this legislation. In my opinion it is totally unnecessary and quite tautological. Consequently I should very much like to hear from the hon the Deputy Minister why the legislation is really necessary.

Finally I just wish to say that if we do this here with the Commissioners' Court, for it is a court of the Republic of South Africa, I cannot see why we should not do the same in respect of magistrates' courts. The hon the Deputy Minister will be aware that the cases which are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Commissioners' Court are virtually consequential to those cases which are excluded from the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts. Consequently it would only be logical for us to insert the same exemption in the case of magistrates' courts. Otherwise it becomes nonsensical and the words in the 1951 Act—that people who enjoy immunity are immune from the jurisdiction of the South African courts—mean nothing.

Consequently I am saying that the principle is in order, but the principle is already contained in the Act. The Act stipulates that such persons who enjoy immunity are not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts. Consequently I cannot understand the necessity for this legislation.

Dr W D KOITZÉ Mr Speaker, the hon member Prof Oliver expressed reservations concerning the necessity for this legislation, but the reference he made to the question that a person who enjoys immunity cannot be brought before our courts, has nothing to do with access to a court. The reason why this amendment is being effected is the fact that a local Black person may summon a Black person with immunity, before a Commissioners' Court. The reason why this amendment is being effected is to prevent this. The amendment is in accordance with the historic course of international diplomacy and protocol which has

evolved in Africa over the past two decades. Two decades ago there were few diplomatic representatives of African countries in other countries of the world for virtually the whole of Africa was still colonized. Nor were there any negotiations with those countries on a diplomatic level. Consequently there was no immunity for them in that sphere either, for these countries were not independent. The general view, and I want to say at times also the unsavoury propaganda, that South Africa, and more specifically the National Party régime, did not communicate or negotiate with Black States in Africa because of our policy, is not correct. It is false. The rules of international diplomacy and protocol prevented us from being in a position to negotiate openly and directly with African States. Allow me to give hon members an example. If we wished to negotiate at that time with a neighbouring State, for example the former Bechuanaland, on locusts, say, which hatched out there and had to be controlled, we had to conduct negotiations through the British ambassador, for it was a colony of Britain. Consequently it was not necessary to make provision for a clause of that nature in the Act on Black people from abroad who could be summoned by local Black people to appear before a Commissioners' Court, as it is stipulated for them in the Act. In the meantime, however, virtually all the African States have become independent and consequently, to make provision for the immunity which is accorded diplomats of other countries, we now have to provide additionally that when a civil action arises between two parties—that is, two Black people in the Commissioners' Court—and the one party enjoys diplomatic immunity, that party may decide that it does not wish to appear in a Commissioners' Court, but in fact wishes to conduct its case in a magistrate's court, and that this will then be made possible. That, I believe, is the reply to the hon member Prof Olivier. That also explains the need for this statutory amendment.

Mr H G H BELL Mr Speaker, I believe that we all accept that the Commissioners' Courts were established with the purpose of endeavouring not only to assist our Black people in conducting law cases on a cheaper basis than they could possibly be

conducted in the magistrate's court but also to enable the courts hearing the cases to be knowledgeable about Black laws and customs. That, I believe, was the basis for the establishment of the Commissioners' Courts.

We can understand that there will be Black people from other countries who will have no idea of the laws and customs of the Black people of this country. We can therefore understand the reason for the introduction of this particular amending legislation and we support the principle thereof. In regard to the argument advanced by the hon member Prof Olivier, however, I am afraid that I cannot agree with him. I believe it is necessary to give this protection because of the fact that section 3 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act specifically points out that a person who may be immune in terms of section 2 or 2A of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951, will not have that immunity in respect of any tax he owes. I do not have the Act with me at the moment. If I recollect it correctly though, I believe it deals with taxation and also with any private matters of a contractual nature, for instance, which he might wish to bring before the courts. Therefore he can in fact enter into legal procedures, and if he is a Black person—a Black diplomat—and if he has a private matter which he wishes to bring before the courts, and if the other party to the action is also a Black person, he is bound by the jurisdiction of a Commissioners' Court. I believe that that is in fact what this amending measure is endeavouring to achieve. It is endeavouring to allow that action to be heard in a magistrate's court.

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS You have understood a great deal more about this than the hon the Professor did.

MR H G H BELL Mr Speaker, I am really pleased to see that I have some support from the hon the Minister of Internal Affairs. I know the hon the Deputy Minister is a medical man. He probably has some difficulty in understanding what we are talking about here. After all, it is a matter of law, and I believe it is a matter which is of great interest to us. [Interjections.] We believe, however, that the wording of the proposed new section 10 is unfortunate

For the purposes of clarity, we believe, the wording should actually be as follows—

Any person who is immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic in terms of the Diplomatic Privileges Act

That means that all reference to section 2 or 2A should be left out, because in point of fact section 3 of the Act also applies. We believe therefore that if it were worded in this way, it would be clear to everybody, including the hon member Prof Olivier.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION Mr Speaker, the hon member who has just resumed his seat said that I had had medical training and would probably not understand what was going on here. The hon member should not condemn me on the grounds of what happens in his profession where many attorneys express opinions on medical matters and do not know what it is all about either. [Interjections.] I did not think.

MR H. G H BELL Do not take it amiss of me.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER I do take it amiss of the hon member. The hon member takes it amiss of me if I want to discuss this legislation. What really surprises me is the attitude of the hon member. Prof Olivier I am so grateful that this sentence is not longer, for it seems to me that any sentence which contains more than 10 words is not clear to them. Apparently one must drag out and describe the whole matter. What does this proposed amendment actually stipulate? It reads as follows—

Any person who is immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic in terms of section 2 or 2A of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951 (Act No 71 of 1951), and who is not a South African citizen, is a party.

All that is intended with this reference to the Diplomatic Privileges Act is to give a definition of the specific persons to whom this provision will be applicable. In addition the hon member should not lose sight of the

fact that the claimant in a case may be a diplomat of a Black country. Clause 10 of the Black Administration Act of 1927 supersedes *inter alia* as follows—

The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, constitute Commissioners' Courts for the hearing of all civil causes and matters between Blacks and Blacks only.

In other words, in terms of this statutory provision a Black is not entitled to have recourse to any court other than the Supreme Court. He is compelled to conduct his cause in the Commissioners' Court as a result of the fact that he is Black. What we are stipulating here is that persons who are Black and who have diplomatic immunity in terms of the specific statutory provision, are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners' Court. It is as simple as that. It surprises me that that hon member cannot be made to understand it. We did not simply fabricate this provision. To tell the truth, there is in fact such a case in progress. We have a problem at the moment where a firm of attorneys is acting on behalf of a Malawi diplomat in a civil cause. In terms of section 10 which I have just quoted, such a person is obliged to state his cause in a Commissioners' Court. That Black man from Malawi has nothing to do with the morals, the customs and the traditions which form part of Black law. Why should he then be subjected to them?

PROF N J J OLIVIER Mr Speaker, may I ask the hon the Minister a question?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER Yes, certainly.

PROF N J J OLIVIER Why does the hon the Deputy Minister deem the Commissioners' Court to be obliged to apply Black law—which is in any event a very ugly appellation but that is how it is stated in the Act? Under section 11 of the Black Administration Act the Commissioners' Court has full discretion to decide whether or not it is going to apply Black law. In other words [Interjections.]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member asked whether he

could put a question to me and now he is addressing me. [Interjections.] I am not going to allow it. The fact remains that the position here is purely and simply a question of jurisdiction. In terms of the 1927 Act, if it is a case between two Black persons, then they have no choice and have to go to a Commissioners' Court. Whether that Black man is a Malawian or whether he comes from Ethiopia or from Brazil or anywhere else for that matter, he is then, in terms of this statutory provision, subject to the jurisdiction of a Commissioners' Court. It is as simple as that, Sir. Why must one then repeat oneself, and to an hon member Professor what is more? We simply want to change the Act in such a way as to exempt a Black man from another country—and that Black man is defined by the reference to the Diplomatic Privileges Act—from the statutory provisions pertaining to Commissioners' Courts. This does not encroach in any way upon the rights of the people who have diplomatic immunity. We are defining these people who will now be entitled to invoke their diplomatic immunity so that their cause need not be heard by a Commissioners' Court, but by a magistrates' court.

Question agreed to

Bill read a Second Time

Bill not committed

Third Reading

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION Mr Speaker, I move subject to Standing Order No 56—

That the Bill be now read a Third Time

PROF N J J OLIVIER Mr Speaker, I am merely rising to reiterate that we accept the principle. What I reacted to just now, was the motivation of the hon the Deputy Minister—he must not become angry with me now—when he said that the reason was that the people of Malawi and elsewhere know nothing about the traditions, or whatever, of the South African Black people. I know that too. The hon the Deputy Minister used that as a motivation, but the motivation was irrelevant because the Commissioners' Court has full discretion to apply

either Black law or White law. Consequently I merely wanted to say that the motivation was incorrect. But I shall leave the matter at that.

Since we have now stated the principle here I wish to express the hope—I know this is not relevant either—that we shall also go further and in future give our Black South African citizens the right to have recourse to magistrate's courts whenever they wish to do so. They too should not be required, as the Act provides at present, to have recourse only to the Commissioners' Courts. I trust that this will be borne in mind when future amendments to the Act are being contemplated.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION. Mr Speaker, I am merely trying to point out to the hon member-prof Oliver that the Bill has nothing on earth to do with the rights of the Black people of South Africa. This is not an opportune moment to discuss this, and therefore I shall not reply to him any further in that respect.

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Third Time

MARRIAGE AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time

In terms of section 11(1) of the Marriage Act, 1961, a marriage may be solemnized by a marriage officer only.

Under section 2(1) every magistrate, additional and assistant magistrate shall by virtue of his office be a marriage officer for the district or other area in respect of which he holds office. Section 2(2) provides that any officer or employee in the Public Service may also be appointed as a marriage officer.

Under section 3(1) clerical marriage officers are appointed to solemnize marriages according to, *inter alia*, Christian rites. In terms of section 3(2) this authority may be limited to a specified area for a

specified period and for marriages between persons belonging to a specified population group and may in terms of section 9(1) be revoked for any good cause.

It happens from time to time that for some reason a marriage is solemnized by a marriage officer who was not authorized to act as a marriage officer or who exceeded the provisions of his appointment as a marriage officer. The unlawful solemnization of a marriage means that the marriage is void unless the irregular conduct of the marriage officer is condoned under section 6(1). Section 6(1) stipulates that if the Minister or any officer in the Public Service authorized thereto by the Minister is satisfied that such person did so under the *bona fide* belief that he was a marriage officer, he may direct that such person shall for all purposes be deemed to have been a duly designated marriage officer. When he has so directed, such a marriage is deemed to be a valid and binding marriage in terms of section 6(2).

If, however, the marriage officer did not act in good faith, his conduct may not be condoned in accordance with the provisions of section 6(1), and it follows that the marriage is invalid or void *ab initio*.

The appointment of a minister, who was appointed as marriage officer on 1 February 1957, was revoked as from 20 January 1969 on the recommendation of his church after he had for a long period neglected to forward marriage registers to my department. On 24 January 1969 the minister in question was notified in writing that his appointment as marriage officer had been revoked, after which he returned his letter of appointment as marriage officer. However, in December 1974 it came to light that the minister in question had during the period 1 July 1972 to 30 August 1974, i.e. after his appointment as marriage officer had been revoked, solemnized 15 marriages without having been re-appointed as a marriage officer.

Because the minister, in question was aware that his appointment as marriage officer had been revoked and that he had no authority to contract marriages, the argument could not be advanced that he was under the *bona fide* belief that he was a marriage officer when he contracted the marriages in question and consequently his

regular conduct could not be condoned under section 6(1). The parties who had been married by him were notified that the marriages they had contracted were invalid and that they would have to remarry if they were to do so. In one case the husband in the marriage had already died. A similar case which resulted in the two couples going to remarry came to light in 1976.

In order to protect parties in such cases and to save them the embarrassment and moral humiliation of remarrying, it is proposed in clause 1 that if the Minister, or an officer in the Public Service authorized thereto by the Minister, is satisfied that both parties to the marriage were unaware that the person who solemnized their marriage was not a marriage officer, he may direct that such person shall be deemed to have been a marriage officer at the time of the solemnization of the marriage. This is the case provided such marriage could in every other respect have been solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the Marriage Act and that there was no lawful impediment thereto.

To prevent, as far as possible, a person lacking a valid appointment as marriage officer from solemnizing marriages, it is further proposed that the Marriage Act be amended to provide that the marriage officer in question must certify that he had a valid appointment as marriage officer on the date of the marriage. This will go a long way towards preventing cases such as I have described from occurring.

Under section 26(1) no boy under 18 years and no girl under 15 years shall be capable of contracting a valid marriage without the written permission of the Minister. Section 26(2) stipulates that if such a boy or girl contracted the marriage without the written permission of the Minister, the Minister may direct that such marriage shall for all purposes be a valid marriage, provided that he considers such marriage to be desirable and in the interests of the parties. If the Minister so directs, it shall, in terms of section 26(3), be deemed that he granted written permission to such marriage prior to the solemnization thereof.

In virtually all cases in which applications are made for ministerial permission, the girl is pregnant. For the consideration of such applications, an official report is obtained

from the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions in which the professional officer, among others, makes a recommendation as to the desirability of granting permission for the proposed marriage. The recommendation is checked by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions and supported in virtually all cases. Because it is usually a question of pregnancy and such applications are recommended as a rule—in any event, a small percentage of all applications are not granted—I believe that the Minister must be empowered to delegate his authority for the consideration of such applications.

In this regard the Minister may still exercise his discretionary power by, for example, giving personal consideration to cases in which the girl is not pregnant or the application is for some reason not recommended.

Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, the PFP finds nothing with which we cannot associate ourselves in this relatively short Bill. I believe that the amendment in connection with marriage officers is meaningful and will serve to eliminate any uncertainty when the status of the marriage officer has to be ascertained and consequently the status of the marriage itself which is solemnized by the person in question. It would be ridiculous if the marriage which is of such enormous personal, religious and social importance in our society, were to be dependent purely and simply on something of such a technical nature as the appointment of the marriage officer concerned. It is understandable that certain formal requirements are stipulated for the marriage so that recognition may consequently be granted such a marriage by the authorities. However, it is equally important that the status of the marriage, not be sacrificed to the subtleties of the law or to the irresponsibility of the odd marriage officer who solemnizes the marriages in question, without a discretionary remedy existing to set matters straight. As the hon member has indicated, the provision in clause 1 extends the hon member's authority to act more widely to place the status of marriage officers, and consequently of the marriage in question, beyond reproach. In this regard I should just like to

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Black tuberculosis sufferers subsidies

255 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Co-operation and
Development

What amount in subsidies was (a)
budgeted and (b) actually spent in respect
of Black tuberculosis sufferers in each
year from 1975 to 1980 in respect of (i)
hospitalization under the headings (aa)
departmental, (bb) provincial and mis-
sion, (cc) private and mine, (dd) SAN-
TA, (ee) magisterial and (ff) mining
commissioner and (ii) hospitalization and
out-patients under the headings (aa) local
authorities, (bb) mobile X-ray units, (cc)
BCG, (dd) tuberculin and (ee) laboratory
services?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

My Department is only responsible for

health services in Trust areas and the
national states of kaNgwane and kwa-
Ndebele

Although the funds provided for health
services in these areas include funds for
the combating of tuberculosis, expendi-
ture for the various diseases are not
separately accounted for

Old age pensions

265 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many Black persons ²⁶⁵ applied for old age pensions in 1980,

(2) how many of these applications (a) were granted, (b) were refused and (c) are still under consideration,

(3) how many of the refusals were due to the applicants' assets exceeding the limits laid down in the means test?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) The required statistics are not kept
Applications for old age pensions are

301

THURSDAY, 26

made at 278 pension offices throughout the Republic who may, as circumstances require, recommend, refer back for further information or turn down these applications. The costs of obtaining the required information is therefore considered not justified

(2) (a) 28 038

(b) and (c) For the reasons mentioned in paragraph (1) the information required is not available

(3) The information required is not available

Churches

might

defy

— Storey

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Churches might defy the law if the Government failed to redraft radically the three controversial Bills governing the lives of urban black people, a leading churchman has warned

There would be a 'very serious confrontation' between churches and the Government if the "horrific" Bills were not changed, the Rev Peter Storey, acting president of the SA Council of Churches, said at a Press conference

If the revised Bills contained "even a residue" of aspects of the original versions—which removed the last traces of black people's rights in "white" areas—there would be a strong reaction, Mr Storey said

The churches might be led to invoke their deci-

ter, Mr P W Botha, to achieve reform

Black leaders who believed there was a chance of a negotiated settlement in South Africa had felt that Mr Botha—who had made 'very courageous' statements—should be given a chance

He had thought Mr Botha to be a reforming pragmatist. But Mr Botha's election platform was much more right-wing than expected and he seemed to be caught in the same position as Mr John Vorster

RUGBY TOURS

The Irish rugby tour and the Springbok tour of New Zealand also came under fire from churchmen

The SACC executive said it was concerned at 'the enthusiasm with which some overseas sporting bodies have accepted that apartheid in sport has been abolished'

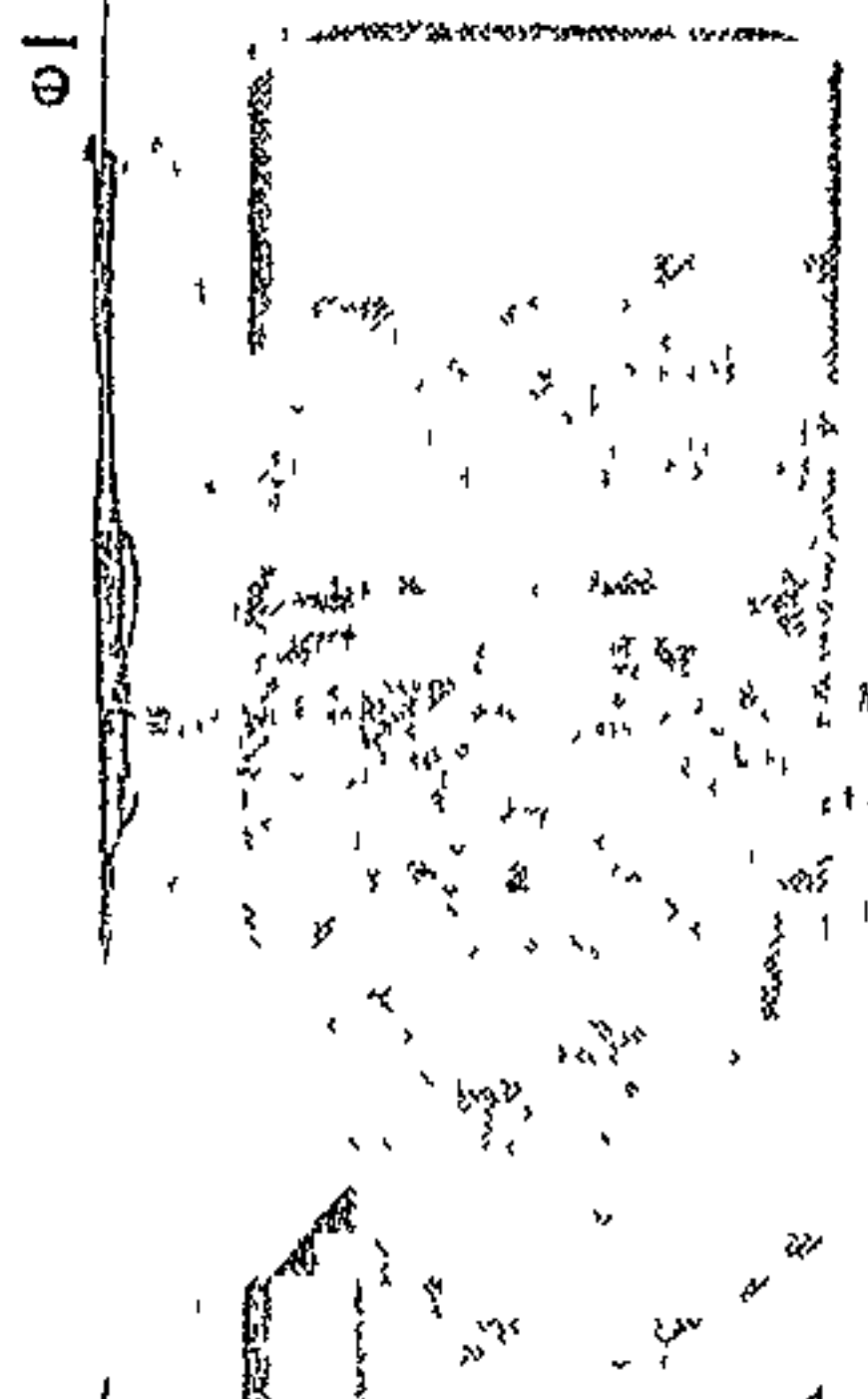
'We are particularly disturbed that overseas sporting bodies participate in sporting events while apartheid in sport is not eradicated at all levels,' the executive said

Although the statement did not specify the two rugby tours, Mr Storey said it was a response to them

'Our experience is that all sport in South Africa is not non-racial and we deny statements to the contrary,' the executive said

In another statement the executive called on investors to enter investment, loan or trade agreements with South Africa only if their action would promote full human rights for all inhabitants of a united South Africa

'Increased foreign investments are an essential part of Prime Minister Botha's national strategy,' the executive said



The Rev Peter Storey

(7) sions relating to obedience to the laws of the country.
*SID: Speaking after a meeting of the SACC national executive, Mr Storey said Government proposals for the fingerprinting of all South Africans evoked similar reactions from churches.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, SACC general secretary, said he felt less hopeful than in the past about the ability of the Prime Minis-

CHEMICAL

RDM 28/2/81 255

In walked a Wrab man and then . . .

By ALISON GILLWALD
A WEST Rand Administration Board official's visit to a Johannesburg home allegedly resulted in a chaotic chain of events — a woman plunging from the second floor, the destruction of a toolshed, a dog-bite and the arrest of two women

And Mrs Zoe Cohen, of Eighth Avenue, Parkmore, is threatening to sue the board for damages.

She said the disturbance began when the sister of her neighbour's domestic worker was confronted by a Wrab official on street patrol on Wednesday night and was found not to have a contract of employment.

He accompanied the woman to her sister's quarters, where her passbook was

When she realised she was going to be arrested, the woman panicked and jumped out of the second-storey room on to Mrs Cohen's toolshed

Mrs Cohen said the official then came to her home and said they wished to arrest the woman, whom he found sprawled in the remains of the toolshed

As he was about to leave he demanded to be let into Mrs Cohen's servant's quarters

There he found her domestic worker's sister, who had just arrived from the Transkei. He said she had to be arrested too

Mrs Cohen objected, saying the woman had just arrived from Transkei to be re-employed in the Johannesburg area

According to Mrs Cohen, the official then said "Why are you

wasting your energy protecting them? They are only blacks"

"I then ordered the official off my property, but he stepped in front of me menacingly," Mrs Cohen said

With all the noise, the neighbours arrived. Their dog slipped through the gate and began to fight her dog, Mrs Cohen said

When she tried to separate them, Mrs Cohen's hand was badly bitten and she temporarily lost the use of it

The official just laughed, she said

As a result, she has been unable to continue breast-feeding her child because of the antibiotics prescribed as treatment for her hand

"How are these women expected to find employment without coming to the urban areas to request it?" Mrs Cohen asked

"Surely officials doing street patrol cannot barge into other peoples' homes at that time of night?"

A spokesman for the board said yesterday she could neither confirm nor deny the details of the incident

But, she said, officials were entitled to do house searches even when on street patrol

Even if people arrived late at night, they had to apply to Wrab for permission to sleep at someone's home

The spokesman said she was not sure who could be sued for damages, but referred the Rand Daily Mail to the director of the board

And last night the director could not be contacted

Judge to lead team on draft legislation

A JUDGE is to head the technical committee which will review draft legislation on Co-operation and Development matters, the Minister of that portfolio, Dr Piët Koornhof, announced in the Assembly yesterday.

Naming the members of the committee of experts, Dr Koornhof said the legislation would be reviewed with the purpose of bringing it in line with the recommendations of the Riekert Commission report and the Government's White Paper while taking proper note of the comments and suggestions made by interested parties.

The three draft Bills which are to be reviewed are the Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill, the Black Development Bill and the Local Government Bill.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The committee will be chaired by Mr Justice I M Grosskopf and the other members will be Mr Hennie van der Walt, MP; Mr H J T Mills, director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development; Professor Nic Wiehahn, chairman of the Manpower Commission, Dr P J van der Merwe, deputy director-general of the Department of Manpower Utilisation; Mr R S (Bob) Tucker, Dr I M Rautenbach, chief of constitutional planning in the Office of the Prime Minister; Mr F B du Randt, who will act as secretary, Mr B Kumalo, lecturer in African languages at the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the Kahtlehong Community Council and East Rand Community Council liaison committee, and Mr B Mokatle — Sapa.

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

Argus 19/2/87 (255)

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Koornhof axes top 'reform' aide

THE main architect of the controversial draft legislation on urban blacks, Mr Jan Lambrechts — chief legal adviser in the Department of Co-operation and Development — has been axed from the expert multiracial committee that will redraft the legislation.

This is the most dramatic aspect of the announcement of the composition of the expert committee this week

It is seen in political circles as the boldest move yet by the verligte Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to by-pass obstructionist ele-

BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

ments in the Civil Service, which he himself has likened to a tortoise that cannot be hurried

As chairman of the technical committee which drew up the draft legislation, Mr Lambrechts, who is known for his ultra-conservative views, was in a particularly powerful position to influence the actual drafting of the Bills, hailed by Dr Koornhof as a "new deal" which would make Blacks as free as Whites

The Sunday Express can reveal that Mr Lambrechts also played a major obstructionist role in the implementation of the 99-year leasehold scheme for urban Blacks

Although there has been speculation in informed circles recently that Mr Lambrechts was due to have "his wings clipped", the decision to drop him completely from the drafting process is seen as highly significant

According to informed sources Dr Koornhof was taken for a major ride by the legal drafters of his department, who

failed to translate into legislation his reformist intentions

Asked by the Sunday Express to comment on his omission from the new technical committee, Mr Lambrechts said "It's hard to revise your own work"

The draft legislation drew an unprecedented barrage of criticism from the Press and experts all over the country who claimed that it would, in fact, make Blacks worse off than they were at present and remove their precious Section 10 rights

Attempts at amending the draft legislation, after the outcry, were equally unsuccessful and Dr Koornhof faced an uncompromising stand from a delegation of experts called together on February 5 to discuss the amended legislation

Then came his dramatic announcement that the legislation would go back to

the drawing board in its entirety for urgent revision

The composition of the committee announced by Dr Koornhof this week is seen in political and informed circles as indicative of the fact

that Dr Koornhof means business in effecting fundamental changes to the legislation

But even those most intimately involved in advising the Government on the crucial legislation were taken aback by the surprise announcement that the legislation would be referred to the Parliamentary select committee on the constitution (formerly the Schiebusch Commission) once redrafted

One observer said this was a significant development, which could mean the Government

'NEW DEAL' BILLS TO BE REDRAFTED — WITHOUT ARCHITECT

anticipated changes on the citizenship issue

The decision to refer the redrafted legislation to the constitutional committee could also indicate that the Government is contemplating fundamental changes to the status of local government for Blacks

The inclusion of two prominent Blacks on the committee is also seen as a major breakthrough — it is the first time Blacks will have a direct hand in the drafting of legislation affecting them

Mr Ben-Mokatle is a former

lecturer at the Business School of the University of South Africa, later Postmaster-General of Lesotho and currently a prominent private businessman

Mr M B Kumalo is a lecturer in African languages at the University of the Witwatersrand, chairman of the Katshe Community Council and chairman of the liaison committee of the East Rand Community Council

Political comment in this issue by R A Gibson and J C Viviers, headlines and sub editing by Barry Baxter, and posters by A Monteath, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

TIAIC

Church offices will stay open

(30)

A DELEGATION of 36 bishops of various indigenous churches throughout Southern Africa, yesterday walked out of the offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development in triumph.

The bishops, some of whom came all the way from Transkei, had confronted the Department over the closure of its central offices which handled church matters.

The offices, situated in Pretoria, had closed on February 19, and delegated its services to various commissioners in all areas of the Republic and homelands.

The offices deal with registration of new churches and keep records and constitutions of these churches. The delegation represented Zionist, Apostolic and Ethiopian churches under the banner of Christ

By NORMAN NGALE

The Rock Indigenous Churches Association (CRICA) and the Life Aid Independent Churches Association (LIACA)

A member of the delegation told the Department's official that this move was aimed at an obliteration of churches run by blacks.

After an hour's heated protest, by several bishops on the move, Mr S G Lombard of the Department, rescinded the decision to close the office and asked that the association delegate about six

representatives who will liaise between the department and the churches.

Mr Lombard had earlier said that his office was short staffed and that it could not cope with catering for the needs of about 20 to 30 priests, who visited the offices weekly.

The Rev Frank Ntshunsha, president of CRICA, said the fear of bishops about the delegation of church matters to local commissioners was that it would be opened to abuse and that clergy under these bishops could now break ties and start their own churches.

A delegate from the Transkei, complained that commissioners in his

homeland were notorious for accepting bribes and that the new system would encourage corruption.

The churchmen put on a vigorous fight on the move and compelled the official to rescind the decision.

The bishops who have several priests under them individually had also expressed fears that the move would result in more unconstituted churches springing up.

Mr Lombard said though there were more than 4 000 different churches in Southern Africa, it was not the intention of his Department to prevent new churches being established.

Handwritten notes: 255, 128, 12/3/81, SOWETHRU

(29)

of people per bed in the principal urban areas was 92 for Whites and 109 for Blacks, as against a ratio in smaller urban and rural areas of 109 and 191 for Whites and Blacks (32). The average of persons per bed

for homeland areas was, however, higher at 233, and varied between 527 for Ka Ngwane, to 154 for Bophuthatswana (33). The racial distribution of medical personnel for similar regions cannot be obtained,

but in the 13 largest urban areas the ratio of people to doctors was 969, leaving a ratio of 7612 people per doctor in the rest of the country (34). The average in the Homeland was 23 037 persons per doctor, and this ratio ranged between 7429 in Ka Ngwane to 48 000 in

Qwaqwa (35). The spatial distribution of the services of doctors therefore appears even more biased towards urban areas than is the distribution of hospital services. These classifications are subject to

some error since the distances from which hospitals and doctors drew their patients are unknown. They give nevertheless a broad indication of the regional supply.

The picture which appears is the one in which White needs are well supplied in both the private and public health care sectors, and in addition a

large proportion of the White population benefits from medical aid schemes. The Black population consumes a very small proportion of privately supplied

(32) Calculated from the Hospital and Nursing Yearbook of South Africa, 1970, op.cit., and South African Statistics 1974, op.cit., Tables 1,23 and 1,24. All beds are included.

(33) Black Development in South Africa, Benbo, 1976, p 203.

(34) Calculated from Census of Health Services 1972-1973, op.cit., Table 1,2 and South African Statistics 1974, op.cit., Table 1,23.

(35) Black Development, op.cit., p. 203.

4/3/51
Soweto

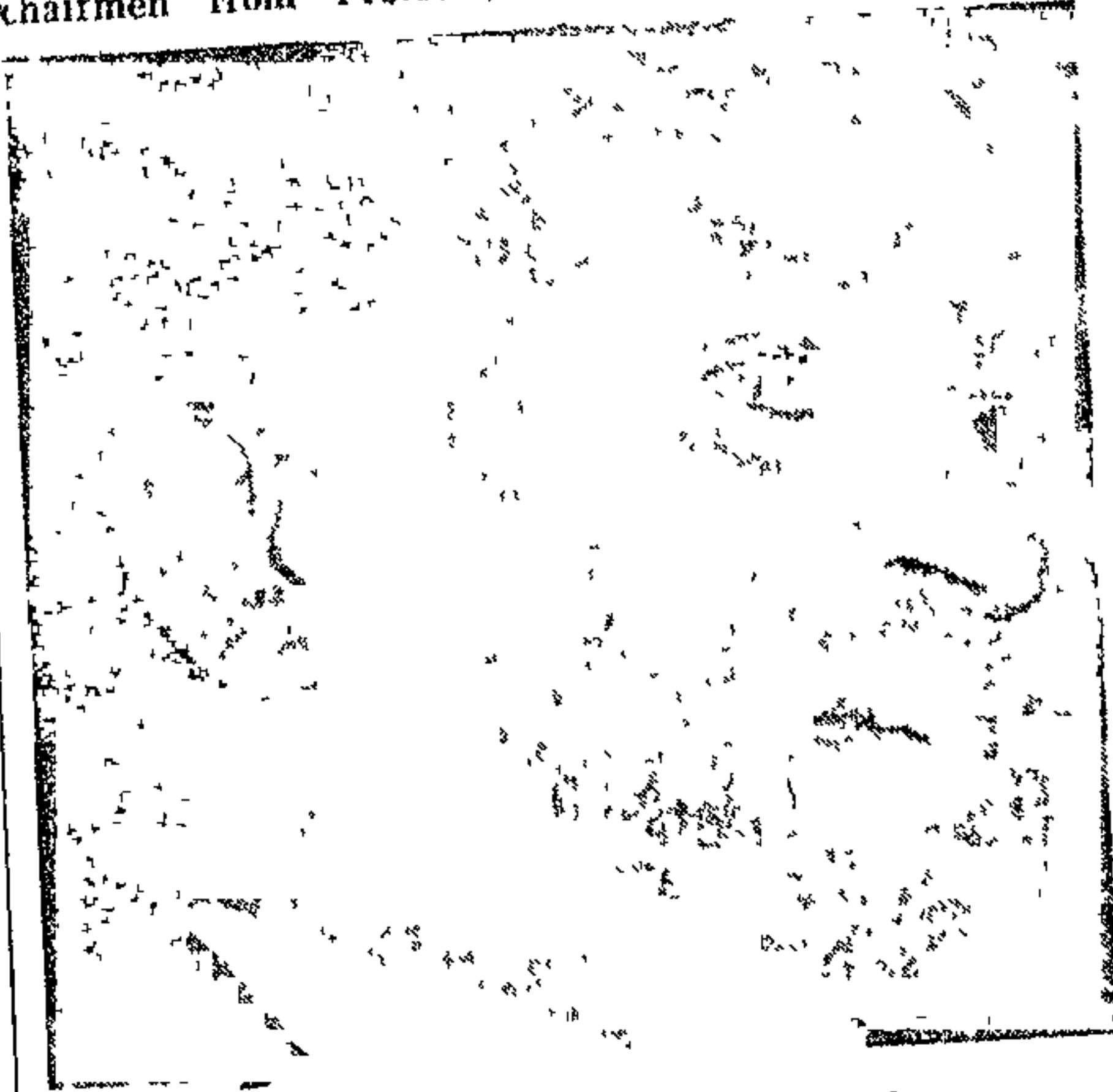
Meeting to get opinion on bills

24/5
255

By SELLO RABOTHATA
THREE controversial
"Koornhof Bills" will
come under close scrutiny
when community councils'
chairmen from Pretoria,

Witwatersrand and the
Vaal complex held a meet-
ing at the Sejokeng Coun-
cil chambers in Evaton to-
day.

Mr Mpiyake Kumalo,



Mr M KUMALO, convenor of the meeting.

convenor of the meeting,
said the main purpose in
convening the meeting is
to entreat black opinion
and suggestions for inclu-
sion in the new legisla-
tion. He said as elected
members of the people,
they felt it necessary to
be involved in constitu-
tional debates

Mr Kumalo, chairman
of the Katlehong Commu-
nity Council and East
Rand Community Councils'
Liaison Committee has
been appointed to the 10-
man committee to review
the Bills together with Mr
B Mokoatle.

The Bills, which have
been criticised from many
quarters, are the Black
Community Development
Bill, the Co-operation and
Development Bill and the
Local Government Bill.

The Co-operation and
Development and the
Black Community Devel-
opment Bills concern in-
flux control and devel-
opment of black urban
areas while the Local Go-
vernment Bill is likely to
turn community councils
into village or town coun-
cils to be given executive
powers at the discretion
of the Minister of Co-oper-
ation and Development

The first two bills have
been set to systematise
and restrict the flow of
labour more than the
Black Urban Areas Con-
solidation Act currently in
existence. The Local Gov-
ernment Bill is said not
to make provision for the
economic viability of the
councils

By OBEDE
KUNENE
Editor of
Ilanga

NO matter how hard he tries, Dr Piet Koornhof, the verligte Minister of Co-operation and Development, does not appear to stand much chance of convincing and winning many blacks with his latest reformist package deals. Certainly not as long as the suspicion abounds that, in the final analysis, it may amount to nothing more than a sugar-coating on the bitter apartheid pill.

I think Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha movement, probably put his finger on it when he told a big rally of supporters in Soweto recently that he believed the three "Koornhof Bills" contained "evil" provisions and were the worst of all attempts to further divide the blacks.

Back off

The Bills in question, of course, are the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill. It is common knowledge that Dr Koornhof was all set to table his draft legislation in Parliament when he was forced to back off at the last minute.

The three Bills, hailed amidst considerable ecstasy and euphoria as a spanking "new deal" for blacks, had been mercilessly brought down in flames by a host of experts and knowledgeable commentators. They had held the much-vaunted package up against the light, spotted the countless flaws about it and decided it was no deal.

In fact, Bishop Desmond Tutu's S.A. Council of Churches came up with a fairly apt description. They called it a "raw deal".

Amenable

To his credit, Dr Koornhof proved to be most amenable. He agreed to withdraw the controversial Bills, announcing at the same time the appointment of a committee to further consider and review the proposed legislation.

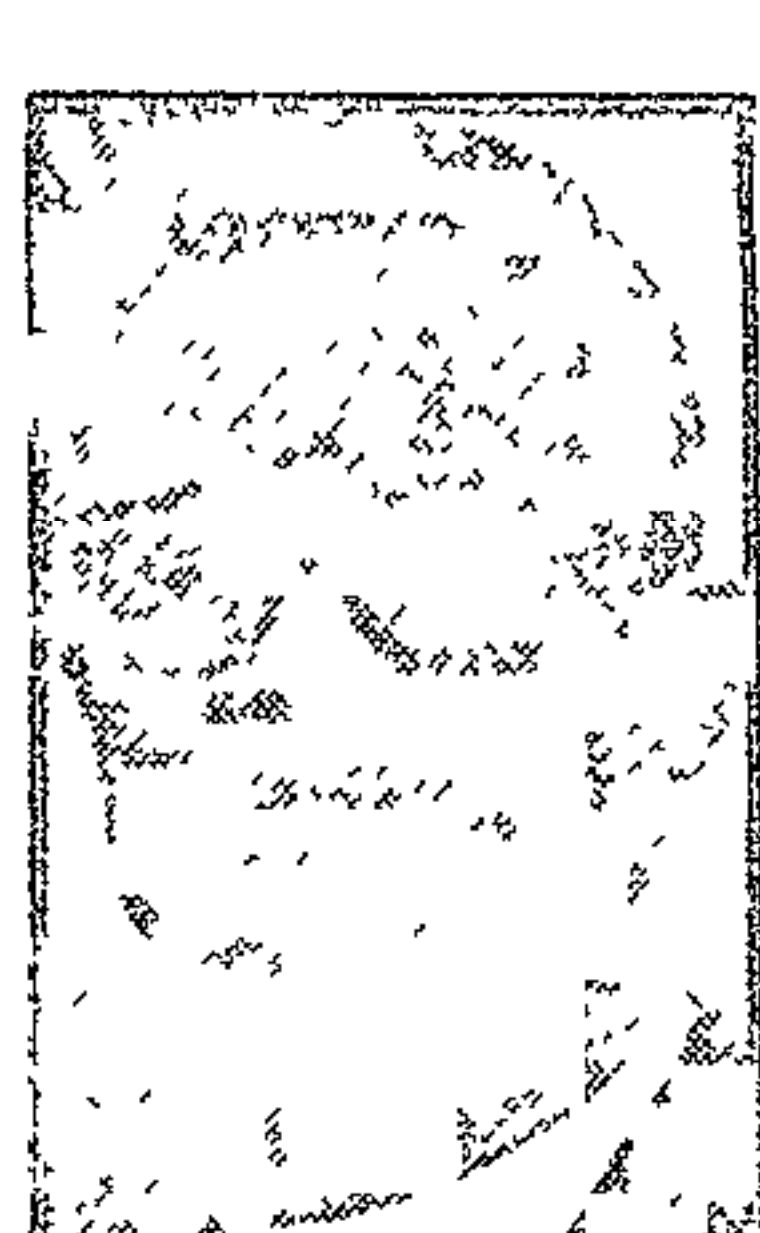
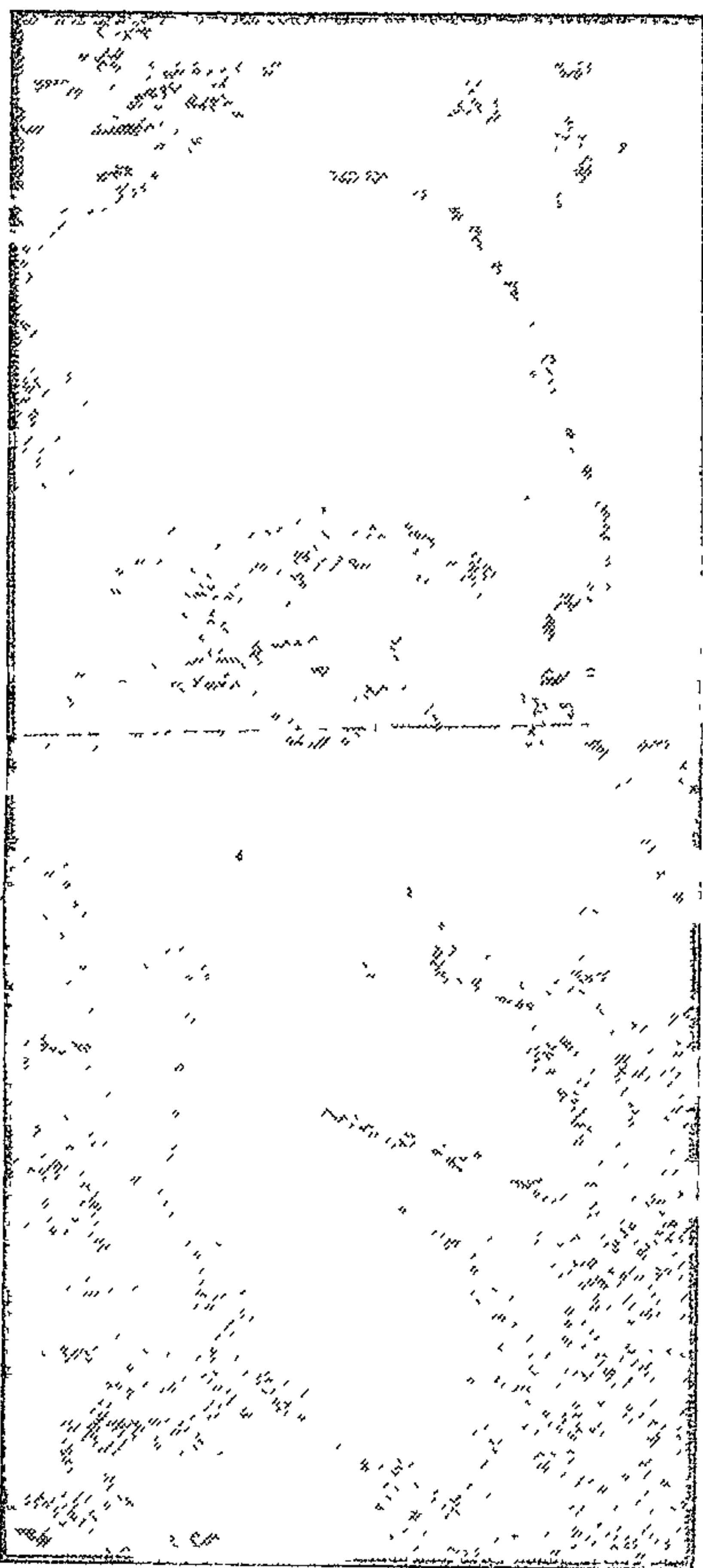
I know of many black people who would have been far happier had the Minister gone the whole hog and announced the total scrapping of the whole thing. Had he, in fact, done so I'm sure Dr Koornhof's image in the eyes of many would have been enhanced a hundred fold. His credibility rating would have undoubtedly soared.

As it is there is plenty of talk in the townships about the "good news" proposals that turned out to be "bad news" for all concerned.

POOR

PIET

S. Tutu
8/3/81
255
ZARA



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Bishop Desmond Tutu

Dr A. H. Zulu

Why do we blacks react so negatively each time the powers-that-be take a few steps in the direction

of what is generally perceived to be genuine, positive change? The answer is simple. We've

been taken for long, meaningless rides so often we have understandably grown to be highly

Interestedly, we've often been vindicated when supposedly positive Government initiatives aimed at providing us with succour have actually turned out on closer scrutiny to be just so much hocus pocus.

Besides, we've come to understand that quite often when the Government speaks of change for the blacks, it is not always talking the same language as we do.

The Rt Rev Dr A H Zulu the retired bishop of Zululand and now Speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, puts it this way: "The trouble with Dr Koornhof's proposals, as indicated with so many others by the Government, is that they are based on the assumption that the black man does not belong to the white man's town."

The respected Zulu elder goes on to say he thinks it is wrong for Dr Koornhof or his Government to try to separate black from black, to create "insiders" and "outsiders" or to restrict the movement of blacks by imposing artificial urban and rural barriers.

"The rural black man must freely go to the cities because that is where he will find employment to keep him alive," Dr Zulu says.

Ease up

Among the original provisions of the draft Bills are plans to alter the status of the community councils, to improve the development of black urban areas and to tighten influx control while easing up considerably on the position of urban blacks.

Observers have pointed out that it would be almost farcical to seek to put black community councils on a par with white municipalities. These councils cannot hope to make themselves viable as they suffer from a number of disabilities. For one, they do not have revenue of their own, nor the means to generate any. They lack the authority to raise funds for the provision of essential services.

It has been further pointed out that meaningful development of black urban areas cannot take place while land ownership rights do not exist for blacks. After all, this otherwise inalienable right should be one of the main pillars of any autonomous council.

It seems clear from Dr Koornhof's overall proposals that the intention is to alter somewhat the framework of regulations controlling urban blacks. But there is scant evidence of the Government's preparedness to re-evaluate fundamentally away from the Verwoerdian concept of apartheid.

Moderate

By all accounts, it would seem that these are all cogent reasons for crying "halt" to Dr Koornhof's reform moves as presently contemplated. Critics like Chief Buthelezi and Dr Zulu are possibly among the last of the truly reasonable and moderate black leaders.

On the opposite end of the scale are those, mainly

the young ones, whose attitudes are increasingly becoming hardened. Their demands are being made in more strident and less compromising tones. Much of what they have to say finds favour with many who prefer to remain silent.

The majority of my people are not interested in elaborate efforts to put a gilt edge to apartheid. They do not wish to see the pass and influx control laws improved for better and more effective implementation. Neither do they wish to see these painful laws made less painful. They say that would be like asking for the shackles of oppression around one's ankles to be relaxed and made slightly more comfortable.

Misery

What is being demanded in clear unequivocal terms is for all the unjust, inhuman and discriminatory laws that make life an absolute misery for so many to be abolished entirely. Come to think of it, even that may hardly represent the core of real black aspirations and expectations as they are currently being articulated.

So where does Dr Koornhof go from there? Those who may out of charity wish to give him a chance are often left sadly disillusioned and angered when he fails to deliver the goods. Luckily for him, he does not always lack sympathisers.

There are many who appreciate that, however good and honourable his intentions may be, there's no way that Dr Koornhof can hope to act in isolation and contrary to the basic provisions and directions of his Government's policy.

It is readily conceded that, after all, Dr Koornhof is not the Prime Minister. It is known there is a limit to what he can do. Still, on the face of it the good doctor seems to be doing his best. So why shoot the man?

Courage

Meanwhile, what of the two blacks, Mr M. B. Khumalo and Mr Ben Mokoatle, appointed by Dr Koornhof to serve on the review committee? One can only admire their courage. It takes plenty of guts to accept the sort of challenge they have, given the extent of black resentment and rejection of any who may be seen as collaborating with the system.

Indeed their appointment is already being viewed with mixed feelings in Soweto, according to newspaper reports. Apparently few believe that the inclusion of Mr Khumalo and Mr Mokoatle in the committee will bring about any substantial change.

"The Government should not appoint people working within the system", says one critic. "It should approach people from different organisations like the Committee of Ten, Azapo and Residents' Committees."

Poor Dr Koornhof. It must be hard for him to please everybody.

Storm brews over new association

KOORNHOF DENIES LINK WITH RIGHT-WING BODY

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

A STORY is likely to break over the decision this week by community council chairman in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vaal (PWV) area to form a new association of community councils.

Executive members of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa allege the new association is out to destroy Ucasas and that it is being encouraged by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

However, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, denied that he or his department were involved.

Mr Mpyalthe Furnals chairman of the ad hoc committee forming the new association told the Sunday Express community council chairman from the PWV region had voted to go ahead with the formation of the new association at a meeting in Sebokeng this week.

Other members of the com-

mittee are Mr David Thebeali of Soereto, Mr Don Mmosei of Dobserville, Mr William Aphane of Wynelod, Mr A M Khumalo of Kwathema, Mr Knox Mnyale of Orarville, and Mr J C Makhahisa of Deep Meadu.

All are regarded as Right-wingers, Mr Mnyale, opposed to radical groups such as Dr Nkhathe Mpyalthe's Committee of Ten.

It was proposed to establish an association on the lines of the United Municipal Executive Mr Furnals said.

It is to be a channel of communication between the Government urban Blacks and the Chief Ministers' Conference.

He denied a claim by Mr Steve Kgama, president of Ucasas that the new body was out to destroy the association.

"We are trying to find a common strategy instead of being divided."

It was not right he said that political rights of urban Blacks should be discussed at meetings between the Government and the Chief Ministers' Conference without their being represented.

Several committee members of the new organisation (which

has not yet been named, were also members of Ucasas, he said.

However, the new association had been formed because other committee members, including Mr Thebeali, of the Soereto Community Council, disapproved strongly of Ucasas and wanted to have nothing to do with it.

Mr Khumalo confirmed that several committee members had flown to Cape Town last week for discussions with Dr Koornhof and senior officials of his Department.

The Sunday Express understands that a meeting was also held in mid-January at which Dr Koornhof, Dr G de V-

Morrison, deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development, and Mr J H T Mills, Director-General of Co-Operation and Development, were present.

The committee, which was formed in July last year had initially approved the concept of a separate President's Council for Blacks but had withdrawn its support following Mr Henrie Smith's notorious remarks in Parliament about 'slow throbbers'.

Professor Hudson Ntseu, as chairman of the Chief Ministers' Conference, confirmed to the Sunday Express that he had been visited by a delegation of community council chairmen.

He had subsequently written

to other Chief Ministers asking whether they would be interested in holding joint meetings with the community councils, he said, but the proposal had been received unenthusiastically.

Dr Koornhof confirmed that Ucasas had asked to meet him but said he had not yet been able to arrange a meeting.

Almost two-thirds of the country's 2 600-odd community councillors are members of Ucasas established in 1976.

It is believed to have fallen out of favour with the Government because it arranged joint meetings with Coloured and Indian local authorities and has spoken out critically or politically sensitive issues such as Dr Koornhof's Black bills (now withdrawn) for redefining the administration boards and the detention of Black 'journalists'.

255
3/13/8

Govt policy is delusion: Harris

255 337 100 57 APR 14/81

Whites in South Africa are living in a "fools' paradise" deliberately created by the Government, and are in for a rude and painful awakening.

This was the pessimistic message from Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, in her speech opening the organisation's national conference in Johannesburg last night.

Mrs Harris told delegates: "The vast majority of whites appear totally unaware of the effects of Government statements and actions on black people."

She blamed this lack of awareness on the Government's policy of "delusion — or is it illusion?"

"The Government appears totally incapable of recognising that the total onslaught, if indeed there is one, is a direct result

© All reports by MARION DUNCAN

of its own policies, and that it has only to change them to disarm that onslaught. It is towards this end that its 'total strategy' should be directed"

Reviewing the Government's record for 1980, and the Prime Minister's 12-point plan, Mrs Harris found no deviation from long-established National Party principles.

She deplored the Government's refusal to include blacks in the President's Council, and said that Asian and coloured members could not be considered representative of their communities.

On educational developments, she emphasised the continuing, if not increasing, racial discrimination. "The figures speak

for themselves, with an annual per capita expenditure of R640 on each white child, R297 on each Asian child, R197 on each so-called coloured child and R68 on each black child"

The labour front she depicted as increasingly volatile "Black trade unions are having to fight every inch of the way for non-racial unions, for registration which will not limit their activities, and for recognition from employers and existing unions."

Other "achievements" of the Government in the last year were:

- the spending of "disproportionate amounts of the country's resources" on defence;

- the detention of nearly 1000 people by Security Police;

- the application of increasingly stringent control on the Press;

- the introduction of a Labour Bill to control strike action and allow repatriation to the homelands of migrant workers;

- the second Wiehahn Commission report recommending segregated apprenticeship training;

- overcrowding of prisons, often with people awaiting trial;

- continuation of forced removals;

- the increasingly harsh enforcement of the Group Areas Act, despite a chronic accommodation shortage;

- the legislating for identity documents to be compulsory for all population groups, with fingerprinting of new applicants

"When the chips are down, there does not appear to be all that much difference between Mr Botha's so-called reformist policies and those of the Nationalist diehards."

The result, she said, is a confused electorate and an angry, voteless majority, with an immense and growing chasm between black and white thinking"

Government should be concentrating on "the urgent necessity" of a constitutional plan acceptable to and negotiated by all races, instead of wasting time and money on an unnecessary election

(Reports by M Duncan, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

range: R1,34 to R21,02

mean: R4,75 a week

total 130

100,00
90,00
89,23
86,15
81,54
79,23
73,08
60,00
32,31
6,92

13
1
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6
3
8
17
36
33
9
0

10,00
-10,00
- 9,00
- 8,00
- 7,00
- 6,00
- 5,00
- 4,00
- 3,00
- 2,00
- 1,00

Income (R per week) Number of families Cumulative %

Distribution of families according to income per head, weekly R

New Pass Bill under fire

Amendment to the controversial Pass Laws legislation — which drew so much criticism when it was introduced late last year that it was withdrawn for redrafting — cannot make the Bill less discriminatory or more acceptable, says Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash.

Mrs Duncan said yesterday: "Hurtful discrimination — as Dr Koornhof is fond of calling it — is an integral part of the structure of the present South African system."

Mrs Duncan said that recent statements by Dr Koornhof indicated that the new Bill must have been radically altered from the original draft. But no alteration or changes could make it just or acceptable.

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Amendment to the controversial Pass Laws legislation — which drew so much criticism when it was introduced late last year that it was withdrawn for redrafting — cannot make the Bill less discriminatory or more acceptable, says Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash.

It is also tempting to suggest that the distance of the farm from the nearest town might explain part of the variations in wages (farmers pay more to keep workers on the

Regional differences may be a contributory factor: the average weekly payment (cash plus kind) for farms in the Beaufort West magisterial district was R15,15 a week, in Fraserburg magisterial district R15,65, in Graaff-Reinet R10,96 and in Middelburg R13,07. But these differences are not relatively very big, nor are they particularly meaningful, since only two farms in Graaff-Reinet are included, against 17 in Beaufort West.

What causes these variations between farms?

However, it does at least seem possible that wages on individual farms are linked to age, length of service and particularly to number in family, and that these links are obscured when all farms are considered together by great variations between farms.

Millions spent, jobs neglected

The Department of Co-operation and Development spent more than R217-million during the last financial year on the homelands, yet only 0,3 percent went into the creation of new jobs for blacks.

This figure, from the department's South African Development Trust, was tabled at the conference yesterday. The figures showed that expenditure for "development of areas for blacks" was R95 596 574.

Of that, only R660 657 went into "creation of employment and generation income" (compared with R195 675 for the 1978/79 financial year); provision of social services received R9 988 961 (R7 911 165 the previous year); and "development of human potential" accounted for R2 478 781 (R2 848 100 in 1978/79).

By contrast, "Settlement of Population" cost the trust R56 027 211.

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(a) Cash wages:

3. Wages

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2 days unpaid. (6)

together, 5 no leave at all and

The Unisa survey found that for the four areas taken

days off during the year without pay.

urgent work to be done they normally allowed workers several

leave extended to workers, saying that unless there was

Farmers were reluctant to estimate number of days unpaid

two farms) were granted no paid leave at all.

Of the 29 workers in the lowest leave category, 16 (on

Paid leave (days per year)	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 7	29	24,37
8 - 14	55	70,59
15 - 21	32	97,48
> 21	3	100,00
total	119	
unknown	7	

Distribution of workers according to paid leave granted (days per year)

TABLE 6

PASS BILL SLAMMED

SOWETON
16/3/81

AMENDMENTS to the controversial Pass Laws Legislation — so criticised when it was introduced late last year that it was withdrawn for redrafting — cannot make the bill less discriminatory or more acceptable.

Black Sash national vice-president Mrs Sheena Duncan told the national conference yesterday that "hurtful discrimination" — as the minister (Dr Koornhof) is fond of calling it — is an integral part of the structure of the present South African system.

"The very existence of Dr Koornhof's portfolio and department is discriminatory, and any legislation which applies to one racial grouping

and not to others is discrimination and will remain hurtful and unjust.

"The only question is where the line is to be drawn between those who are included in and those who are excluded from certain privileges.

"This is what apartheid is all about, and its current implementation is most clearly set out in the Riekert Commission's report which is the basis of the new legislation"

Mrs Duncan said recent statements by Dr Koornhof indicated that the new Bill "must have been radically altered" from its predecessor. But no alterations or changes could make it just or acceptable.

Plea to Dr Piet: probe rights of children

SOWETAN
1613 181
255
2/18

THE Committee of Concern for Children has sent a memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, urging him to look into the rights of children

The committee, formed by a group of social workers and nursery school teachers two years ago, has sent other memoranda to relevant Government departments to look into political rights of children

The committee's chairman, Mrs Elinda Bramwell, said "Our Children's Act, how ever much we admire it on paper as providing the ultimate in protection for children, has no possibility of being applied to more than a small number of those who are desperately in need of these promises under the law

"Children have no legal representation in

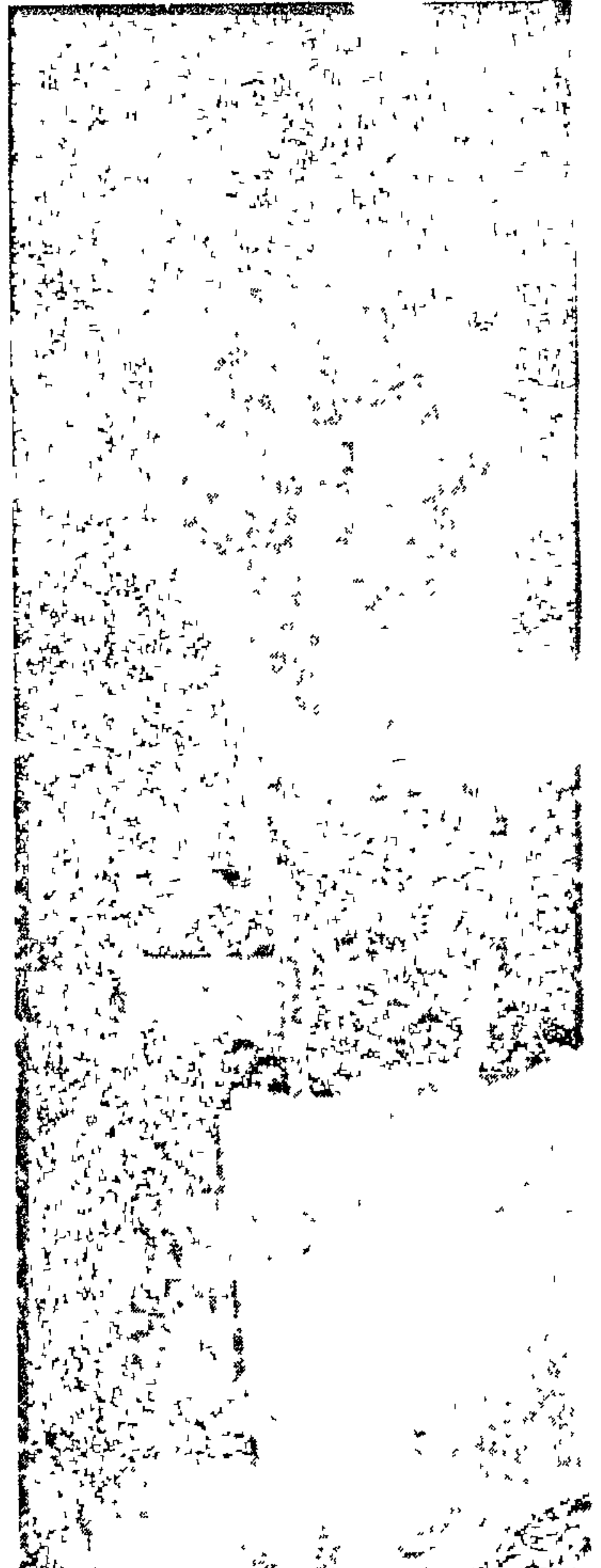
juvenile courts. Something must be done about this.

"I will meet the Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development this week about vagrant kids in Johannesburg streets. Child neglect and abuse is an increasing problem.

DAY CARE

Last week, the committee launched a booklet on day care facilities for pre-school children. The occasion was attended by more than 50 social workers and nursery school teachers of all races

In her speech, Mrs Bramwell said the booklet was the result of a decision taken after three symposia during the International Year of the Child to publicise some guidelines on the establishment and maintenance of day care facilities



Mrs Elinda Bramwell, chairman of C of Concern for Children delivers a speech during the launching of a booklet on facilities for pre-school children

Evicted families
seek court order

By HARRY MASHABELA
REPRESENTATIVES of the 100 families locked out of their homes at Mzinoni in Bethal on Tuesday have told their lawyer to seek a Supreme Court interdict ordering the Highveld Administration Board to open their houses

And Mr Dabulamanzi Tantsi, their attorney, told the Rand Daily Mail that what was in dispute was not the high rents themselves but the time from which they should be paid

"The Mzinoni Community Council decided that residents should begin paying the increased rents from October last year and families have in fact been paying the rents from that time

"But the Highveld Administration Board wants families to pay the increased rents from

November 1979 and claims they are owing rent for the period between that time and October 1980," Mr Tantsi said

He also said that when the new increased rents were promulgated in November 1979, the council asked to be given a chance to run a survey to determine whether families could pay the high rentals

Then the council decided the high rents should be paid from October last year

Yesterday Mr M J Jonker, chief director of the Highveld Administration Board, commented

"Everybody has to pay his rent Rents are determined and promulgated by the Minister of Co-operation and Development You don't do what you like but only what has been gazetted by the Minister"

155
Commission
meets to
reconsider

The Commission for Co-operation and Development will meet on April 7 to reconsider the proposed incorporation of the area of King William's Town and Berlin into the Ciskei, the chairman of the Commission, Mr. Henrie van der Walt, said in a statement in Pretoria last night.

The statement added that final recommendations to the Cabinet would follow as soon as possible thereafter.

"It is expected that the Cabinet will make an announcement in this regard before April 29" — Sapa

RDM 27/3/81 (255) (253)

Soweto meeting to discuss Dr P's Bills

Staff Reporter

THE Urban Councils' Association of South Africa will draw up recommendations to be made to the committee reviewing the three controversial "Koornhof Bills", at a meeting in Soweto on Sunday.

The committee, which includes two black educationists, Mr M. Kumalo and Mr B. Mokoatle, has been appointed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

The three Bills — Local Government Bill, Black Development Bill and Laws on Co-operation and Development Bill — were earmarked for review after they were condemned by various organisations.

It was said the Bills har-

dened influx control measures and restricted labour mobility instead of relaxing existing controls.

Mr Steve Kgame, Ucasa's president, said the meeting, to be held at Diepkloof Hotel from 10am, would also discuss the financing of community councils and the recent "aborted coup" which was attempted by some community councils chairmen against his association.

"We want to look into the finances of community councils in view of the Auditor-General's disturbing reports on administration boards that said they were not handling their finances properly," he said.

The national convention will also be discussed.



STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

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Vol 189]

KAAPSTAD, 27 MAART 1981

CAPE TOWN, 27 MARCH 1981

[No. 7505

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 623

255
27 Maart 1981

No 623

27 March 1981

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 44 van 1981: Wysigingswet op Swart Administrasie, 1981

No 44 of 1981: Black Administration Amendment Act, 1981.

See full text see Ads Box

ANNEXURE. TABLE I

YEAR	NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS	ADMISSIONS	OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCE	POPULATION
1964	23 742	35 965	28 657	19,1 Millj.
1966				20,4
1970	28 124	37 133	55 047	22,4
1971				23,0
1975	25 957	24 880		25,5
1976	26 139	26 277	267 625	26,1
1964 - 1976	+ 2 397	- 9 688		+ 7 Millj.
1966 - 1976			+238 968	
Percentages	+10,1%	-26,9%	+833,9%	+36,6%

SERVICES RENDERED BY DEPARTMENTAL PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS. 1976
 FIGURES OBTAINED FROM THE REPORT OF SECRETARY FOR HEALTH.

TABLE II

YEAR	PSYCHIATRIST	CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS	PSYCHIATRIC NURSES	SOCIAL WORKERS IN MENTAL HEALTH
1964	82	40	674	37
1970	134	92	896	50
1975	164	191	2 079	97
1976	167	238	2 779	99

AVAILABLE MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL IN SOUTH AFRICA 1964 - 1976

25,5 Millj
 26,1 Millj.

Students fined in permits raid

C. Herald
 28/3/81
 255
 14

A BUSLOAD of University of the Western Cape (UWC) students — singing freedom songs on their way to a Heroes' Day memorial service in Guguletu on Sunday — were detained for more than three hours and then fined a total of R360 for being in an 'African' area without a permit.

Eighteen people were taken to Bishop Lavis and Manenberg police stations where each one had to pay admission of guilt fines of R10 and R30

Two girls were told to stay in Guguletu because they were 'bantus' and that they did not need permits.

Those fined R30 were Neville Abrahams, Deon Williams, Henry Weber, Desmond Abrahams, Trevor Swart, David Visagie, Johan Strydom, John Goeman and Lionel Herandier

Pietersen, Keith Fransch, Pieter Grove, Laura Sisman and Belinda Bell were all fined R10

STOPPED

One of the students, who did not want to be named, said they stopped outside the St Gabriels Church in Guguletu before three o'clock on Sunday and two of them got out to see if it was the right place.

Two plainclothes policemen climbed into the bus and demanded to see our permits. They told us to remain seated. We kept on singing freedom songs, he said.

ESCORTED

The bus was escorted to the Bishop Lavis police station by a police van while the two armed policemen remained inside the bus.

Later some of those detained were taken to the Manenberg police station. The students were all released at about six o'clock.

PERSONNEL SITUATION GROOTBOK AREA 1976



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
STAATSKOERANT
 VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REGULATION GAZETTE No 3167

REGULASIEKOERANT No 3167

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Vol. 190]

PRETORIA, 3 APRIL 1981

gg 7525

[No. 7525

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 67, 1981

AMENDMENT OF THE CODE OF ZULU LAW AND PROCLAMATION R 103 OF 1973

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 24 and 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby amend the Code of Zulu Law and Proclamation R 103 of 1973 in accordance with Schedules 1 and 2, respectively

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Tenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one

M VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P G J. KOORNHOF

SCHEDULE 1

CODE OF ZULU LAW

Substitute the following for section 7B (3)

"(3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) shall have the force of law in the Districts of Alfred, Bergville, Dundee, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Klip River, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Port Shepstone, Ubombo, Umbumbulu, Umzinto and Weenen only."

SCHEDULE 2

PROCLAMATION R 103 OF 1973

Substitute the following for paragraph (a)

"(a) the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto shall have the force of law in the Districts of Alfred, Bergville, Dundee, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Klip River, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Port Shepstone, Ubombo, Umbumbulu, Umzinto and Weenen, and"

536—A

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No R 67, 1981

WYSIGING VAN DIE WETBOEK VAN ZOELOEREG EN PROKLAMASIE R 103 VAN 1973

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 24 en 25 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936) wysig ek hierby die Wetboek van Zoeloereg en Proklamasie R 103 van 1973 in ooreenstemming met Bylaes 1 en 2 onderskeidelik

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tiende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P G J KOORNHOF

BYLAE 1

WETBOEK VAN ZOELOEREG

Vervang artikel 7B (3) deur die volgende

"(3) Die bepalinge van subartikels (1) en (2) is slegs in die distrikte Alfred, Bergville, Dundee, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Kliprivier, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Port Shepstone, Ubombo, Umbumbulu, Umzinto en Weenen van krag"

BYLAF 2

PROKLAMASIE R 103 VAN 1973

Vervang paragraaf (a) deur die volgende

"(a) dat die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat, in die distrikte Alfred, Bergville, Dundee, Glencoe, Hlabisa, Ingwavuma, Kliprivier, Mahlabatini, Msinga, Mtonjaneni, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, Ngotshe, Nkandla, Nongoma, Nqutu, Port Shepstone, Ubombo, Umbumbulu, Umzinto en Weenen van krag is, en"

7525—1

For full text see SS

TODAY'S NEWS

RIOTS FROM SOUWETO AND THE PRICE OF 1976

RIOTS: W/RAB set for

255 ~~238~~ S. Tribune 5/4/81

will be calling as witness John Ram whose book 'Black Revolt' says the rioting on the part of the

Report

expected to be the longest civil action in South Africa, is set on April 27 and claim against

By DAVID MIDDLE

Santam was fined early in 1977, while the unrest continued but lawyers for both the administration board and its insurers Santam agreed to wait for the report of the Cillie Commission before pursuing the case. Santam insurance company won W.R.A.B.'s

insurance contract and those of other administration boards in April, 1976 only weeks before the first student demonstration on June 16 sparked

dated to July 23 a revision of the W/RAB contract to exclude its liability in cases of damage caused during rioting, strikes, labour unrest or damage by people with criminal intentions.

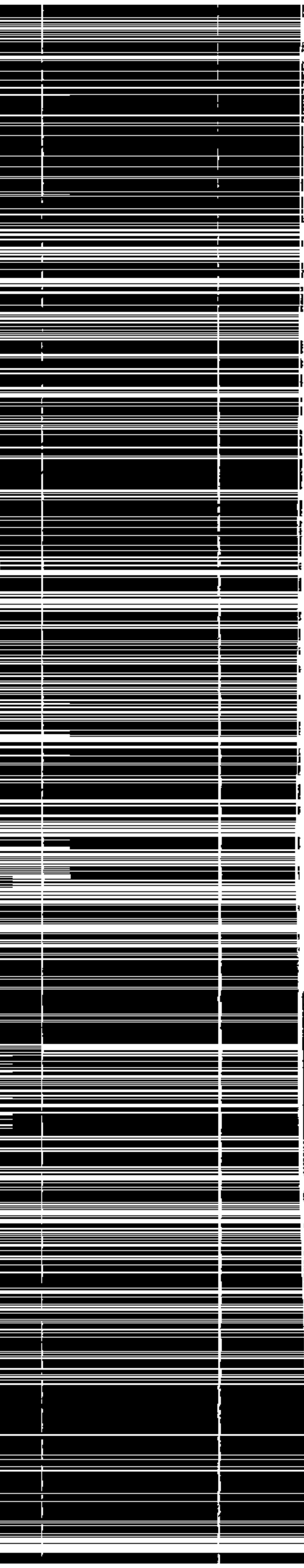
Previousl, Santam had guaranteed riot cover, but had refused to insure against damage caused during war, insurrection, rebellion, revolution or civil war.

The Cillie Commission report into the unrest eventually estimated damage caused by the unrest at tens of millions of rands.

W/RAB's legal experts are known to have studied Kane-Berman's book in preparation for the case. They recently bought 10 copies from the publishers Baran Press.

Baran Press Early in the book, Kane-Berman writes "The destruction that spread like wildfire in Soweto on and after June 16 was a spontaneous explosion of reaction to the actions of the police."

A few pages later, he adds "The shooting (of pupils) transformed the situation, the children taking their revenge in mass counter-violence whose like and scale has not been seen in South Africa before."



KOM 14/4/81
MA 143 255 127

Erab issues strong threats on churches' 'political meetings'

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE protest rioting in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, against increased rents has resulted in the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) and the Tembisa Community Council adopting a particularly hard line towards the community

Not only will residents be compelled to pay the increased rents in spite of their objections but attempts are being

made to prevent them from holding public meetings

Erab has written to church ministers in the township warning them not to allow people to use their church buildings for "political meetings and gatherings of a non-religious nature"

Meanwhile the Tembisa Council has decided the increased rents will "remain unaltered", because it wanted to improve the quality of life in the township

Top-level intervention against resistance spreads

KOORNHOF STOPS

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has stepped into the Tembisa rent row.

Today he meets with the Tembisa Community Council, which is under fire from residents because they introduced increased rents

Since last Tuesday the township has been wrecked by unrest and attacks on East Rand Administration Board installations.

Yesterday morning the unrest spread to Germiston, where rioting and arson erupted at the Summer and Jack Hostel, with



QUESTION 2/14/51

LEFT. The gutted East Rand Administration Board offices at Summer and Jack Hostel after being damaged when inmates went on the rampage. A board policeman and employees explain to reporter Willie Bokala what happened.

Jack Biggs
2/14/51

damage estimated at thousands of rands.

And in another development, the Eyalton Community Council met behind closed doors yesterday to discuss the unrest at the weekend.

The meeting with Dr Koornhof was announced by Mr Lucas Moliba after an emergency meet-

ing held to resolve the current unrest. Mr Moliba is the Tembisa Council chairman.

During the meeting, councillors differed on whether the increment should be frozen or not.

Mr Victor Mahuri said the increased rentals must stay because it was the decision of the council to

increase the rentals and the decision cannot be rescinded.

He added that the unrest in Tembisa was a political issue caused by an accumulation of grievances which result from the fact that people have been suppressed for a long time.

Mr David Twala was

255

Sweeter

8/4/81

emphatic in saying the increases should be frozen. "This institution was not designed by us. It was designed by Erab and the Board must develop this township to justify the increased rents," said Mr Twala.

In Port Elizabeth a 15-year-old boy died in hospital after policemen opened fire on a crowd during a stoning incident on Sunday. Police vehicles were stoned while two policemen were making inquiries in Craddock's black township. A single shot was fired and the boy was wounded.

Violence broke out at the Summer and Jack Men's Hostel where inmates are refusing to pay a R3 increase in rent from R12 to R15.

The situation at the hostel had been tense since Saturday after a meeting had resolved that inmates should not pay the increases because conditions at the place did not warrant it.

A tractor was set alight, a shopping complex near the hostel was damaged and looted, two TV sets were taken, a goat was killed, administration offices were burned down and a beerhall was looted and damaged.

RDM 14/4/81

School boycotts may hit grants

Own Correspondent

1
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3
3
PORT ELIZABETH — Some families receiving maintenance grants from the Department of Co-operation and Development may lose them if their children have been involved in school boycotts

Some Eastern Cape principals are being asked to report to their local Commissioner for Child Welfare on the boycott activities of these children

Grants are usually made to impoverished families, families where a mother or father is getting a disability grant, or to foster parents looking after a child placed in their care by the State

A department spokesman said the grants could be withdrawn or refused in terms of a regulation in a 1960 Government notice

The regulation says it is an implied condition of every grant for the maintenance of a child that, if the child is of school-going age, the child shall regularly attend school unless prevented from doing so for a good reason

A form was sent to a black school in Grahamstown, asking a series of questions including the child's date of admission to school and whether the child attends school regularly

It also asks what the child's attitude towards "boycott" is, if the pupil is involved in boycott, whether he or she plays an active role in it, and "if yes, what part does he or she play"

A spokesman for the office of the Commissioner of Child Welfare in Port Elizabeth said the school report it used contained no questions about boycotts

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the extra (boycott) questions on the Grahamstown form were added by the magistrate of Grahamstown

"If it is established children are or were involved in boycott actions it may influence the payment of such grants" said the department

The present chief magistrate of Grahamstown, Mr A van Zyl, who is also the local Commissioner for Child Welfare, said he did not know who devised the form, or who put in the boycott questions

The Cape Regional Director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P Engelbrecht said "When this sort of thing happens, I tend to hit the roof. Any emphasis like that only aggravates the situation"

SOWETAN
10/4/61

Tembisa council is responsible, says Koornhof

255 177 278

SOWETAN Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday put the responsibility for increased rentals in Tembisa on the local Community Council.

And yesterday officials of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) had a closed meeting with members of the East Rand community councils.

Late yesterday the meeting was still in progress and it could not be established what the outcome was.

Dr Koornhof confirmed the decision of the local council to increase rents, and said he appreciated the efforts made by the council to improve the standard of living in the community.

According to him the council had "on its own initiative" increased certain levies.

"The conduct of certain youths and other non-residents of Tembisa however, gives cause for concern and I have accordingly discussed the matter with the Commissioner of Police, who has given me the assurance that youths will be

called to order and a firm action will be taken against non-residents because the police will not allow them to commit acts of arson and cause injury to innocent people." Dr Koornhof's statement said.

Meanwhile it has been disclosed that members of the Tembisa Community Council held a secret meeting with hostel inmates at Ehlanzeni where it was agreed that a select committee of hostel inmates would brief their colleagues on the desirability of the increases.

RENTS

Discussions were also held on the suspension of increases, but members of the council insisted that rents must go up and that a liaison committee of the hostel residents brief their colleagues about the need for this. According to our information the council members finally agreed to increases being suspended.

The hostel group had been against the increases and made this clear. The community council members also briefed the hostel committee on how to deal with the Press.

KWANDEBELE PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT ACT, 1981 (ACT 2 OF 1981)

It is hereby notified that the State President has approved of the following Act which was passed by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly and which is hereby published for general information

KWANDEBELE PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT ACT, 1981

ACT 2 OF 1981

ACT

To amend the KwaNdebele Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Act, 1980, in order to provide for the increase of the travelling and session allowances payable to members of the Legislative Assembly; and matters connected therewith

Be it enacted by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as follows

Amendment of section 4 of Act 3 of 1980

1 Section 4 of the KwaNdebele Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Act, 1980, is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

“(a) to every member of the Legislative Assembly (other than a member of the Executive Council), subject to such conditions as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly may determine—

(i) a session allowance of R12 per day,

(ii) a transport allowance of 15c per kilometre in respect of his journey from his home to the seat of the Government at the beginning of any session and the return journey at the end of such session,”

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph.

KWANDEBELE-WYSIGINGSWET OP DIE BETALING VAN SALARISSE EN TOELAES AAN LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, 1981 (WET 2 VAN 1981)

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die volgende Wet wat deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering aangenem is en wat hierby vir algemene inligting gepubliseer word

KWANDEBELE-WYSIGINGSWET OP DIE BETALING VAN SALARISSE EN TOELAES AAN LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, 1981

WET 2 VAN 1981

Sj 7548 WET

253

Tot wysiging van die KwaNdebele-wet op die Betaling van Salarisse en Toelaes aan Lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering, 1980, ten einde voorsiening te maak vir verhoging van vervoer- en sessietoelaes betaalbaar aan lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering; en aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan

Daar word bepaal deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering, soos volg

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Wet 3 van 1980

1 Artikel 4 van die KwaNdebele-wet op die Betaling van Salarisse en Toelaes aan Lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering, 1980, word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang

“(a) aan elke lid van die Wetgewende Vergadering (behalwe 'n lid van die Uitvoerende Raad), onderworpe aan die voorwaardes wat die Speaker van die Wetgewende Vergadering bepaal—

(i) 'n sessietoelae van R12 per dag,

(ii) 'n vervoertoelae van 15c per kilometer ten opsigte van sy reis van sy tuiste na die setel van die Regering aan die begin van 'n sessie en die terugreis aan die einde van sodanige sessie;”

(b) deur paragraaf (b) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang

“(b) to every member of the Legislative Assembly (other than a member of the Executive Council)—

(i) who has been appointed as a member of any government commission or committee (other than a sessional committee) and who is absent from his ordinary place of residence in the performance of his duties as a member of such commission or committee, or

(ii) to whom the Legislative Assembly or the Executive Council or, where circumstances are urgent, the Chief Executive Councillor has assigned a duty and who is absent from his ordinary place of residence in the performance of such duty,

subject to such conditions as the Chief Executive Councillor may determine—

(aa) a subsistence allowance of R12 per day of 24 hours for the period during which the member is necessarily absent from his usual place of residence on such duty. Provided that, for each complete hour of absence in excess of 24 hours or a multiple of 24 hours, a member may be paid one twenty-fourth of the daily rate. Provided further that for an absence of less than 24 hours, reasonable actual personal expenses not exceeding R12 may be paid in respect of food and facilities for resting, and

(bb) a transport allowance of 15c for each kilometre or part thereof necessarily travelled by the shortest available route from the member's usual place of residence to the nearest public transport, if any, (excluding taxis) and back and the necessary expenditure incurred in connection with such public transport. Provided that where such transport is not available, the member may be paid at the rate of 15c for each kilometre or part thereof for the return journey by the shortest available route from the member's usual place of residence to his destination and back to the said place of residence. Provided further that payment of the transport allowance shall be made in respect of one return journey only in any one week during which the commission or committee is in session;”

Short title and commencement

2 This Act shall be called the KwaNdebele Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Amendment Act, 1981, and shall come into operation on 1 April 1981

No 828

16 April 1981

ADMINISTRATION BOARD OF THE SOUTHERN ORANGE FREE STATE AREA—DEFINITION OF BLACK HOSTEL SITUATE AT HOBHOUSE

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 2 (1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby define the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the Black residential area at Hobhouse as defined in Government Notice 692 of 8 May 1964, and situate within the administration area of the Administration Board for the Southern

“(b) aan elke lid van die Wetgewende Vergadering (behalwe 'n lid van die Uitvoerende Raad)—

(i) wat as lid van 'n regeringskommissie of -komitee (behalwe 'n sessiekomitee) aangestel is en wat in die vervulling van sy pligte as lid van sodanige kommissie of komitee van sy gewone verblyfplek afwesig is, of

(ii) aan wie die Wetgewende Vergadering of die Uitvoerende Raad of, waar die omstandighede dringend is, die Hoof-Uitvoerende Raadslid, 'n plig opgedra het en wat in die vervulling van sodanige plig van sy gewone verblyfplek afwesig is,

onderworpe aan die voorwaardes wat die Hoof-Uitvoerende Raadslid bepaal—

(aa) 'n verblyftoelae van R12 per dag van 24 uur vir die tydperk waartydens die lid noodsaaklikerwys van sy gewone woonplek op sodanige diens afwesig is. Met dien verstande dat, vir elke volle uur van afwesigheid langer as 24 uur of 'n veelvoud van 24 uur, aan 'n lid een vier-en-twintigste van die daaglikse tarief betaal kan word. Met dien verstande voorts dat vir 'n afwesigheid van minder as 24 uur, redelike werklike persoonlike uitgawes van hoogstens R12 betaal kan word vir voedsel en rusgeriewe, en

(bb) 'n vervoertoelae van 15c vir elke kilometer of gedeelte daarvan noodsaaklikerwys afgeleë met die kortste beskikbare roete van die lid se gewone woonplek af tot by die naaste openbare vervoer, as daar is (met uitsondering van huurmotors) en terug en die noodsaaklike uitgawes wat in verband met sodanige openbare vervoer aangegaan is. Met dien verstande dat waar sodanige openbare vervoer nie beskikbaar is nie, die lid betaal kan word teen die tarief van 15c vir elke kilometer of gedeelte daarvan van die gesamentlike reis met die kortste beskikbare roete van die lid se gewone woonplek af na sy bestemming en terug na genoemde woonplek. Met dien verstande voorts dat die betaling van die vervoertoelae geskied alleen ten opsigte van een retoerreis gedurende enige een week waarin die kommissie of komitee in sitting is;”

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

2 Hierdie Wet heet die KwaNdebele-wysigingswet op die Betaling van Salarisse en Toelae aan Lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering, 1981, en tree in werking op 1 April 1981

No 828

16 April 1981

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE SUID-ORANJE-VRYSTAATGEBIED—OMSKRYWING VAN SWART TEHUIS GELEE TE HOBHOUSE

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleë by artikel 2 (1)(b) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), omskryf hierby die grond, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, gelee in die Swart woongebied te Hobhouse, soos omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing 692 van 8 Mei 1964 en gelee binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad vir

delivery of health care. The use of health teams may well come to rival our brightest technological triumphs by the way they have gone about changing attitudes to health, by mobilising communities at the grass roots, activating them in decision making and self care.

Our society now believes, amongst other things, in the probability of controlling man's livelihood through systematic organization of economic resources, that economic change can be made into the most powerful engine for human betterment and social justice. Swift remarked that whoever makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before deserves better of mankind than any speculative philosopher or metaphysical system builder.

I believe the D.H.O. Organisation has shown how it can be done economically, effectively and compassionately.

Let us be honest and state clearly that better health through preventive health education lies in the hands of those members of a health team who have cared for and cured the patient in the past, they are the people that have the credibility and the trust and the confidence of the patient. Consequently increased expenditure in the preventive field should be to those people in the community who practice comprehensive medicine curative and preventive and can apply it. Dr David Sone's essay on 'Priorities for Prevention' by Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust concludes that most isolated schemes are unproven and expensive except immunisation.

THE FUTURE

What of the future ?

I would like to see our new and highly enlightened Health Act fully implemented as soon as possible with a unified curative and preventive service run from community health centres.

Blacks demand money held by Wrab

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) was accused by the Diepmeadow Council, at its monthly meeting yesterday, of refusing to implement a council resolution on its banking account.

And it was demanded that Mr A Rabie, who said he represented Wrab at the meeting, explain under which law the board vetoed council decisions.

This call came after Mr Rabie told the council that it should give Wrab a chance to write a letter explaining "why it can't transfer funds into the council's banking account".

At issue is more than R24 000 paid by companies to the council, which has gone into Wrab coffers.

The council wants all its funds paid into its own banking account. But to date, only about R20 000 has been put in.

Joseph Mahuhushi, the council chairman, said that after a resolution that all council funds be transferred into its savings account, the council was told by officials that it could not be done until financial regulations were formulated.

"In August 1979, these financial regulations were promulgated. But up to now - almost two years later - Wrab is still keeping our funds in its books. We can't understand the delay," he said.

Mr M J Kumalo, chairman of the council's commercial projects, said it was clear that Wrab was refusing to allow the council to handle its own funds.

"Who gets the benefits from all the interest accruing from the funds belonging to the council? Wrab enjoyed all the benefits. This is not acceptable," he said.

Mr Kumalo also suggested that the council pass a resolution asking the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to intervene - because Wrab was refusing to implement the council demand.

When pressure was put on Mr Rabie to explain what was making it impossible for Wrab to transfer the funds, he said "There were practical problems. No legal reasons, only practical difficulties."

But councillors were unmoved. Mr Mahuhushi claimed that Wrab was treating the council like a football and was not even honouring assurances by its officials.

"A highly-placed official assured us that once financial regulations were promulgated, the funds would be transferred

IN CONCLUSION

The role of modern medicine should be comfortably out of it and during the time of the sick and disabled.

It has been said that history is overwhelmed by the spectacular by the fruitful marriage of medicine and some of our human and equally

safely into this world and the well and care for the

medicine might easily be technical wonders wrought by a scientific method, and overlook commitments in the organisation and

/delivery of health ...

health and community

EDM 16/4/81
955

New row over cash that Sabra gets from boards

22/4/81
25A

By MARIKA SBOROS

SABRA, the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs, has launched a fund "to keep it independent from the Government", but still hopes to receive money from black administration boards.

This announcement yesterday by Sabra's director, Dr Chris Jooste, has renewed controversy over the Government's practice of giving black administration board money to the Rightwing organisation.

Dr Jooste said Sabra hoped to establish a fund "to keep Sabra independent from Government control".

He said contributions from the administration boards were not Government money "in the usual sense", because they derived from the public.

Dr Jooste said there was "no certainty" that Sabra would still get the controversial donations, but added that the organisation "hopes to continue to get the contributions".

He said more than 90% of Sabra's income was in donations from the administration boards and private enterprise.

The donations fluctuated, so the organisation hoped to establish a fund of R1-million to make a substantial part of Sabra's income secure and ensure that it remained independent of Government support.

Sabra members, as well as the public, would be asked to contribute to the fund, to be known as the H F Verwoerd Fund, Dr Jooste said.

He added that Sabra was still committed to working towards peaceful race relations within the framework of apartheid.

Yesterday Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on urban black affairs, said she would do her best to see that Sabra did not get the money.

"Every penny collected from the administration boards ought to be spent on improving the living standards of urban blacks and should not go towards an organisation whose main objective is to disseminate Government policy," Mrs Suzman said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, called on Sabra to remain truly independent by refunding the money collected from administration boards.

"Whichever way you look at it, that is State money."

He said he "doubted" that the organisation was truly independent, and added its leaders were continuing "to live in a cuckoo land" by insisting that apartheid was not detrimental to good race relations.

Sabra effectively developed intellectual justification for Dr Verwoerd's apartheid policy. It is headed by the Broederbond chief, Professor Carel Boshoff, Dr Verwoerd's son-in-law.

Dr Jooste is also a member of the Broederbond.

Last year, after a storm of protest when it was disclosed that Sabra had been receiving money from the boards, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, promised an investigation.

already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project.

where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the

This is necessary a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective,

b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis,

c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different programmes so that choices can be

formulated in terms of the alternatives might afford - so many geriatric care centres, so many child life care clinics, etc. not traditionally arranged on lines such as 'salaries', 'transport', variation, e.g. between expenditure on age groups cannot be made. are into programmes is an art. U.K. Department of Health,

is expected to achieve.

4.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

RDM 24/4/81 (255)
Wrab men guilty of overcharging

Staff Reporter

TWO West Rand Administration Board employees who lent money to colleagues and overcharged them interest on the loans were found guilty on 45 counts under the Limitation and Disclosure of Finances Act in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday

Jacobus Hattingh, 40, and Willem Prinsloo, 66, no addresses given, pleaded guilty when they appeared before Mr B E Luyt

They were each fined R500, or eight months, of which R250, or four months, was conditionally suspended for five years

The court heard how, between August and October last

year, Hattingh and Prinsloo loaned their Wrab co-workers in Khpspruit, Soweto, money ranging from R5 to R20. If R5, R10 or R20 were lent out, they demanded R10, R15, and R30 back. The money was to be repaid at the end of the month in which it was borrowed.

The court found the interest charged by the two men was over the prescribed 18,25%

Pleading in mitigation, Hattingh said he lent the money to the men because they "suffered"

"They came to me when they had no money to pay for their rent and food," he said

Miss B V Joubert appeared for the State. Hattingh and Prinsloo were not represented

(9.3) Centralised Marketing of Drugs
Given the needs for incentives to encourage innovation in the industry and the lack of information and price-sensitivity, a combination of the price system and centralised marketing of drugs may be a way of overcoming the difficulties in the drug market.
The system would operate as a centralised body which would be responsible for the

community.
To an extent this board will enable the externalities in the drug market to be removed and the combination of private production and centralised marketing would ensure a more efficient market.

... would not promote
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Briefly stated, the use of the centralised marketing board would enable some of the problems in the market to be overcome. The existence of price-sensitivity and information on the part of the customers of the firms would mean that more of the externalities would be internalised in the decisions of the firm. The firm would then have to consider the marginal costs and benefits of promotion and, because these costs and benefits more accurately reflect the full social ones, it would pay the firm to cut back on promotion expenditure. If it did not do so a competitor would be able to enter the market, offering a price-promotion combination that is more highly valued by an informed target market.

Similarly the amount of brand differentiation adopted would be less wasteful. Upon registration the MCC would indicate whether the degree of bioavailability difference was significant, in which case the product would be accepted as different or similar according not merely to promotional efforts, but according to therapeutic actions.
The proliferation of drugs would be curbed because the only drug that would succeed in the market would be one that was genuinely new and needed or else one that was priced below an existing drug.

Doctors would be given concise information on drugs. Price comparison and quality comparisons would be facilitated. The advantages of the system proposed stem from the fact that greater price sensitivity and information will be re-introduced into the market.
At the same time, the incentives for the firm that introduces a better product will not be removed and may, in fact, be increased as the centralised buyers would be more sensitive to new and improved products.

It must be noted, however, that this system will still not be able to compare with the theoretical ideal of market efficiency. There are imperfections in the drug market that

CT 28/4/81
255

Township applications taken over by Province

Municipal Reporter

MUNICIPALITIES and Divisional Councils throughout the Cape Province have been informed by the Provincial Administration's Director of Local Government, Mr P D de Wet, that applications to establish townships should in future be submitted directly to him and not to local authorities as at present

They were also told that the advertising of township applications will be left to the discretion of the Director of Local Government. This replaces a former Townships Ordinance clause that all applications for townships of more than 40 plots (erven) must be advertised

In his circular to local authorities Mr De Wet explained that applying directly to the Provincial Administration was to obtain uniformity in all four provinces

Explaining the changes in policy, Mr De Wet said "As a result of recommendations arising

out of the report of the Fouche Commission, the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services has, in terms of the Co-ordination of Housing Matters Act, taken certain enforceable decisions which now have to be implemented"

He pointed out that although the discretion to advertise would rest with the Director of Local Government, local authorities would, when an application was referred to them for comment, be informed about the advertising implications

Mr Rupert Hurly, MPC for Claremont, has sharply criticized the new measures

He felt that inroads were being made into the "authority of local authorities" and said that the local bodies should retain the right to have the first look at applications to establish townships as they understood local conditions so much better

He added "In any application there may well be room for

give-and-take negotiation between say, the municipality and the land developer or owner. Such negotiation can be carried out much more easily at local level"

Mr Hurly predicted greater delays in processing of applications. The new system meant that an applicant from a distant part in the province would have to apply to the Provincial Administration in Cape Town, which in turn may want the comments of the local authority concerned, after which the application would be returned to the province

"This is a back-to-front operation," he said

"I believe that the system whereby applications for development of townships must be advertised should be retained, and not left to official discretion, especially when ecologically sensitive areas are involved. There is the danger of undesirable development being authorized against the wishes of the local authority or local population," Mr Hurly said

new projects or systems in an environment of under- or unde-
development. A certain amount of experience of wider systems
... some people can be able to ... the

77

had been set up, the initiators had been interested in establishing it as a co-operative, but people of the area had not liked the idea.

Angela Jackson, who is involved with 2 small sewing groups in townships near Cape Town, writes the following: "The two groups are somewhat different. Group 2 members have lived in urban areas for more than one generation, whereas Group 1 was not as confident in the Township environment. Group 2 was thus acquainted with the "speed of time in cities", able to speak English, and able to sew to some extent before starting the project. They were therefore, able to work considerably faster than Group 1. Group 2, having had more experience of an exploitative, competitive approach to production, understood the advantages of a co-op project, whereas this had to be discussed at some length with Group 1." (63)

Carl Widstrand writes that in Tanzania some of the most successful Ujamaa villages are those where the people involved previously worked as farm labourers on European sisal plantations. "The reasons given here have been that through their work on the European plantations, they see the economic aspects, in addition to the social ones, more clearly, that they have an experience of working together, not because of the economic necessity in the situation created, and that they are able to exercise better control because of their joint experience of exploitation." (64)

In Umhlabha, the only people whom I met who said they believed in communal agriculture, were a group of men from white farms, they said that people should pool their fields to work them in large blocks as it was through the Korporasies and big fields that the Boere were strong. Furthermore, as Joki Stuurman pointed out, it is mainly returned migrants who work hard on community projects like creches and clinics and who see the business potential in the homelands.

The change in consciousness and aspirations resulting from people's experience of exploitation and/or more advanced methods of production, is a crucial beginning in the development of a new

78.

example, women who had left a sewing ...
they did not like their conditions of employment, were keen to
set up a sewing co-operative and were confident that they would
earn more for their time through the co-op. Other women, however,
who had not been involved in the Home Industry would not accept
the idea at all. After a leatherwork factory had been closed
down, ex-workers and wives of ex-workers decided to start producing
some leather goods co-operatively. (Before the factory

Riots

'were
RDY 29/4/81
aimed
at a ²²⁸₂₅₃
change'

Court Reporter

THE 1976 riots were aimed at changing the way of life of the blacks in Soweto and not overthrowing the political regime, Mr J C Kriegler, SC, told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday

The incidents could, therefore, not be termed "popular revolt", he argued

Mr Kriegler was outlining the case for the West Rand Administration Board in the action in which the board is claiming R7 081 900 from the Santam Insurance Company, following damage to buildings and property in Soweto and other black areas on the West Rand during the 1976 riots

He told the court at a previous hearing that the case would mainly concern the legal interpretation of the riots. Wrab was contending that the incidents fell within the ambit of "uprising or civil unrest" and were covered by their insurance policy with Santam, while Santam was contending that they fell within the ambit of a rebellion or "popular revolt", not covered by the policy

Mr Kriegler said that evidence would be led to show that participation in the riots was limited to students and groups of youths, although they had the sympathy of others. The incidents followed the dissatisfaction with the situation in the schools. No significant role was played by leaders and the security of the country had not been in danger

Mr John Rees would tell the court that the incidents occurred spontaneously and that there was no intention to overthrow the government

Professor F A Maritz, of the Department of Sociology at the University of SA would tell the court that the incidents did not constitute a popular uprising or rebellion, although they could have become such an uprising or rebellion with planning and revolutionary aims

Mr Kriegler pointed out that dictionaries would give no solution to the problem of interpretation because they differed about the exact meaning of the words. Once legal interpretation has been decided upon, agreements might be reached about

questions and the case would be simplified, he said.

Mr S A Cilliers, SC, for Santam, told the court that the circumstances of the incidents were one of the prerequisites for "popular uprising". This circumstance could be determined by the number of people partaking, the area, the time and the amount of damage done

He pointed out that the policy was cancelled on July 21, but the damage continued also after that date

Santam wanted to know from Wrab what damage was done not only before, but also after July 21, he said. The hearing continues today.

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Soweto outing for the Rand Supreme Court

RDM 1/5/81

STEFIE TIE (S)

PORT 1980 (gratis)

Brand, Politics and Rhodesia since Federation

Groenewald, Sosiale Verdere Toeligting met 'n Steekproef van Studente

Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa

Staff Reporter

THE Rand Supreme Court sat in Soweto yesterday Not in the austere, sedate confines of a panelled court-room, but moving around the vast complex for an inspection in loco

Mr Justice Coetzee, counsels for the contestants and a retinue of witnesses logged several kilometres around the area in a case in which one party is claiming R7-million from the other

It was an inspection in loco in the civil action in which Mr Justice Coetzee was being shown damage done to property owned by the West Rand Administration Board during unrest which started in Soweto in 1976

Wrab is claiming R7-million from Santam Insurance Company, following damage to buildings and property in Soweto and other areas in the

West Rand during the 1976 disturbances

Mr J C Kriegler, SC, representing the Wrab, and Mr S A Cilliers, for Santam, argued their cases as the court zig-zagged through beer-halls, community halls, administration offices and other places that fell victim during the disturbances

They spoke about the slogans on the walls "Black Power," "Azania," "Pass laws must be abolished," "Boys and girls, join the military force," "Vorster," and signs like the hammer and sickle at the burnt-out Naledi Hall

The court adjourned in Orlando East, at a spot above the railway line near Orlando Station, where Mr Justice Coetzee was shown the area in Orlando West where the first shooting of the 1976 unrest took place

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Name and Address:

Soweto outing for the Rand Supreme Court
RDM 1/5/81

Staff Reporter

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- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Home offer for aged rejected

EDM 7/5/81 255 343

Court Reporter

A FORMER chief director of WRAB, Mr J C De Vilhiers, told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that an offer to build a home for the aged in Soweto had to be refused because it was against Government policy

Mr De Vilhiers was giving evidence in the case in which the West Rand Administration Board is claiming R7 081 900 from the Santam insurance company following the damaging of buildings and other property in black areas during the 1976 riots

He told the court that Jaycees had volunteered to erect an old-age home in Soweto but, because Government policy was against this, the offer could not be accepted. Government policy was that old people should go to the homelands

A person could wait for up to 10 years on the list to get a house, Mr De Vilhiers said. And a woman lost her right to occupy her home when her husband died

Mr De Vilhiers said the overall policy of Wrab was encompassed in the recommendation of the Stellard Commission of 1922

The commission had recommended that "the native should only be allowed to enter into urban areas, which are essentially the whites' creation, when he is willing to enter and administer to the needs of the white man and should depart therefrom when he ceases so to minister"

Mr De Vilhiers said that he personally had felt some tension when he had had to enforce this policy

The hearing continues today

Koornhof

Angus 8/5/81

accused of evasion

DR Piet Koornhof's proposals to keep mothers arrested for Pass Law offences out of jail was a total evasion of the basic harmful issues, the chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations Western Cape Region, Mrs Daphne Wilson, said today.

The Department of Co-operation and Development, under Dr Koornhof, has issued instructions that every effort must be made to keep people out of jail and that they must be given the opportunity to obtain legal assistance or contact aid centres.

Mrs Wilson said these palliatives had, in fact, been available to pass offenders for some time.

She welcomed Dr Koornhof's statement at an election meeting in the Gardens last month that Africans coming to the Peninsula to visit relatives or for medical treatment would be allowed to stay provided they found their own accommodation. This, she said, was a step in the right direction.

But his proposals for keeping people out of jail, while symptomatic of a troubled conscience, 'were totally inadequate for the groundswell of pass arrests'.

Last year 15 860 men and women were arrested by Administration Board

officials in the Peninsula alone for pass offences.

Mrs Wilson said it was an evasion of the basic harmful issues to

① Simply direct women with children to aid centres which would put them on trains back to the homelands.

② Allow them to contact legal men or philanthropists who at best could do very little other than produce money to pay fines.

③ Send children of imprisoned mothers to be 'fattened up' at a place of safety.

Mrs Wilson said the proposals were a clear demonstration of the impossibility of making inhumane laws humane.

EXPOSURE

They do little more than try to prevent Press exposure through the obvious emotion-charged cases where victims of these iniquitous pass laws happen to be women with young children,' she said.

Mrs Wilson said the 'horrific arresting,' fining and imprisoning of people for the crime of seeking work or living with their families would continue to drag on as it has over many years, unless a completely new attitude was adopted by the Government.

Dr Koornhof when he became Minister, was pragmatic in his approach to the Crossroads situation. Now he needs to take the next big step, a willingness to revise totally the underlying principles that at present place such appalling restrictions on human lives.

RDM 9/5/81 (27) (255) (3/3) (2#)

Wrab welcomes offers to build homes for the aged

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE West Rand Administration Board would welcome private enterprise setting up homes and other facilities for the aged

This announcement was made yesterday by Mr C Knoetze, chief director of the board, to the Rand Daily Mail in reply to an editorial in the newspaper based on evidence given in the Rand Supreme Court by a former chief director of Wrab, Mr J C de Villiers

Mr De Villiers, who gave evidence in the case in which Wrab is claiming R7 081 900 from Santam insurance com-

pany for damage to buildings and other property in black areas during the 1976 riots, told the court that an offer to build a home for the aged in Soweto was refused because it was against Government policy

He said the Jaycees had volunteered to build an old-age home in Soweto but, because Government policy was against this, the offer could not be accepted

Mr De Villiers said Government policy was that old people should go to the homelands, and the overall policy of Wrab was encompassed in the recommendation of the Stallard Commission of 1922

Yesterday Mr Knoetze said "I cannot comment on a situation that prevailed at that time

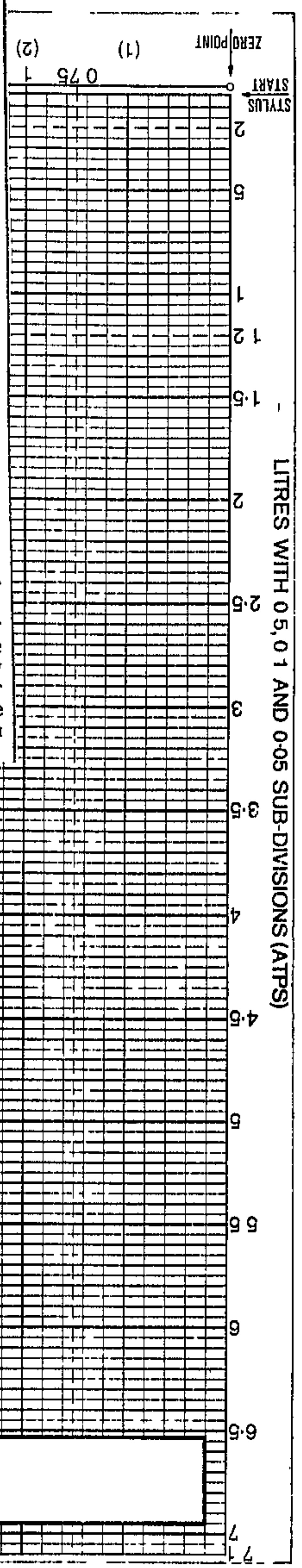
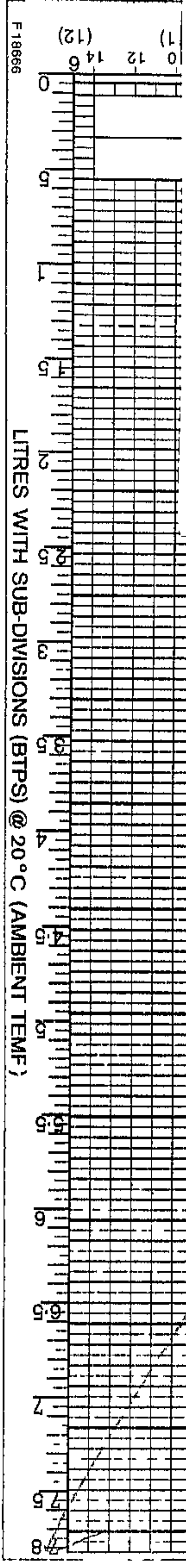
" But I want to put the record straight for the present time

"At present Wrab will welcome private enterprise setting up homes and other facilities for the aged in Soweto

"And I can tell you that right now there are negotiations between Wrab and private organisations to set up an old-age home in Soweto"

Mr Knoetze said the board welcomed private organisations providing these facilities and said if there were any that wished to set up such facilities, they should submit applications through the Community Councils, which are responsible for the development of the townships

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the advice centre for the Black Sash, agreed yesterday that the evidence given by Mr De Villiers applied to the time when he was involved with Wrab



Fee not

paid,

so

meeting is off

A MEETING of the Guguletu Residents' Association which was due to be held at the Guguletu Civic Hall last night was cancelled at the last minute when a Western Cape Administration Board official refused to make the hall available until a fee was paid.

The chairman of the association, Mr Goodwill Botha, told more than 200 disappointed residents outside the Civic Hall it was the first time since 1975 that a fee had been requested for holding a

residents' meeting at the hall.

Although he had made arrangements last week with senior board officials to hold the meeting, Mr E C Dockell, chief superintendent of community services, told him only yesterday that a fee was required.

Mr Botha said that when he offered to pay, Mr Dockell had refused to name the fee.

This morning Mr Dockell said Mr Botha had

been told last year about the new procedure for using the hall, but had failed to comply.

He said the fee to hire the hall was R8, and a refundable R25 deposit was also required.

He denied he had refused to name the deposit when asked to do so by Mr Botha.

One of the topics to have been discussed at last night's meeting was the allocation and repa-

session of houses by the board.

Residents complain that the board evicts women whose husbands have died, regardless of whether the rent has been paid.

They claim that when these complaints are brought to the attention of the Community Council, nothing is done about them.

Mr Botha said the meeting would now be held at the hall on Monday, starting at 7 pm.

RIVE stalks job on nominees crisis action

PPM 14/5/81

213 127 255

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
and HARRY MASHABELA

MR LOUIS RIVE yesterday vowed to resign as chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council by the end of the year unless he could create a dispersion which would allow him to overcome the acute housing shortage in the township.

He made this clear at a Press conference and in a subsequent interview when he unveiled plans for a "new offensive" to tackle the black housing shortage.

In a frank appraisal of the progress made so far in carrying out his Government-bestowed mandate of improving the quality of life in the townships, he urged the media and the private sector to help him create the necessary dispersion.

He was not very happy with the progress made so far. "Unless I can succeed in creating a dispensation — by implication a different dispensation to what obtains today — which will permit progress at a

faster pace than at the moment I shall go", the former Postmaster-General said.

During the Press conference, attended by senior officials of the West Rand Administration Board and two community councillors, it emerged that not a single Soweto house had been built by the State this year.

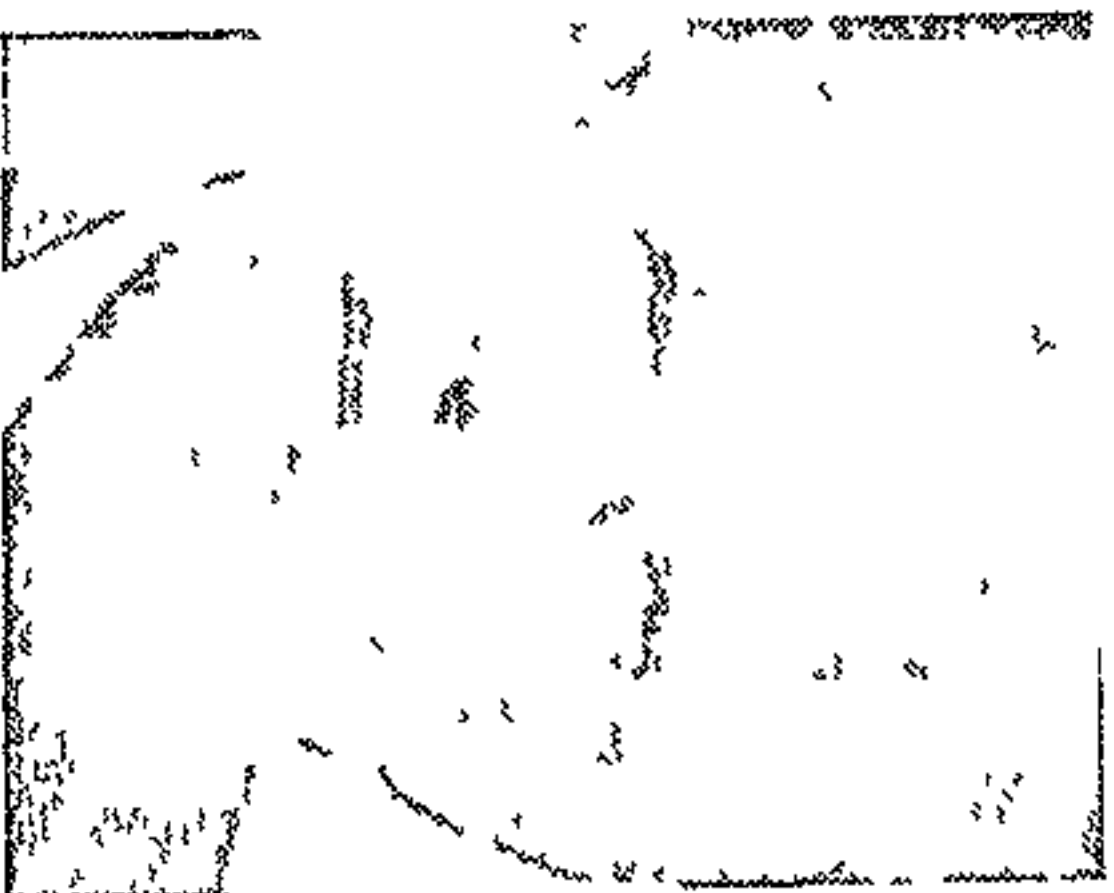
But considerable progress had been made in the provision of electricity cables and sewerage systems.

Funds remained the crucial factor.

To eliminate the present backlog of black housing throughout the country, R4 100-million would be required without escalation of present costs. Up to R20 000-million would be required for black housing until the year 2000 without an escalation in costs.

Mr Rive proposed the following:

- o He would approach major employers directly to collaborate in tackling the problems in a way that would bring results in the short and medium terms,



MR LOUIS RIVE
"progress or I quit"

to provide housing for their employees or to assist them to overcome to a great degree the accommodation problem.

o Building societies and other financial institutions would also be drawn in.

o The new Small Business Development Corporation could play a role getting potential

black entrepreneurs involved in industrial and commercial activity in Soweto.

o To upgrade existing facilities, one or more housing bureaus could be established in Soweto to advise residents — without charge — on technical and semi-technical matters helping them to make improvements at minimal cost.

o Employers should be given greater tax concessions for providing housing for their employees — it was "better to invest in housing than in high salaries."

o He hated "red tape" and would ask the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorndorp, this week to pick a few key individuals from the public and private sectors who could make proposals, within a short period, to eliminate "impediments".

Mr Rive explained there was no time for commissions of inquiry. He wanted stumbling-blocks eliminated so that the work could be done almost immediately.

The State's financial re-

sources were limited. The only practical alternative was to harness other available resources — through employers, individuals and the community.

Efforts should also be concentrated on upgrading existing facilities by building additional rooms on to homes.

About 20 000 stands would be available for housing in Greater Soweto. Mr Rive said sufficient land was available in the short term but not in the medium and long terms.

We must hasten the process of getting potential black businessmen to be involved in the establishment of small industries in the townships," he said.

Mr Rive said it was important that blacks were helped to obtain a share in the economy of the country and that that could be done by among other things, creating a situation in which building materials for black housing would have to be bought from black businessmen in the townships.

He believed the first group of 10 new businesses would be available by the end of July.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No R 1043 15 May 1981
 AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT, 1960—CO-OPERATION

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 92 of the Children's Act 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), read with Proclamation R 303 of 1972, hereby further amend with effect from 1 October 1980, which date has been determined in consultation with the Minister of Finance the regulations promulgated by Government Notice R 1086, dated 22 July 1960, as amended by—

(1) the substitution in regulation 62 (1) (b) for "R7,15" of "R8,15",

(2) the substitution in Note D to regulation 62 for "R57,35" and "R70,35" of "R61,35" and "R74,35", respectively

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No R 1043 15 Mei 1981
 WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE KINDERWET, 1960—SAMEWERKING

Ek George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hem verleen by artikel 92 van die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960) gelees met Proklamasie R 303 van 1972, wysig hierby verder, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1980 welke datum in ooreenstemming met die Minister van Finansies bepaal is, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1086 van 22 Julie 1960, soos gewysig deur—

(1) in regulasie 62 (1) (b) "R7,15" deur "R8,15" te vervang,

(2) in Opmerking D by regulasie 62 "R57,35" en "R70,35" deur onderskeidelik "R61,35" en "R74,35" te vervang

G DE V MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No R 1022 15 May 1981
 CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 (No 1/2/31)

Under section 48 of the Customs and Excise Act 1964, Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the said Act is hereby amended, with retrospective effect to 30 March 1979, to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto

D W STEYN, Deputy Minister of Finance

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No R 1022 15 Mei 1981
 DOEFANF- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964

WYSIGING VAN BYLAE I (No 1/2/31)

Kragtens artikel 48 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Deel 2 van Bylae I by genoemde Wet hierby gewysig, met terugwerkende krag tot 30 Maart 1979, in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangeleë

D W STEYN Adjunk-minister van Finansies

SCHEDULE

I Tariff Item	II Tariff Heading and Description	III IV Rate of Duty	
		Excise	Customs
Part 2	By the substitution for Note 4 to Section A of Part 2 of the following "4 If any excisable goods classified in tariff item 104 20 10, 104 20 15, 104 20 25 or 104 20 29 are mixed, such mixture shall be classified under the tariff item relating to that constituent in respect of which the percentage absolute alcohol by volume, exceeds 6 per cent and in respect of which the higher rate of duty applies."		

Note—Note 4 to Section A of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 is amended with retrospective effect to 30 March 1979

BYLAE

I Tariefitem	II Tariefpos en Beskrwing	III IV Skaal van Reg	
		Aksyns	Doeane
Deel 2	Deur Opmerking 4 by Afdeling A van Deel 2 deur die volgende te vervang "4 Indien enige sinsbare goedere ingedeel by tariefitem 104 20 10, 104 20 15, 104 20 25 of 104 20 29 vermeng word, word sodanige mengsel ingedeel by die tariefitem wat betrekking het op daardie bestanddeel ten opsigte waarvan die persentasie absolute alkohol, volgens volume, 6 persent oorskry en ten opsigte waarvan die hoer skaal van reg van toepassing is."		

Opmerking—Opmerking 4 by Afdeling A van Deel 2 van Bylae 1 by die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word gewysig met terugwerkende krag tot 30 Maart 1979

Paraboot killed

Zulus'

claim

Agus 18/5/81
255
246

Argus Correspondent
MARITZBURG. — A former Parachute Battalion Citizen Force officer was paid by the Sithole faction to shoot members of the Zwane clan in the Msinga district of Natal in June 1979, the State alleged in an indictment here today.

The indicted man is Mr Johann Friedrich Verster, 30, who works for the Diakensberg Administration Board in Dundee. He was remanded by Mr Justice Page to June 29 for summary trial on 14 charges of murder, two of participating in terroristic activities, faction fighting, complicity to commit murder, dealing in arms without a licence, and other charges.

No charge was put to him and he was not asked to plead. He was released on bail of R50.

The State alleges that in a fight on June 4 1979, 14 members of the Zwane faction were killed and eight members of the Sithole clan died.

Shotguns

The State also alleges that in June 1979 Mr Verster and a fellow officer of the Third Parachute Battalion in Bloemfontein, Mr Austin Charles Ramsay, planned to support the Sithole clan in faction or other fights.

It was also claimed that buy cheap shotguns in Johannesburg to sell them to blacks in Natal.

The indictment alleges that during 1979 Mr Verster was an accessory to faction fights between the Sitholes and the Zwane in the vicinity of Jobskop, in the Msinga district.

Mr Verster shot at Zwane fighters over a long distance and he was paid for his 'services'.

The State alleges that Mr Verster also repaired and maintained weapons for the Sitholes.

'Injury'

These actions — helping the Sithole clan, repairing and maintaining weapons for the Sitholes, supplying people with arms and ammunition — made him guilty or participating in terroristic activities.

In a charge of complicity to commit murder the state alleges Mr Vorster met Mr Austin Charles Joseph Ramsay and/or Mr Allen James Laurenson and/or a certain Mr Boerts and/or Mr Garth Jones and/or members of the Sithole clan near the Dundee golf course in June 1979, to help the Sitholes murder members of the Zwane clan, or to help in faction fighting.

WHEN Louis Rive accepted the Government's invitation 18 months ago to take charge of planning the development of Soweto sceptics doubted whether he would succeed in achieving his major priority — solving the critical housing shortage

Not that anyone doubted — or still doubts — his sincerity and determination. The doubts concern the Government's ability to deliver.

After all the housing shortage — brought about mainly by the relentless implementation of the Group Areas policy — is also critical in coloured and Indian areas yet comparatively minor in relation to Soweto.

But Mr Rive widely praised for modernising the Post Office and making it an efficient business enterprise in his role as Postmaster-General is an optimist. If he did not believe he could do it he would not have accepted the Government invitation.

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail 14 months ago Mr Rive spelled out his plans. These included provision of the infrastructure in the townships — electricity sewerage systems and similar essential services.

He hoped quite a few projects would be launched within the following six months with the whole process speeding up within the following 12 months and within 24 months "we should reach near to optimum proportions."

Depending on the infrastructure he predicted the back of the housing problem would be broken by 1982/3.

At the time Mr Rive said funding for Soweto would come from three sources — Government employers and individuals.

This week the scepticism was reinforced when it became known that not a single house had been built by the State in Soweto this year. At a Press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Rive revealed that without escalation of costs R4 100-million would be needed to wipe out the present backlog of black housing throughout the country.

He pointed out too, that Soweto had to wait for its pro rata share of money allocated to black townships.

And, launching his new 'offensive to get development

Rive hits the red tape tangle . . . BUT IS STILL DETERMINED TO SUCCEED IN HIS SOWETO MISSION

three sources — Government employers and individuals — as he had said 14 months ago.

After the Press conference, the Mail asked him if the scepticism was therefore not justified. "As far as the up-grading of infrastructure services, are concerned we did make the progress I was hopeful of," he says.

In this sector he believes many of the 'drawbacks' under which Sowetans have lived for so long will be eliminated within three or four years, all of Soweto will have electricity — and all that goes with it, opening vast possibilities — water reticulation sewerage system most roads tarred to a satisfactory standard a number of bus shelters.

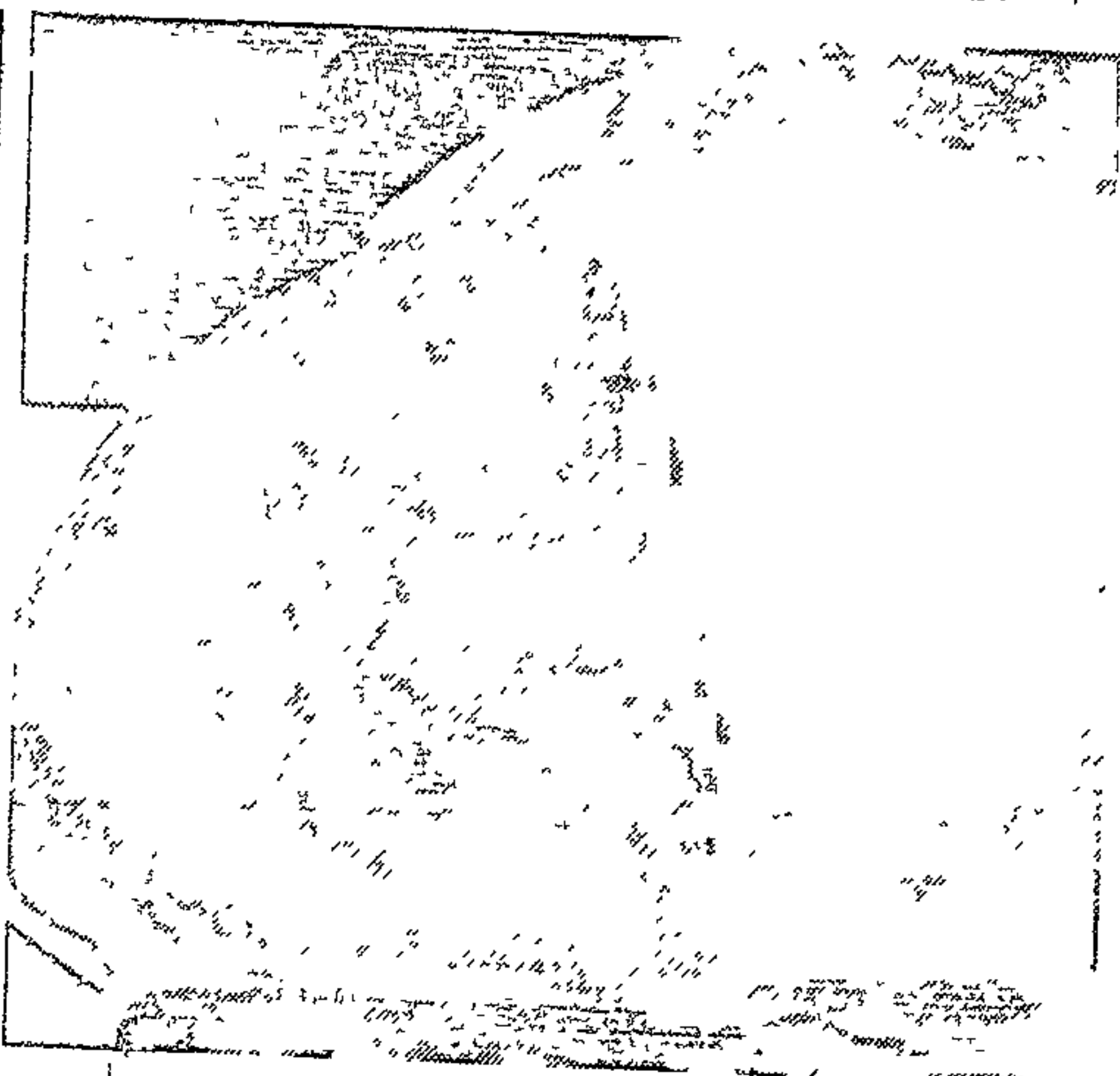
But as far as housing is concerned he says, "I must confess in all honesty that for some considerable time I've experienced some frustration and disappointments. The progress in the provision of housing has not been what I hoped at the outset it would be."

"I don't want to go into the whys and wherefores, except to say it became clear to me that if we were to accept the status quo — the dispersion as it is now — we should never succeed in eliminating the backlog. And that is what is worrying me."

Accepting that as a fact, what do we do about it? That is why I come now with a new offensive which is the only realistic one and the only alternative we have if we ever want to overcome this vexed problem.

The "whys and wherefores" Mr Rive doesn't want to go into may relate to bureaucratic red tape. There have been persistent rumours that his plans were being hampered by certain bureaucrats to such an extent that he would quit his assignment.

Asked about this he says there may be cogent reasons for some of the things the private sector sees as impediments. He cannot judge because he hasn't obtained



If there are unnecessary impediments, it must be decided at the highest level whether or not they should be removed. If they are not removed then it is also the responsibility at the higher level for the lack of progress.

He doesn't want to point fingers. "It is very difficult for a foreign element to operate in any system I have no *locus standi*. I am dependent on the support and goodwill I get from other sources also."

In all honesty Mr Rive adds, "I cannot say that the spirit of co-operation which will facilitate my efforts have been equally pronounced in all quarters. But I'm grateful that overall I am getting the most wonderful support from most quarters."

Especially from the highest level of Government. I get nothing but encouragement and support from the highest level of Government.

FROM THE START, FORMER POSTMASTER-GENERAL MR LOUIS RIVE FACED AN AWESOME TASK

Improving the quality of life in Soweto and other Reef townships

Radical black groups dismissed his task as a bid to "ease the shar"les of apartheid"

While other black community figures underlook to help him, The Rand Daily Mail interviewed him at length 14 months ago.

How far has he progressed since then? Political Reporter AMYRN

AT TILWAVA spoke to him again this week

the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koorhof to handpick a few key individuals in both the public and private sector so that they can, within a reasonably short time make proposals with a view to eliminating impediments in the way of employers providing housing for their employees or assisting them to overcome the accommodation problem.

But there is a limit to the amount of money the Government can provide. And proposals are still to be made to eliminate impediments in the way of the private sector.

So how significantly different is his 'new offensive' from his initial plan? Only now do I have the Minister of Co-operation and Development's sanction to pursue the aspect of external financing with much more vigour. Mr

Mr Rive replies "It would be aggravated daily. Bad conditions won't improve unless something is done about it. But right now he says neither the highest nor the lowest level of the exercise has

says but adds that it would be a sad day and a pity if things went awry before the tide was turned.

He hopes people will realise that the Government is giving serious attention to the problems, and he has been assured of its sympathy and its desire to assist.

As part of his determination to see his 'new offensive' succeed Mr Rive has unveiled his plans.

He intends approaching major employers directly as well as through such organisations as Assosom, the Federation Chamber of Industries and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut to collaborate in attacking the problem in a workmanlike fashion.

He wants their help to achieve results in the short and medium term. He believes there is a great deal of goodwill on the part of major employers to assist with housing, thus his desire to have "impediments removed"

Mr Rive is pleading for greater tax concessions for employers who assist in the provision of housing for their employees. At times he says it is better to invest in housing than in higher salaries. Banks and other financial institutions will also be drawn in in his private sector campaign.

Given South Africa's political and socio-economic set-up where blacks are not full participants in free enterprise where their livelihoods are dependent on the twin requirements of a job and accommodation, would it black employees be at the mercy of employers who provide housing?

Mr Rive says "That would certainly be regretted if it were the case. As a former 'big employer' in the Post Office I know that wherever tomorrow

In fact, he adds a wise manager should go out of his way to make accommodation available as favourably as possible because "that strengthens the loyalty bond and relations between employer and employee."

He wants housing bureaus to be established in Soweto to advise residents on how to improve their existing homes. The bureaus would provide advice, free of charge on technical and non-technical matters such as extensions and other renovations at minimal cost.

Mr Rive also believes that the Small Business Development Corporation, established recently by the Government could play a role by getting potential black entrepreneurs involved in commercial and industrial activities in the townships.

Materials for building in the townships should then be brought from black businessmen. This in turn would benefit the townships and would be essential for their 'micro-economy'.

Of 120 such businesses planned 40 would be ready by the end of July. Some 20 000 stands would be available in Greater Soweto. Mr Rive admits frankly that there is sufficient land for housing in the short term but not in the medium and long terms.

And housing in the short term remains the crucial factor so much so that Mr Rive has vowed to resign by the end of the year unless he can create a dispensation which will permit progress in the provision of housing at a faster rate.

He is at pains to stress that this must not be seen as any form of blackmail. Mr Rive reports to Dr Koorhof and the State Security Council. When he accepted his assignment he did not accept any salary or service conditions because he believed as soon as he became "part of the system" he would be limited to all sorts of rules within it.

Now retired from the Post Office he remains a warm well-spoken man of integrity determined to succeed in Soweto because "whatever happens in Soweto today happens elsewhere tomorrow."

As a former 'big employer' in the Post Office I know that wherever tomorrow

New turn in SOWETO 18/5/61 homes issue

THE Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, has announced the appointment of a panel of experts to investigate how the private sector could help solve the housing backlog in Soweto.

The announcement follows discussions Dr Piet Koornhof had with the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, the Minister of Community Development and Auxiliary Services, Mr Pen Kotze, Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council and others.

Mr Rive has pressed for the panel to report urgently on ways of cutting red tape and other impediments to private sector financing of black housing.

He said on Friday that he was pleased that the issue had reached this stage.

"The whole exercise is aimed at improving the area and I am glad to be associated with it" he said.

TWO^{CT 21/181} Robben Island⁽²³³⁾ prisoners freed

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Two Soweto men who were former leaders of national youth organizations were yesterday released from prison after serving five-year terms on Robben Island under the Suppression of Communism Act.

They are Mr Nkosiyakhe Amos Masondo, 28, a former national organizer of the banned South African Students Movement (SASM), and Mr Jabulani David Nhlapo, 31, an executive member of the banned National Youth Organization (NAYO).

Mr Masondo and Mr Nhlapo both

of Senaone were reunited with their families yesterday, after their release from Leeuwkop Prison near Bryanston.

They were transferred there after they were released from Robben Island on March 29. Both men were convicted in the Pretoria Supreme Court on May 21, 1976.

The men appeared in court with five others in the widely-publicised NAYO Trial, which was transferred from the Rand Supreme Court to the Pretoria Supreme Court because of the large crowds attracted to the trial.

Appearing with them at the time

were Mr Malebelle Molokeng, president of the NAYO, Ali Kgotti Moletsane, Miss Pumza Dyanyi, Mr Sandile Mfenyane and Mr Bheki Langa. Some of the accused belonged to the Transvaal Youth Organization (TRAYO). The five were acquitted on charges under the Terrorism Act and Suppression of Communism Act.

Mr Masondo, who was detained in September 1975, was a student at Sekano Ntoane High School. He was arrested at a Johannesburg mining house where he had been employed as a clerk for three months.

Speaking from his parents home

yesterday, Mr Masondo said he had mixed feelings about his release. He said that while prison work, "not a nice place to be in," he still felt sad to have left many others still imprisoned on Robben Island.

The bespectacled Mr Masondo also said that he developed eye trouble while in jail. He said his eyes were now sensitive to light.

His mother said "I'm so delighted, I never thought he would come back to me."

Mr Nhlapo, who also complained of health problems, said he was glad to be out of prison to live with his family.



Mr Nkosiyakhe Amos Masondo, 28, left, and Mr Jabulani David Nhlapo, 31, after their release yesterday

Ucasa's ⁽²⁵⁵⁾unity drive nets 19 OFS councils

EDM 21/5/71

THE chairman of the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgame, says his organisation now represents about 80% of the 250 black community councils throughout the country.

He said in Johannesburg that 19 Free State councils were enrolled last week and strong recruiting drives were continuing in the other provinces.

Ucasa would hold a national convention in Bloemfontein on May 31 to discuss an urgent development programme to enable the councils to catch up on the backlog in housing, infrastructure and services.

"We are mindful of the fact that our greatest stumbling block is the lack of funds," he said.

"The councils will therefore have to devise ways of generating income through a crash development programme.

"One way of doing this will be to encourage the establishment of small businesses and light industries in the councils' areas of jurisdiction.

"Councils should also be given rateable properties so that funds raised from them can flow into their meagre budgets."

The establishment of small businesses and light industries would also provide job opportunities and generate a spirit of self motivation, thus creating a managerial structure in the black business world, Mr Kgame said.

"It is high time the black man got rid of the idea that he can only play the role of employee and see himself developing towards being an employer.

"To streamline their self-support and self-sufficiency, blacks should develop their own bank and financial institutions, organise themselves into co-operative societies and become property owners.

Mr Kgame said it was high time civic leaders and residents discussed ways and means of curbing the high crime rate in the townships.

The basis of development of

any local authority depends on its instruments of authority, such as its authority to make bylaws with which to act and execute the role of the law.

"This goes hand in hand with the right to land ownership, which should turn so-called location fences into municipal boundaries.

"It is therefore important that the 1936 Land Act be amended to allow land ownership to be vested in the councils, as with white municipalities."

Mr Kgame also said the extension of 99-year leasehold was an admission that urban blacks could live permanently where they were and therefore should be allocated permanent residential areas mapped with provision for population growth and industrial development.

Mr Kgame said detailed plans of Ucasa's blueprint for council members would be discussed at its national convention in Bloemfontein and non-members would be welcome to attend — Sapa

RDM 19/5/81 (21) 255

New hope for Soweto homeless

Political Reporter
 THE chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, Mr Louis Rive, says public reaction to his "new offensive" has boosted his hopes of solving the townships' housing problems

"The public reaction has encouraged me to pursue the efforts with more vigour and enthusiasm, and I am hoping to achieve much more, more quickly," he said yesterday

Mr Rive praised the media's "positive reaction" to his new plans, which include greater private sector involvement, tapping overseas sources for

funds, as well as individual resident's participation.

Last week Mr Rive told the Rand Daily Mail of his problems in tackling his mandate to improve the quality of life in the townships and vowed to resign by the end of the year if he was unable to pave the way for easing the housing shortage

On Friday, he met the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Finance, Dr Owen Horwood

He asked Dr Koornhof to pick a panel of key people who would help sort out the red tape which hampers the private sec-

tor from assisting black workers with accommodation

Afterwards, Dr Koornhof announced that the panel would include Mr Boet Viljoen, representing building societies, Assocom's Mr Raymond Parsons, the chairman of the Soweto Community Council Mr David Thebehali, and the West Rand Administration Board chairman Mr John Knoetze

Not a single house has been built by the Government in Soweto in the past year, and on present costs alone, estimates are that R4 100-million would be required to wipe out the current backlog of black housing throughout the country

* * * * *

- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

CT 22/8/81

Koornhof visit to townships

THE Cape Town Community Council said in a statement yesterday that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said on Wednesday that the basic obstacles to development in the black townships of Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga were receiving his urgent attention.

The minister had been invited by the council to a tour of the three townships and a discussion of matters pertaining to Home ownership, the coloured preference policy in the Western Cape, business development in the townships, identity documents, equal pay for equal work and qualifications, special residential areas for higher income groups, compensation for home improvements, the housing needs of the residents of Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, and the council finances — Sapa

1.23/5/81
Hindrance
court case
postponed

Staff Reporter

A MAN charged with hindering an Administration Board inspector in his course of duty was released yesterday on his own recognisances.

The case against Mr Colonel Gabexa, heard in the Langa Commissioner's Court, was postponed till Monday.

Mr Gabexa claimed he had been assaulted and threatened with a gun.

The inspector who laid the charge, Mr J du Toit, said in his evidence that he had been compelled to use force.

Mr Gabexa has pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The commissioner, Mr L van Wyk, ruled on Thursday that Mr Gabexa be taken to a district surgeon to ascertain the extent to which force had been used against him.

When Mr Gabexa appeared yesterday he was holding a cloth over his eye. He had been seen by a doctor.

No evidence was led and he was released after his attorney, Mr Enver Daniels, gave the assurance that he would stand trial.

Mr J G Fourie appeared for the State.

Housing issue discussed

AN additional 56 235 people would have to be accommodated in Atteridgeville / Saulsville by the year 2000.

This was said by the Atteridgeville / Saulsville Community Council in a memorandum presented to Dr P Koonhoff, Minister of Co-operation and Development and Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, at a meeting in Pretoria this week

The meeting was a move by the council to urge the Government to reverse its decision of proclaiming the 'dairy farms' near Atteridgeville, an Indian residential area

The council argued that the area should rather be allocated to the Atteridgeville/Saulsville residents to alleviate the housing backlog

There are more than 1500 people on the waiting list for housing presently. The social implications of lack of privacy and inconvenience cannot be taken lightly as this could give rise to frustration and violence", the council said.

The town planners had calculated a projected population figure of 126 076 in Atteridgeville/Saulsville by the year 2000

The Council said From this it becomes clear that according to the normal growth of the population, an additional 56 235 people will have to be accommodated by the year 2000

As a result of this phenomenon, serious land use problems will occur. Schools will become

redundant and at a later stage sports fields will experience the same fate. On the other hand a large demand for facilities such as old age homes and clinics will occur, the council added

It would not be advisable they said, to invest public funds in public buildings, community facilities and the physical structure as envisaged in the present replanning of the township. "These facilities are likely to be redundant in the future."

The council rejected the idea of being sandwiched between two Indian townships

The sandwiching effect that the Indian township will have on Atteridgeville has given rise to widespread fears to the residents that the township will eventually be moved to give way for a single township for Indians extending from Laudium to the dairy farms

The development of black business in the area would have detrimental effects should the Indians be allowed to occupy the 'dairy farms', the council said. They added that the efforts of the black trader should be carefully nurtured and that he should not be exposed at this stage to undue competition

A spokesman for the council told SOWETAN yesterday that no final decisions were made during the talks. We received a sympathetic hearing from the two ministers during the cordial talks and expect to meet them again as soon as we can, he said

regarding selection of... ngly in favour of a... is placed on the ears... regarding the best me... certainly due to the... selection at any give... therefore take into a... It would thus appear... be to conduct a coun... years to complete the... centres as possible,

While this study has... students may be throug... trates a successful at... collaborative study, as well as their joint interest in, and enthusiasm... for, improving education at our medical schools.

tion and 1% declined to answer. It would appear that at least one third of the class could still be influenced by the orientation and emphasis of their medical education. Thus educational emphasis as well as student selection may determine the future direction of graduates. Despite this it is worthwhile examining student opinion regarding selection of...

THE FOLLOWING

STAFF

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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RANKED IN ORDER OF MERIT.

DESCRIBE THE... Illustrates... TABLE 1

ST 10/16/51

PAB chief asks for chance

Chief Reporter

THE Department of Co-operation and Development's Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape Mr. Timo Bezuidenhout, appealed yesterday to the families at Crossroads of 'disqualified' women who were recently repatriated to the Transkei and Ciskei but who have returned to give him a chance to solve their problem.

"I say to these families: Don't come to hasty decisions. Don't be hard-headed and force me to use force. I still maintain that we can solve this problem in a decent and humane way.

He was reacting to reports that the families concerned had rejected his plan to move the more than 50 'disqualified' women to temporary accommodation at KFC near Nyanga while their cases were individually investigated.

The families have said they want permanent residential rights before moving to any accommodation arranged for them.

At a meeting on Monday between Mr. Bezuidenhout and church and other representatives, Mr. Bezuidenhout was asked that the women in question be allowed to be with their families when they were moved. Mr. Bezuidenhout said he unfortunately could not accede to this request but that he still hoped the problem could be solved amicably.

He said he would do his 'utmost' to solve the problem and believed there could be a solution.

⊙ The women have said they do not want to return to their homelands because there is no work there, that there is starvation there and inadequate medical facilities.

'Housing shortage worst in E Cape

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

THE shortage of black housing in the Eastern Cape was more serious than anywhere else in South Africa, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr G de V Morrison, said in Port Elizabeth today.

Dr Morrison told a meeting on black housing in the Feather Market Hall it would cost R500 million to upgrade the existing houses in the 74 townships that fell under the East Cape Administration Board.

It would take another R500 million to build houses to keep pace with the natural increase in population.

Dr Morrison called on the private sector to help provide housing for black workers.

He emphasised that the country's economic future depended on whether a workable formula could be found to house the urban black population adequately.

At present, 160 000 dwelling units were needed for urban blacks in South Africa.

Dr Morrison said it was "reasonable" to argue that those who used black labour should accept responsibility for the housing of their employees as they benefited from their services.

The provision of housing for blacks, coupled with the provision of necessary services, was

"not only a too onerous but an impossible task for the Government and the administration boards," he said.

Dr Morrison pointed out that during the past 20 years the Government had financed more than 80% of all housing for blacks in urban areas.

The ideal would be for boards to be responsible only for infrastructures in townships and stands and the provision of houses should be left entirely to blacks with the help of employers and the private sector.

It was unavoidable that the Government should still provide housing for those unable to finance it themselves.

Dr Morrison said that to facilitate the provision of housing for urban blacks by a much larger field of developers, the Government had introduced the 99-year leasehold scheme.

He said the main advantage of the 99-year leasehold over all forms of title was that it was cheaper, as holders were not called on to pay the full cost of the land and the provision of services.

The fact that a bond could be registered for a 99-year leasehold meant many doors could be opened for capital to be obtained for black housing.

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vation techniques are often still on more traditional lines, but most of these producers will eventually be forced to mechanize or give up maize grain production. Most of them are already working on narrow margins and many realise this.

The problem is what else to grow. Wheat has been one popular choice for those living on the drier fringes of the maize triangle. The Orange Free State now produces more wheat than the traditional area in the Cape. Although wheat now occupies about two million hectares, compared with four and a half million under maize, its labour requirement is well below half that of maize. Small grains are amongst the most easily mechanised of all farm enterprises and have a very low labour requirement, with nearly all operations being carried out from a tractor seat or, in the case of spraying, from a cock-pit.

More important than wheat, from the point of view of farm labour, is sugar. Sugar cane is labour intensive. It is also a crop which has become increasingly important to South Africa, especially as a source of foreign exchange. The industry has spread from its traditional Natal coastal slopes up into Zululand and Pongola, then the Natal Midlands

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- 18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

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Erab chairman quits - 'other commitments'

Star 15/6/81

255

By Anthony Dugan

The chairman of the East Rand Administration Board, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, has resigned

His move comes at a time when the Government has urged black administration boards to speed up developments, and not build up large surpluses.

In a recent interview with The Star, Mr van der Merwe said that

Erab had built up a surplus of R34-million. He said he could not dig into this reserve because of inflation curbs put on local authority spending by the Government

But a senior official in the Department of Co-operation and Development said that recently administration boards had been told not to build up huge reserves

Mr Van der Merwe said today that he was resigning because of other commitments, and denied there was any other reason.

He had originally accepted the chairmanship for a four-year period, but had served eight years

His term of office has been controversial in that some black leaders have been critical of his approach to administration

Mr Mpiyake Khumalo, chairman of the East Rand Community Council's Liaison Committee, said he welcomed Mr Van der Merwe's departure, "because I do not believe politicians should be appointed to administration boards."

Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

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255

Out



MRS Agnes Diamini ... divorced for a year, but she found out only yesterday

African Affairs Reporter
 A LAMPENHILL woman
 has been taken to the
 station for a night in the
 house in which she has
 been living since the
 death of her husband - a
 verdict for a new wife
 was to be made by the
 new wife

The woman said she was
 taken from her home in a
 predicament by the Natal
 Natal Act and the
 Board police

Mrs. Agnes Diamini
 told the Mercury yesterday
 that her ordeal began
 when a squad of S. P. N. A. D.

police men (Det. Jacks)
 knocked at her door at
 8:30 p.m.

She shared the house
 with her two nieces who
 attend school in Durban,
 and a lodger and his wife.
 The woman was taken out
 of the house and taken to
 the P. N. A. D. office without
 reason being given for
 their for their early
 awakening

Mrs. Diamini said they
 were taken to wait outside
 the P. N. A. D. office
 until 9:30 a.m. when they
 were called in. A letter
 was read to her

1-year-old woman, who did not know she had been

divorced, ordered from Lammontville home in pre-dawn raid

255

255

NH 26/6/81

I was from her ex-husband... I had divorced her a year ago... I had remained and that I wanted her to vacate the house because he intended staying there with my wife.

She said she had not known that she was officially divorced until yesterday. Her husband had sent her a letter indicating an intention of filing a divorce suit more than a year ago.

She had then made a statement at the commissioner's office in Durham and was told that she could be informed of the date of the hearing.

She said nothing.

Since that day she had heard nothing more of divorce proceedings.

She spent last night alone at her home because the P.N.A.B. superintendent had instructed the tenants to leave. Her two nieces, who attend a commercial school in the city, also left yesterday.

I am up to date with my rent payments of R24 a month. I have been paying this amount regularly since 1974 when my husband deserted me. I cannot understand why the officials had to disturb us in such an uncivilised manner.

Why didn't they summon me to the office first thing in the morning, instead of waking us at such a ridiculous hour?

Mr J J Wessels, the board's assistant director of housing, said he was not aware of the matter but would investigate.



Wraab pulls 'request' on number of live-in blacks

Landlords in the Yeoville and Berea areas of Johannesburg have been told by the West Rand Administration Board to reduce the number of black employees living in flat buildings.

But the letter referred to its contents as a request.

A Wraab spokesman today admitted that the board had no alternative accommodation for employees and said there could be no compulsion on landlords to comply

with letters which had been sent out.

The property company executive estimated that hundreds of domestic servants and cleaners could lose their accommodation if landlords were forced to comply. The Wraab spokesman had no figures of the number of letters sent to landlords.

The owners of a Yeoville block of flats were told in a letter last month they were required to reduce the number of black workers living there from 13 to six.

The owners had been licensed to exceed the quota of six but a lawyer who investigated the letter told them "We find that Wraab is entitled to take the action contemplated."

Mr A P Steenhuisen, Wraab director of labour, said today: "We are asking for cooperation and some — not many — have cooperated."

Landlord could not be forced to comply because there was no alternative hostel accommodation for employees.

Many landlords were licensed to accommodate more workers than they actually did so the board's action would not necessarily displace workers, he said.

In some instances employees had accommodation in Soweto but slept in flat buildings.

"I have put a senior man with tact on to the job. Each case will be treated on its merit," Mr Steenhuisen said.

Sowetan 6/7/81

'Deputy' Niemandt will act as chairman of Board

25

By **MZIKAYISE
EDOM**

THE deputy chairman of the East Rand Administration Board, Mr Dries Niemandt, will act as chairman of the Board until a new chairman is appointed by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development in the next few weeks.

Mr S van der Merwe resigned as chairman of the Board on Tuesday, a position he held for the past eight years, due to business commitments.

Mr F E Marx, chief director of Erab said yesterday. "Dr Koornhof has not yet ap-

pointed the new chairman. His department informed us early this week that for the time being, Mr Niemandt will act as chairman."

A spokesman of the office of Dr Koornhof said yesterday. "The Minister is at the moment out of town and he will only be available early next week. Maybe on his return, he will announce the new chairman."

During the period he served as chairman of Erab, Mr van der Merwe was not very popular with East Rand Community leaders, as he was often criticised and ac-

cused of donating large sums of money to the development of Lebowa kgomo, capital of Lebowa.

In recent months his board was also accused by community councillors in the East Rand of making donations to the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra).

Mr van der Merwe had told **SOWETAN** that due to business commitments, he had to resign as chairman of Erab. He also said that he was not forced by anybody to resign from his post.

He was going to concentrate on farming and his printing work service, he said.

Wrab losing money from poor water piping

MILLIONS DRAINED

Board
losing
R6-m
a
year

*Soweto
8/2/84
255*

By MANDLA NDLAZI

THE West Rand Administration Board has been losing R6-1/2-million a year on water wasted in underground leakages from 1973, SOWETAN was told in a shock disclosure yesterday.

Wrab's public relations officer, Ms Susan Marais, said the leakages were caused by a poor layout system of underground pipes. She said she could not explain this any further as the matter involved technical details.

The loss may be higher with Wrab having taken over from the Johannesburg City Council, in 1973.

For more information, Ms Marais referred SOWETAN to Wrab's technical director, Mr P A du Plessis. But neither Mr du Plessis nor his assistant, Mr G J Halbig could be reached for comment yesterday.

Ms Marais said this was one of the reasons Mr Louis Rive's Greater Soweto Planning Council had given priority to the upgrading of



These pipes are for laying in Soweto.

sprawling townships.

Officials said work has already started in eleven areas. Mr A W du Toit, a site manager of one of the firms contracted by the Soweto Council, confirmed the loss. He said this was as a result of an inferior network of underground pipes for water supply.

Mr du Toit said his firm started work in some parts of Orlando East in November last year. He said the project was to be completed at the end of February next year. All streets in that area will be tarred with storm water drains and a proper network of underground water pipes.

He estimated the cost in that small part of Orlando East at R1,37-million.

According to an official leaflet, the Soweto Council will spend R352-million for water, electricity and road projects scheduled for completion in 1984.

SHOOTING BY INSPECTORS CONDEMNED

THE chairman of the Evaton Community Council, Mr Sam Rabotapi, yesterday condemned the action of the Oranje/Vaal Administration Board inspectors who allegedly shot and injured people in the township this week.

He told SOWETAN his council would not tolerate any form of violence against residents, either from the inspectors or officials

He was commenting on an incident in which two residents, Mr Samuel Morake and Mr Joshua Masina, were

allegedly shot and injured by the board's inspectors

The incident allegedly took place when the inspectors tried to stop residents from building a shack on a plot in the township on Sunday. Both men were admitted to the Sebokeng hospital. Their condition is said to be improving, according to hospital spokesman.

Mr Rabotapi said the officials of the board informed the council about the incident during the council's monthly meeting on Tuesday. They promised to investigate the matter carefully.

But, Mr Rabotapi said, from the evidence available, it appeared that there was no need for the shooting to have taken place and his council took this matter in a very serious light.

"It is illegal for any person to build a shack in the township without written permission, but this does not mean that people should be treated in that manner.

"The council has in the past, allowed and will continue to allow those people without accommodation to build shacks in cases where there is no alternative."

However, he condemned stand owners who exploited innocent people by charging them exorbitant sums of money to build shacks on their plots. Anybody who needed a house should contact the council, he said.

R12,9 m for housing

Sowetan 10/7/81

255

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE East Rand Administration Board will spend R12,9 m on housing in 10 of the 14 black townships on the East Rand during the 1981/2 financial year.

Announcing the housing problem yesterday, Mr F E Marx, chief director of Erab said: "We have already started with the programme and we hope that it will be completed by the end of the year."

"At the present moment, there is a shortage of 21 000 houses on the East Rand with Katlehong and Tembisa topping the list. In Katlehong alone, there are about 12 000 families living in back yard shacks

The programme includes: Vosloorus — Erab will spend R907 920 on the existing 6 000 scheme unit and the Board hopes to complete 160 new houses before the end of the year

Daveyton — R10 922 will be spent to complete the existing 308 unit scheme. Tembisa — R1,9 m. will be spent for the building of two new hostels, to accommodate about 6 096 inmates, Duduza — R163 000 will be spent on the existing 604 unit scheme and the board hopes to build 38 houses in the township before the end of the year, Kwa-Thema — R1 m will be spent on the existing 821 unit scheme, and the Board hopes to complete 400 new houses before the end of the year.

R3,6 m will be spent on the existing 2000 unit scheme, Thokoza — R2,5 m will be spent on the existing 1 000 unit scheme

Water

bills

Sawetseu
10/7/61

before rent

255

BY SELLO RABOTHATA
RESIDENTS in Tsakane, Brakpan, are up in arms over the exorbitant amount that they have had to pay for their water bills which they claim are sometimes more than the house rental.

The bills are said to be so high that when the residents go to the local administration offices to pay their monthly rents they are told to pay the water bills first. Some of the residents also alleged that they were arrested by the administration board's police and only released after they had paid their water bills.

One resident, Mr Isaac Mangoto, of 2285 Padi Street, said: "My water bill in May was R69 and by mid-June I received another account which stated that I owed R74.86 for water. I did not pay the money and last week Friday the board's police came to my house at 2 am and I was arrested. I was only released after paying R50."

Mrs Patricia Mabena, a widow with two kids has to pay R36 for water.

Mrs Jeremiah Phasha . . . "I pay more for water than I do for house rent."

Mr Isaac Mangoto . . . arrested for not paying water bill.

more fortunate. He had his water bill reduced after he complained. When his bill came in May he said it was R240 but later he received another one for R191.50. He then went to the administration offices and was told to pay R30 as there had been a fault in the

Many other residents also complained of the high water bills and some expressed surprise that while they were expected to pay so much the rents in most of the houses is R23 a month.

The Tsakane township superintendent yesterday commented on the matter and that the only person who could do so was Mr Magudulela the chairman of the community council SOMETAN could yesterday not reach Mr Magudulela to comment on the issue.

See Comment
P 4/6

It's a scandal, says Dr Motlana

By MANDLA NDLAZI

"I'm glad the truth is out," was Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten's reaction to the disclosure that the West Rand Administration Board has lost millions of rands on water wasted underground.

Dr Motlana said a top Wrab official had last week expressed his concern about the losses SOWETAN has the name of the official who could not be reached yesterday.

Dr Motlana was reacting to the disclosure that Wrab was losing R6-1/2-million a year since 1973, on water wasted in underground leakages due to a poor pipe layout network.

Dr Motlana said residents have for years been accused of wasting water by leaving their taps running. He said the residents have also been accused of carelessness, that resulted in their toilets leaking.

"I'm glad the truth is out," said Dr Motlana, who added that the officials concerned must account for the cover-up that has led to such a scandalous waste.

Social worker, Mrs Dorcas Ngcobo said "It has now come to light that we have been made to pay large water accounts to cover-up for the board's mistakes. This is unfair and what makes it worse, we are the voiceless and underpaid."

Mr Siphso Motha said "The board is to blame for all this." He said the leakages were noticeable at almost every street corner in Soweto.

"The water accounts are not accurate, and whether this has been purposely done to cover up for the board's losses, I don't know," said Mr Motha.

The inferior system of underground pipes was the cause of the leakages, said Mr Selwyn Ngcwabe, secretary of the Dobsonville Residents' Association. He said the large water accounts the residents were made to pay were "precisely to cover-up the board's losses."

Wrab to build 500 homes in Alex this year, says Buti

Star 14/7/81

255

By Michael Phalatse
The West Rand Administration Board will build 500 houses and 150 flats in Alexandra before the end of the year.

This was the confident prediction of the Rev Sam Buti after workers moved into Alex yesterday and began digging trenches for sewerage pipes.

Mr Buti said the trench digging was the forerunner of housing development.

There has been a lot of tension in Alexandra since the beginning of

the year, with residents disillusioned about Wrab and the liaison committee's delay in building houses.

Five weeks ago the committee released a statement warning the board that the residents' frustrations could lead to uncontrollable bitterness and violence.

"We also sent a strongly worded memorandum to Wrab and the Department of Co-operation and Development urging them to speed up the building of houses in Alexandra."

said Mr Buti

"It appears that our warnings were heeded and there will be some progress," said Mr Buti.

An opposition party has been formed in the township but instead of fighting elections against Mr Buti's party at the end of the month, it has called on residents to boycott the elections.

Mr Buti said the new party was calling for a boycott of the election because it knew it would not win even one seat if it were to participate

PLANN
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URBAN

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C W von Düring

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III: No award

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Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study.

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Reply on house fire report

15/7/81
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THE chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, has issued the following statement following a report in the Cape Times this week about a Guguletu family whose house had been damaged by a fire 10 days earlier and who said they were still waiting for it to be repaired.

"The report in the Cape Times on July 13 under the heading 'Plea to repair fire damage' does not entirely convey the correct facts.

"Occupants of houses in the townships are fully aware that all matters concerning their dwellings, including damage irrespective of the cause thereof, must be reported to the township superintendent responsible for each particular area. To date this fire has not been reported by the occupant."

The day after the fire a Msi Siqwana had approached a welfare official of the board in Guguletu and had asked for aid such as blankets and mattresses.

"Four days after the fire a relative of the family who works in the Langa offices spoke to an official of the board about the fire, who then phoned the responsible township superintendent in Guguletu.

"Immediately on receipt of this advice the township superintendent inspected the house and found only one room damaged and that the family was not without shelter."

Delay in a case like this was also caused by the shape of corrugated asbestos sheeting now being different. Time was taken by effort and work to obtain suitable materials.

"A works order for repairs has already been issued."

The brigadier said he was sure that if the fire had been reported immediately the delay would not have happened.

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Employers warned over service levies

Mercury Reporter

THE Port Natal Administration Board will get tough this week with employers who have not been paying service levies for employing black workers.

A spokesman for the board said yesterday there was about R500 000 outstanding in levies from the central Durban area alone.

He said employers who had not paid the monthly amount of R1,20 for each domestic worker and R2,50 for each commercial worker would be fined R20 for each outstanding month on each employee.

'We ask all employers please to pay up because we don't want to have to force them to,' the spokesman said.

This money was ploughed back into recreational and sporting facilities in black townships.

1000 Soweto

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, July 21, 1981

1000 Soweto is 3 years away

SUBSIDIES on Soweto's houses — at least R30 a month each — will be phased out once the housing backlog has been eliminated, and people will be expected to pay more realistic rentals, the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said yesterday.

Mr Knoetze also said he believed the housing density of Soweto could be increased by 50% within the township's present boundaries.

He then outlined a general development plan for Soweto which would wipe out the 35 000-unit housing backlog, herald an era of large-scale home ownership, and put an end to cheap accommodation for the over 1-million "legal" residents.

The development plan includes the building of up to 15 000 houses in the next three years, the intensive renewal of existing houses and the complete provision of services such as electricity, water and sewerage.

The plan is linked to transforming the black township outside Johannesburg into an economically viable community, and the upgrading of community councils into independent local authorities, probably on a regional basis.

Mr Knoetze could not say when subsidies would be phased out.

"That is for the community councils and the Government to decide," he said.

He said it was "wise" to phase out the housing backlog and phase in higher payments

so community councils could become economically viable.

"Once the community has become economically viable, the building of a house will be the responsibility of the person wanting the house, except for the underprivileged, who are always the responsibility of the Government."

Contribution

"After all, in a civilised community, a contribution to helping those who can't afford housing must be made by those who can."

He believed the Government would in future allocate money for land, services and the underprivileged, and that 85% of Soweto residents would be in an economic position to afford housing because of good job opportunities on the Reef.

Mr Knoetze said the Government was committed to selling all Soweto houses, preferably on a 99-year leasehold basis, but this could not be achieved until all old stands had been surveyed.

A bottleneck had caused delays in surveying the 103 000 existing houses, but this could

By ANNE SACKS

be overcome by aerial surveys.

He was optimistic that funds from the private sector would be used in developing Soweto, and that Government schemes were elastic enough to accommodate this shift in policy.

Mr Knoetze believed that up to 15 000 large units could realistically be completed in three years depending on the availability of funds and the closing of the present backlog in respect of water, sewerage and electricity.

Apart from the building of houses on all available land, part of Soweto's massive development plan included the renewal of existing houses.

"The density of the inner city will be increased by about 50% by general urban renewal," Mr Knoetze said.

"Because of the heavy infrastructural investment in over 4 000 stands, it would be under-utilisation not to build the maximum-sized house on those stands.

"Soweto is not densely populated by South African and international standards. It has a drab appearance, but in a way that is an advantage because

houses can easily be altered, or even demolished, if a person wants to build a big house."

It was hoped to introduce sub-letting on a more realistic basis so homeowners could subdivide more easily and install tenants until they could afford to buy the house.

Sketching the Soweto of 1984, Mr Knoetze said all available land would be developed, the provision of services would be completed, 25 000 to 30 000 telephones would be operating, and the waiting list for housing would be shorter.

He said freeways and by-passes would be completed and parks and other social amenities uplifted.

Subsidies

People would be paying for services on an economic basis and subsidies on houses would be phased out.

The housing backlog would be wiped out by building new flats and houses, upgrading existing houses, altering single quarters to family accommodation, providing better single quarters, and demolishing houses where necessary.

Mr Knoetze said there was an urgent need for land, and the only possibility for expansion was to the west.

The building of housing in the next three years will be in Alexandra, Chiawelo, Molapo, Protea South, Protea North, Diepkloof Extension, Dobsonville Extension, Jabulani, Kagiso, and Mohlakeng

VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

The formation of a team of voluntary community health workers to run a home based information service is described in this paper. On a recommendation of Dr John Smith, Medical Superintendent of the Day Hospitals Organisation, representatives of the Day hospitals and the St. Johns Ambulance studied the feasibility of this innovation to the local medical scene in the Cape Peninsula. For many years trained members of St. Johns or other trained personnel applied First Aid after accidents and emergencies at sports meetings and other public gatherings. For chronic conditions and afflictions it is now advocated that affected apply to AID first — AID being an acronym for Auxiliary Information Depot. The personnel responsible would be AIDES — Auxiliary Information Disseminators and Educators.

The basic formula is that in time to come each Coloured and African township or area will have a certain number of St. Johns Auxiliaries based on the size of the population. The figure hoped for is 1 to 1 000. These auxiliaries will be trained to give advice, have literature available and will steer people with medical and social problems to Day Hospitals, clinics and social agencies specialising in a specific problem. They would literally and figuratively give direction to their neighbours.

When did this start?

The idea was first mooted early in 1977 and acted on later in that year.

Where was the idea first put into practice?

An initial pilot scheme was introduced in Kew Town, Bridgetown and Silvertown. These townships form part of the Athlone complex. They are 3 sub-economic housing estates built and managed by the Cape Town City Council and they form part of the area catered for by the/...

the Dr Abdurahman Day Hospital in Kew Town. Due to their having been established for many years they housed a relatively stable community. Recent upheavals have been due to the younger generation reaching maturity, the riot of 1976 and the unemployment situation since 1977.

If this pilot scheme is successful it will be developed into a major permanent service of the St. Johns Ambulance aided and abetted by the Day Hospitals Organisation. The service would hopefully be expanded to all the townships around the Cape Peninsula and its environs.

Why is the scheme necessary?

Summarizing the health problems of the poor University wrote —

"In every area that relates to health they are less well informed than other general health matters, they depend on and are relatively powerless in the market. That part of the population who can afford to purchase directly or indirectly (e.g. fee-for-service and can exert some influence on the system, but the poor are dependent on 'clanic medicine' which tends to be dehumanized and lacking in continuity. The poorest group receive a different quality of physical illness, but even the poorest anxieties associated with illness are treated differently according to social class. Medical care is a middle class commodity and the poor are discriminated against medically just as they are educationally."

The poor suffer severely from nearly every physical and emotional illness known. The causal relationship between poverty and ill-health is very well known. There is an inverse relation between income level and such conditions as malnutrition, infant mortality, tuberculosis and venereal/...

Arson at Admin Board suspected

Argus Correspondent

HERMANUS. — Damage of between R2 000 and R3 000 was caused by a fire believed to have started when inflammable material was thrown through a window of the Administration Board offices here yesterday.

The greatest damage was caused by smoke, and many documents were destroyed, Mr A A Louw, chief director of the Western Cape Administration Board, said today. The fire could not spread because interlocking doors in the offices were closed.

Police are investigating a case of arson.

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PASS LAWS -- 1 FM 24/7/81

Specifically ~~concerning~~

(226) (253)

The Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the structure and functioning of the courts recently heard some trenchant criticism of the enforcement of the pass laws in black commissioners court.

Ramarumo Monama, a black lawyer at Witwatersrand University's Applied Legal Studies Centre, said in his submission: "If the pass laws are to remain, the pass courts should rather form part of the Department of Justice than the Department of Co-operation and Development."

Monama tackled the effects of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act which he said contains a blanket disqualification for blacks to be in prescribed areas for a period exceeding three days.

It presumes an accused to be unemployed within an urban area and places the onus on him or her to disprove the charge.

"This is a striking departure from ordinary criminal procedural law where the onus of proof is always on the State. Furthermore, in many instances, the accused are not granted bail or represented by legal counsel, and some prosecutors double as advocates."

He said that the right to communicate with family and of employment is denied to the accused. He said that the police have the discretion to advise the accused of their legal rights. He said that there is more need for a commission in the case of illiterate accused.

Sentences imposed make any recourse to higher justice difficult. The Act provides for a fine not exceeding R100 and a maximum term for a period not exceeding three months. The provisions are far more severe than those for a white accused. The participation of the Supreme Court is limited.

A further issue is the payment of white attorney's fees by employer. He said that the conduct of a black trade union is a matter for the Labour Court. He said that the need of a black union is a matter of substance. He said that the union should be held liable.

be conducted in a separate and different court when the commissioners courts are specifically created for that purpose."

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Boards are disaster areas, says MPC Moss

Chief Reporter

All administration boards governing South Africa's urban blacks should be classified as "disaster areas," Mr Sam Moss, MPC and former West Rand Administration Board member, said today.

He was commenting on the report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts, which found the board's administration inefficient.

Mr Moss, who was chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's Non-European Affairs Committee before Wrab took over in 1973, described the boards as the "greatest disservice to race relations in the history of South Africa."

"They set about building empires instead of serving the people they were meant to serve," he said.

The East Rand Administration Board, had a huge surplus which it did not spend while Wrab spent money earmarked for capital projects on paying officials' salaries.

Mr Moss proposed that the board functions be returned to city councils or that the granting of local government powers to community councils be speeded up.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said the boards simply followed Government policy, which was to keep the environment in black areas as unpleasant as possible.

He said the command to change this policy would have to come from the Government.

Vertical text on the right side of the page, including names like 'Miss', 'Four', 'P M', 'T J', 'D P', 'J H', 'B F', 'Profess', 'Awarded', 'examining', 'student', 'CIVIL E', 'J H Re', 'Sammy', 'Awarded', 'best ci', 'Drawing', 'L Meneg', 'A E & C', 'For the', 'obtain', 'mark', 'G L C', 'Miss', 'Fourth', 'P M', 'T J', 'D P', 'J H', 'B F', 'Profess', 'Awarded', 'examining', 'student', 'CIVIL E', 'J H Re', 'Sammy', 'Awarded', 'best ci', 'Drawing', 'L Meneg', 'A E & C', 'For the', 'obtain', 'mark', 'G L C'.

CHEMICAL

From page 81 255

partment of Co-operation and Development "It is difficult to establish whether a particular person is a shebeen-owner or not"

Mr Theo Aronson (NP, Walmer) "Can that not be determined from the quantity he buys"

Mr Raath "He may not buy in bulk If I ran a shebeen, I would not buy in bulk"

In the appendices to the select committee report, details of the board's credit scheme for drink were outlined in the minutes of an in-committee decision

The board laid down that the transactions were to be restricted to R800, that the credit be limited from 10 in the Friday morning to midday on a Monday, and that only cash would be accepted in payment

In the minutes it was pointed out that 59 percent of black drinkers preferred being in black-owned establishments

The board did not want the conclusion drawn that it was entering the marketing of liquor but it had to recognize that black people had to be satisfied with their own areas otherwise they would be attracted to "enticements and illegal practices in the city area"

In another minute the director of finance explained that if the board did not extend credit to shebeen owners, its income would flow to the private sector and the trader in the white area "If the board is not prepared to institute credit facilities and suppress such liquor sales, it will definitely have the result that the board will lose enormous sources of income"

Patrol boat a failure

Political Staff

A BOAT bought by the government to patrol South African waters and enforce its deep-sea fishing regulations could muster only 12 knots after R270 488 had been spent on repairs to its engines, a parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts was told

One committee member, Dr H M J van Rensburg, Nationalist MP for Mossel Bay, who sailed in the Custos during 1979, charged that the boat was grossly underpowered

"The boat's maximum speed was nine knots and it couldn't even maintain that speed for more than half-an-hour," he said

"But if the boat was held at maximum speed for longer than half-an-hour its top speed dropped to no more than six knots It could hardly overhaul a rowboat"

The boat was bought at an auction for R181 500

"It's a lovely boat — for excursions But as a patrol boat it has been a total failure"

The committee drew attention to the cost of repairing the Custos while considering items in the Auditor-General's report on the 1978/79 Appropriation Accounts

In written evidence, the committee was told that the Institute for Sea Fisheries viewed sea patrols as a deterrent and that patrol boats were not meant for pursuits The Custos had reached 12 knots during its first sea trials after repairs

It had also been decided to replace one of the engines at a cost of about R750 000 It considered that the boat was a "good buy"

Dr Van Rensburg, however, claimed that most boats boarded during patrols were found to be innocent of any fisheries contravention "Those with something to hide simply sail away"

Committee rapscallions

Political Staff

RADICAL changes could be on the way for the controversial black administration boards which have been severely criticized for inefficient administration and for being a potential source of race friction.

Shebeens got drink on credit

Political Staff

AN administration board sold liquor to unlicensed shebeen owners in the Orange Free State — and gave them weekend credit for the drink

The South Orange Free State Administration Board decided that "selected clients" could get up to R800 weekend credit to finance their liquor purchases.

But the board's deputy director of finance, Mr P W de Beer, admitted that in fact it sold liquor to shebeens on credit.

In evidence before the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts, Mr De Beer was asked by Mr Barend du Plessis (NP, Florida) whether "the board sold drink to shebeens" and he replied "yes".

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The Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts has delivered the most damning indictment yet of the boards which were under fire earlier this year for losing massive sums of money through investments which went sour

In two reports published by Parliament, the committee also

● Discovered that bad debts in the Department of Water Affairs could total nearly R1 500-million

● Requested a police investigation of how the Defence Force came to pay nearly twice the amount necessary to a private bus company for troop transport.

● Questioned a government official about expensive repairs to a Sea Fisheries patrol boat which one member said was hopelessly inadequate for its task

In its latest report, which has become available only a week before the opening of Parliament, the select committee recommends that the

altogether and the sooner the better"

Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, confirmed yesterday that the department was considering taking over the staff of the boards and bringing them into the civil service

He could not comment on the committee's criticisms of the boards because he had not yet seen the report.

Up to now the boards have been regarded as virtually autonomous according to the committee's evidence

In its report the committee says at one stage "As administration boards occupy a strategic position in regard to the delicate race relations situation in South Africa, your committee is concerned that what in some cases are clearly administrative inefficiencies on the part of these boards may result in sources of friction being created in the community"

Earlier it confirmed the committee's previous view

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(NP, Smithfield) that in relation to outstanding credit he was referring to shebeens.

When he was asked by Mr Du Plessis whether it was legal to sell drink to someone without a license who one knew was going to resell the liquor

Mr De Beer "I do not know if it is legal."

Mr R J Raath, the Deputy Director-General of the De-

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To page 2

A

Board's 'appalling' finances

Political Correspondent

THE Peninsula Administration Board was given an emergency loan from other boards' liquor profits to enable it to pay salaries in 1977, according to evidence before the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts

The Secretary for Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, told the committee this year that the loan was necessary because much

brought under closer control of the Department of Co-operation and Development

According to evidence before the committee by the two most senior departmental officials, the Director-General Mr J H T Mills, and the Secretary, Mr R J Raath, this is already being considered

Yesterday the chief opposition finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said "As far as I am concerned these boards should be abolished

unsatisfactory internal control measures, the general financial administration and the investment policy of certain boards"

It said that the boards apparently paid little attention to their cash flow requirements. In consequence, larger amounts were invested than were required for reserve purposes with the result that optimum utilization of funds for the purpose for which they had been obtained was not achieved

of the Peninsula Board's revenue-producing assets had been damaged or destroyed in the 1976 riots

The board did not have enough money to pay salaries in November 1977 and as the Treasury was not prepared to loan them the funds, other boards were approached. The Peninsula board was given an interest-free loan of R700 000 from liquor profits, which had subsequently been repaid

Mr Raath and the department's director-general, Mr J H T Mills, said the Peninsula Board's financial position was still "appalling" and that it had just been given another loan

The present precarious financial position was not caused solely by the riots

"There is also a reduction in the Administration Board's source of revenue from levies which have to be paid," Mr Raath said.

DR G. MORRISON
Deputy Minister

Government comes under fire

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Per 24/7/87

Round table

Mail Correspondent

IN A chronicle of Government waste and maladministration, a Parliamentary Select Committee yesterday slammed the administration boards that affect every facet of the lives of South Africa's blacks.

The committee says: "As administration boards occupy a strategic position in regard to the delicate race relations situation in South Africa, your committee is concerned that what in some cases are clearly administrative inefficiencies on the part of these boards may result in sources of friction being created in the community."

SA patrol boat 'grossly underpowered'

Mail Correspondent

A BOAT bought by the Government to patrol South African waters and enforce its deep sea fishing regulations could muster only 12 knots after R270 488 was spent on repairs to its engines, a parliamentary Select Committee on public accounts has been told in Cape Town.

One committee member, Dr H M J van Rensburg, Nationalist MP for Mossel Bay, who sailed in the "Custos" during 1979, charged that the patrol boat was grossly underpowered.

Rowboat

"The boat's maximum speed was 9 knots and it couldn't even maintain that speed for more than half-an-hour," he said when the Select Committee was told by Dr T A du Plessis, Director-General of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, that it had been decided to buy the "Custos" because a better patrol boat was needed to police South Africa's 200-mile territorial waters.

"But if the boat was held at maximum speed for longer than half-an-hour its top speed dropped to no more than six



Mr HARRY SCHWARZ 'powerless'

knots. It could hardly overhaul a rowboat," said Dr Van Rensburg.

The boat was bought at an auction for R181 500.

"It's a lovely boat, for excursions. But as a patrol boat it has been a total failure. It has two beautiful motors — ideal for a boat a-quarter its size."

The Select Committee drew attention to the cost of repairing the "Custos" while considering items reflected in the Auditor-General's report on the 1978/79 Appropriation Accounts.

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP Yeoville, said the information supplied by Dr Van Rensburg suggested that the authorities were unable to enforce the protection of South Africa's fishing resources.

Radical changes could be on the way for the controversial boards as a result of the report, by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts

It is the most damning indictment yet of the boards, which were under fire earlier this year for losing massive sums of money through investments which went sour

Bad debts

In two reports published by Parliament, the committee also

- Discovered bad debts in the Department of Water Affairs could total nearly R1 500-million,

- Requested a police investigation of how the Defence Force came to pay nearly twice the amount necessary to a private bus company for troop transport,

- Found that shebeens had been selling liquor at weekends bought on credit from an administration board, and

- Questioned a Government official about expensive repairs to a Sea Fisheries patrol boat which one member said was hopelessly inadequate for its task

Expressing concern about the administration boards in its latest report, which has become available only a week before the opening of Parliament, the Select Committee recommends they be brought under closer control of the Department of Co-operation and Development

According to evidence given the committee by the two most senior departmental officials, the Director General, Mr J H T Mills, and the Secretary, Mr R J Raath, this is already being considered

Yesterday, Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition finance spokesman, said: "As far as I am concerned these boards should be abolished altogether — and the sooner the better."

Take-over

Dr George Morrison, Deputy

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN

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RPM
24/7/81

and Diana's portraits with gold and white

The gallery, which contains many pictures of ancestral connections of Diana, has never had anything like this. It is the kind of modern touch the portrait painter, Bryan Organ, likes to bring to his pictures

His severe portrait of the Prince of Wales — Lady Diana's will be placed next to his — shows him in polo boots seated in a canvas chair with a high green wooden fence behind him, the back of the polo ground it seems. From the look on the Prince's face his team has been badly beaten. The picture is not a success

A bit solemn

But Lady Diana's definitely is — a bit solemn, maybe, but a carefully planned, happily executed portrait

The future queen is seated sideways on a gold and white upright chair and is painted full face. Behind her is one of Buckingham Palace's white and gold doors with, on either side, delicate Chinese-style wallpaper with green foliage against light brown

Artists down the ages have

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Prize

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

Boards under fire over lost

THE report, released yesterday by the watchdog Select Committee on Public Accounts adds to the long series of indictments of the handling of finances by administration boards.

In their short but turbulent history, the administration boards have lost millions of rands through wasteful and unauthorised expenditure and investments which turned sour.

Established in 1972 and 1973 throughout the country, the white-controlled boards have also come in for heavy fire for the way they have controlled the lives of black people generally.

The boards fall under the Department of Cooperation and Development, previously the Department of Plural Relations, and before that, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Exposed

Originally, they were intended to take over all the assets, powers and functions of urban local authorities relating to "Bantu administration". They were required to be financially self-supporting.

The select committee's latest criticisms recall how some of the financial activities of the boards have been officially exposed in recent years.

In May, 1978, the then Auditor-General, Mr F G Barrie, said wasteful expenditure totalling R108 019 was incurred by the Western Transvaal Administration Board during the 1976-7 financial year.

The amount related to planned building projects. The same month Mr Barrie tabled a report revealing the West Rand Administration Board appropriated from its various accounts at least R5-million without Ministerial permission, to cover losses caused by the 1976 upheaval in Soweto and on the Reef.

The Auditor-General said his representatives could not certify that the income and expenditure account of the board for 1976-7 reflected a fair view of the board's income and expenditure and that all income

due to the board had been accounted for

In March 1979, Mr Barrie's successor, Mr W G Schenkerling, queried profits made by administration boards from liquor sales to blacks in South Africa and South West Africa.

He said he told the Department of Plural Relations the previous September that a test audit had revealed a lack of proper internal checks of, and control over, those collections.

In April last year, officials of various administration boards were called to appear before the Select Committee on Public Accounts.

Embezzlement

This followed reports by the Auditor-General revealing that boards had lost hundreds of thousands of rands in interest and capital in investments with

A few days later, it was the Hughveld Administration Board's turn to be rapped by the Auditor-General over the administration of its finances

Mr Schenkerling said various shortcomings in internal controls had come to light. He reported thefts and embezzlement totalling nearly R50 000 in the 1978-9 financial year.

In May 1980 it was the turn of the Peninsula Administration Board. The Auditor-General's report said a substantial portion of the R415 318 in rent arrears owed to the board would probably have to be written off because of poorly kept records.

The recoverability of an additional R280 000 in labour bureau fees, owing to the board in March, 1979, could not be assessed because the board's computer did not provide "a meaningful analysis of

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For the best student honours standard

Quantities II

P C Key

Quantities V

Mrs J R Einho

millions

the terms' over which the amounts were outstanding

The Peninsula Board, which showed an operating loss of nearly R3-million in 1979, also lost money in the bankrupt Rand Bank

The same month, he revealed that three more administration boards had lost hundreds of thousands of rands in investments which had gone sour

He revealed a lack of control which brought to eight the number of boards which would be involved in an inquiry by the Select Committee on Public Accounts into what went wrong

Outstanding

Nearly R600 000 was still outstanding on the capital invested by the Port Natal Board, and that a further R137 000 in interest had been written off

He also revealed that R104 000 was still outstanding to the South Western Cape Board on investments. In February the financial statements of two more boards were the targets of adverse comment

The acting Auditor-General, Mr H J van Eck, said in his report on the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board for 1979-80 that the correctness of the quantity of beer produced, packed and delivered at one brewery could not be verified

The profits at two bottle stores dropped substantially

In his report on the Western Transvaal Administration Board, Mr Van Eck referred to a previous report about sundry debtors who owed R1,3-million. Of this, R3 000 had been written off and R179 087 was outstanding on March 31 last year.

The administration boards were involved in another scandal late last year when it was revealed that they had been contributing R40 000 annually to the Pro Apartheid SA Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra). Part of the revenue of the Boards is raised from rents paid by black township residents.

QUAN SURV

BUILDING (Continued)

Blacks 'will replace admin boards'

By W. J. 24/7/81

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Political Staff

POWERS and jobs would have to be transferred progressively to black people to enable them to run their own affairs in urban black towns, the chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, Mr Louis Rave, said today.

He favoured the idea that administration board staff be made fully-fledged public servants under the Department of Co-operation and Development — possibly to be seconded to black municipalities.

Mr Rave was commenting on criticism of administration boards as reported by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts.

He said the only board with which he had had dealings was the West Rand Administration Board.

He had been favourably impressed with the administrative ability of the West Rand chairman, Mr John Knoetze, and his senior men.

It is unavoidable that the present dispensation regarding administration boards will have to be adapted in the light of the fact that there will be autonomous black municipalities.

I see it as a process of administrative evolution, where powers will progressively have to be transferred to the blacks themselves.

That is, of course, a process that will take time and in which it will be proper, for instance, to inculcate a sense of financial discipline in administrations.

Staff of administration boards would unavoidably continue to play a role in administration until such time as there were sufficient trained blacks to undertake the tasks themselves.

The ultimate idea was that blacks should be enabled to run their own affairs.

If we are sincere in giving them powers of local government, it is logical that the blacks must eventually run their own affairs in towns like Soweto, Mr Rave said.

Township boards under close scrutiny

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE administration board system has come under renewed scrutiny as a result of further charges of financial inefficiency by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts

At the same time Government spokesmen have revealed they are considering ways to bring the administration boards under closer control of the central Government

The committee released evidence by senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in which they confirmed the Government was considering ways of bringing the boards under closer control

The Select Committee returned to an old theme in their report when they expressed concern that administrative inefficiencies in the boards could cause race friction

In a report to Parliament earlier this year, the Select Committee expressed grave concern at the financial control systems of a number of boards, and at their invest-

ment policies

The committee's concern followed reports by the Auditor General that the boards owed a total of R1 million for 1978-79 because of had investments. The Southern Orange Free State Board was singled out for most criticism

Reacting to the Select Committee's report today, Dr James Wessels, chairman of the East Cape Administration Board maintained that the boards had a vital function to serve in the development of black local government

He described the development of black local government as an evolutionary process beginning with their dependence on the municipalities through the development of administration boards and now the emergence of community councils

Dr Wessels described the board's functions as one of 'creative withdrawal'. He said he believed the boards would become in effect development agencies assisting the local black authorities

The view is, however, opposed by opposition politicians

and other authorities on urban blacks

Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP's chief spokesman on finance and a member of the Select Committee has repeated his call for the abolition of the boards

Mr Paddy MacNamee, a former senior administration board official and now involved in community work in the townships said today he supported the calls for the boards to be scrapped

He said the system should be replaced by direct representation of blacks at city council level. The board system was not responsive to the needs of the black community

Dr George de Vilhiers Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, was today unavailable to clarify his reported statements that board officials could be incorporated into the civil service

It is thought possible, however, he was referring to the new role envisaged for the boards as the transfer of authority to the various community councils proceeds

Suzman to raise Section 10 case in parliament

Soweto 24/7/81
235 *236* *239*

MRS HELEN SUZMAN, Opposition spokesman on urban black affairs and on civil rights, said today she would raise in the coming session of parliament the issue of officials who flouted the law.

Mrs Suzman said officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development were simply not obeying the law and were

going against instructions from their own department

This follows a case in the Rand Supreme Court this

week in which Mr Justice Goldstone expressed his displeasure at the West Rand Administration Board

The case involved an application by Mr Sileka Mhlongo to allow his wife Mrs Mafiri Mhlongo to stay with him in Soweto

Mrs Suzman said Section 10 (1) C of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act exempted wives, unmarried daughters and sons under 18 from the 72-hour limit, if one of the parents had residential rights in terms of Section 10 (1) A and B

In terms of this, blacks born in or residing lawfully for 15 years in an area or who have worked for 10 years for one employer, have residential rights

Mrs Suzman said officials had been indoctrinated over the past 30 years into making life as difficult as possible for blacks in urban areas

She said South Africa was the only Western country in the world where married couples needed a law to enable them to live together

'Wrab locked me out of my house'

RDM 25/7/81

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Mall Reporter

A FATHER of four young children told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday he and his family were sleeping under tables and beds in a relative's overfull house after they were locked out of their own home by the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr Josiah Mabaso applied before Mr Justice Goldstone for a rule ordering Wrab to restore him possession of the house. A rule nisi was granted with a return date of July 27.

Mr Mabaso said he applied for a house on May 4 1978. Eventually, he was told that he could move into the old house of a Mr Mathonsi who had built a new one. He paid Mr Mathonsi R1 200 for improvements to the house, Mr Mabaso said.

On May 17, he, his wife and four children aged four to ten years moved into the house in Pimville.

He paid rent on June 5, he said.

On July 2, his father died and while he and his family were at the funeral Wrab unlawfully locked the doors. On their re-

turn they were unable to get in, Mr Mabaso said.

He and his family were now staying with his father-in-law. There were 13 people living in his father-in-law's house and they were sleeping on and under the kitchen and dining room tables and under his father-in-law's bed, Mr Mabaso said. This was "not a healthy situation," he said.

His wife obtained a letter from an attorney but when she tried to deliver it to Wrab she was met with such a "barrage of invective" that she was scared to deliver it, he said.

He called at Wrab's offices on July 18 and was told by a Mr Bronkhorst to remove his possessions or they would be thrown into the street. A superintendent unlocked the house for him and he removed his possessions and stored them with friends, Mr Mabaso said.

Mr Mabaso said the matter was one of great urgency due to the hazardous conditions under which his family and he were living and due to the fact that Mr Bronkhorst said he wished to place other people in the house.

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S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II: A R Low Ken

I: N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

(Continued)
QUANTITY
SURVEYING

This unique inhumanity

Edy (BARD) (20th) (20th) (20th)
25/3/48 And why (4th) (255)
husbands

and wives are now being allowed to live together

Mrs Johannah Moitse ... at last she can live with her husband.

By PAT SCHWARTZ

"TAKE notice that... (hereinafter called the Applicant) intends to make application to this Court for an order. Declaring that his wife... is entitled in terms of Section 10(1)(c) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act no 25 of 1945 to reside with him in Johannesburg."

TWICE in the past two weeks, notices of motion worded in this way have been laid before judges of the Rand Supreme Court.

Twice in the past two weeks, the orders have been granted, entitling women to live with their husbands. Twice in the past two weeks, the West Rand Administration Board, whose officials were responsible for refusing the required permission, have failed to oppose the applications, making their granting a mere formality — but a costly and time-consuming one. Now after 10 months of confusion, Wrab chairman, Mr John

The statement came at the end of a week in which Mr Justice Goldstone, in ordering that Mrs Madiri Maria Mhlongo be permitted to live with her husband, Mr Silka William Mhlongo, directed the registrar of the Supreme Court to "communicate the court's displeasure" to the Minister (Dr Koorhof) and to the West Rand Administration Board in regard to the action of Wrab officials who forced the husband to apply to court for the order.

What, in fact, has the outcry been about? What were the issues that prompted a judge to make such an order? Leaving aside the unique inhumanity of a situation in which adult wives need permission to live with adult husbands, the reasons for Mr Justice Goldstone's displeasure can be found in a landmark decision of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein

and, in fact, the past 10 months, have seemed, until this week, to reflect a remarkable unconcern on the part of the bureaucracy for the word of the highest court in the country.

On August 19, last year, in the case of Mrs Nohceba Komani, judges of the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein declared ultra vires a regulation requiring black women to have a lodgers permit or residence permit to live with their husbands who "qualified" to be in white-designated urban areas.

But, in the absence of a clear directive, officials seemed to be unable or unwilling to apply the Komani decision to other, identical cases brought before them. In November and December last year, two further Supreme Court applications were brought. In both cases, the West Rand Board gave notice that they were going to defend the case. In both they failed to do so and, after months of seemingly unnecessary delay and distress, they acknowl-

Five months after the important Komani judgment, on January 27, Mrs Nemi Johannah Moitse a woman in an identical situation to that of Mrs Komani, was endorsed out of the prescribed area of Johannesburg.

Her case was not handled simply by a stamp-wielding clerk, the matter was brought to the attention of two senior officials — the labour officer and the chief commissioner for the Witwatersrand who hears appeals. Still her rights were not granted.

To date, more than 40 similar cases have been referred by Johannesburg's Black Sash Advice Office to the Legal Resources Centre for action. Application has been made to the Supreme Court on behalf of six of the women concerned. Now, it would appear, things will be changing. Wrab chairman Mr Knoetze said yesterday there would be no further need for women to go to the Black Sash to lawyers or to

he said, would be treated with "entirely pathy and understanding" and cases handled "strictly according to the letter of the law".

Earlier this week, Black Sash Advice Office supervisor, Mrs Sheena Duncan, had queried at whose door the blame for the cavalier treatment of the Appeal Court's Komani decision could be laid.

It was unclear, she felt, whether the lapse was on the part of the Minister or the officials responsible for refusing 10(1)(c) rights.

Dr Koorhof, said Mrs Duncan, emphatically, "can't give this one as another example of his tortoisises". "He himself is responsible. He can't shed this one by saying he can't move his bureaucracy". The official attitude, said Mrs Duncan, seemed to be that the Komani judgment applied to the Komani family only and had no relevance for anybody else. Indeed, that was borne out by the fact that, in all their essential as-

cal. Yet many of them had been stalled by "various ploys" and demands for documents and affidavits which are quite unnecessary.

And, after the endless comings and goings at the bureaucracy demands, many of them still ended up with permission refused and the dreaded stamp in the reference book declaring them "endorsed out".

Mrs Duncan emphasised that she did not blame the administration board for the situation. "They are unable to make any policy decisions. They merely sit there doing what they are told. So I place the full responsibility for this on Dr Koorhof and his department".

Now at last, it appears, that this responsibility has been shouldered. In Mr Knoetze's book, at least, the record is straight. "What has gone before is water under the bridge. Sooner or later you must start collecting yourself and putting things right if they are wrong."

Challenge to Koornhof on pass action

CT 27/7/81
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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on human rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday challenged Dr Piet Koornhof to state unambiguously his position on the continuing official action against alleged pass-law offenders.

The challenge was made as critics hit out at Dr Koornhof's public silence on the actions of bureaucrats, whom he himself labelled as "tortoises" for their inability to keep pace with changes his government envisages.

Mrs Suzman said that while Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, seemed receptive to change, "like every other cabinet minister, he is a slave of the Nat caucus".

"So far, he has not fired a shot in anger. It is now time he stated clearly where he stands on these issues," she said.

'Displeasure'

In the past few days hundreds of blacks in the Western Cape had been subjected to late-night pass raids. A Rand Supreme Court judge had expressed displeasure at the West Rand Administration Board's attempt to separate a black man and his wife. A parliamentary select committee had blasted mal-

administration in administration boards, which played a major role in regulating the lives of blacks.

Mrs Suzman described the pass laws as being among the most discriminatory in South Africa, as they did not apply to whites, coloured people and Indians.

Calling for the scrapping of the influx-control system and for allowing all South Africans freedom of mobility, she said the government should concentrate on creating job opportunities and building houses for blacks.

Referring to the pass raids, Mrs Suzman said it made no difference whether police stopped blacks in the streets for their passes or raided their employers' premises or the blacks' township homes. "The laws have to be implemented, and subsequently are the cause of hardship, harassment and racial hostility."

The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, reiterating his call for the scrapping of influx control, said "God must weep at some of the things being done in an attempt to preserve a so-called Christian way of life."

Human beings were being treated in a way that was less than human.

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment yesterday.

The controversial chairman of the biggest township administration board in South Africa, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, retired from the East Rand Board this month.

In this frank interview with GILROY DLUKULA of The Star's East Rand

Bureau, Mr Van der Merwe spells out his views on the competence of black community councillors, Erab's heavily criticised cash contributions to Sabra and homelands development, and Pretoria's tight hold on administration board activities.

Blacks not yet ready to ruin own councils

— former Erab chairman

Black local authority has perhaps two decades to go before it can claim to be fully self-supporting, the former chairman of the East Rand Administration Board, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, said in a frank question-and-answer interview this week.

Mr van der Merwe, who is also former chairman of the Board of Chairmen — an umbrella body of administration boards throughout the country — resigned at the beginning of the month after a span of over eight years as head of the largest administration board in the country.

During his reign as chairman, the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) fast became one of the most controversial and was frequently criticised by black leaders because of its involvement in the development of black states, especially Lebowa. In the interview, Mr van der Merwe explained why

'Present councillors, on their own, cannot improve the quality of life for urban blacks'

His board supported the development of homelands and how his board participated in these developments

About his resignation, Mr van der Merwe said: "I do have my regrets and have left with mixed feelings on the aims and ambitions I had for the urban black community on the East Rand

QUESTION: Why then did you resign and what were your aims and ambitions?

Answer: I am getting older and as chairman of the administration board I was not getting any remuneration such as pension fund, medical scheme, etc. I had to think of the day I retire. With the board I could have become a passenger of the State

As far as aims and ambitions, I think I have achieved a lot. One cannot advertise the things he has

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achieved. For instance, in a long memorandum to the then minister of Bantu Administration, as far back as 1974, I pleaded that a way be opened for private businesses and industry to participate in home-ownership schemes to help alleviate the shortage of houses

Eventually, the way was opened. Before left Erab

'I still support the old idea of stretching out industrial areas'

two big schemes were announced for the building of houses in some of the townships.

Q: But this is applicable to all townships.

A: I tend to look at South Africa as a whole. I look at Soweto, Tembisa, Katlehong as part of the country, not just at Soweto or at Tembisa

If we get involved in a war or something similar, I think (white) would be in the most unhealthy condition in that 60 percent of all blacks, for instance, are in the PWV region. I think this is wrong. I still support the old idea of stretching out industrial areas

Q: Hence, the Bronkhorstpruit industrial growth point?

A: The Bronkhorstpruit growth point is something I brought out in 1976 at the congress of the South African

'It is not the elected councillor who runs the townships: it is the official'

Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) in a paper. I also pleaded that the first growth point be Bronkhorstpruit.

Q: Did Erab have any policy of its own during your time?

A: Boards as a whole do not make policy. They carry out the policy of the Government. It does not mean that an individual cannot have ideas, but you can't call that a policy of the board

Q: What do you think were "thorny" issues that made you unpopular with some community council members on the East Rand?

A: I do not think I was unpopular. There was only one councillor who voiced anything against me. As a matter of fact, I can take you to my home and show you presents given to me by black leaders. All have felt very sorry about the unrealistic and uncalculated remarks by certain individuals.

Q: Black leaders have been clamouring for the abolition of administration boards. Do you support this call?

A: I don't know of a call that boards must be abolished.

Q: Soon after it was revealed that your board and some others were involved in the development of homelands, and this year's disclosure by the Auditor-General that black administration boards were mis-using funds, black leaders reacted by calling for abolition of the boards.

'Councillors should recognise the fact that they are the local authority, not politicians'

A: The question of money given to Sabra or any other organisation by administration boards is something which I don't think should be laid at the door of the boards. I would never have said this if I was still chairman. There are letters from higher authorities which instruct boards to make funds available for certain organisations.

Q: What is your viewpoint then?

A: My viewpoint is that if Sabra is selected for these funds... Why? Boards should not make donations to anyone whose books it cannot audit. Suppose a board donates to Santa, how does the board know that Santa spends that money on urban blacks in its area? Another example: I would not like to make an East



'Urban blacks should be prepared to move about'

Mr Schalk van der Merwe... black councillors must still prove themselves.

“Urban blacks should be prepared to move about”

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● From Page 1

Rand donation to the Urban Foundation for them to spend it on Crossroads in the Cape.

Q: You have not answered the question of whether you support the call for the abolition of administration boards or not.

A: First, the running of a municipality is not a simple matter. Secondly, the elected councillors, whether they are a community council or black municipality, have no experience. They still need a lot more experience.

Third, it is not the elected councillor who runs the township: it is the official. Until such time as the councillors have proved themselves, then they can speak about doing away with the boards. At the moment there's still no real indication that black municipalities want to be self-supporting.

They want to be self-supporting as far as say is concerned, but lack the drive for physical independence.

They refuse to push up rents, the price of water and electricity. It's no use having a say without money as a backing. In that respect, they cannot, on their own, improve the quality of life for urban blacks.

To be a leader one has to make unpopular decisions at times. At the moment, the impression is that these councillors do not want to make unpopular decisions.

In other words until such time they overlook similar problems, they still have a long way to go.

Q: How long do you think it will take before black local government can become self-supporting?

A: There is no specific period. It could perhaps take five years or two more decades. Briefly, without administration boards there would be a vacuum.

Q: Is Erab the largest in the country?

A: Yes. At the moment with a revenue budget of R118,5-million it is far in excess of any other board. It has altogether 15 townships under its jurisdiction.

Q: What do you think are the shortcomings of community councils or faults which you think they need to rectify?

A: I would not say there are shortcomings among the councillors. I think there can be a very great future for them. The only danger I see is that certain individuals have become big-headed.

Q: What do you mean?

A: Some individual councillors think they can say what the Prime Minister or any other Minister says. They forget that these people are considering South Africa as a whole. Not just one town or one-man.

I think they are wasting their energy and efforts, which they should reserve for capable use inside their own communities. In other words, they should recognise the fact that they are the local authority, not politicians.

Q: Black leaders have often questioned the use of funds presently being collected as a sports fund by Erab. What has that money been doing? How is it collected?

A: That money is not used by the board. It is paid over to the central fund in Pretoria. If the board or anybody wants to use it, an application has to be made to the central fund.

The board collects this money by taking a half-cent from each bantu beer litre. In fact, for the past three years we have not been collecting this money. After the riots in 1976, we had to rebuild schools that were destroyed. We were the only board able to rebuild gutted buildings very quickly.

Q: Erab has often been the centre of controversy with regard to the development of Lebowa, into which "vast sums" of monies were reportedly pumped for the building of a stadium and swimming pool (in Lebowa Kgomo). What is the exact situation? How did Erab get involved?

A: People tend to look at the East Rand Board. Erab is not the only body involved in the development of black states. All other boards, with the exception of the West Rand and Western Cape administration boards, are intimately involved in these developments.

Q: How are they involved?

A: The Department of Co-operation and Development is not experienced in the development of black townships, so they make a request to boards to act as their agents. The department provides funds for this development. The boards gain about 2½ percent of total budgets for their pockets. In other words, if Pretoria spends R2-million on Lebowa, we get R250 000 for our budgets.

Q: You were once quoted as having said that blacks support ethnicity. Is that your feeling?

A: I think we must qualify ethnicity. The way I see it and the way I have experienced it, is that a lot of blacks are not tied any more to the actual chief, but they are still Zulu, Tswana, etc, etc.

In fact, blacks are still nationally guided and can argue against that with me. A Zulu still prefer to send his child to a Zulu school. When I made that statement, especially blacks, misunderstood me.

Q: What do you think of the housing logjam? do you think is the solution?

A: There is one principle I want to be very honest about. One thing blacks should start learning is that they should forget the argument that "I grew up in Soweto and my grandfather grew up there, therefore must live in Soweto for the rest of my life."

I think this kind of concept by most urban blacks is wrong. If an area has no jobs available and no housing, the people should start moving about. There is no Act or regulation that stops a person who qualifies under 10 (1) (a) or 10 (1) (b) to move around.

On the East Rand question, if and when Bronkhorstpruit growth point is completed, it will be about 72 000 houses. The shortage of houses on East Rand is about 20 000. Why should people in other townships on the East Rand not move to Bronkhorstpruit?

In short, since Bronkhorstpruit is being planned to have rapid transport access to the East Rand, why should people not go there and still work in Benoni or Germiston?

Q: In the meantime what do you think is a solution to the immediate housing shortage on the East Rand?

A: All the people without work on the East Rand should go where there is a shortage of labour.

Q: What about accommodation for these people and their families should they decide to move?

A: Houses will be provided for them by their employers.

Q: What is your view on the calls that houses should be sold at a cheaper price so as to speed up the home-ownership scheme?

A: Blacks are getting houses under the 99-year leasehold scheme as a bonus (gift). If people want full ownership, they must expect to pay. I think the present scheme is helping blacks to buy houses far under the economic price.

Q: What do you think of the development boards which I learn, will soon replace administration boards?

A: If the development boards are given "teeth" that they can do things, they can be a great success. But if they will have to go on their knees to get things done, I think they should forget it.

Q: Have administration boards no teeth?

A: Yes. I can name many occasions where — if we had power — things could have been solved.

Administration Boards can take the initiative, make recommendations, but to act is out. When the Tembisa riots broke out earlier this year, the council and the board (Erab) went to see the Minister. We requested that we should be given power to solve the problem. But the Minister refused.

Q: How were you going to solve the problem? Were you going to subsidise the rents or cancel the rent increase?

A: Well, we could have done a survey and found out the real cause of the riots.

Q: Could you not have done that without consulting the Minister?

A: No.

Q: In your 1981/82 budget speech it appears you are not happy with the amount allocated by the East Rand Administration Board, for instance, to the committee involved in the development of Lebowa.

A: Yes, I was not happy. The board is responsible to the auditors for expenditure on the development of the homeland. When it comes to voting in that committee, we have little say. We get the hammering. To me this is not fair.

Q: What about your apparent dissatisfaction with the funds made available for the development of Lebowa/Kgomo?

A: I told you that I look at South Africa as a whole. In the event of war I think we are in a very unhealthy situation because of the industry centred in this area.

Therefore, I feel that decentralisation is very important. I also feel that creating more job opportunities in the national states will keep those people there and not encourage them to come here, where we already have an excess of labour.

It is my feeling then that sufficient money should come forward for the development of the heartland in national states. It is my contention therefore that the development of black states should also take a priority.



A Crossroads parent with a belt patrols the gate of the New Crossroads lower primary school to keep pupils inside the school premises while their parents met an official of the Department of Education and Training to discuss dissatisfaction over the appointment of teachers.

Crossroads CT 28/7/81 parents 253 dissatisfied

Staff Reporter

CROSSROADS parents and members of the Crossroads Committee met a senior official of the Department of Education and Training yesterday to discuss their dissatisfaction over the appointment of teaching staff at the New Crossroads lower primary school

A large group of parents who arrived at the school yesterday to enroll their children, demanded a meeting with the educational authorities, who, they claimed, had appointed new teachers without consulting parents or the Crossroads Committee

A member of the committee, Mrs Regina Ntongana said parents felt that teachers from the Nxolo and Sizamile schools in old Crossroads should be given preference to teach at the new school

In spite of earlier reports of stone-throwing at the school, strict control was maintained by parents and teachers, who patrolled the school grounds to keep pupils inside

The circuit inspector of the Department of Education and Training, Mr P J Scheepers, arrived soon afterwards. He said he had discussed "general matters" with the parents, including the election of a nine-member school committee on August 16

Asked whether dissatisfaction over the appointment of new teachers was discussed, Mr Scheepers said "I have nothing to say. It is a domestic matter"

RPM 29/7/81
Families out in the cold
 By SOPHIE TENA (M-R)

FIFTEEN Kiptown families who had their shacks demolished by the West Rand Administration Board at the weekend are still sleeping in the open with no roofs over their heads. The families claimed yesterday they had not been able to find new homes and had been threatened with arrest by Wrab police if they continued to sleep on the property. They said they feared their children would get sick from sleeping in the cold. Twelve families had their shacks demolished on Friday and another that housed three families was demolished on Sunday.

Bell-John Prize
 For the best all-round student in any year of study.
 P C Key

Quantity Surveying
 The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize
 For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.
 P R Swift

LTA Prizes
 For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.
 I : N D G Sessions
 II : A R Low Keen
 III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
 For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.
 C W von Doring

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.
 K Strong

Student Planners Award
 For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.
 M P Morkel

QUANTITY SURVEYING
 (Continued)

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

RDM 30/9/81

MORE Kiptown shanty folk turned out

MORE Kiptown shack-dwellers will lose their homes in the next 24 hours following a new batch of notices from the West Rand Administration Board ordering property owners to evict their tenants.

Wrab officials went to Kiptown yesterday morning and warned the shack-dwellers to move out because their makeshift homes would be demolished today.

Mr Alec Rabie, Wrab's director of community services, said, "We only demolish houses of illegal tenants. The shacks are illegal and have been demolished because they do not have proper services."

Asked about three pregnant women said to have been forced to sleep in the open after the first demolitions at the weekend, he said "I categorically deny there are pregnant women in the families."

But one pregnant woman, evicted last Friday from her shack, wandered back to the area yesterday, homeless again after being told to leave the house where she had found shelter at the weekend.

A shopkeeper on a property called "Chicken Farm" said yesterday "The owner of the property has been given notice to evict all the people living in shacks on his property by today or else he will be taken to court."

Free tickets

"The officials have also told the dwellers that no new shacks should be built because they are all to be brought down today."

Another Wrab official in Kiptown said "These women are from the homelands. All they have to do is to go back and we are prepared to help them by providing them with free train tickets."

Meanwhile, 10 of the 15 families whose shacks were demolished at the weekend are still sleeping in the open

Illegal shacks due to fall today

By SOPHIE TEMA

They say Wrab police have threatened them with arrest if they continue to sleep in the area.

The families were the tenants of Mrs Mavis Magagula, a property owner who has lived in Kiptown since 1961.

They say Monday was one of the coldest nights and they fear their children and babies will become very ill.

The women go to Soweto and other places during the day to look for new homes.

Mrs Magagula said she felt very sorry for the families, especially those mothers with babies. She felt equally concerned for and sympathised with the three pregnant mothers who have been sleeping in the cold every night.

"I just do not know what to do to help these poor women

"I too have been threatened with arrest if I continue keeping them here, but they have nowhere else to "



OUT IN THE COLD . . . one of the families sleeping in the open since the demolition of their shack burn wood all night to keep warm in their makeshift shelter. Sindephi brews tea on the petrol-tin fire. Picture ROBERT SHABALALA

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Black urban townships: sources of revenue

Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What sources of revenue is it anticipated will be available to Black urban townships which accept full municipal status?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

The sources of revenue will be available in accordance with the powers with which a local authority is endowed and it is foreseen that such income will be derived from the following within the Black residential area.—

- (a) site and service charges,
- (b) profits from liquor and sorghum beer sales,
- (c) assessment rates on property.

In addition the working group evaluating the recommendations contained in the Brown report is giving attention to the question of additional sources of revenue for all local authorities (including the Black authorities) but no final decision has been taken yet by the Government

Mr. D. J. DALLING Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. member

5 AUGUST 1961

Minister, I should like to ask him how he anticipates giving greater powers to Black local authorities, as he has stated, in the light of the fact that there is no home-ownership and that his remark relating to property tax is not understood. Could he explain that when there is no ownership of property in those townships?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, when I reply to question 25, the hon. member will understand that we are going to introduce a Bill with regard to extended powers to be given to Black local authorities

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Budget	Standard	Actual	Total	Efficiency	Price
Material x	9 000	10 500	11 500	1 000(u)	1 000(u)
Labour	12 000	10 000	12 000	2 000(u)	2 000(F)
Variable overhead	42 000	41 000	38 000	3 000(F)	500(u)
Variable costs	60 000	50 000	55 000	5 000(F)	5 000(F)
Contribution	54 000	63 000	70 000	7 000(F)	7 000(F)
Fixed cost	114 000	113 000	125 000	12 000(F)	500(F)
Profit	6 000	12 000	11 500	5 500(F)	13 000(F)
Contribution %	9.0%	10.5%	11.5%	13.0%	13.0%

1. The first step is to analyze all relevant operating cash flows and align them with the appropriate alternative. This analysis follows:

	Present	New	Situation Increment
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			

Expenses:	Present	New	Situation Increment
Sales (irrelevant)			
Direct materials	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$1,000
Direct labor	20,000	10,000	10,000
Variable overhead	15,000	7,500	7,500
Fixed overhead (irrelevant)			
Selling and administrative expenses (irrelevant)			
Total relevant operating cash outflows	\$45,000	\$26,500	\$18,500

The next-draft legislation concerned during this Session of the House of Assembly shown in Exhibit A. The next-draft legislation concerned during this Session of the House of Assembly in favor of

Note that the Black Local Authorities Bill; Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes

- (a) Black Community Development Bill, Black Local Authorities Bill; Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill
- (b) Everything possible is at present being done to introduce the next-draft legislation concerned during this Session of the House of Assembly

producing legislation flowing from the Report, if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when?

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Let X = annual cash savings and let net present value = 0
Then 0 = 2,690 (X) + \$5,000 - \$44,000 - \$1,342

dated \$18,500 to Rounding errors id be to divide the t A) by 2,690, ob- ce in savings that

the bottom of

Question dated 7 August 1981 replied to with leave of Mr. Speaker.

Grosskopf Report
25 Mr. A. VAN BREDA asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether he has received the Grosskopf Report, if so,
- (2) whether the Government intends in-

(Note that Exhibit A.) If the annual \$14,997, the may affect An alternate net present value of \$3, will eliminate

		MONDAY
11.15	8. Introduction to Modern Drama (I) 9. Beckett, Ionesco (JB) 12. 'Troilus and Criseyde' (NHF)	<p>Local director picketed at Baltimore meeting</p> <p><i>(255.8.5) by 10/18</i></p> <p>Past Reporter</p> <p>A REPORT in an American newspaper, the Baltimore Afro-American says the Chief Director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch was picketed outside the Baltimore city hall where he went for a meeting.</p> <p>The report headlined 'City Hall caught hosting South African big shot' and 'Coalition pickets visit by apartheid administration' said the incident took place in June.</p> <p>It said that Mr Koch was met by pickets from the Welfare Rights Organisation and the Coalition in support of the Liberation Struggle of South Africa.</p> <p>The picket carrying picketers apparently waited outside the city hall for Mr Koch who had an appointment with local councillor Mr Clarence Burr.</p> <p>Wanted by city hall officials Mr Koch entered the building by a back door, only to be met by a group of reporters.</p> <p>Mr Koch said today 'There was a series of demonstrations in Baltimore at the time I was there, but I was certainly not a target or victim of these things.'</p> <p>He had been in the USA from June 6 to July 17 on an unofficial visit but as a guest of the American Government.</p> <p>I was making a study of housing, employment opportunities, education and welfare of the local government spectrum of services to the community.</p> <p>One of the reasons I went to Baltimore city hall was that it was part of my programme of seeing people with knowledge of these subjects. We had very frank and open discussions on subjects of common interest.</p> <p>The report said Mr Koch expressed his at ease when questioned and repeated 'I am not here as a representative of the Government, but as a private citizen. I am here in personal capacity.'</p> <p>The report quoted the head of the Black Welfare Rip Organisation, Mr Robert Cheeks, as saying that demonstration was not aimed specifically at Mr Koch, but the 'city and the mayor to whom I now we will not allow this type of thing to happen. They are not able to see things past us and the community the way they think they can,' he said.</p> <p>The report claimed that Koch met with several 'leading black or city officials'.</p>
2.15	1. William Blake (JM) 7 Contemporary American Poetry (JMC)	
3.15		

COMPULSORY SECTION

- OPTIONS
- TERM I : A. PERIOD OPTIONS
1. William Blake JM 5
 2. Victorian Poetry MTB 5
 3. George Eliot and Her Age VHH 5
 4. Tennyson and Browning BSL 6
 5. Melville JMC 6
 6. The Nineteenth Century American Novel IEG 6
 7. Contemporary American Poetry ... JMC 7
 8. Introduction to Modern Drama ... TJB 7
 9. Beckett, Ionesco JB 7

- B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIAEVAL OPTIONS
- * 10. Language and Attitudes KM 8
 - * 11. The Arthurian Legend RCB 8
 - * 12. 'Troilus and Criseyde' NHF 9

- TERM II: A. PERIOD OPTIONS
13. Romantic Poetry TJB 9
 14. Four Romantic Poets GNC 10
 15. Coleridge and English Romantic Thought of the Nineteenth Century JB 10
 16. Charles Dickens MTB 10
 17. The Novels of Thomas Hardy LM 11
 18. The Problem Self: Dilemmas for Romantics JSC 11
 19. Conrad and James GNC 12
 20. W.B. Yeats DGG 12
 21. D.H. Lawrence: Creativity and Corruption JSC 13
 22. T. S. Eliot TJB 13
 23. Modern Poetry: Eliot & Lawrence EJB 13
 24. The Poetry of Frost & Dickinson RK&NF 14
 25. Twentieth Century English Poetry MMC 14
 26. Contemporary British Poetry ... IEG 15
 27. Modern British Drama MMC 16
 28. Saul Bellow IEG 16

Liquor profits to townships — Koornhof

6/8/81
PROFITS FROM LIQUOR and sorghum beer sales would be one of the main sources of revenue of black townships which accepted full municipal status, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday. He was replying to a question by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton).

Koornhof will try to 'push' new black Bills

Must be 65% of total

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — Dr Koornhof has proposed Parliament that everything possible will be done to introduce the three new Bills affecting

three new Bills affecting the House yesterday. His reply to a question about the Bills, which will affect the lives of millions of people, but it is likely to be his last comment on them until they are tabled.

In an unusual move, the National Party chief whip, Mr Alex van Breda, put the question Dr Koornhof

if he had received the Grostkopf Report, what legislation could be expected, and when.

Dr Koornhof said he had received the report, and three Bills — Black Community Development, Black Local Authorities and Law on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill — would be tabled.

“Everything possible is at present being done to introduce the draft legislation concerned during this session,” he said. Several other questions on black affairs were answered.

Mr Ray Swart (Progressive Federal Party, Berea) asked Mr Hendrik Schoeman whether South African Airways intended training black air hostesses, and what their training and pay would be.

Mr Schoeman said black air hostesses were being trained under the same conditions of service applicable to other non-white employees of the Railways, and they would share facilities with whites but they would not

receive the same salaries because the elimination of the total wage gap has not yet been expanded to this level of staff.”

Then Mr Schoeman said almost as an aside “Whenever I do something good, why do you always try to mess it up?”

Mr’s Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) was told by Dr Koornhof that “substantial progress” had been made in providing electricity to greater Soweto. The total amount spent was R43,7-million, 5 854 houses had been wired, and reticulation to a further 3 570 houses had been completed.

The target date for direct power supply from Escom was December, and the whole scheme was to be completed by December 1983.

Later, Dr Koornhof said that the first phase of the layout plan for Alexandra Township, providing for 582 residences, had been approved by the Government. He was replying to a

question by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton). The minister said one of each had been approved for a church, creche and park.

“Fifty new houses have been erected in Alexandra to date.”

Mr Dalling asked what preconditions had been laid down for coloured people in Alexandra to remain there after development.

Dr Koornhof said “In view of the limited area available for black families already residing in

Alexandra, housing cannot be provided for coloureds there on a permanent basis. Coloureds are, however, allowed to stay there on a temporary basis, until other suitable arrangements can be made for them.”

The Government had no intention of lifting inflow control, as such, but serious attention was being given to fashioning this measure in the most acceptable way.

He acknowledged that he had received representations for restrictions on black migrant workers in the Western Cape to be lifted.

Housing for Blacks
 7/8/81 Cde 20
 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total amount spent by his Department on housing for Blacks in the 1980-81 financial year in the (a) urban townships and (b) homelands?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) My department does not provide any funds for housing in urban areas. This is a function of the Department of Community Development

(b) The South African Development Trust spent R56 480 900 through my Department on housing in townships in the national states. In addition to this the national states also develop townships from their own funds but figures in this regard are not readily available.

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, the Department of Community Development has private funds. Could he tell us what his department has spent?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, if the hon member should care to place that question on the Order Paper, I shall reply to it

Mrs H SUZMAN That is my very question on the Order Paper.

Net present value of replacement
 ment foregone four years hence

.516

(1,342)
 \$ 9,423

Total Present Value

49,765
 5,000
 (44,000)

\$ 5,000
 (\$44,000)

0 1 2 3 4

SKETCH OF CASH FLOWS

\$18,500 \$18,500 \$18,500 \$18,500

\$ 2,600

*From Table 4, Appendix B at the end of this book.

EXHIBIT

12-18 (Continued)

expose Dr Piet to a new row

255

ASB1 RM

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is heading for a new controversy after denying yesterday that homeless women at Nyanga, Cape Town, had deliberately been deprived of makeshift shelters.

However, his claim, made at a Press conference yesterday, is contradicted by Press pictures of recent police action against the squatters

Dr Koornhof supported Administration Board officials who said women living in the open after recent evictions had not had blankets, plastic sheeting or even bushes under which they were sheltering, removed and destroyed

He said he had not ordered such action, nor would he condone it. But as Mr Tim Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, had said this was not done, Press reports appeared "at least grossly exaggerated"

Mattresses

"My officials maintain it is not so, and my information is that it is not correct"

Mr Bezuidenhout told reporters that the only structure removed was a railway tarpaulin and two mattresses being used as a shelter. This had happened when the people using them were not present. No shelters had been removed from over peoples' heads

"It is incorrect to state that blankets were removed. It is incorrect to state that plastic sheets with which people were

Mail Correspondent

perhaps covering themselves were removed," he said

Mr Bezuidenhout conceded that trees and bushes in the area had been cut down, but said this was site-clearing for houses that were to be built there and not done to "jeopardize the situation" of the people on the site

The chief photographer of the Cape Times, John Rubython, took pictures of recent action against squatters clearly showing both plastic sheeting and bushes being removed. The action was being taken by policemen, not administration board officials

Taunting

Dr Koornhof also accused the squatters of being intransigent, unco-operative and of "taunting" officialdom. This left the Government no alternative but to act against them when a more helpful attitude could have perhaps contributed to accommodation being found

"It hurts us — and I can honestly say it hurts me perhaps most of all — to act against these illegal people," he said

The facts were that the people had come to the Peninsula where there was no work and no housing. The Government's duty was towards the 20 000 blacks legally in the area seeking work and waiting for homes to be built

His department tried to be as humane, fair and just as possible, but it could not allow another Crossroads to arise, with all its attendant misery, chaos and the threat to law and order

Agreement

"There really has to be a limit to things," he said

Dr Koornhof said that, in contrast to the co-operative attitude of the residents of Crossroads, with whom an agreement had been reached which both sides respected, the new squatters "challenged" the authorities and refused to co-operate

He did not know why they adopted this attitude. He repeated the allegation that the squatters were being incited to confront the authorities but said he did not know who was behind it

"I don't know I am absolutely at a loss"

Both Dr Koornhof and Mr Bezuidenhout also denied that mid winter had specifically been chosen for the evictions from the Langa barracks

Housing

They said the people there had been told more than two years ago they would have to leave because the barracks were being converted to family housing

Mr Bezuidenhout said the department would have incurred financial losses if the construction company had not been able to proceed on schedule

Asked about the housing backlog for black people legally in the Peninsula, Dr Koornhof said his department and the Department of Community Development had had discussions this week aimed at speeding up the process

SOUTH Africa's system of black administration has the characteristics of a dictatorship or a totalitarian state, says Professor Marinus Wiechers, a legal expert appearing for the West Rand Administration Board in a case before the Rand Supreme Court.

He adds that urban blacks are ruled by prohibition, have no constitutional future in their own black cities and that the rioting in Soweto in June 1976 was the "spontaneous" opposition to an "oppressive system" of black administration

He revealed details of several undertakings to BophuthaTswana before independence made by the South African Government under Mr Vorster, and says the undertakings were not honoured

Professor Wiechers was called as an expert by Wrab in its multi-million-rand claim against the Santam Insurance Company for riot damage. He is professor of constitutional law at the University of South Africa

A transcript of his evidence became available for the first time this week

Adviser

Professor Wiechers served on the Theron Commission of Inquiry into Coloured Affairs from 1974 to 1976, and was constitutional adviser to the Damaras and Tswanas at the Turnhalle Alliance from 1976 to 1979

He is now constitutional adviser to the BophuthaTswana Government and a member of the Buthelezi Commission into the constitutional future of Kwazulu

Professor Wiechers, who has studied the administrations and constitutions of many countries, including France, Germany, and America, says that he has not come across any administration more involved and complicated than that applying to blacks in South Africa

Professor Wiechers said in his evidence before Mr Justice Coetzee that since, 1948 there

Wrab calls in a legal expert ... who uses THAT word:

OPPRESSIVE!

Dictatorial, totalitarian South Africa

By NEIL HOOPER

had been great administrative development in South Africa, "but without any prospect, constitutionally speaking, for the urban black people." This, he believes, was relevant to the unrest in Soweto in June 1976

"There is no future, constitu-

tionally, for the black city. It is a future without prospect, and that is certainly because there is no immediate representative body to which a person can appeal or make an appeal to politicians or people with other views

"There was no opportunity to

MR JOHN VORSTER
Written undertakings

And if people no longer talk, they become perplexed, aggressive and frustrated." He said that in the development of State administration one could distinguish two distinct directions

One used civil and human rights as its basis and controlled only where it was necessary in the interests of general welfare, health and peaceful co-existence. An example of this direction was the life of the whites in South Africa as controlled by the provincial administrations

The second was a direction of total prohibition to create a life for the individual controlled by instruction, qualification, exception, concession and dispensation

He said that the best example of this was that of the administration of blacks in so-called white areas

"The second direction — that is, absolute prohibition coupled with concessions by the authorities, is primarily characteristic of a dictatorship or a

totalitarian state," Professor Wiechers said

He said that an administration which was based on denying certain people the right to live in certain areas easily adapted to using dehumanising expressions such as 'verboden' (prohibited), 'ongewensde' (undesirable) or 'orttolige' (superfluous) people

He described Soweto in 1976 as being a "constitutional no man's land" which gave the West Rand Administration Board, as the agent of the department, "the opportunity to create an excessively oppressive administration for the city"

He added that the whole basis of the administration of a black city like Soweto was the prohibition of anyone being there for more than 72 hours unless certain other requirements had been met

"If he has obtained the 72-hour concession, either through birth or employment, then his whole life is precarious, because it rests on the goodwill

of concessions of the authorities"

"It is a 100-percent day-and-night regulating of thousands upon thousands of peoples' lives, and exactly because of the extent and manner of this administration it can happen

PRESIDENT MANGOPE
"No man is God"

that people become cross, perplexed and frustrated, and act under these circumstances That is why I call it a 'high-risk administration' — it looks for trouble," he said

He added "This is the sort of oppressive administrative system which is simply looking for opposition and unrest

Professor Wiechers was shown Circular A 20/2 sent out by the Department of Bantu Administration on December 28 1967, in which the operation of a certain Act was suspended

After studying it he said that if he had been asked for an opinion on the circular at the time, he would have said it was invalid and that there were sufficient cases and precedents to stop such internal interference with the law

"This is a flagrant example in my opinion of internal legislation," he said

He agreed that it was an example of "legislation making way for brutal bureaucracy"

Professor Wiechers said that the retention of South African citizenship had become a burning issue with the independence of Tswana

Tooth and nail

A person who had been a South African citizen lost his citizenship on independence, but retained the rights, privileges and advantages he had enjoyed while a citizen of South Africa

However, there was no guarantee under any existing law that his children and descendants would have these privileges

"And I can tell you that we on BophuthaTswana's side fought this regulation tooth and nail

"We obtained certain written undertakings from people in the Government, in fact from the Prime Minister (Mr Vorster) himself, but it still has not been incorporated in law"

He added that BophuthaTswana had tried to have its own Citizenship Act incorporated in the country's constitution — but finally had to accept an offer of a free choice at independence

"We were promised that Tswanas who did not want to renounce their (SA) citizenship would be given the opportunity to opt for South African citizenship

"And the Act was drawn up on this side, and it turned out that a Tswana could come back and become a South African citizen, but only if he obtained the citizenship of another homeland and if the Minister approved

Exceptional

S. Times

9/8/81

255

We are not satisfied with this because it was explained to us that such a person would have to be a person who was normally (considered) either Tswana or Zulu or Pedi. If there was a real doubt about his ethnicity, then he could come back. But only if another homeland first accepted him and the Minister approved. These are, in fact, highly exceptional cases.

Professor Wiechers said that the issue of South African citizenship had become a burning issue both in the homeland and the urban black communities.

He said that the then Chief Minister, now President, Mankgope of BophuthaTswana told the then Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr Vorster: "No man or God can take away another person's birthright and no authority can do it."

Role of boards in guidance centres queried

CT 14/8/81
 255 206 388

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Wynberg's Progressive Federal Party representative, Mr. P. A. Myburgh, yesterday expressed reservations about the role administration boards would play in

the administration of the Guidance and Placement Bill

Offering his party's support to the measure, he said during the second reading debate on the bill that the boards had an image of "intolerance and bureaucracy"

It was clear that everything possible should be done to create confidence in the guidance and placement centres provided for in the bill

"If work-seekers do not have this confidence, they will not register"

Work-seekers had to believe that the personnel of these centres were on their side, even in times of recession when job opportunities were scarce

"It is this kind of confidence that we must generate"

Questioning the role the boards would play in assisting the guidance and placement centres, he said they did not enjoy the trust of work-seekers, especially young blacks

"The administration boards have an image of intolerance and bureaucracy. In the past, they hardly endeared themselves to these people who they now have to assist"

Administration boards, as far as their involvement in the administration of the Guidance and Placement Bill was concerned, would fall under the direct control of the Department of Manpower, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said in reply

He said his department expected the administration boards to do their job and had no reason to believe that there would not be co-operation by the boards

'Make a plan'

"We will keep an eye on the administration boards and see how they work. If it does not work, we will make another plan"

The government was not prepared to turn the planned guidance and employment centres into places where racial segregation was practised

Obviously, where these centres were in black areas, they would cater for blacks only, but there could also be centres in areas which catered for all four population groups

He appealed to members not to attach a racial connotation to everything. The sooner this stopped, the better

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3.16.2.1. The SUSPEND PROCESSOR

Right men

Mr Sam de Beer (NP, General Editor and RESUME) said if South Africa could succeed in successfully placing the right man in the right job, it would have a much healthier labour structure

The bill aimed to do exactly that

The world lived in a time of fast technological changes which would accelerate in future. For this reason it was necessary for workers to be placed in the right jobs and be trained and re-trained

Thus the ne- trained The bill was read a second time — Sapa

@RRRPPR
 @RRRPPR PRINTS

TERMINAL MANUAL



Dr Piet Koornhof makes a point at a public meeting in Gardens during the run-up to the recent general election

A few of Dr K's many promises

CT 15/8/81 255

Chief Reporter

SOME years ago he was nicknamed "Piet Promise" — because he was always holding out the promise of better things to come

And now that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof has become the central figure in events on the Cape Flats that are making headlines around the world some of those past promises and utterances are being recalled, particularly by those whose hopes had been raised by Koornhof quotes

Present events at Crossroads, and those past promises, appear to many to be irreconcilable — and to add to the Koornhof enigma

These are some of the things Dr Koornhof has said over the years, and which have in all sections of the community raised hopes of a new deal in race relations in South Africa

Urban population

(1) T 1956 — "Everything possible must be done towards the building up of a stable, contented African urban population. Any policy which runs counter to this can only be to the detriment of South African social life"

(2) T 1972 — "We are trying to keep these evils (the "evils" he admitted existed in the migratory labour system) to an absolute minimum"

1975
"We want to and must get away from race discrimination in South Africa"

"Young people of South Africa must know that discrimination on skin colour is out"

1978

"Whites and blacks can live in peace and harmony. This can be achieved by that one word Love"

"I want to deal with the thing in a humane way, not with bloody bulldozers. I want to deal with it in a manner that takes the interests of each and every individual in the place to heart" (Referring to Crossroads, in an interview with the New York Times)

A better future

1979

"Let us plan with blacks, not for them. In co-operation and negotiation there is great strength"

"The quality of life of the black man, wherever he is, must be improved and we will have to provide more job opportunities and more housing"

"I say to you — apartheid as you know it and have come to know it in the United States of America is dying in South Africa. We are in a period of reformation" (Said in an address to the National Press Club, in Washington)

"I believe in full human rights for all the people in my country. These are beliefs shared by my government"

Also in 1979 Dr Koornhof foreshadowed the demise of the hated "dompas",

and the Nationalist daily in Cape Town, the Burger, presented his remarks with great enthusiasm under a front-page headline "New era for urban blacks"

April 1981 — "I don't want to read in the newspapers about bad and hurtful cases. We are a civilized country" (Said in an announcement about limited relaxation of influx-control measures for black people coming temporarily to the Cape Peninsula)

An ironic element, as Dr Koornhof finds himself at the crossroads in the controversy over the migratory labour system, and influx control, is that as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, nearly 30 years ago he condemned migrant labour in South Africa as a force which exacerbated "distrust, fear and hostility between black and white"

Thesis

In his doctoral thesis, "The Drift from the Reserves of the South African Bantu", he described attempts to prevent the drift from the reserves as futile.

"It is rather like the demand to screw down the locomotive's safety valve because the escaping steam is annoying some first class passengers," he wrote

HNP right wingers obviously had this document in mind when they added "Piet Thesis" to Dr Koornhof's other sobriquets such as "Piet Promise" and "Piet Plural"

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August 14/8/8

'Boards do not have confidence of blacks'

Parliamentary Staff

ADMINISTRATION Boards did not enjoy the confidence and trust of black workseekers and this could prove an obstacle if the boards were to operate the new guidance and placement centres planned by the Government, said Mr P. A. Myburgh (PFP Wynberg).

Mr Myburgh was speaking during the second reading debate on the Guidance and Placement Bill, which provides for the establishment of such centres.

Historically the Administration Boards have an image of intolerance and bureaucratic actions, which have hardly endeared them to the workseeker whom they are to help in terms of this bill, said Mr Myburgh.

PUBLICITY

He said the boards were perceived by young blacks as being administrative arms of a Government under which they were not permitted to develop their full potential.

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) stressed the need for a publicity campaign to enlighten workseekers as to how the Bill benefited them, and to encourage them to use the service without suspicion.

He asked the Minister of Manpower how he intended reconciling the mobility of labour, as provided for in the Bill, with the influx control regulations.

DISCREPANCY

There would inevitably be a discrepancy between what industry required as regarded labour and who were available to fill the posts. This would result in an oversupply of labour in some areas and an under-supply in others.

He said the free market labour supply should no longer be tampered with by the Government.

18th March 1884, and

its were retained after e provided is shown by

- 105. e.g. Cape Times,
- 104. Cape Times,
- 103. Cape Times,
- 102. Cape Times,
- 101. Cape Times,
- 100. Cape Times,
- 99. Cape Times,
- 98. Cape Times,
- 97. Cape Times,
- 96. Cape Times,
- 95. Cape Times,
- 94. Cape Times,
- 93. Cape Times,
- 92. Advertised in the Cape Times,
- 91. Cape Times, 26th August 1884, and Cape Times, 6th August 1884, re: the artisans were "nearly all white men".
- 90. Cape Times, 26th August 1884, Lightfoot was speaking at a special Town Council Meeting.
- 89. Cape Times, 26th August, 1884, re: Government Action; 29th August, re: Harbour Board and Town Council action.
- 88. Cape Times, 22nd August 1884.
- 87. Cape Times, 21st August 1884.
- 86. Cape Times, 20th August 1884.
- 85. Cape Times, 20th August 1884.
- 84. Cape Times, 15th August 1884.
- 83. Cape Times, 11th August 1884.
- 82. Cape Times, 12th August 1884.
- 81. Cape Times, 25th September 1883.
- 80. Cape Times, 21st September 1883.
- 79. Cape Times, 13th September 1883.

GENERAL CATEGORY	STATEMENT
NONEXECUTABLE STATEMENTS	DIMENSION statement COMMON statement EQUIVALENCE statement EXTERNAL statement type statements INTEGER statement REAL statement DOUBLE PRECISION statement COMPLEX statement LOGICAL statement
specification statements	DATA statement FORMAT statement statement function definition FUNCTION statement SUBROUTINE statement BLOCK DATA statement
data initialization statement	
format statement	
function defining statement	
subprogram statements	

NOTE The end line is

Mr Fouche said that at the end of September last year, there was a backlog at all deeds offices except King William's Town and Kimberley.

"In the larger deeds offices the staff position has reached near-crisis proportions."

Mr Fouche said the unsatisfactory staff position placed an "almost intolerable burden on the more senior staff."

Mr Fouche said the unfortunate has occurred," the director-general of the department, Mr Louis Fouche, said in his report for 1979/80.

derived a statement.

(2 of 2)

PROGRAM UNIT	PROGRAM	PROCEDURE	SUBPROGRAM	SPECIFICATION
(1) specific statements, in any combination	(1) FUNCTION (2) specific statements, in any combination	(1) BLOCK (2) specific statements, in any combination	(1) BLOCK (2) specific statements, in any combination	(1) BLOCK (2) specific statements, in any combination
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(1) specific statements, in any combination	(1) FUNCTION (2) specific statements, in any combination	(1) BLOCK (2) specific statements, in any combination	(1) BLOCK (2) specific statements, in any combination	(1) BLOCK (2) specific statements, in any combination

Report tells of staff shortage

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Yet another government department is facing staffing problems in what has been officially described as a near-crisis situation.

The Department of Community Development says in its annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, that in spite of a dramatic increase of work in the eight deeds offices in South Africa the size of the staff has decreased in them.

"The department says 'In view of the vast sums of money involved each day in land transactions the delay in registrations caused grave inconvenience and financial loss to the public'."

Out of the 770 posts on the establishment in the eight deeds offices, 129 were vacant and a further 161 posts were not suitably filled.

"The dramatic increase in the work over the past year justifies a substantial staff increase."

'Burden'

Table 2-2 Ordering

THURSDAY, 20 AUGUST 1981

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For written reply:

29/8/81
Influx control/identity documents
CA 114-115 223 253 3/8
3 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What amount was derived by the Administration Board Western Cape during the first six months of 1981 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents,
- (2) (a) what part of this amount was paid by employers in respect of illegal employment of Blacks and (b) how many employers were convicted of this offence?

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Politiiekeraad that a more relaxed and liberal attitude towards the practice of Islam

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THURSDAY, 20

115

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) R229 351
- (2) (a) R79 445
- (b) 419

Not all of the resolutions of the Politiiekeraad were positively inclined towards Islam. The Politiiekeraad had a definite commitment to the Calvinistic tenor of the Statutes of India. This commitment in turn had a restrictive implication for the spread of Islam. The baptism of slave children, for instance, was enthusiastically encouraged, curtailing, therefore, the possibility of these children becoming Muslim. Hence, when the Rev. Phillipus Baldaeus visited the Cape in 1666, en route from the East, he was given the honour to baptise children. When, on Sunday 21st March, 1666, a slave mother brought her child to be baptised, he refused, remonstrating with the officials present that they were disregarding the holiness of the sacrament, as the mother was not Christian.

This infuriated the Commander, Wagenaer, who, on the following day, summoned a meeting of the Politiiekeraad. After the meeting,

Township briefs

255

December 1981, as National

Satch's funeral will draw artists

and has not ind.

BEN "SATCH" Masinga, the gravel-voiced singer who died last week of heart failure at the age of 46, will be buried on Sunday at Avalon Cemetery.

Mourners will leave Masinga's 1658 7 ulu Section, Rockville home at 8.30 am for Eyethu cinema, where the funeral service will start at 9 am. And the cortege will leave at 2 pm for the cemetery.

Actor **Ken Gampu**, who is organiser of the funeral programme, said he would like all artists to meet at Dorkay House today at 5.30 pm for final arrangements.

"I would like the Inkspots to attend the meeting," Ken said.

Black officials soon

SOWETO will soon have black township superintendents who will take over from the white superintendents inherited from the West Rand Administration Board.

This was announced by Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council who said the question of salaries to be paid to the superintendents was still being sorted out.

He said that in a few days he would be in a position to announce all details of the initial number of black superintendents, and the townships in which they would be working.

"It has always been our commitment since we took over from the West Rand Board that although we would initially use some of their officials, we would in the process, be preparing blacks to take over those positions."

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REAL	SHARE CAPITAL	RETAINED INCOME 1.1.81	MORTGAGE DEBENTURES	CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	FIXED ASSETS, AT COST LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	INVESTMENTS, AT COST	STOCK - MATERIALS 31.12.81	- WORK-IN-PROGRESS 1.1.81	- FINISHED GOODS 1.1.81	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	NOMINAL	MATERIALS USED	DIRECT WAGES	FACILITY OVERHEADS - SALARY OF FACTORY MANAGER/DIRECTOR	- DEPRECIATION OF PLANT	- OTHER OVERHEADS	SALES	RENT REVENUE	COMMISSION REVENUE	ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	SELLING EXPENSES	PROFITS ON SHARE TRANSACTIONS	INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS (LISTED R1 000, UNLISTED R1 500)	PROFIT FROM SALE OF PLANT	DEPRECIATION - OFFICE EQUIPMENT	INTEREST EXPENSE - DEBENTURES AND BANK OVERDRAFT	LEASING EXPENSE - DELIVERY VEHICLES	MANAGERIAL FEES - ACME CONSULTANTS (PTY) LTD.	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION (FEES R3 000, EXPENSES R400)	DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (FEES R8 000, MANAGING DIRECTORS' SALARY R12 000)
130 000	10 000	40 000	16 600	153 000	7 100	8 900	12 000	15 000	19 000	20 000	50 000	6 000	14 000	18 000	200 000	8 000	12 000	7 000	13 000	1 000	2 500	9 900	2 000	3 500	5 500	10 000	3 400			
DR	CR																													

The following is the abridged and adjusted trial balance of South Western Manufacturers Limited at 31st December 1981:

EXAMPLE : COMPANIES : DISCLOSURE : INCOME STATEMENT

DD 27/8/81 255

Licences were illegal court told

ZWELITSHA — Clerks in the reference book section of the magistrates' offices here used to issue temporary identification certificates indicating the holders had driver's licences, without proof that this was so, the magistrate's court here was told yesterday

Mr Sithembile Dana told the magistrate Mr B R Tokota, that he found it the normal procedure to do so until clerks were told not to do so recently by senior officials

Mr Dana and his col-

league M1 Fundile Thoza-na have pleaded not guilty to a charge of forgery alternatively fraud. They are accused of wrongfully and unlawfully reflecting that temporary identification certificate holders were licence holders

Mr Abie Nxamleko was initially charged with them but later turned state witness told M1 Tokota he was asked by Mr Dana to bring people to him who had had difficulty in getting driver's licences. He said he would issue them for a fee. M1 Nxamleko

said he brought a number of applicants to him and they shared the money paid by the applicants

Mr Dana denied ever asking anyone to canvass people for driver's licences

He said Mr Nxamleko had brought him a number of people who said they had lost their reference books. He issued them with temporary identification certificates with endorsements reflecting that they had driver's licences but never asked for a fee or received one ex-

cept for the official R2 00

Mr Dana said he had never made an agreement with anybody to take money for the issuing of temporary certificates and never accepted money from anybody or induced anyone to pay for a licence

Under cross - examination by the prosecutor, Mr G B Ngqunge he said he did not realise that by endorsing certificates he would allow unlicensed drivers to drive

The case was postponed until tomorrow — SAPA

They are prepared to die just to help others

Tshabalala, Mr Rabotapi's message entered his 1540 Union Road home last Saturday morning, and without even approaching him, started inspecting his property.

"They walked in here like they owned my own property. The next thing Rabotapi makes this silly announcement that he'll expropriate my property. He'll never see it. Tell him he'll never ever see it away for as long as I live," Mr Tshabalala said.

The chairman of the local Ratepayers' Association, Mr Tom Mzimba said his organisation was concerned about Mr Rabotapi's 'fumbling' of the rate.

"The squatters problem is no more a local issue right now. It is a national issue, and even Parliament can't do much about it. Who is Rabotapi to boast instant supernatural power? The man can't do a thing about it and if some touched property owners can help, he must just not interfere."

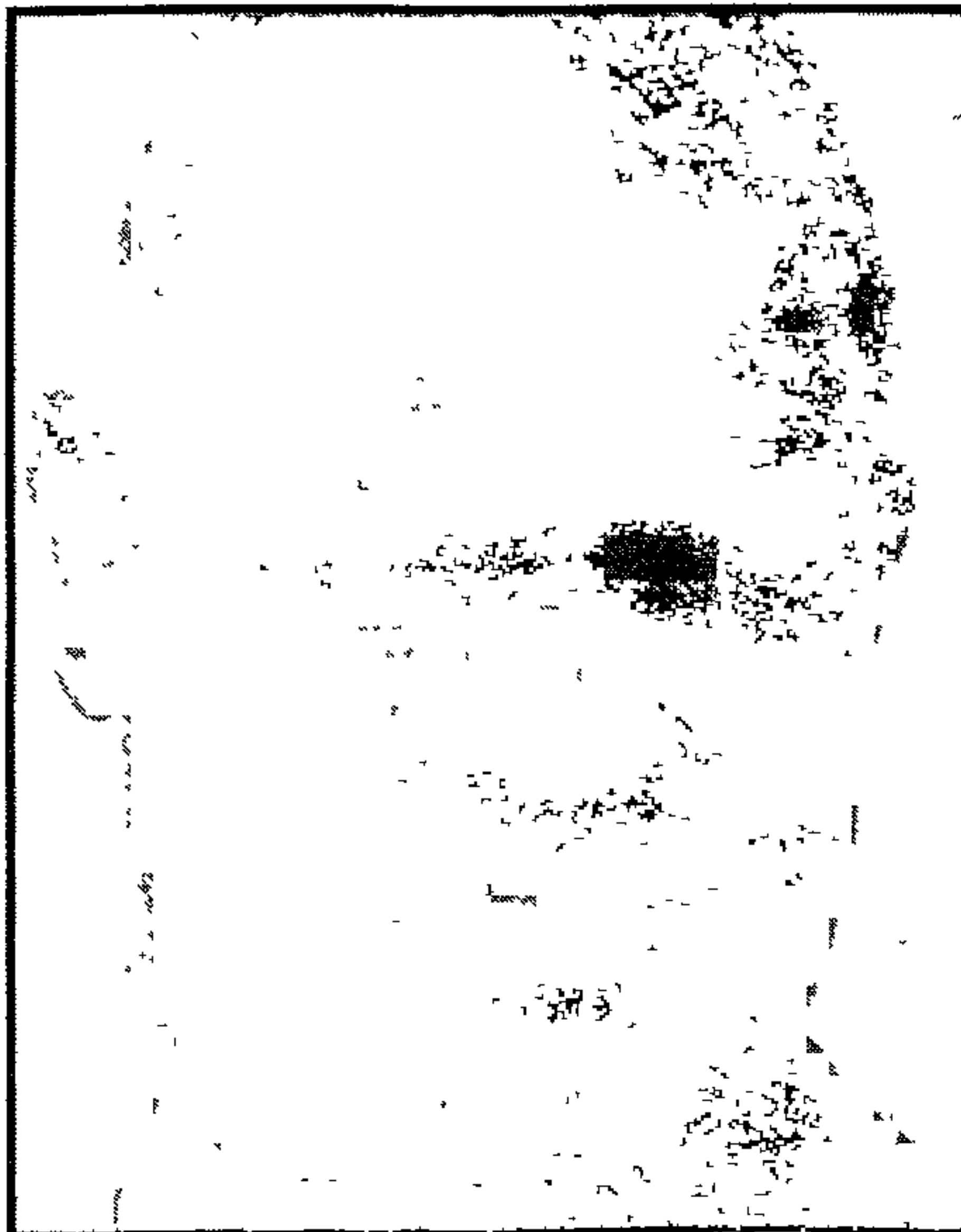
The Ratepayers' Association is calling a meeting at the Roman Catholic Church on

Sowetan 28/8/81 (255) (310X129)
 By **STAN MHLONGO** and **CHARLES MOGALE**

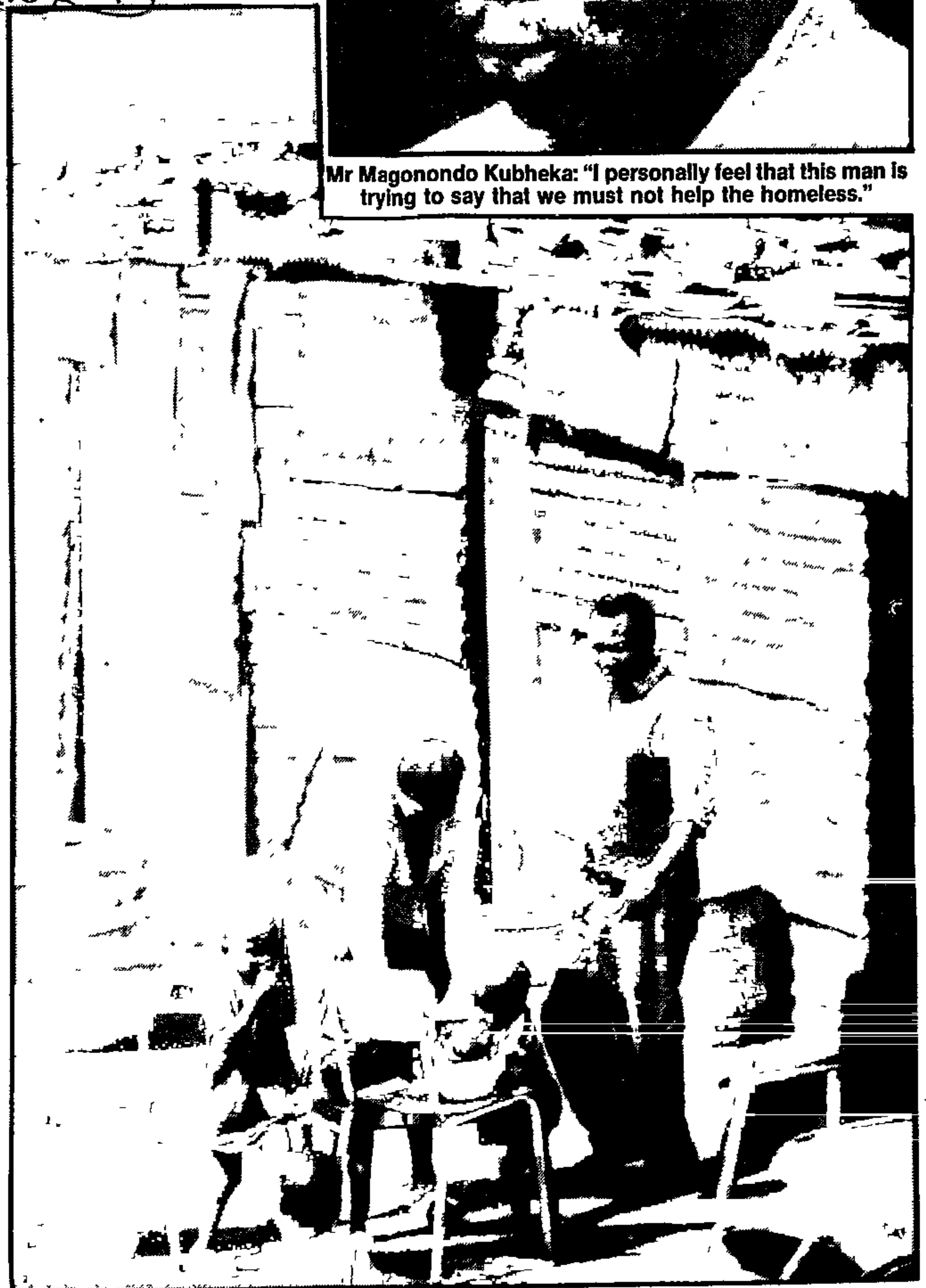
Sunday at 12 noon to discuss the issue.

According to Mr Mzimba:

"There'll be a lot more revelations." He would not elaborate.



Mr Magonondo Kubheka: "I personally feel that this man is trying to say that we must not help the homeless."



Squatters in Evaton.

will examine historical, philosophical, and psychological approaches to the traditions of love and marriage. There will be an examination of the convictions, his intellectual influences leading to 'Troilus and

Books:

.N: The Works of Geoffrey

Books:

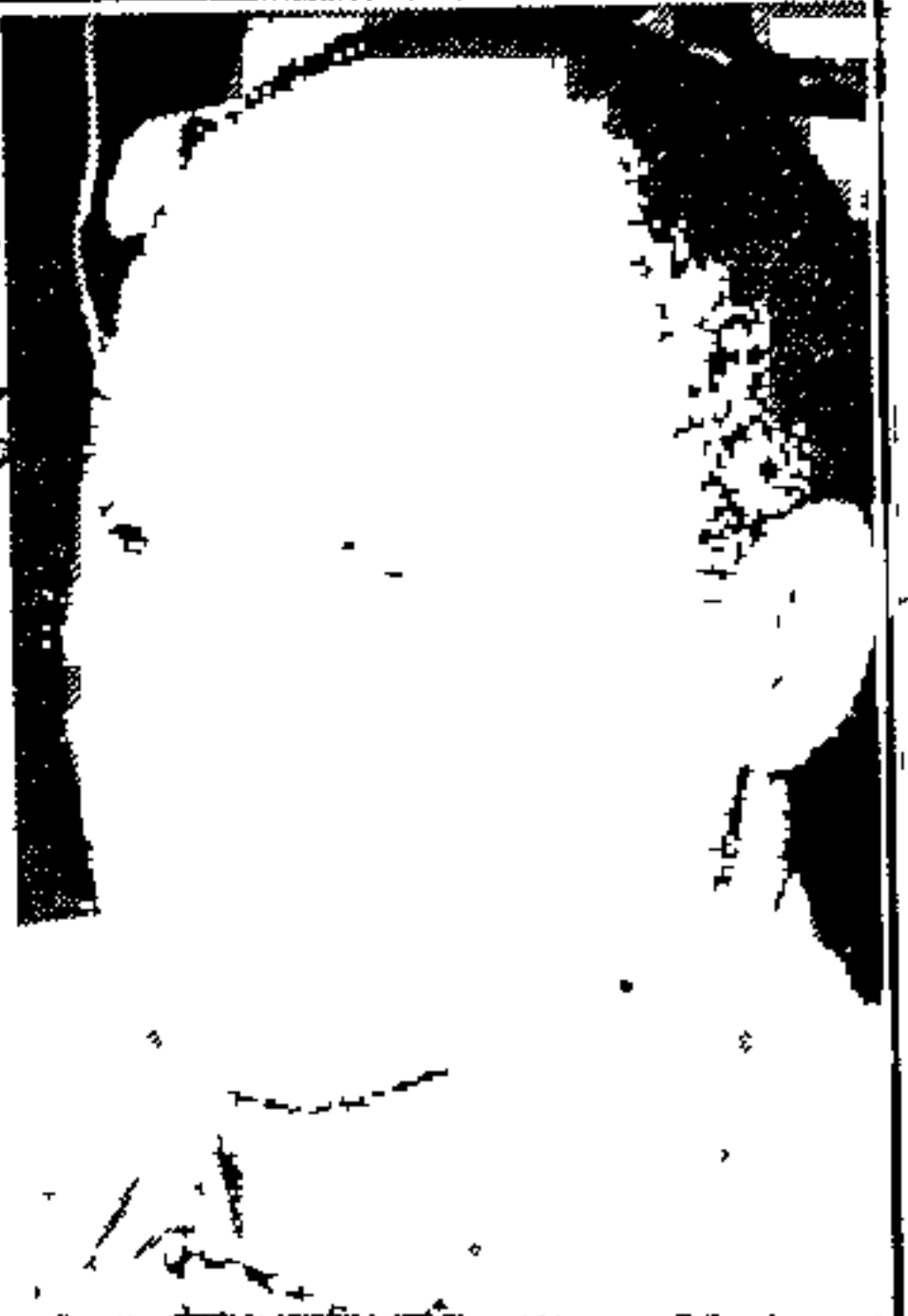
R : Chaucer's Troilus & Criseyde
 C : Criticism (Ohio U.P.)
 C : Criticism and Medieval
 C. & T.E. (eds): Poetry of the

Mr Thomas Mzimba, secretary of the Evaton Ratepayers' Association: "The squatter problem is no more a local issue."

'Rip-off' landlord challenges Wrab

Sowetan 28/8/81

255
230
227



A MAN who claims to own tracts of land in Kiptown yesterday challenged the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board

on the squatter's rent controversy.

The man, Mr Dan Montso had earlier told the SOWETAN, "I have every right to collect rent from

these people because although negotiations for the lease of the land are not yet wound up, in principle the land is mine

He produced a letter to support his claim that there were negotiations between him and Wrab officials for the lease of land in the Resnick Farm area. But he could not show proof that he owned the land as he claimed

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of Wrab could not be reached yesterday on the challenge, but he had earlier told SOWETAN "All the land at 49 Station Road including Resnick Farm belongs to Wrab and no one else

SYMPATHY

"I would like to warn all people extracting rent from these people that it is illegal and they are putting

MONTSO... lease negotiations

themselves in trouble. He said he had never heard of Mr Montso, "and even if I knew him, the land would never be leased out to him"

Mr Jackson Mkhabela, who was placed by Mr Montso as caretaker of the farm said it was "sheer sympathy" that made him permit these people on the farm. He denied that there was "good will" money extracted from these people

Chaos

RDM
in 1/9/81
255
Dr K's

dept

Helen

THE Department of Co-operation and Development was in a state of chaos and confusion, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking during the budget debate on the department, Mrs Suzman said it either neglected to handle the things it should or mishandled the matters it did deal with.

The unfulfilled promises made by the Minister (Dr Piet Koornhof) and the totally unsympathetic attitude adopted by the Deputy Minister (Dr George Morrison) had served to exacerbate the position.

The Minister had blamed the civil servants in his department who, he said, were obstructive.

"He calls them tortoises — slow to move and obdurate if prodded."

Tortoises

"The Minister has to take responsibility for the omissions and commissions of his department. He is, so to speak, the head tortoise of the department of Co-operation and Development and the Deputy Minister is the deputy head tortoise."

Mrs Suzman said the Minister and his deputy had mishandled their department, and moved that Dr Koornhof's salary be reduced by R56 564 and Dr Morrison's by R37 876.

"This would leave them with a salary of R500 each, enough to keep them going for a year on a diet of R20 a month."

"I do so more in anger than in sorrow. We have nothing to be sorry for and plenty to be angry about."

To motivate these reductions, she and her colleagues would discuss a number of critical issues during the debate.

Bad image

Referring to the squatter problem, Mrs Suzman said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was reported as having said on TV on Sunday

night, that people abroad had not been as stunned by Government action against the Nyanga squatters as some people made out and he had of course blamed the media for exaggerated reporting.

"My information is quite different. I am told that South Africa's image abroad over the past few weeks has been as bad as it ever was during the Soweto unrest and the Biko affair and that by anybody's standards, even the Prime Minister's is very bad indeed."

"And no wonder. People were left shivering and shelterless on icy winter nights, hounded and harassed and finally rounded up and deported back to areas which some had not seen for years and where nothing awaited them."

"I want to tell this committee that the scandal of Nyanga isn't over, it didn't just go away and it won't just go away with the deportation of hundreds of people about 10 days ago."

Moratorium

"The people still exist, they still live and many of them have had a fate akin to the boat people of Cambodia, being shuttled backwards and forwards."

Mrs Suzman said if the Minister had included the Western province in the moratorium of two years ago, a great many of the squatters would have been able to legalise their positions.

"The Minister would have avoided a very thorny problem."

"Now he is landed with it and all he can offer is bluster. No one who looked at the problem objectively was taken in by the nonsense Dr Koornhof talked on the TV programme Midweek."

"All that stuff about orchestrated incitement."

Mistaken

"There is only one way to deal with the problem to face up to the realities of the situation."

"The Minister is sadly mistaken if he thinks he has solved the squatter problem by busing people back to the Transkei or Ciskei."

"These people will be back in no time because despite the ever present danger of being picked up by the police, there is also the chance of their picking up some form of livelihood in the formal or informal sector." — Sapa

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Suzman: Cut ministers' pay

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plenty to be angry about.

To motivate these reduc-
tions she and her colleagues
would discuss a number of
critical issues during the de-
bate. These included the
squatter problem, housing
for urban blacks, pass laws,
commissioners' courts,
administration boards, con-
solidation, resettlement and
pensions.

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2/5/81

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the police there is also
chance of their picking
some form of livelihood
the formal or informal
sector.

Dr Morrison "What do
you mean by the informal
sector?"
Mrs Suzman "I mean
the sense that they are
employed. That they are
things like food."
Dr Morrison "Where do
they get licences to se-
ll?"

Mrs Suzman "If you
starving you don't work
about licences - Sapa

Admin boards are here to stay

1407
2/9/87 Political Staff (255)

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof yesterday leapt to the defence of administration boards, condemning calls that they be dismantled.

Administration boards were playing a great role and without them there would be a vacuum which, if not filled, would lead to tragic consequences for South Africa, said Dr Koornhof.

He also gave notice that administration boards were here to stay.

Mistake

Speaking during the debate on the Co-operation and Development Vote, he referred only indirectly to the administrative inefficiencies revealed in a series of reports by the Auditor General over the past two years, and which have led to Opposition calls for dismantling of administration boards.

"If, as an example, one city council should make a mistake, you don't blame them all and abolish all city councils because of that one problem," said Dr Koornhof.

He appealed to those who had called for the abolition of administration boards to stop their campaign.

"We must show some appreciation for what they are doing, he said.

UNLESS we are able to develop the homeland to such an extent that it can accommodate and give a living to the largest number of its citizens, separate development cannot be meaningful.

'Of all the African homelands, Transkei is by virtue of its situation, the biggest challenge and the hardest nut of all to crack. It could certainly be regarded as the testing ground for the policy of separate development.'

Mr J H T Mills, secretary to the departments of the Chief Minister and Finance, Transkei, November, 1971

THE pitiful plight of the vuvanga squatters, the Government's hardline response and the ensuing spectacle of thousands of displaced people marching backwards and forwards between Umtata and Cape Town has brought home with devastating impact the inability of the homelands to support those who — by birth or repatriation — find themselves there.

Transkei is providing to be uncrackable nut. But to Mr Johan Mills, advocate and public servant with 13 years' experience — and to the ideological school to which he belongs — there is no alternative to cracking the nut.

During his 35 years' continuous service in the Department of Native Affairs — renamed Bantu Affairs, then Bantu Administration and Development, Plural Relations and now Co-operation and Development — Mr Mills served under Ministers such as the late Dr H F Verwoerd and Mr M C

Is black urbanisation behind axing of SA's veteran apartheid master?

CV Post 3/9/82 #255

Botha And his career as a public servant is as much bound up with the success of the utopian vision of grand apartheid as the careers of its chief architect and loyal custodians are.

When the reformist initiatives of the P W Botha administration were at their peak — about two years ago — the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, likened elements in the civil service to bureaucratic tortoiseshells in a bid to evoke overseas sympathy for his Government's plight in effecting changes.

Mr Mills probably fits that description down to the ground.

Those who know him and have dealt with him over the years describe him as an approachable and pleasant person but an unyielding and dedicated ideologue who has hitched his personal future to the ideology of grand apartheid.

During his career in the civil service Mr Mills has found himself in some hot seats — but he has dealt with them so efficiently that he has gained the reputation of a "strong-man" and "trouble-shooter".

It is only more recently that his no-nonsense approach to

THE removal of Mr J H T (Johan) Mills from the key post of Director-General of Co-operation and Development came in the form of a terse ministerial announcement last week. From November Mr Mills will be Commissioner-General of the South Ndebele. In this profile by JOHN BATTERSBY of one of the country's most senior civil servants, it is suggested that reasons for his sudden axing — after only a year in the post — could be found in the incompatibility of his past history and the intense behind-the-scenes manoeuvres in certain National Party circles to find better answers to the problem of black urbanisation.

black dissent seems to have met with a less sympathetic reaction from the powers that be.

As long ago as 1952 Mr Mills was sent to "cool tempers" at the disturbances in Witzenhoek (Qwa-Qwa).

In 1956 — at the height of the ANC and PAC campaign against the pass laws at Sharpeville — he was again dispatched to the scene of trouble to defuse the situation.

In 1965 Mr Mills appeared as an expert witness in the celebrated World Court hearing at The Hague on the question of the legality of South Africa's continued occupation of SWA/Namibia.

In 1966 Mr Mills was shifted from the position of one of South Africa's most senior civil servants in Transkei to the post of Deputy Secretary of the Department of Bantu

Administration and Development.

Soon afterwards he was appointed to the key post of Secretary to the departments of the Chief Minister and Finance in Transkei.

In January 1973 he was appointed Secretary for Coloured Relations and Rehoboth Affairs after 35 years' service in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Mr Mills found himself as the No 1 civil servant responsible for the coloured community during a particularly turbulent time in that community's history and at a time when their political future — which has yet to be resolved — was becoming an increasingly pressing dilemma for the Government.

During his term as secretary Mr Mills found himself

confronted at first hand with the bitterness of the coloured community as expressed in repeated disturbances at the University of the Western Cape, the devastating 1976 riots, the destruction of the Coloured Person's Representative Council, heated clashes between the Prime Minister and Labour Party leaders and the protracted boycotts and disturbances at coloured schools.

It was during the height of the 1980 coloured school boycotts that Mr Mills lived up to his hard-line trouble-shooter image when he allegedly threatened coloured school principals with having all their pupils expelled if they did not return to classes — and warned that "outside help" would be called in if expelled pupils refused to disperse.

Less than two months after

his meeting with coloured school principals — in July last year — Mr Mills was relieved of his post and promoted to the position of Director-General of Co-operation and Development in line with the rationalisation of the civil service.

When the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced his plans to rationalise the civil service, shortly after becoming Prime Minister, it was seen in the context of shaking up the Verwoerdian bureaucracy and trying to manoeuvre some Botha-men into key civil service positions — an attempt, in fact, to remove some of the bureaucratic tortoiseshells.

But questions are now being asked as to why Mr Mills lasted only a year in his new post.

- Is he being given a lower profile posting to allow him to wind down before his retirement?
- Was he earmarked for

phasing out all along, merely appointed Director-General as a final gesture to a senior and long-serving servant?

- Is he an early victim of delicate behind-the-scenes efforts to clear the decks for a new approach to urbanisation as signalled by the (as yet unpublished) Grosskopf tentative moves towards rental housing for blacks in the Western Cape labour force area policy?

If any of these moves materialise it would be difficult medicine for a man like Mr Mills to swallow, just as it must have been very difficult for him to be part of a decision by the Grosskopf committee to recommend freedom rights for urban blacks.

On the other hand, it could have been better tried to handle the Nyanga hard-line approach. It can therefore only be assumed that his removal from this key post — at a time when there is unprecedented pressure from Afrikaner demand and business circles outside Government for structural change — is part of an attempt to clear the way for the man chosen to succeed Mr Mills will be the key to this assumption.

Probe on new system for influx control

ANGUS 7/9/07

255

206

Political Staff

THE Government is to investigate the feasibility of separating its highly controversial influx control system from the employment services which will in future be provided by the administration boards.

This was indicated today by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, when he addressed administration board officials in Cape Town.

The meeting was held to explain the transfer of his department's labour bureau services, on an agency basis to the administration boards — a move which has elicited criticism because of the public image of the boards.

Mr Botha said influx control should be seen as a totally separate function from the provision of employment, and the ideal would be if the influx control personnel and offices were completely separated from the labour bureaux.

This matter would, therefore, be thoroughly investigated over the next few months especially in view of possible new legislation by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

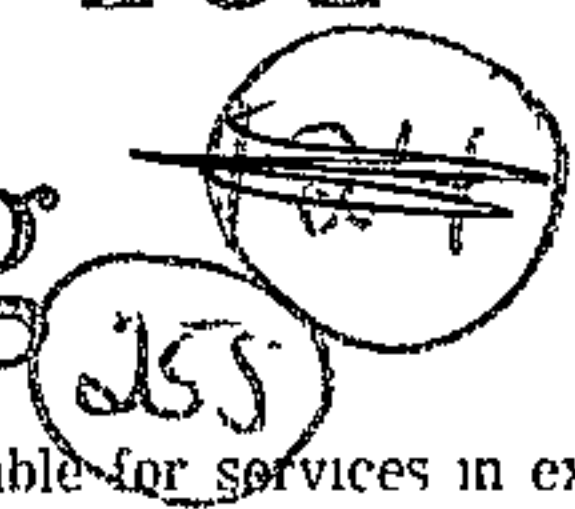
Admitting that the

public image of labour bureaux was not what it should be, Mr Botha said some of the reasons for this included that the bureaux were associated with influx control, the attitude, conduct and qualifications of officials, the appearance and location of the bureaux and the belief that only the weaker kind of workseekers made use of their services.

He urged that these doubts and criticisms be objectively considered with a view to improving the quality of bureaux' services. There was no doubt that the labour bureau system should continue. But it had to be emphasised that vocational guidance to workseekers was a task of utter responsibility which had to be exercised with the greatest care and circumspection.

ECAB chief makes plea for change on black housing

Ev Post 9/9/81



By SANDRA SMITH

AGGRESSIVE family planning was one way to help solve South Africa's housing needs. Mr Louis Koch, chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, said today.

At a meeting of the South African Institute for Housing in Port Elizabeth, Mr Koch said the R12.4 million spent on family planning by the State last year was insufficient.

He said it was necessary for the present housing strategy to be changed, and listed problems as over-population, financial, administrative and technical.

Mr Koch suggested far-reaching changes in the approach to black housing in particular, and the manner in which money was allocated by the Government.

"It is envisaged that at the year 2000, 75% of South Africa's black population will be urbanised, compared with 39% in 1970.

"This represents an increase from about six million urban blacks in 1970 to 28 million at the year 2000, or an annual black urban population increase of more than 5%.

Suppose that an increase of 22 million people have to be housed at a density of 6.5 per

sons a house. About another 3.4 million houses will then have to be provided up to, and including the year 2000.

It was foreseen that R27 080 million would be required to provide housing for the increase in the urban black population up to the year 2000.

The cost to provide the backlog in services and to complete the housing development was not included. Thus the total cost would be about R30 000 million for the period 1970 to 2000.

"Unconfirmed figures indicate that during the past financial year approximately 58% of National Housing Fund funds was spent on coloured housing and approximately 2% on black housing, which calls for the necessity to re-examine the policy with regard to fund allocations for black housing.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Van der Lande Committee recommended that the Eastern Cape Administration Board be allocated R50 million a year over the next five years, an amount of only R8.2 million was received from the National Housing Fund for the 1981/82 financial year."

Mr Koch said present administrative control measures applicable to administration

boards were not only frustrating but also counter-productive.

Mr Koch suggested Treasury funds be allocated direct to the Department of Co-operation and Development and that the department fund administration boards after approval in principle of specific housing projects.

Greater powers should be granted to administration boards so they might proceed with the execution of a project without any further approval.

The same sources of providing capital as are available to other population groups should be available to blacks.

"The State should further accept responsibility for certain expenditures as for example, infrastructure."

The housing needs of blacks differed from those of other population groups. The existing Government department controlling the National Housing Fund unfortunately treated the provision of housing for all races on the same basis. As a result a too high standard was set for some communities that simply could not afford such houses.

The policy of the Department of Community Development not to make any funds

available for services in exclusively owner-builder schemes was a serious drawback to the implementation of an important alternative in the solution of the housing problem.

Mr Koch suggested the grading of houses for blacks into luxury zones for the well-to-do, owner-builder zones for the middle class, zones for economic schemes, zones for lower income groups, zones for services sites in which residents would be permitted to erect their own buildings in accordance with acceptable standards and specifications, zones for unconventional or traditional housing where only rudimentary services such as pit latrines and communal water taps would be provided, and zones for controlled squatting.

In the last zone, rudimentary services would be provided and persons in transit would be accommodated temporarily.

"Black housing should be accepted as the first priority after defence, in our national budget, as the provision of housing is one of the best methods to retain the goodwill of the black population," said Mr Koch.

Fingo Village: freehold title
255
12/9/81
*4. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Whether a final decision has been taken
regarding freehold title in Fingo Village,
Grahamstown; if so, what is the nature of
such decision?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes, under the following conditions

- (i) Blacks having freehold title in Fingo
Village may retain such rights should
their properties not be required for
public purposes, such as, unde-
veloped buffer strips, public open

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spaces, streets, schools and church or
trading sites when the township is
replanned

- (ii) Properties not retainable by Blacks in
terms of (i) above as well as prop-
erties owned by Coloureds, are to be
purchased by the Administration
Board for public purposes
- (iii) Blacks not to be allowed retention of
freehold title in terms of (i) above,
may acquire sites in Grahamstown's
other Black residential areas, namely,
Makanaskop and Tanty, in terms of
the 99-year leasehold system regard-
less of whether they qualify for lease-
hold or not

Homeland not for lawyer

14/7/77

(H/255)

SOWE TAW

SOWETAN REPORTER

A BLACK lawyer at Lynnville, Witbank, has chosen to quit his job with the Department of Co-operation and Development rather than work in Kwa-Ndebele homeland.

Mr Jonas Sibanyoni had been told that he would not get promotion unless he accepted a transfer to the Kwa-Ndebele homeland, according to a Sunday newspaper

But the brilliant young lawyer, who worked as a prosecutor in the Witbank Commissioner's Courts, chose to leave the job rather than work in Kwa-Ndebele, where he was promoted to assistant magistrate

MUST REPAY

Now Mr Sibanyoni, who completed his law degree at the University of Zululand with a State bursary last year will have to repay the nearly R1000 bursary by the end of September. He also faces possible eviction from his house in the township of Lynnville

Mr Sibanyoni, who said he would have nothing to do with the Kwa-Ndebele homeland, resigned from the department and is now employed as an articled clerk with a white attorney in Witbank

"I know nobody in Kwa-Ndebele," he said. "I was born at Ogies and have never been to Kwa-Ndebele. They can keep the promotion rather than have me stay at Kwa-Ndebele."

Mr Sibanyoni had been described as a responsible employee and a good worker by officials at Witbank. A spokesman at the Commissioner's Courts denied that he was told he would not receive promotion

ONLY CITIZENS

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria could not comment on Mr Sibanyoni's case. He however confirmed that State bursaries for blacks were awarded only to citizens of "national states"

Mr Sibanyoni started working for the Department of Co-operation and Development as a clerk in 1975. In 1977 he was granted a State bursary to study law at the University of Zululand

Explaining why Government bursaries were only granted to citizens of "national states", a department spokesman said this was done so that after the applicant had qualified he should be taken up in that homeland's services

This means that no black man who studies through the State bursary might come back to practise his profession in "white" South Africa

14/9/81

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MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 1981

- (1) (a) What funds did each of the Administration Boards have invested as at 30 June 1981, (b) (i) with whom and (ii) at what rate of interest were they invested, (c) when are they repayable and (d) when was each investment made,
- (2) whether any commission was payable on such investments, if so, what are the particulars of such commission;
- (3) when does each such Board anticipate that the money will be spent by it on improving the infrastructure in the area under its control?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)	Central-Transvaal	R12 653 157
	Drakensberg	R8 127 804
	Eastern Cape	R7 700 000
	East Rand	R27 846 964
	Eastern Transvaal	R5 801 619
	Highveld	R9 360 000
	Northern Cape	R2 152 248
	Northern-Transvaal	R3 800 000
	Oranje-Vaal	R28 018 827
	Port Natal	R13 868 156
	Southern O F S.	R7 700 000
	Western Cape	R5 062 078
	Western Transvaal	R8 466 000
	West-Rand	R20 060 150

- (b) (i) Registered financial institutions
- (b) (ii) Rates vary from 3 per cent to 14 per cent.
- (c) From daily demand to 3 years
The case of East-Rand where an amount of R1 789 805 was lent to the Western Cape and West-Rand Administration Boards where the date of re-payment is September 1995, is an exception
- (d) Varies from July 1978 to June 1980 In the case of East-Rand the investment was made in 1975
Details in regard to (1)(b)(i), (c) and (d) are not readily avail-

able and can only be obtained at unreasonable expense

(2) No

(3) It is not possible to give an exact time schedule as the expenditure on the improvement of infrastructure is an ongoing process in respect of planning and the execution thereof is done on a continuous basis. The Boards have however recently been instructed not to hold on to unnecessary large reserves and to expend such reserves, except those reserves which are reasonably required to be held in hand for the ongoing functions of the Boards, in respect of services in the Black Township concerned. The Boards are well aware that backlogs do exist but must act responsibly according to the guidelines of the Franzsen Commission which recommended that roughly 40 per cent of capital expenditure should be funded out of internal sources, otherwise the demand for capital will be too high, while the interest and redemption costs will simultaneously place too great a burden on the tariff structure which will then be applicable in the Black Townships

Admin boards 'need probe'

Agms

15/9/81

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Political Staff

MR RAY SWART, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs, today called for a drastic review of administration boards, which he said were doing very little to assist blacks.

The call follows the disclosure yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that the boards have investments of R160-million — funds urgently needed for black housing.

Dr Koornhof was replying to questions by Mr John Malcomess (DPP, Port Elizabeth Central) a member of the parliamentary select committee on a public accounts.

'INCREDIBLE'

Mr Swart said 'With the chronic black housing shortage, it is incredible that the administration boards should be sitting on such an enormous amount of money.

'Surely it is not the function of the boards to be involved in investment to this order?'

'The money should be put to urgent and immediate use in providing for the desperate housing needs of tens of thousands of black South Africans.

'This information shows the need yet again that the whole operation of the boards should be drastically reviewed.'

The investment rates vary from 3 percent to 14 percent.

Dr Koornhof who said the boards had recently

been told not to hold unnecessarily large reserves, declined to give information on individual investments, saying they were not readily available and could be obtained only at unreasonable expense.

Mr Malcomess said today 'It should be a relatively easy exercise.

The boards either have records or they do not, and if they do not have a record I would like to know why.'

Boards have sat on R160m fortune

CT 15/9/84 255

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Administration boards have been sitting on a fortune which could have been used to alleviate conditions in the black townships.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in reply to a question by Mr John Malcomess, a member of the select committee on public accounts which has been investigating the financial affairs of the boards.

One board, Orange-Vaal, had R28-million invested, while the East Rand Board, had R27,8-million and the West Rand Board R20-million. The rest of the boards varied from R2-million to R9,3-million.

Dr Koornhof told Mr Malcomess that the boards had recently been instructed "not to hold on to unnecessarily large reserves and to expend them, except those reserves which are reasonably required to be held in hand for the ongoing functions of the boards in respect of services in the black townships concerned".

The money had all been invested with registered financial institutions but he could not give details of which ones. Interest rates varied from three percent to 14 percent and the money could be drawn on daily demand or up to three years.

With large-scale black squatting round the country and a massive housing shortage, it was disclosed yesterday that administration boards had a total of R160-million invested at the end of June.

"I expected the answer to be a large sum of money, but that R160-million has been sitting there for more than a year is staggering in its implications," said Mr Malcomess.

Dr Koornhof said it was not possible to give an exact schedule as to the expenditure on infrastructure as it was an ongoing process.

Mr Malcomess said later that the money had been collected to improve conditions for blacks and "it must be remembered that there is a desperate shortage of housing and services in virtually every black township in South Africa."

"Yet it hasn't been spent"

Wrab chief explains investments

South Africa's 13 black Administration Boards had R160 million invested at the end of June, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koorhof. But most of this was capital on call for day-to-day use.

Mr John Knoetze, chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, said today it was possible the board had R20 million invested at any one time — a figure mentioned by Dr Koorhof in Parliament yesterday.

But this money is on daily 'call,' Mr Knoetze said. "We have no long term capital invested. All the money invested is part of the revolving cash flow."

The issue of Administration Board finance has been surrounded by controversy.

A Parliamentary committee criticised the investment by certain boards in a bank which went bankrupt.

The East Rand Administration Board has had almost R30 million invested for several years while its housing shortage has grown to 21 000 units.

Showdown looms

Starts 15/9/81 with Erab over its R1,7-m loan

By Gairoy Dinkula

Black community leaders in the East Rand are planning a showdown with the East Rand Administration Board after disclosures in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koorhof, that the board lent R1,7-million to other boards.

The community leaders say they are deeply upset over the disclosures which came after they were recently told that funds had dried up.

Members of the 14 townships' community councils said in interviews they would demand clarification from Erab.

Dr Koorhof disclosed in Parliament yesterday that Erab had invested R2,8 million and lent R1,7-million to the Western Cape and West Rand boards.

Mr Kchane Molo of the Duduza Community Council said: "We have an acute shortage of houses. Service is poor. We are

told from time to time there isn't enough money.

"The disclosure by the Minister justifies our agitation."

He said Duduza had been promised 50 houses before the end of the year. The waiting list for houses stands at 600.

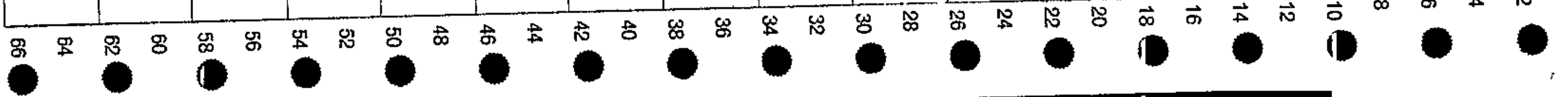
"We are in desperate need of money. It should not be sent to other boards who have their own resources," he said.

Mr Tom Boya of Daveyton said: "We are made to increase rents while they are throwing money around as if they are a charity organisation."

Mr William Beetele said the time was ripe for people to know exactly how their money was being used without having to wait for disclosures in Parliament.

Community Councils said they would urge their umbrella body, the East Rand Community Councils' Liaison Committee, to meet Erab and demand clarification on why it had lent money to other boards.

JUST



Urban Blacks: interdepartmental
committee

Hand 7 G C 428

*12 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- 12/7/71
- (1) Whether an interdepartmental committee has been appointed to study the question of urban Blacks, if so,

FRIDAY, 18 SE

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(a) when, (b) who are the members of the committee, (c) what are its terms of reference and (d) when is it expected to conclude its work,

(2) whether such committee will submit a report, if so,

(3) whether such report will be laid upon the Table, if not, to whom will it be made available?

†The MINISTER OF GO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) No

(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (2) and (3) Fall away

Ecab seek
E.V. Post 18/7/11
site for
(255)
families

squatting in Zwide

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

THE Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said negotiations were underway with the Greater Algoa Bay Planning Authority to try to find a suitable site for an emergency camp for 7 000 black families

He said 2 000 of these families were squatting on land in Zwide which the Board wanted to develop

The squatters were in the way of the next development phase at Zwide and it was essential that a suitable site be found to accommodate them. They would be placed in the new houses once these were completed

He said Ecab was now negotiating with the Greater Algoa Bay Planning Authority after the Despatch Town Council refused to have anything to do with the emergency camp in the Kleinskool area and resolved not to give access to the camp over land within its jurisdiction

In May, the Despatch Town Council rejected a proposal for an emergency camp north of the Chatty sub-station on land which falls in the Despatch municipal area

Last month the Despatch Town Council refused a request from the East Cape Administration Board to give access to an alternative site which, if the Port Elizabeth City Council agrees, will now be established in the Kleinskool area

At its meeting the Despatch Town Council said it was not prepared to give access and protested strongly against the proposal because it felt that such camps did not offer a satisfactory solution to the housing problem

WR township rents to go up: Wrab head

Sta 19/9/81
The West Rand Administration Board does not accumulate funds. It has an accumulated deficit of R33-million, its chairman, Mr J C Knoetze, said yesterday.

He also said an increase in home rentals in West Rand townships would be introduced soon.

He was commenting on the controversy that developed this week over a statement in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Koornhof, which said the country's 13 administration boards had about R160 m invested

In a detailed summary of Wrab's financial situation Mr Knoetze said certain reserve funds had to be maintained by law. As far as his board was concerned all money was fully committed and in some cases funds could not be replenished as they were spent.

An example was the revolving fund for money paid to the board for buying homes.

"The total amount that must be available for this purpose is R4,5-million," he said. "Due to the unfortunate position of subsidised services in our townships most of the money backing this fund has been used as an interim measure to pay for essential services."

Apart from the R20-million Wrab should have in reserve another R20-million was needed each month to meet current expenditure, he said.

"The actual revenue for the whole area is R17,5-million, leaving a deficit of R2,5 million a month," Mr Knoetze said.

The Wrab chief said the accumulated deficit had now reached R33-million and an increase in the overall monthly rentals in West Rand townships had to come soon.

State official guilty of corruption

AN assistant commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Welkom was sentenced to R400 (or four months) as well as six

months suspended for five years by a Welkom regional magistrate after he was convicted of corruption on Friday.

Charles Palm (24) of

Marigold Street, Virginia, pleaded guilty to accepting bribes amounting to R750 during July 1 and September 15 this year, while working as a presiding offi-

cer at the Commissioner's Court

Palm, the father of one child, explained that he was approached by a constable who was employed at the Commissioner's Court in Welkom to suspend a sentence he had imposed on a family member. Later he accepted more bribes for similar requests

Palm said he accepted the bribe and was initially paid with alcohol or cigarettes but after a number of bribes he was paid cash

In mitigation of sentence Palm said he knew that accepting the bribes was illegal but he could not stop himself.

As part of his sentence Palm was ordered to repay R750 to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
ON AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981
E/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER

THE INCOME TAX ACT
MEYEROWITZ
ILLUSTRATIVE
EXAMPLES
TUTORIALS

s.1 'gross income' definition Chapter 7 10.4
paras. (gA), (k), (n); s.9, 10.6
s.10(1)(w), s.22A(2), s.24A(3) T.1523

Double Tax Agreements Chapter 27 Summarised
(skim) table on D.T.A.

s.108 and peruse double tax agreements noted below with emphasis on articles listed -
United Kingdom Art.1,3,4,6,9,10,11,14,22.
United States Art.IV,V,VI,VIII.
Germany Art.4,7,8,9,12,20.
Switzerland Art.X,XI,XII,XIV,XXII.

18 U.P.T. (including foreign companies) ss.48 - 53, 28bis, 37A 1252 - 1294 Handout on s.50(d) 8.10
1294A 8.11
8.12

19 Tax Planning S.1 definition of 'South African Company', 'Republic', 'territory', 'definition of 'permanent establishment' in various DTA's; ss.28bis, 37A, 30, 31, 24B. 1294A, 864A, 193, 1637, Chapters 25, 25A, 548J - K, 847B. Handout on U.K. Imputation System T.1423
Foreign Companies/ T.1430
Foreign Transactions 8.9
- S.W.A. Income
- Walvis Bay Residents
- N.R.S.T.
- N.R.T.I.
- Foreign Exchange
- U.K. Imputation System

TRANS Labour liaison officers
C. 455 02/11/81
149 Dr. A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many (a) agricultural labour liaison officers and (b) urban areas labour liaison officers are employed by his Department,
- (2)(a) how many farms were inspected during 1979 and 1980, respectively, and (b) in what areas were such farms situated?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) Nil
- (b) My Department has no labour liaison officers in its employment but has 7 posts for liaison officers
- (2) Nil

Boards' funds: Govt view queried

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Allegation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that recent reports about R160-million in investments by administration boards were misleading have been challenged.

Mr John Malcomess, (PFP PE Central) a member of the parliamentary select committee on public accounts, who originally commented on the investments following a reply to question, this week reiterated his view that the investments were "excessive" and that the money was not providing the amenities it should be.

Dr Koornhof said in a special statement at the weekend that reports on the issue had created the impression that the money was not being used properly.

All administration boards, he said, had to keep money in reserve for projects for which it had been earmarked. It was standard procedure for all public bodies to invest money so that it could earn interest until it was needed.

Allegations that the administration boards were sitting on millions of rands instead of using it for the needs of black people were "highly unfortunate" and "totally wrong impressions" could be created which were a reflection on the boards and their personnel.

'SABC mistaken'

The "groundless" allegations could disturb race relations and the facts could easily have been obtained.

But yesterday Mr Malcomess hit back at Dr Koornhof's statement which was featured as one of the main news items on the SABC.

The SABC mistakenly said that the amount involved was R60-million when in fact it was R160-million, said Mr Malcomess. "It has been R60-million the picture would have been totally different. I fully realize that certain funds do accumulate and that they need to be invested in the short term but R160-million is in my view excessive."

The minister had said him- self when replying to a question by Mr Malcomess that boards had been instructed not to hold unnecessarily large reserves.

"If there were no excess funds invested, why the necessity for the instruction?" asked Mr Malcomess.

Committee report

He pointed out that nobody had suggested that every board was at fault, but he pointed out that the select committee on public accounts had said last year

"the boards apparently devote little attention to their cash flow requirements, in consequence of which larger amounts are invested than are required for reserve purposes, with the result that optimum utilization of funds for the purpose for which they were obtained is not achieved."

In spite of this statement, the minister had said that "unearned" reflections had been cast on the responsibility of the boards and their personnel.

Mr Malcomess said that investments running until 1995 could hardly be called "short term".

"By making such investments, they are denying those in the area which lent the money the amenities which that money should provide," he said.

"I hope the minister is not suggesting that R160-million is the minimum cash reserve requirement of the boards at this stage."

"If he is, there is something badly wrong with the system, something we have suspected for a long time."

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act
10.158 JCS 27-8 2/19/81 255

114 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each Administration Board area (a) fall under (i) section 10(1)(a), (ii) section 10(1)(b) and (iii) section 10(1)(c), and (b) have been granted permits in terms of section 10(1)(d), of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945?

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The required statistics are not readily available and can only be obtained at unreasonable expense. To supply reliable figures in this regard, each record card in each Labour Bureau in all the centres in the Republic will have to be scrutinized.

Co-operation and Development: staff
Hans 8 establishment (255)
QC 523-4 25/9/81
207 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many authorized posts are there on the establishment of his Department and (b) how many such posts are occupied by (i) White and (ii) Black personnel,
- (2) (a) what is the most senior administrative post occupied by a Black person and (b) what is the salary scale for such post?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 3 894
(b) (i) 2 174
(ii) 778
- (2) (a) Senior Clerk
(b) The salary scale for the post of Senior Clerk is R4 470 × 140 - 5 670 × 270 - 7 020

Apart from the above-mentioned figures regarding White personnel on the fixed establishment of the Department, a number of seconded White officials are also being employed additional to the fixed establishment of which 797 have been seconded to the national states, 221 to South West Africa and 192 to the independent Repub-

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ics Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Ven-
da

House 8 Port Alfred/Kenton-on-Sea 255
QC 518-22 25/9/81
122 Mr E. K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What is the population of the Black townships of (a) Port Alfred and (b) Kenton-on-Sea,
- (2) what (a) was the total revenue collected by the Administration Board Eastern Cape, and (b) was the total amount expended on (i) housing and (ii) the provision of other facilities, in respect of each of these townships during 1978, 1979 and 1980, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 9 658
- (b) 1 463

PTO

2 174 whites in
dept. for blacks

25/9/81 Political Staff 255

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

White people dominate the government department that administers the lives of millions of black South Africans

Whites occupy 73,6 percent of the posts filled in the Department of Co-operation and Development

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof. He said 778 blacks and 2 174 whites were employed by his department at present

There were 3 894 posts in the department, but 24,1 percent were vacant.

The highest post occupied by black people in the department was that of a "senior clerk" whose maximum salary was R7 020 a year — R585 a month



No Port Alfred houses by board in 4 years

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
In four years the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) has earned R376 501 from the 9 658 blacks living in the Port Alfred township, but has not spent any money on housing and only R30 815 on community facilities — for a beer hall and office building

These facts emerged in replies by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to questions tabled by Mr Errol Moorcroft, (PFP Albany)

The situation in the black township at Kenton-on-Sea, with a population of 1 463

people, although on a smaller scale, was worse during the past four years. Ecab earned a total of R38 440 in revenue and spent only R141 — on infrastructure

Revenue from Port Alfred's black township was R112 576 in 1978/79, R114 611 in 1979/80 and R149 314 during the 1980/81 financial year

Dr Koornhof says no money was spent on housing. The only other community facility provided was a beer hall, built during the 1978/79 financial year at a cost of R29 789

Dr Koornhof said R11 383 was spent in administering the township at Port Alfred during 1980/81. Administration and labour administration costs accounted for R77 231 of this

In the same period, during the past financial year, only R18 419 was spent on essential services

At Kenton-on-Sea, revenue jumped from R9 638 in 1979/80 to R19 314 during the last financial year because of the incorporation of a bigger rural area into the division administered by Kenton-on-Sea. The total spent on service costs was R1 783.

Huns 9
QC 543 + Sobantu Village
30/7/81 (255)
*12 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether any houses were recently demolished in Sobantu Village, Pietermaritzburg, (a) by officials of or (b) on behalf of the Drakensberg Administration Board, if so, (i) how many houses were demolished and (ii) on whose authority,
- (2) whether the owners of such houses will be compensated,
- (3) whether any steps were taken to ensure that alternative accommodation was available for the occupants of such houses, if so, what steps,
- (4) whether the persons carrying out the demolition were armed, if so, why?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION.

- (1)(a), (b)(i) and (ii) Sobantu Village consists of 1 091 brick-walled permanent houses occupied by lessees. None of these houses was demolished nor is it the intention to demolish them. A number of lessees have, however, erected unauthorized and illegal structures contrary to the building and public health regulations applicable to Black townships, which constitute a health hazard. 20 of these structures, erected by lessees who had failed to pay their rental whilst still in full employment, were demolished by officials of the Administration Board in terms of the regulations contained in Government Notice No 1036 of 1968.
- (2) No, the affected lessees have brought their rentals up to date and have not been deprived of their houses.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) Certain officials of the Administration Board, including peace officers, carry arms in the execution of certain

duties. Three armed peace officers of the Board supervised the demolitions.

BY MANDI ANDIAZI

AN URGENT call was yesterday made to East Rand Administration Board chief, Mr F. E. Marx, that he resign immediately if he was still pressing on for an appeal against the outcome of the Section 10 "test case."

The call was made by Daveyton Councillor Shadrack Sinaba who said Mr Marx's bid to appeal showed he did not have the welfare of the black

masses at heart. Mr Marx, he added, did not care that misery such laws caused thousands of families in the country. I call upon him to resign immediately," said Mr Sinaba.

Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhotso, a contractor labourer from Gazankulu, won the case when he challenged the Board and the Germiston Municipal Labour officer in the Rand Supreme Court last week to show cause why he should not be given the Section 10(b) qualification.

The court's decision opened the way for other home and contract workers to obtain urban residential rights. Soon after the case, Mr Marx was reported as having said his Board's officials and their lawyers are still studying the judgment pending an appeal.

I foresee we will have to appeal because this has to be seen as a test case. This is not a matter affecting Erub, but all administration boards in the country, as well as the

Government and the Department of Co-operation and Development said Mr Marx.

A former Transkei MP Mr Sinaba said Mr Rikhotso found a loophole in the law the law was interpreted and administered by the Board officials. He added that the judge however gave an explanation of the intentions of the legislature "thus exposing the Board officials".

If these officials feel they will interpret the law to suit their desires and not the legislature's they should resign forthwith, said Mr Sinaba. Such officials were not suitable for the administration of black people's affairs. They are not sympathetic and they do not care what happens to the families that were separated by such laws, he further said.

Mr Marx was yesterday not available for comment. His secretary said Mr Marx was locked in a whole-day meeting of heads of departments

WHERE'S OUR MONEY?

THE East Rand community councils liaison committee will meet the East Rand Administration Board soon and demand clarification on the R27,8-million the board has invested and the R1,7-million it has lent to the West Rand Administration Board and the Western Cape Administration Board

Two weeks back Dr Piet Koorhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, revealed in Parliament that Erab has invested R27,8-million and lent a further R1,7-million to the two administration boards. All the community councils in the East Rand met recently in Tsakane, Brakpan, and mandated the liaison committee to meet Erab and discuss the two

issues. Mr Mpiyakhe Khumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council and the liaison committee, said yesterday: "Recently we were told by Erab that funds had dried up but surprisingly the board still gives out money to other administration boards. We would like to discuss with Erab how the R27,8-million can be utilised for the bene-

fit of the East Rand residents". He said they would meet Erab as soon as possible because this was a burning issue as residents wanted to know how their money was used. At the moment housing is the first priority in all 14 townships in the East Rand and the shortage of about 21 000 houses, with Katlehong and Tembisa topping

the list. The board so far, has started with the building of about 1 000 new houses in KwaThema, Tsakane and Thokoza. Meanwhile, Mr Khumalo also announced that the liaison committee would hold its annual general meeting on November 15 in KwaThema, Springs, in the morning whereby a new executive committee will be elected.

Sowetan

30/9/81

255

*6 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether the Commission for Co-operation and Development is investigating the conditions of Blacks living outside the National states, if so,
- (2) whether any additional members have been appointed to the Commission, if so, what are their names?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) and (2) No, but I did indicate during the debate on the vote of my Department earlier this session that the Commission for Co-operation and Development will be enlarged and that its activities will also be extended. I gave notice today of a motion that leave be granted to introduce a Bill in this respect

Wine: 20-litre containers

*7. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

What quantity of wine was sold in
20-litre containers during the period 1
March to 31 August 1981?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES

28 000 hl (estimate)

*8 Mr J A J VERMEULEN—Reply
standing over

H.C. 555-6 Sorghum Beer Research Fund (255)
 30/9/81
 199 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) What was the amount credited to the Sorghum Beer Research Fund in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b) what is the amount standing to the credit of the Fund at present and (c) what was the amount paid from the Fund in respect of (i) research work in connection with sorghum beer, and (ii) the cost of administering the Fund, in each such year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	R
(a) 1976-'77	655 766
1977-'78	616 958
1978-'79	1 205 336
1979-'80	967 617
1980-'81	1 193 739

(b) R1 612 170 as at 31 March 1981.

	R
(c) (i) 1976-'77	565 316
1977-'78	624 931
1978-'79	555 484
1979-'80	627 406
1980-'81	957 256
(ii) 1976-'77	18 571

1977-'78	11 807
1978-'79	8 268
1979-'80	5 274
1980-'81	11 596

Western Cape: Blacks employed by
Co-operation and Development/statutory
bodies

Hans 9
2055-7 30/9/81 (255)

393 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister for Co-operation and Develop-
ment

(a) How many Blacks are employed in
the Western Cape by (i) his Department
and (ii) statutory bodies for which he is
responsible and (b) what is the estimated
average figure in respect of each such
category for the preceding period of 10
years?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) (i) 33

(ii) 1 572

(b) (i) Department.

- 1971 16
- 1972 16
- 1973 14
- 1974 14
- 1975 19
- 1976 20
- 1977 20
- 1978 22
- 1979 20
- 1980 28.

(ii) Administration Board

- 1971 Nil.
- 1972 Nil
- 1973 Nil
- 1974 1 457
- 1975 1 457
- 1976 1 463

- 1977 1 414
- 1978 1 498
- 1979 1 501
- 1980 1 546

Figures regarding category (ii) can be
supplied only from 1974 as the Adminis-
tration Board concerned was established
on 1 April 1974

The ^{30/9/81} ^{Soweto} ⁽²⁵⁾ super is gone

AN ATTERIDGEVILLE township superintendent who allegedly assaulted and called a local resident a "kaffir", early this month, has been transferred to the city administration board offices as a labour officer.

Mr J A van Eeden, Director of Community Development told SOWETAN yesterday that Mr J J Smit had requested to be transferred to another office immediately after the incident.

He said Mr Smit requested to relinquish his position in Atteridgeville and applied for another job.

He has now been appointed a labour officer with the administration board in town", Mr Van Eeden said.

He promised that the board will commission an inquiry into the alleged assault immediately after the court findings. He declined to comment further except to say that the matter was still sub judice.

A 30-year-old Atteridgeville resident, Mr Lazarus Moalusi, claimed that he was punched in the face, kicked and his shirt and jacket torn by Mr Smit on September 10, for refusing to cancel the occupancy of his house.

The incident aroused sharp criticism and condemnation from the local community council, who abhorred Mr Smit's actions. At their monthly meeting held a week ago, Mr Z Z Mashao called for all the white administration board officials to undergo training in human relations before they could be appointed in the townships.

He added "We read with dismay in the newspapers about the superintendent who bluntly assaulted a resident. We strongly object to actions of this nature. This place is an office where residents come for help and not to be assaulted and called kaffirs. These officials must all go."

Brigadier H A du Plessis, chief CID officer for Northern Transvaal, yesterday said he would give the press further information today. He had earlier said that the matter would be investigated and handed to the public prosecutor for his decision on whether to prosecute or not.

Beer hall ^{CT} ^{8/10/81} 'makes a profit' ²⁵⁵ ^{MA}

Staff Reporter

WESTERN Cape Administration Board officials disclosed at a meeting of Paarl Community Council yesterday that a beerhall in Mbekweni township, near Paarl, which they previously said was operating at a loss, was making a profit, according to the council chairman, Mr Patrick Nosemele.

Mr Nosemele said the council had decided to close the beerhall after a report from Administration Board officials during a meeting last month that the beerhall was running at a loss of R370 000.

At a community council meeting, held in Mbekweni yesterday, board officials present told the council that administration board minutes revealed that the beerhall was actually making a profit of R37 000.

Board officials at the meeting were the Director of Community Development, Mr J K Van Wyk, the regional manager, Mr C F Joubert, and the secretary of the administration board, Mr J J Olivier.

Statements

Mr Nosemele said the council yesterday requested that the board hand over statements, from 1979, dealing with the beerhall's finances to the council at a meeting on November 4.

Mr Nosemele said the council would close the beerhall if the board failed to provide the documents.

"If the beerhall is running at a profit the money should be used to provide facilities for the community, which they have a right to. If it is running at a loss then we will close it down. The council need to know what the correct position is."

The council also requested the administration board to approach the Minister of Community Development, Dr Pen Kotze, to officially approve the 400 shacks which house at least a thousand people in Mbekweni.

Mr Nosemele said there was a waiting list of 100 for houses in Mbekweni. "There are no funds to build these houses. We therefore want the Department of Community Development to recognize the shacks and provide site and service facilities."

• The seven-man community council yesterday re-elected Mr Nosemele for a second term as chairman and Mr B L Nobula was elected vice-chairman. He replaces Mr Joseph Sijaji.

R900 000 set aside for Pretoria townships

RDM 8-10-81 By SAM MASEKO

THE Central Transvaal Administration Board is to spend more than R900 000 on stormwater drainage, electricity and other improvements in Atteridgeville/Saulsville and Mamelodi during the 1981/82 fiscal year.

The board's director of community affairs, Mr J A van Eeden, said yesterday his department had undertaken these projects despite the fact that the community councils of the two townships were not keen to increase rent.

The two councils decided not to increase rents this year since the residents could not afford another increase.

Mr Van Eeden said the administration board had approved R943 200 to be spent on the following projects in the two townships:

- Road, stormwater drainage, and kerbstones: Atteridgeville - R220 700; Mamelodi - R185 000
- Improvement of electricity lights: Atteridgeville - R237 500; Mamelodi - R270 000
- Extension and improvement of sewerage: Atteridgeville - R20 000; Mamelodi - R10 000

Meeting calls for scrapping of Eecab, Community Council

By JIMMY MATYU

CALLS to scrap the Port Elizabeth Community Council and the East Cape Administration Board were made at a meeting in Veeplaas last night at which the latest township rental increases were described as "unjustified".

The well-attended meeting was addressed by members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic

Organisation (Pebco) and attended by officials of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa) Representatives of people whose shacks were demolished by Eecab in Zwide 5 recently also attended

Points made at the meeting included

- That rent hikes without prior consultation represented

- a breakdown in communication between residents and township authorities

- That the housing shortage was critical

- That the Community Council was not the legitimate voice of the black community

- That people moved from Ford Village four years ago, and legal squatters settled at Soweto and other squatter

areas more than five years ago were still in a housing limbo

Another meeting will be held at the Centenary Great Hall, New Brighton, on Sunday to discuss the rent increases

Other rent protest meetings have been arranged for Saturday afternoon in Zwide or Kwazakele and in Veeplaas next Wednesday

The president of Pebco Mr Q Godolozzi, called for freehold title to land as a means of discouraging shack dwellings

The Pebco vice-chairman, Mr Jackson Mdongwe, called for the removal of restrictive laws and for the resignation of both the Community Council chairman Mr Msimelelo Maku, and the Eecab chief director, Mr Louis Koch

Handwritten: HAWO 10 9/10/81 RC 701-2 (255)
Langa Commissioner's Court
*7 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the investigation into the conduct of the two presiding officers at the Langa Commissioner's Court has been completed; if so, with what result?

FOBER 1981

702

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The investigation referred to has been completed, but from the nature of the case it has been difficult to find proof for these remarks as such remarks do not appear in the minutes of the court. In some cases some of the alleged remarks were quoted out of context, with the result that completely different connotations were given to them.

In general it was found that the remarks had not been made to hurt or to insult, but were rather due to thoughtlessness or a lack of understanding with regard to the impact of such remarks.

The Department is nevertheless concerned about the poor image of the Department and the administration of justice in the country created by such remarks, and circulars pointing out the dangers of such thoughtless actions have been circulated to all legal officers of the Department on 12 September 1980 and again on 21 September 1981.

With regard to the officers concerned, the matter is further being dealt with departmentally.

(b) Tenders will be invited as soon as possible

(9) No Not considered necessary

Administration Board Eastern Cape: office accommodation

Hans 10 9/10/81 Q C 735-6

458 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Administration Board Eastern Cape intends increasing its office accommodation in Port Elizabeth, if so, (a) for what reason and (b) what will be the estimated cost,
- (2) whether a tender has been awarded, if so, (a) to whom, (b) at what price and (c) what was the lowest tender,
- (3) (a) who provides the funds for this expansion and (b) what is the total amount spent on the Port Elizabeth office building complex to date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

- (a) Since the amalgamation of the former three boards the Eastern Cape Administration Board no additional office accommodation has been erected by the Board

The establishment of the head office of the former Cape Midlands Administration Board, comprising of 155 posts, was

accommodated in the existing building. The head office establishment of the new East Cape Administration Board accommodated in the same building, has increased to 190. It is envisaged that this number will increase to 228 in the near future.

After negotiations between the Board and the Department it was decided not to proceed with the extension of the head office building as was suggested by the Board and the matter regarding additional office accommodation is still under consideration.

(1)(b), (2) and (3) Fall away

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (a) (i) 1976-'77—Nil
- 1977-'78—Nil
- 1978-'79—R2 012
- 1979-'80—R2 642
- 1980-'81—Nil

(a)(ii) and (b) Figures are not available as Walmer township is included in general running costs of the Port Elizabeth townships and maintenance is carried out as part of the general maintenance of the said townships

Although the figures under (a)(ii) and (b) are not available it should however be mentioned that the amounts spent on the maintenance of housing and other buildings are as follows:

	Housing R	Other Buildings R
1976-'77	22 045	4 758
1977-'78	18 710	3 063
1978-'79	2 409	645
1979-'80	1 674	515
1980-'81	4 688	437

Handwritten: HAW 10 Walmer Township 255 370
 9/10/81 OC 737
 464 Mr. A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

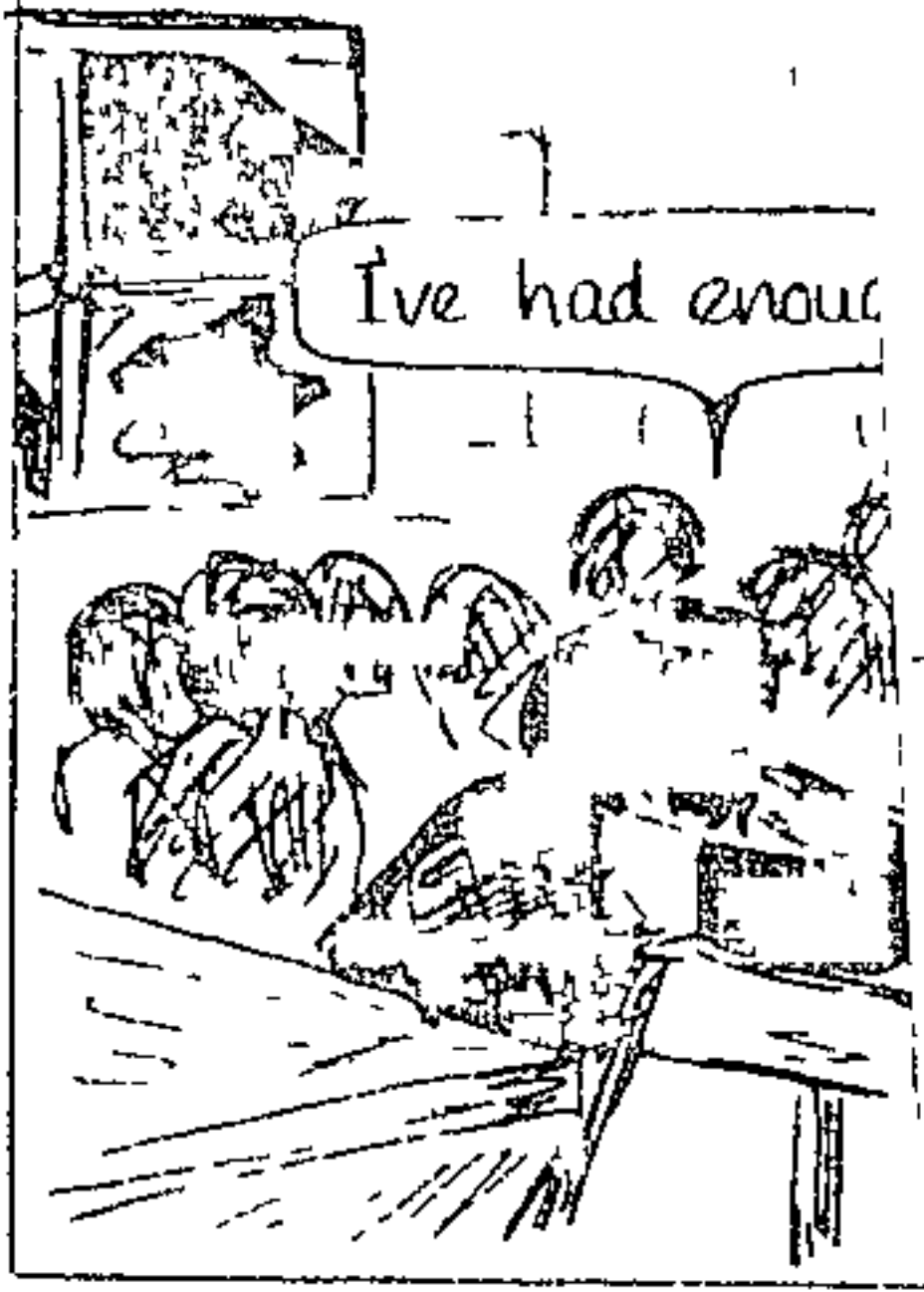
(a) What amount was spent in respect of the Walmer Township, Port Elizabeth, on (i) items of a capital nature and (ii) maintenance of existing services in the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980, respectively, and (b) what were the direct running costs incurred by the Administration Board Eastern Cape in respect of such township in each such year?

Walmer Township

465 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

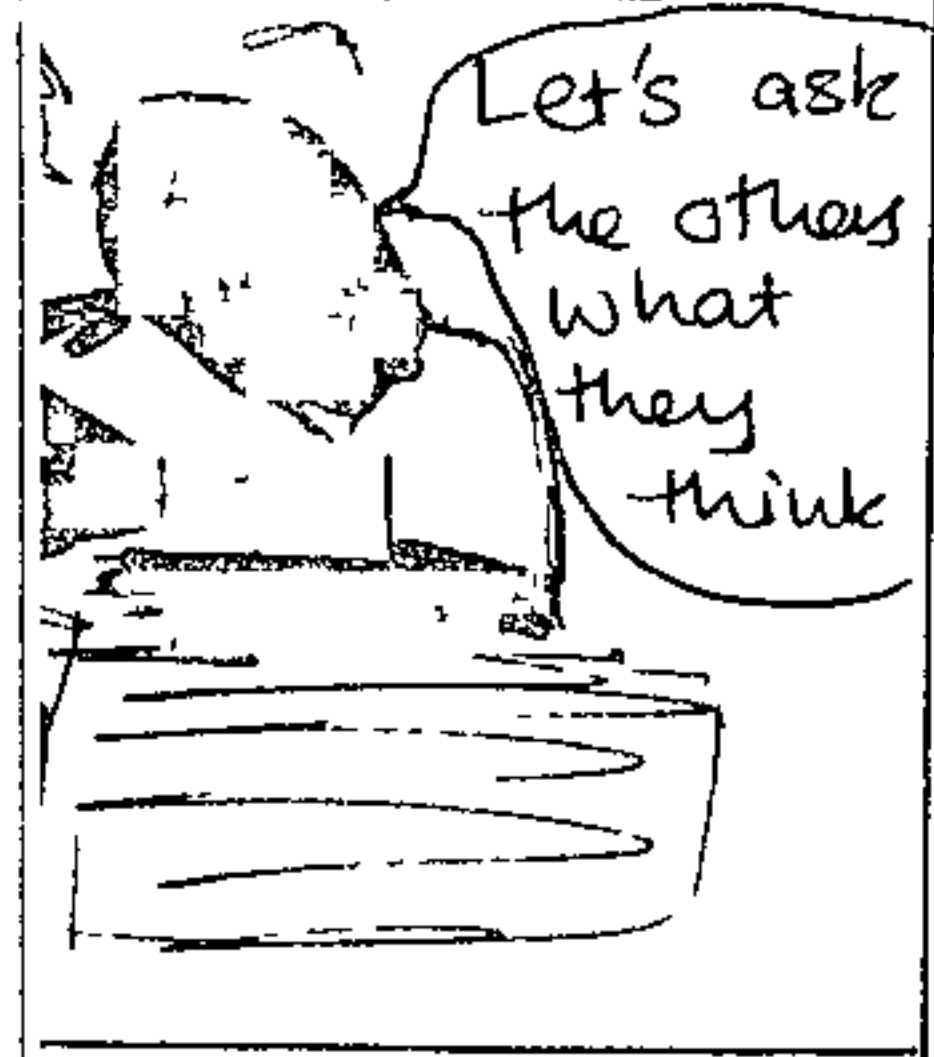
What was the total revenue collected by the Administration Board Eastern Cape from (a) house rentals, (b) liquor sales, (c) service charges and (d) any other source of revenue in respect of the Walmer Township, Port Elizabeth, in the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980, respectively?

Handwritten: PTO

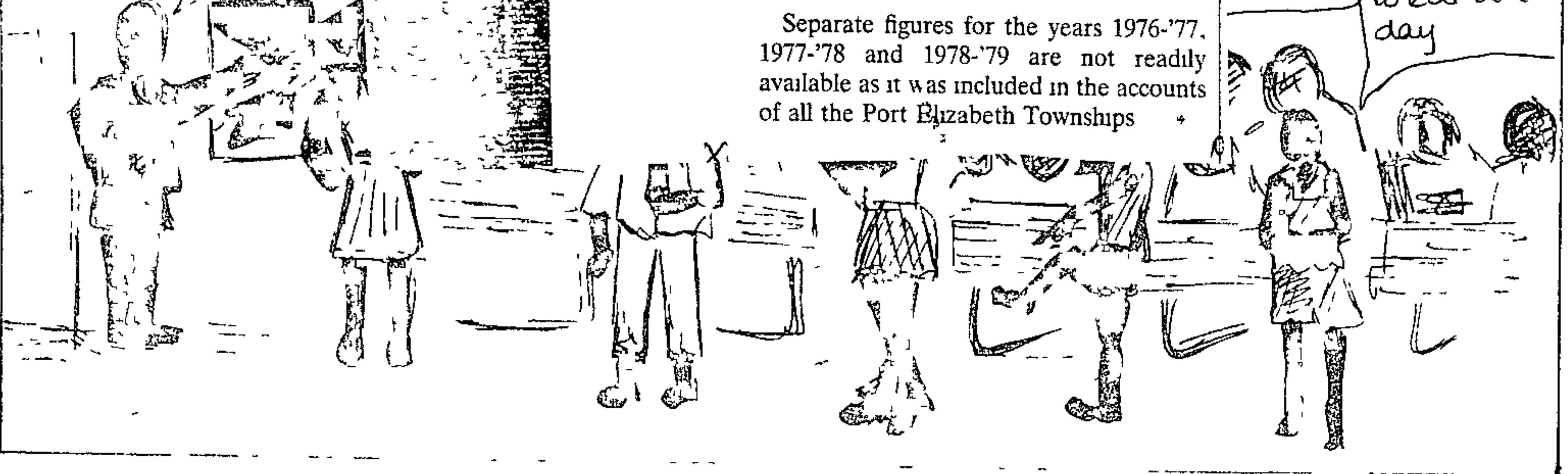


The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- V(a) 1979-'81—R6 472
1980-'81—R6 135
- (b) Liquor 1979-'80—R298 460
Liquor 1980-'81—R364 747
Sorghumbeer 1979-'80—R80 967
Sorghumbeer 1980-'81—R82 255
- (c) 1979-'80—R22 221
1980-'81—R20 857
- (d) Lodger fees—1979-'80—R4 297
Lodger fees—1980-'81—None



What about the amount of money the government spends on the white school compared to class



Separate figures for the years 1976-'77, 1977-'78 and 1978-'79 are not readily available as it was included in the accounts of all the Port Elizabeth Townships

ng. went shoes I haven't had a thing to eat all day



AT THE MEETING



IN THE HOUSE

Boards lending money

CT 10/10/51
255 Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
Black administration boards have been lending each other money totalling almost R5 million instead of using it to provide facilities for the blacks in their own areas

This was disclosed here yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kooijhof, in reply to a question from Mr John Malcomess (PFP PE Central)

Commenting on the disclosure, Mr Malcomess said it was "morally reprehensible" for boards to lend money they had collected from blacks in one area to an administration board in another area

Administration boards should use their collected funds to build houses and other facilities for blacks in their own areas

Most of the money lent was used to "meet the commitments" of boards in other areas. The greatest single amount was a R1.5m five-year loan by the East Rand Administration Board to the West Rand board at an interest rate of 11 percent

Other amounts involved were R1m from the Southern Free State board to the Cape Peninsula, R500 000 from Oranje Vaal to the Peninsula and another R500 000 from the Central Transvaal to the Peninsula

Mr Malcomess said the ministers of finance and co-operation and development should put an end to the "pernicious practice" of inter-board loans

"I believe it is morally reprehensible to utilize funds collected in one area for the benefit of black people in that area and transfer them to another area," he said

Court told of 'thirsty' woman

CT 16/10/81 307 255
Staff Reporter

A STATE witness told the Bellville Regional Court yesterday that if she had not paid to have her reference book stamped by an administration board inspector she would have been arrested for being in Crossroads illegally.

Mrs Lillian Peter was giving evidence in the trial of five Western Cape Administration Board inspectors who are charged with 67 counts of corruption or alternatively, fraud.

Brandy

The men accused are Mr Christoffel Etsebeth, of Parow, Mr Arthur Loxton, of Goodwood, Mr Christiaan Ferreira, of Goodwood, Mr Myles Liebenberg, of Kraaifontein and Mr George Etsebeth, of Vrijzee.

The State alleged that, following a census of the residents of Crossroads between July and September 1979, the men, who were employed as inspectors of the board, encouraged payment of R862 and obtained 12 bot-

ties of brandy from the illegal issuing of permits.

Mrs Peter told the court she had not been in Crossroads at the time of the census so she was not registered. She paid R5 at the Nyanga East office and had her reference book stamped by an inspector.

After that several people, who also had not been registered, came to her for help. She took them to the office where they put R5 inside their reference books before the books were stamped by Mr Loxton and other inspectors.

She had also acted as an interpreter for the squatters of Crossroads who came to the Nyanga East office to get their books stamped in this way.

After some people had been arrested by the police for having their reference books stamped illegally, she realized that this was a crime so she went to the Manenberg police station where she told them about the R5 she had given to the inspector.

Mrs Rosalyn Casiwe said her brother-in-law had not been able to get his reference book stamped even though she had registered him. She went with him to the Nyanga East office where a Mrs Agnes du Toit took his book from her. When Mrs Du Toit came out of the office the book was stamped.

Then Mrs Du Toit told Mrs Casiwe that she was thirsty so Mrs Casiwe and her brother-in-law gave her a bottle of brandy.

Under the table

Miss Eunice Mbado said that she had given her reference book to Mr Loxton with R10 in it. He put the book under the table and when he handed it to the inspector next to him the money was no longer in the book. A third inspector stamped it for her.

The hearing continues today.

Mr G J Vermuelen was on the bench. Mr S S W Louw appeared for the State. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Olivier and Nobrega, appeared for the five men.

Court told of census at Crossroads

Ct 20/10/81

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BM

Staff Reporter

CROSSROADS residents whose names were not registered by inspectors of the Administration Board during the census of 1979, were not given permits to stay in the area

This was said yesterday by Mr Grahame Lawrence, the chief labour officer of the Western Cape Administration Board, in the Parow Regional Court. Mr Lawrence was giving evidence in the trial of five inspectors accused of issuing illegal permits after the census.

Mr Lawrence said "Permits were not issued to anyone other than those who were registered during the census. The sole purpose of the census was to identify the people living in Crossroads at the time."

The inspectors charged with 67 counts of corruption, alternatively fraud, are Mr Christoffel Etsebeth of Parow, Mr Arthur Loxton of Goodwood, Mr Christiaan Ferreira of Goodwood, Mr Myles Liebenberg of Kraaifontein and Mr George Etsebeth, of Vrizzjee.

The all pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The State alleges that they encouraged payment of R862 and obtained 12 bottles of brandy from the illegal issuing of permits between July and September 1979.

Mr Lawrence said that when the residents of Crossroads came to the Nyanga East office to have their reference books stamped after the census those whose names had not been registered were told to leave the premises immediately as they could not be helped.

Under cross-examination

by Mr C Y Louw, for the five inspectors, he said "To help people who had been overlooked was a discretion the inspectors were not permitted to exercise."

The issue of squatting was still a very sensitive issue and the board's credibility among the black community had suffered through the implications of corruption.

Mr Lawrence said he could not comment on Mr Louw's suggestion that the census was a matter of great international importance and so had to be done with urgency. "Any urgency to have a survey came from the residents of Crossroads themselves."

At a previous hearing Miss Eunice Mbado told the magistrate that she had been at work at the time the census was taken, so her name was not registered. Mr John Caswe said he was not at home at the time of the census, but his brother had registered him. However, when he went to receive his permit it was refused as his name was not on the register.

Yesterday Mr December Vusani told the court that he was not at home at the time of the census. When people were being arrested for not having permits a friend told him he could receive one if he handed over R10 and a bottle of brandy. Mr Vusani said a Mrs Agnes du Toit had his reference book stamped for him at the Nyanga East office.

The hearing continues today.

Mr G J Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr S S W Louw prosecuted Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Olivier and Nobrega appeared for the five inspectors.

No 207, 1981

BEPALING VAN BESIT- OF EIENDOMSREG VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIK UNDERBERG, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (1) (d) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde artikel 8 van toepassing is op die distrik Underberg, in die provinsie Natal

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Nege-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P G J KOORNHOF

No 208, 1981

KROKODILRIVIERVALLEI(WES-TRANSVAAL)-ONDERGRONDSEWATERBEHEERGEBIED, DISTRIK THABAZIMBI, TRANSVAAL—INSTELLING

Nademaal die Staatspresident kragtens artikel 28 (1) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet 54 van 1956), enige gebied wat na die oordeel van die Minister van Waterwese, Bosbou en Omgewingsbewing 'n dolomiet- of artesies-geologiese gebied is, of 'n gebied is waar die uithaal van water wat natuurlik ondergronds in bedoelde gebied bestaan, tot buitensporige vermindering van ondergrondse watervoorrade in daardie gebied mag lei, by proklamasie tot 'n ondergrondse waterbeheergebied kan verklaar,

En nademaal dit wenslik geag word om beheer uit te oefen oor die boor van boorgate en die grawe van putte ten einde water vir gebruik vir enige doel te verkry, die uithaal of onttrekking van water uit boorgate, putte en natuurlike fonteine, die beskikbaarstelling daarvan, en die beskerming teen besoedeling en die bewaring van ondergrondse water in die gebied wat in die Bylae hierby omskryf word,

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 28 (1) van die Waterwet, 1956, hierby verklaar dat die gebied wat in die Bylae hierby omskryf word, met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n ondergrondse waterbeheergebied is, wat as die Krokodilriviervallei(Wes-Transvaal)-ondergrondsewaterbeheergebied bekend sal staan

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewende dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade.

C V VAN DER MERWE

BYLAE**BESKRYWING VAN DIE GEBIED WAT DIE KROKODILRIVIERVALLEI(WES-TRANSVAAL)-ONDERGRONDSEWATERBEHEERGEBIED, DISTRIK THABAZIMBI, TRANSVAAL, UITMAAK**

Die volgende onderverdelings van die plaas Nootgedacht 22 JQ, geleë aan die linkeroewer van die Krokodilrivier

Gedeelte 3 vanaf sy grens aan die Krokodilrivier tot by 'n reguit lyn tussen die volgende koördinate Lengtegraad 27°29'02" en breedtegraad 25°01'36", en lengtegraad 27°28'43" en breedtegraad 25°02'05".

Gedeelte 4

Gedeelte 5

Gedeelte 6

No 207, 1981

DETERMINATION OF RIGHTS OF OCCUPATION OR OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF UNDERBERG, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 (1) (d) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I hereby declare that the provisions of the said section 8 shall apply to the District of Underberg, in the Province of Natal

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-ninth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one

M VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

P G J. KOORNHOF

No 208, 1981

CROCODILE RIVER VALLEY (WESTERN TRANSVAAL) SUBTERRANEAN WATER CONTROL AREA, DISTRICT OF THABAZIMBI, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.—ESTABLISHMENT

Whereas the State President may in terms of section 28 (1) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956), by proclamation declare any area to be a subterranean water control area if the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation, is of opinion that such area is a dolomite or artesian geological area or that the abstraction of water naturally existing underground in such area may result in undue depletion of its underground water resources,

And whereas it is deemed expedient to exercise control over the drilling of boreholes and the sinking of wells in order to obtain water for any purpose, the baling or abstraction of water from boreholes, wells and natural springs and the supply thereof and protection against pollution and the preservation of subterranean water in the area described in the Annexure hereto,

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the said section 28 (1) of the Water Act, 1956, I do hereby declare that from the date of publication hereof the area described in the Annexure hereto shall be a subterranean water control area and shall be known as the Crocodile River Valley (Western Transvaal) Subterranean Water Control Area

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Seventh day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one

M VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

C V VAN DER MERWE

ANNEXURE**DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA COMPRISING THE CROCODILE RIVER VALLEY (WESTERN TRANSVAAL) SUBTERRANEAN WATER CONTROL AREA, DISTRICT OF THABAZIMBI, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL**

The following subdivisions of the farm Nootgedacht 22 JQ situated on the left bank of the Crocodile River

Portion 3 from its boundary on the Crocodile River to a straight line between the following co-ordinates Degree of Longitude 27°29'02" and degree of latitude 25°01'36", and degree of longitude 27°28'43" and degree of latitude 25°02'05"

Portion 4

Portion 5

Portion 6

Corruption: ^{BOY} Claims ²⁵⁵ denied

CT 23/10/81
Staff Reporter

A WESTERN Cape Administration Board official facing a charge of corruption yesterday denied in the Parow Regional Court that he had received money and bottles of brandy while issuing permits to the residents of Crossroads

Mr Christoffel Etsebeth, of Parow, further denied that reference books had been stamped for people who were not registered in the 1979 census

Mr Etsebeth is one of the four Western Cape Administration Board inspectors facing a charge of corruption for the issuing of illegal permits after a census of Crossroads during 1979

The others charged are Mr Arthur Loxton, of Goodwood, Mr Christiaan Ferreira, of Goodwood, and Mr Myles Liebenberg, of Kraaifontein. They have all pleaded not guilty to receiving R862 and 12 bottles of brandy from illegally issuing permits

Mr Etsebeth said his job at the Nyanga East office after the census had been to check cards and reference books of people applying for permits,

fill in a questionnaires and then to stamp their reference books

Only residents of Crossroads who had been registered in the census had come to him and he had never stamped a reference book without the necessary card being shown to him. He denied ever receiving money or brandy from these people

Under cross-examination by Mr S S W Louw, for the State, Mr Etsebeth said that at the Langa office there had been cases of people who had not had cards but forms had been filled in for them. In that case he would fill in the cards and stamp the reference books. But this was not his normal duty

He said he could not remember ever writing out such cards at the Nyanga East office. A card was shown to Mr Etsebeth which was filled in on August 8 1979 by himself. He admitted that on that date he had been working in Nyanga and not in Langa

The hearing continues today

Mr G J Vermeulen was on the Bench. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Olivier and Nobrega, appeared for the four men

Court hears ^{CT} of house ^{24/10/81} numbers ⁽²⁵⁵⁾ ⁽²⁰⁷⁾

AN INSPECTOR from the Western Cape Administration Board said yesterday in the Parow Regional Court that he had omitted to write house numbers into the passes of Crossroads residents even though he knew it was one of the requirements of the permit.

Mr Christoffel Etsebeth agreed, when questioned by the magistrate, Mr G J Vermeulen, that it was important to write down the house number on the stamp in the reference book as this proved the person was a resident of Crossroads who had been registered in the 1979 census.

He said "I do not know what my intention was when I left out the house number."

Mr Etsebeth, of Parow, and three other WCAB inspectors Mr Arthur Loxton, of Goodwood, Mr Christiaan Ferreira, of Goodwood, and Mr Myles Liebenberg, of Kraaifontein, have pleaded not guilty to 67 counts of corruption, alternatively fraud.

The State alleged that they received R502 and 12 bottles of brandy by issuing illegal permits to people in Crossroads not registered in the 1979 census.

Mr Etsebeth told the magistrate the purpose of the census was to identify the residents of Crossroads and to provide them with permits to stay in the area for six months.

His duty as an inspector was to stamp the reference book and write into it the person's house number, after he had checked the person's card. This card was issued by another inspector who checked the census forms to determine that the person had been registered in the census.

At a previous hearing Mr Etsebeth said no person had ever come to him without a card to prove he was registered. He also denied that he had ever received bottles of brandy and money for stamping reference books.

The hearing will continue on January 19 next year.

Mr S S W Louw appeared for the State. Mr C Y Louw, instructed by Olivier and de Nohrega, appeared for the four inspectors.



MR KOCH

Board's losses total R16m

24/6/87
255

PORT ELIZABETH — The East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) has accumulated a loss of nearly R16 million since 1975 and faces crippling financial problems unless alternative sources of revenue can be found within two years.

The current annual loss of the board is running to between R2.5 million and R3 million.

The shock disclosure was made by Ecab's chief director, Mr Louis Koch, in an interview yesterday.

He warned that unless additional sources of revenue could be found within the next two years the board would be unable to continue providing services and would be forced to send service charges soaring.

"We are already in a critical situation. Additional sources of revenue must be found. This is what the Browne Committee is looking into."

"We can hold out for another year, or perhaps two at the most, but if we do not get relief we will be unable to make ends meet."

"The choice we will face will be to increase service charges drastically and make people pay the full cost themselves or, possibly even re-appraise the provision of services," said Mr Koch.

...many communities were five months in arrears with rentals. The situation was so serious that in Port Elizabeth, where the monthly income from rent was R500 000, only about R400 000 was collected on a regular basis.

In many townships Ecab subsidised 50 per cent of service charges.

Expenditure was carefully controlled in every field. When posts became vacant they were re-evaluated and unless found to be essential, they were not filled.

Mr Koch stressed that Ecab's ability to continue capital development programmes was not affected because these were financed by government or private loans.

The board had reserves, but these did not balance the deficit.

In order to finance the provision of services it had become necessary to draw on the board's reserves.

At the root of the board's financial problems is the narrow revenue-base from which administration boards are forced to operate. The impoverished communities which they serve are simply not capable of generating the income on which municipalities rely — property rates — DDC.

11000
CV Post 26/10/87

refuses

Roots ¹⁴

use of ²⁵

hall

By JIMMY MATYU

A MEETING which, it was hoped would be addressed by the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board Mr Louis Koch was cancelled yesterday because Ecab refused the Roots organisation the use of the Centenary Great Hall in New Brighton.

Hundreds of disappointed residents from Port Elizabeth's black townships who were eager to hear an explanation from Mr Koch on why the proposed R4 a month rise in site rent was necessary were turned away.

Last week Roots said Mr Koch had accepted an invitation to address residents subject to certain conditions.

But Mr Koch said in a letter addressed to Roots' secretary Mr T Kotto that the invitation and a list of grievances he had asked Roots to compile had been forwarded to the secretary of the Port Elizabeth Community Council.

The matters which you wish to discuss fall within the ambit of the council's power and functions' he said.

Roots official Mr Mzuzuma Mavokiso said today that Mr Koch was now passing the buck to his 'toothless body'.

It was Ecab which had asked for the site rent rises. These had been approved later by the council.

Roots has now decided to hold a series of meetings this week starting today at the Crown De Luxe Hall in Veepraas at 7pm for Zwile Sowe and Veepraas people.

KwaZakole residents have been invited to attend a meeting at the Holy Spirit Hall tomorrow at 7pm and residents from New Brighton, Kwaford, Buhundini, Boast Village, Red and White Locations will meet at the St Stephen's Hall on Wednesday at 7pm.

Mr Ian Peter, the chief executive officer of the community Council, wrote to Roots on Friday saying the council did not feel obliged to attend the meeting and pointing out that the council was the legally established local governing body in the townships.

The council was willing to meet the Roots executive.

Answer to housing for blacks

RECEIVED 10 81
THE East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) has taken a revolutionary step to reduce the massive housing backlog in Grahamstown's black townships

It has decided to provide serviced sites for do-it-yourself houses in Tantyi township and to extend the programme to other towns in the Eastern Cape next year in a decision seen as a radical departure from existing housing policy

The decision was taken after the board's executive committee was faced with the grim findings of an investigation into the extent of the housing crisis in Grahamstown

A pilot project will be launched almost immediately to provide basic services for 60 Zenzele (do-it-yourself) houses in Tantyi township. Ecab will bear the cost of services -- about R44 000 -- while homebuilders will be given Ecab loans to pay for materials, which will cost R1 500

Participants in the scheme will build the houses under Ecab supervision from plans supplied by the board

Another 160 sites -- all 220 are to be offered on 99-year leasehold -- have been set aside in the township for the extension of the project

The board's executive committee this week also agreed to place R500 000 on next year's capital estimates to extend the Zenzele project to other towns in the Eastern Cape

Investigations of the gravity of housing shortages in other towns are on the cards and are certain to lead to similar projects being launched wherever there is a need. Among towns which could benefit are Port Alfred and Kenton-on-Sea

Confident

Announcing the decision at the weekend the Chief Director of Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, said the board had decided to undertake the project on its own because the Department of Community Development had refused to advance money for schemes comprising houses which did not meet its minimum standards

He was confident, however, that if the project proved successful it would convince the department that Zenzele housing was a feasible and essential alternative to conventional housing and would lead to a reimbursement of the money being spent by Ecab to launch the scheme

Grahamstown was selected for the pilot project because of the critical proportions of the housing shortage in the town

No new houses have been built in Grahamstown's black townships since 1973, although a scheme to build 200 conventional houses is now in progress

Rive attacks SA economic system

Sowetan 26/10/87 (255) (345)

THE PURSUIT of practices which enforced economic bondage on the black people was both immoral and dangerous and in the long run would destroy those who practised it.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Transvaal Chartered Accountants in Johannesburg, Mr Louis Rive, chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, said the black man did not need the white man's paternalism, hand-outs, or "the sickly form of humanism condescendingly practised by some.

"The cry is: help us to help ourselves. Unless our efforts are aimed at doing precisely this, they are misplaced, and will turn out to be counter-productive in the end," he said

Mr Rive appealed to the private sector, particularly the employers, to assist him in resolving the "vexed problem" of housing in Soweto.

"I am convinced that we must help the black man to possess his own home, and beyond that we must help him to acquire a share in the economy of this country.

"I know that I shall be decried in certain quarters — to the left and right — but for our own and our country's sake it must be realised, and I repeat, that the black man must get a share in the economy. The way in which it is done may yet prove to be the acid test of the white man's sincerity and integrity"

Referring to the call to

By **MONK NKOMO**



RIVE: "Blacks do not need white paternalism."

have all business areas in Soweto opened to businessmen of all races, Mr Rive asked if open competition was fair without all having had fair and equal opportunities to be fully competitive.

"If not and if he is still at

a severe disadvantage, would it not be just and fair to leave this call for the black entrepreneur to make when he considers himself to be equipped to compete on an equal footing?" he asked.

Mr Rive believed, however, that Soweto should become a relatively self-sufficient community which could develop its own micro-economy and a broader tax base — "not only residential as at present but also commercial and industrial"

In order to overcome the prevailing housing backlog and to cope with the high growth rate, "all available resources — sweat equity, self-help and greater employer involvement — must be harnessed, and producers must be streamlined and red tape eliminated.

"If housing for the low income groups is to be provided to all in the conventional fashion, estimates of costs from now till the turn of the century range from R20 000-million to more than R100 000-million, allowing for escalation.

"No government can make this type of money available on a sub-economic basis. I think the budgetary provision for the current financial year is in the region of R300-million"

Wrab accused of racist attitude

sewela 30/08/87
(255)
A BLACK personnel officer with a steel engineering company claims he was rudely treated this week by a white official when he went to register prospective employees at the West Rand Administration Board's offices in town.

Mr Jortham Mzelemu (49), who works for Krost Brothers, said the incident occurred on Wednesday when a white official at the Albert Street offices refused to register the three men unless he produced a letter from his employers. He said he was shocked because he had in the past registered many employees in other Wrab offices without any problems.

I don't think any white personnel officer would have been treated as I had been. This is pure discrimination, because I brought along all the papers that are normally required when an employee is to be registered. Mr. Mzelemu said.

The official was visibly shocked to see a black accompanying employees for registration. Before I could say anything, he told the black clerks at the counter to tell me that I should fetch a letter from my employers to prove that I was a personnel officer.

(X) 255

Onderafdeling 6 3.6 (e) en (f) soos hernoem Skrap "(uitgesonderd pens)" van die produktelys en die vereistes

Onderafdeling 6 5 1 Skrap "Sout beesvleis" en vervang deur "Soutbeesvleis"

Onderafdeling 6 5.2. Voeg die volgende sin voor die eerste sin in "Slegs beesvleis mag gebruik word"

Onderafdeling 6 5 5. Skrap "v n m" in die derde reël en vervang dit deur "produk"

Onderafdeling 6 7 4. Skrap "minstens" en vervang dit deur "hoogstens"

Onderafdeling 6 12 4 2 Wysig onderafdeling (b) sodat dit lui "die lewergehalte moet minstens 25 persent wees"

Onderafdeling 6 13 1 (a) Voeg "vleis" na "slegs" by

Onderafdeling 6 13 3 (e) Voeg "of garneersous" na "sous" by

Onderafdeling 6.14 1 Skrap "en" in die tweede reël en vervang dit deur "met of sonder"

Onderafdeling 8 2 3 Skrap "lek nie" in die vierde reël en vervang dit deur "onderwerp word nie" Voeg die volgende sin in voor die sin wat begin met "Ongebruikte" "Blikke met 'n diameter van meer as 99 mm mag nie lek as dit aan 'n vakuumtoets onder 'n maksimum negatiewe meterdruk van 50 kPa onderwerp word nie"

Onderafdeling 10 1 2 Skrap "dekselvlak" in die tweede reël en vervang dit deur "bovlak"

Onderafdeling 10 1 3 Skrap "geweefde" in die tweede reël en vervang dit deur "geweegde"

Onderafdeling 10.2 1 Skrap "dekselvlak" in die vierde reël en vervang dit deur "bovlak".

Onderafdeling 10 3 1 (a) Voeg "en afgeskeide vet" in die vierde reël na "sous" by

Onderafdeling 11 2 (d) Skrap "10,20 g" in die tweede reël en vervang dit deur "10-20g"

Onderafdeling 11 3 1 (h). Skrap "14,22 ml" in die tweede reël en vervang dit deur "14,2 ml"

Onderafdeling 11 14 5 1 Skrap μ g in die formule en vervang dit deur μ g

In the second paragraph, first line, delete "Freezer" and substitute "Frozen"

Subsection 3 3.4. In the 16th line, delete "chillers" and substitute "cold storage rooms"

Subsection 6 2 5 (a) In the last line under "Product category", delete "borth" and substitute "broth"

Subsection 6 3 6 Delete the entire subsection (e), delete the letter subheadings (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) and (k), and substitute (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively

Subsection 6 3 6 (e) and (f) (as renumbered) Delete "(other than tripe)" from the product category and the requirements

Subsection 6 3 6 (h) (as renumbered) In the first line, under "Product category", delete "stead" and substitute "steak", under "Requirements", delete "25" and substitute "35"

Subsection 6 5 2. Add the following sentence before the first sentence

"Only meat of bovines shall be used"

Subsection 6 5 5. In the third line, delete "d n m" and substitute "product"

Subsection 6 9 2 In the last sentence, change 12 °C to -12 °C

Subsection 6 12.4 2 (b) Delete "on chemical analysis"

Subsection 6 14 1 In the second line, delete the first "and" and substitute "with or without"

Subsection 9 1 2 1 (b) In the eighth line, delete "XX" and substitute "X"

Subsection 10 1 2 In the second line, delete "lid" and substitute "top"

Subsection 10 2 1. In the first paragraph, last line, delete "lid" and substitute "top"

Subsection 10 3 1 (a) In the third line, add "exuded fat," after "any"

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No 2309

30 Oktober 1981

VERANDERING VAN DIE GEBIEDE WAARIN KOMMISSARISHOWE REGSMAG HET

Daar word hierby bekendgemaak dat die Direkteur-generaal van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig kragtens artikel 10 (3) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), die gebiede waarin die Kommissarishowe vermeld in bygaande Bylae, regs-mag het, verander het soos in genoemde Bylae aangedui

Proklamasies 298 van 1928 en 8 van 1942 en Goewermentskennisgewings 1688 van 1971 en 1689 van 1971 word dienooreenkomstig gewysig

BYLAE

PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

Hof	Gebiede waarin hof regs-mag het
Cathcart	Die distrik Cathcart
Fort Beaufort	Die distrik Fort Beaufort
Hewu	Die distrik Hewu
Kerskammahoek	Die distrik Kerskammahoek
Mdantsane	Die distrik Mdantsane
Middledrift	Die distrik Middeldrift
Oos-Londen	Die distrikte Oos-Londen, King William's Town en Stutterheim
Peddie	Die distrik Peddie
Queenstown	Die distrik Queenstown
Seymour	Die distrik Stockenstrom
Victoria Oos	Die distrik Victoria-Oos
Zwelitsha	Die distrik Zwelitsha

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No 2309

30 October 1981

ALTERATION OF THE AREAS IN WHICH COMMISSIONER'S COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION

It is hereby made known that the Director-General for Co-operation and Development, duly authorised thereto in terms of section 10 (3) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), has altered the areas in which the Commissioner's Courts mentioned in the accompanying Schedule have jurisdiction as indicated in the said Schedule

Proclamations 298 of 1928 and 8 of 1942, and Government Notices 1688 of 1971 and 1689 of 1971 are amended accordingly

SCHEDULE

PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Court	Area in which court has jurisdiction
Cathcart	The District of Cathcart
East London	The Districts of East London, King William's Town and Stutterheim
Fort Beaufort	The District of Fort Beaufort
Hewu	The District of Hewu
Kerskammahoek	The District of Kerskammahoek
Mdantsane	The District of Mdantsane
Middledrift	The District of Middeldrift
Peddie	The District of Peddie
Queenstown	The District of Queenstown
Seymour	The District of Stockenstrom
Victoria East	The District of Victoria East
Zwelitsha	The District of Zwelitsha

Koornhof may reply to Durban's rent issue

By LEN KALANE

THE cause of Dr Piet Koornhof's delay in replying to The SOWETAN'S questions on the controversial rent increases in Greater Soweto may be known today.

This was said yesterday by Dr Koornhof's private secretary, Mr A Human speaking from the Minister's Cape Town office. Dr Koornhof was yesterday attending a Nationalist Party congress in Pretoria, he said.

Attempts to get Dr Koornhof to answer to certain questions regarding the Soweto rent controversy have drawn a blank since last Wednesday. Mr Human however, said he would find out what the cause of the delay was and also make arrangements for the Minister to talk to The SOWETAN today.

Yesterday there was still no word from Dr Koornhof. The SOWETAN wanted to establish from Dr Koornhof whether the Soweto Council had approached him (or not) to discuss the rent issue. The Councils of Greater Soweto disassociated themselves from the hike.

against the increases because we were not consulted when the board and the Government decided to increase rents.

Mr Mokete said he suspected the board was playing delaying tactics because it was avoiding meeting them to discuss the rent issue. He also said residents would pay the old rent until Erab explained why rents were increased.

He asked what service charges are we supposed to pay for because we are still using the old bucket system and communal taps on every street corner.



DELAY Dr Koornhof may explain

Mr Johnny Mokete said he suspected the board was playing delaying tactics because it was avoiding meeting them to discuss the rent issue. He also said residents would pay the old rent until Erab explained why rents were increased. He asked what service charges are we supposed to pay for because we are still using the old bucket system and communal taps on every street corner. Mr F E Mary (chief director of Eldb) was yesterday not available for comment. His secretary said he was locked in a whole day's meeting of heads' of department.

Mr Johnny Mokete said he suspected the board was playing delaying tactics because it was avoiding meeting them to discuss the rent issue. He also said residents would pay the old rent until Erab explained why rents were increased. He asked what service charges are we supposed to pay for because we are still using the old bucket system and communal taps on every street corner. Mr F E Mary (chief director of Eldb) was yesterday not available for comment. His secretary said he was locked in a whole day's meeting of heads' of department.

Koornhof a slippery customer

THE MAN behind the confusion created by the rent increases in Soweto is playing hard to get

Di Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has been strongly criticised by community councillors and leaders in Greater Soweto for delaying to set a date to debate the controversial rent issue.

The Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville councils have made several proposals to hold a meeting with the minister, but have found it difficult to clinch an appointment for the past month.

And enquiries by **The SOWETAN** at both the Cape Town and Pretoria offices of Di Koornhof have also failed to indicate whether the minister is keen or not to meet the Greater Soweto councils.

Attempts to get Di Koornhof to answer questions about the Soweto rent muddle have also hit the wall.

The Diep Meadow Council has said residents should use their own discretion when paying rent while the Soweto Council has disassociated itself from the increases.

(X2)

255



STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOFERANT No R 3326

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[No 7905

Vol 197]

PRETORIA, 6 NOVEMBER 1981

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING
EN ONTWIKKELING

No R 2401

6 November 1981

KOMMISSARISHOWE —SIVILE
GEDINGE—REELS

Ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10 (4) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), vaardig hierby die regulasies uiteengesit in die bygaande Bylae uit, waarby die praktyk en prosedure wat in die siviele howe van Kommissarisse gevolg moet word, vervat is, om op 00 in werking te tree vanaf welke datum die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 2083 van 1967, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings 92 van 1968, R 3617 van 1969, R 302 van 1971, R 424 van 1975, R 916 van 1976 en R 545 van 1979 ingetrek word

P G J KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling

BYLAE
INHOUDSOPGAWE

- Reel
- 1 Woordomskrivings
- 2-4 Howe
- 5 Assessore
- 6-12 Klerk van die hof
- 13-27 Geregshode
- 28-31 Verteenwoordiging van partye
- 32 Pro Deo-applikante
- 33 Betekening van prosesstukke, kennisgewings en ander dokumente
- 34 Dagvaarding waardeur 'n aksie begin word
- 35 Indossering van dagvaarding
- 36 Aksies deur en teen vennote, ens
- 37-38 Samevoeging van partye en skuldoorsaak
- 39 Wysiging van dagvaarding
- 40 Teenvorderings
- 41 Kennisgewing van voorneme om te verdedig
- 42-43 Uitspraak by toestemming of verstek
- 44 Summiere vonnis
- 45 Nadere besonderhede
- 46 Geregtelike inbetaling
- 47 Eksepsies en aansoeke om deurhaling
- 48 Verweerskrif
- 49 Replik

857—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

No R 2401

6 November 1981

COMMISSIONERS' COURTS — CIVIL
PROCEEDINGS—RULES

I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, acting under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10 (4) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), hereby make the regulations set out in the accompanying Schedule, prescribing the practice and procedure in civil proceedings in Commissioners' Courts, to take effect from the first day of _____, whereupon the regulations published under Government Notice R 2083 of 1967, as amended by Government Notices 92 of 1968, R 3617 of 1969, R 302 of 1971, R 424 of 1975, R 916 of 1976, and R 545 of 1979, shall be withdrawn

P G J KOORNHOF, Minister of Co-operation and Development

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- 48 Plea
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7906—1

(X2)



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7906—1

Claim of massive pension fraud is proved

12/11/81

By HARRY MASHABELA

BLACK pensioners in Lydenburg claim they have been short-changed on pension payments for the past two years, and the total amount could run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

They believe the money has been siphoned off by an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Police have been called in to investigate these widespread complaints, and have already accompanied pension paymasters in the area on their rounds, taking hundreds of statements from alleged victims.

The regional office of the department handed the case over to police in August this year after senior officials from Pretoria had made preliminary investigations into the matter.

Complaints

Pensioners in the region which includes Lydenburg, Belfast, Machadodorp, Dullstroom, Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad had complained of being done out of as much as R20 at each pay-out.

It is understood there are more than 10 000 pensioners in the region and the total amount held back on pension paydays in the past two years could run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

The pensioners also claimed they had not received any bonuses after the Government announced there would be bonuses of about 10% in April this year.

Department officials are believed to pay out about R2 500 000 at every pay-out in the region.

Disappointed

Each pensioner is supposed to receive R80 in cash once every two months. Previously, payment was R66.

Although blacks in Lydenburg said they were happy that the department had taken action, they also said they were disappointed that police from outside the region were not called in to handle investigations.

Mr E M Lourens, regional Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, refused to comment on the allegations when approached by the Rand Daily Mail this week.

"This matter is in the hands of the police. So there is nothing I can say at this stage," he said.

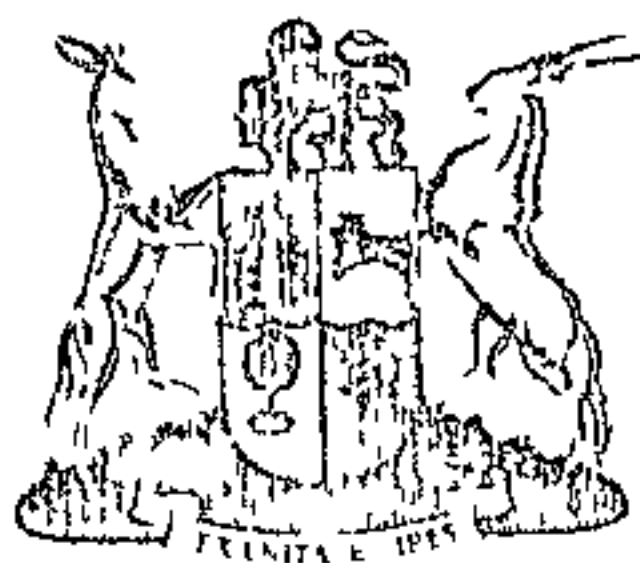
Widespread

The police station commander in Lydenburg confirmed yesterday that the allegations were being investigated. However, he said that the man handling the investigation, a Warrant Officer Nortje, was not available.

Mrs Ina Perlman, regional secretary of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said yesterday that the question of pensioners being underpaid seemed to be widespread.

The basic problem, she added, was that payments were not received and pensioners did not know exactly how much money they were supposed to get.

"We find this problem most disturbing. Constantly, people complain that they are underpaid. The whole thing would be eliminated if the Government could print official receipt books and make sure receipts were issued when payments were made."



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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KAAPSTAD, 13 NOVEMBER 1981

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 2355

13 November 1981

No 2355.

13 November 1981

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 111 of 1981. Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Act, 1981

No 111 van 1981. Wysigingswet op Wetgewing op Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, 1981

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2 518 957	Aanloop van grond vir vestiging van Swartes/Purchases of land for settlement of Blacks	40 212	1 111 658	—
10 451 886	Vergoeding aan Blankes in die Transkeise gebied/Compensation to Whites in the Transkeian territory	5 686 655		
1 859 651	Ontwikkeling van gebiede vir Swartes/Development of areas for Blacks	5 736 614		
—	Vestiging/Settlement	4 394 183		
244 285 083	Busvervoersubsidies Bus transport subsidies	5 071 268	244 285 083	285 767 749

Pretoria 30 Oktober October 1981

J H T MILLS
 Direkteur-Generaal Samewerking en Ontwikkeling
 Director General Co-operation and Development
 Rekenpligtige Beampte
 Accounting Officer

Pension probe still no results

By HARRY MASHABELA

INVESTIGATIONS into an allegation that more than 10 000 black pensioners in Lydenburg had been underpaid over a period of two years are still under-way, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said there was as yet no definite date for bringing the matter to court because investigations had not been completed.

His statement contradicted a weekend report in an Afrikaans newspaper that a well-known white man in Lydenburg was to appear in the Regional Court soon in connection with the allegations.

Investigations began last August into claims by more than 10 000 black pensioners in Lydenburg, Belfast, Machadodorp, Dullstroom, Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad that they had been underpaid.

Underpaid

They claimed they were underpaid as much as R20 over two years and that they had not received any bonuses despite announcements by the department that bonuses were to be given last April.

It is believed the amount held back on pension paydays during the two years could run into hundreds of thousands of rands because of the number of pensioners involved.

The case was handed over to the police by the regional office of the Department of Co-operation and Development after senior officials had carried out preliminary investigations.

Magistrate probes Glenmore pension payment problems

RDM 8/12/81
255

Mail Correspondent

AN ALICE magistrate, MR L D Strydom, will visit the Glenmore resettlement camp today to investigate cases where residents are not receiving their pensions.

The investigation follows an East Cape newspaper report 10 days ago giving details of about 50 pensioners who claimed they had not received their pensions - some since they were first resettled at Glenmore in 1979.

Mr Strydom went to Glenmore yesterday afternoon to ensure pensioners with complaints

would be present when his team of investigators arrive today.

He said so far 20 pensioners had come forward with complaints and everything possible was being done.

More than 100 angry pensioners mobbed a newspaper team which visited Glenmore 10 days ago to test reaction to the announcement that Glenmore was to be given to the Ciskei.

Due to a misunderstanding, the pensioners believed the reporters were officials.

Details from about 51 men and women were taken and passed on to the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft.

Responsible

Mr Moorcroft said yesterday he had written to the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

Mr Strydom, seconded to the Ciskei Department of Justice, said Glenmore was still in the Republic, and South Africa was therefore responsible for the pension payments.

In due course the payments would be handed over to the Ciskei government, he said.