

PUBLIC SECTOR - LOCAL AUTHORITIES - GENERAL

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Act at odds with talks on reform for new SA

CLIVE SAWYER

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Municipal Reporter

THE Interim Measures on Local Government Act, designed to grease the wheels of third-tier government reform, was bringing negotiations to a halt all over the country.

This emerged from discussions by local authorities and civic leaders at an Institute for a Democratic Alternative to South Africa (Idasa) conference held in Cape Town yesterday.

Negotiations between town councils and alternative bodies began before the Act, passed in June this year, was framed.

In Upington/Pabalello, Stutterheim, and Knysna attempts to discuss "bread and butter" issues met with varying degrees of success.

In the Western Cape, the "four planning studies" project was aimed at involving the whole community in planning the economic, metropolitan transport, and municipal and metropolitan land use future of the region.

Local government analyst, author Chris Heymans, said he suspected some local authorities had become involved in talks because this was urged after the Thornhill commission report.

This proposed several models of future local government, including devolution of power to local ward level.

Another problem in talks was the unanswered question of how representative civic organisations were.

"The relationship between community and political organisations has also created tensions which will have to be tackled," he said.

Cape Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring, whose talk was interrupted from the floor by appeals to speak only in English, said "emotional maturity" was the key to success of negotiations.

The only speaker to defend the Act, he said, it gave the opportunity for the "spadework to be dug" for the future of local government.

Development Bank to make R4bn available

JONATHON REES

THE Development Bank of Southern Africa will make R4bn available for development projects over the next three to four years

Bank spokesman Frans van Rensburg said yesterday funds were for development in SA, the independent homelands, self-governing states, Lesotho and Mozambique

Loans would be granted to national, regional or local government structures or their development agents

Van Rensburg said almost R1bn had been disbursed in the past financial year, an increase of 36% compared with 1989/90

Bank loans could be repaid over periods as long as 40 years, as most projects were infrastructural

The bank's Lebowa project manager Alwyn Coetsee said Lebowa had applied for R750m worth of loans for the development of water schemes, transport and energy infrastructure

Coetsee said 22 water development projects, valued at R181m, were in the identification phase, with a further five approved for funding of R60m

He said water schemes required mas-

sive subsidisation due to the high costs of building a dam wall, laying pipelines, and technical support

The bank had recently supported small water development schemes where communities took responsibility for initial development and maintenance

The SA government would provide R500m to the bank this year and next year through the Industrial Development Corp

Funds were also generated on the capital market

The bank had provided R600m for the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme since 1986, Van Rensburg said.

Financing was available for rural and agricultural development, business and entrepreneurial development, human resource development, bulk infrastructure development and urban development.

Van Rensburg said development funds were also made available by the Independent Development Trust, Urban Foundation, SA Trust Corp and the Small Business Development Corp

World Bank urges focus on local govt financing

GRETA STEYN

JOHANNESBURG — Urgent attention had to be given to the financing options for local governments faced with huge infrastructural backlogs, according to a World Bank study.

This emerged in an aide memoire drawn up after the bank's visit to SA in May this year — the first in a series of proposed visits.

"The purpose of these visits would be to identify issues considered key to

the formulation of urban policy in SA," the aide memoire says.

It has been circulated among government officials, extra-parliamentary groups, community-based organisations, research institutions and business people who provided input into the bank's research.

Local government reform is seen as a major factor in reducing inequalities created by apartheid. Financial viability at local level was essential, the bank believed, with transfers from

central government to be avoided as far as possible.

A major factor in ensuring financial viability of local government was economic pricing of services. Tariffs would have to be reviewed and revised.

An example of inefficient pricing was water, with the price charged in the "dry" PWV area among the lowest in the world — despite the high costs. The bank said "The price charged for water is a fraction (and often only a

small fraction) of its economic cost, resulting in significant distortions in the economy."

Options for increasing local revenues included increasing property taxes in high income areas and extending property assessment to low income areas.

The bank sees the standard of services for blacks improving substantially, for whites remaining much as they are while the costs of services will increase for all consumers.

Govt 'will have to subsidise service costs'

By PETER DENNEHY

THE government will probably have to subsidise the provision of services to impoverished communities at below cost

This was said yesterday by development consultant Mr Colin Appleton, formerly of the Urban Foundation, at the launch of a technology olympiad at the Cape Technikon

Dozens of Std 9 pupils from all departments of education are to compete for a R12 000 bursary from Eskom, by designing "appropriate technology" solutions to problems of urbanisation in the Western Cape

Mr Appleton said one of the reasons behind the financial failure of black local authorities was that many people could not afford to pay even the approximately R50 a month it cost to provide them with basic services necessary to maintain health

Most people in places such as Khayelitsha had incomes of less than R400 a month, and many earned less than R200 a month

Mr Appleton said many boycotts of service charge payments occurred simply because residents could not afford to pay their bills

Act undermines talks on local govt reforms

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HEALTH HAZARD The black local authority system is a financial disaster with inadequate services and a shortage of housing. Future non-racial, democratic local authorities will need money to resolve the urgent need to upgrade the townships and squatter areas.

By AMANDA YOUNGE

MANY large municipalities such as Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth have begun experimenting with negotiations with black communities over the issue of reforming local government.

Underlying these negotiations is the need to overcome the problems created by apartheid local government — problems of financial crisis, town councils with limited legitimacy, massive housing shortages, inadequate services and the resistance which these have spawned.

Now, however, with the passing of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act in Parliament, a spanner has been thrown in the works. The Port Elizabeth talks have been terminated, others are likely to follow.

What lies behind this? To understand this, we need to look at the background to these 'one city' talks.

In recent years we have seen an

almost total breakdown of black local authorities. In addition to massive financial deficits, by January this year, 106 of the country's 272 black local authorities had collapsed through resignations and were being run by administrators.

Financial disaster

Civics have generally refused to assume the responsibilities of black town councils, where these have resigned. They argue that this would only serve to endorse the existing racial character of local government. They have also been concerned about accepting responsibility for the financial disaster that is the black local authority system.

At the same time, white municipalities have increasingly felt the need to consult communities about issues that affect them. These talks have naturally included the question of how to reform local government itself.

But the ANC and civics have voiced major reservations about negotiating local constitutional change before a national settlement.

There is a fear that a piecemeal approach will result in apartheid structures surviving in many plateland areas and Conservative Party-controlled municipalities, while the big cities go non-racial. It may also undermine the process of national constitutional negotiations.

Local transformation

It is clear that local government has to be addressed. But how should the local reform process be conducted?

The answer lies in setting up a process which will be acceptable to all parties. At the national level this means debating and coming to agreement on what principles should guide local transformation.

This would have three aspects:

- Agreement on guidelines for the character of new local authorities
- Agreement on how local reform should take place
- New legislation to enable reform to take place

The Government's Thornhill Committee produced a set of guidelines in its most recent report. Guidelines have been drafted by the ANC, the National Interim Civic Committee discussed proposed guidelines at its consultative conference in May and Co-satu has charged the SA Municipal Workers Union to draw up proposals.

Guiding principles outlined by the democratic movement include:

- Representation on the basis of one person, one vote — with votes of equal value
- A single municipality for small towns and a unitary, non-racial metropolitan structure for large cities
- Affirmative action to ensure the rapid extension of services and facilities to black and so-called coloured areas
- The re-incorporation of the

bantustans, without which reunification of cities such as Durban and East London would be impossible.

Common to the different sets of guidelines is a concern to establish non-racial, democratic local authorities, which have adequate sources of finance to resolve the urgent need to upgrade townships and squatter areas.

The Interim Measures for Local Government Act is an example of how not to go about local level restructuring.

Its fundamental fault is that it is an imposed piece of legislation. No acceptable consultation took place over the proposals, unlike the process of educational reform, and it seems clear that Deputy Minister Delport has little idea about what this would involve.

Despite massive criticisms of the Bill voiced by the major non-parliamentary groupings last week, it was rushed through Parliament with what the ANC termed "unseemly haste".

The Act contains no guidelines whatsoever on which the creation of new non-racial local government structures should be based. Racial laws are not scrapped in terms of the Act but the Administrator can repeal them in any town or city if the new locally negotiated structure requires this.

Not only does the Act give a new lease on life to discredited racial structures, it goes so far as to give them the right of veto over an agreement.

The Act does not make any attempt to ensure that the way in which new structures are negotiated is in itself legitimate.

Single tax base

It gives the Administrator who is deeply involved in the current crisis of local government, the status of a neutral party convening local negotiations.

The Act allows local authorities to opt out of talks. This would mean, for instance, that Bellville would not have to participate in a Cape Metropolitan forum, undermining the principle, already accepted by the Thornhill committee of a single tax base.

Despite F W de Klerk's statement in February that substantial progress had been made with the planning of a new system of local government that would give recognition to the concept of 'one municipality, one tax base', the Act contains no mention of this issue.

This means no progress towards resolving the urgent financial crisis of local government can be achieved.

Clearly, the Act undermines the process of transition to a non-racial, democratic and financially viable system of local government.

□ Amanda Younge is a member of Development Action Group, a service organisation which gives assistance to communities in the Western Cape region on issues related to development, planning and local negotiations.

Phased end to discrimination urged

By David Canning

DURBAN — Immediate and complete removal of all discrimination in public spending will result in large-scale emigration and disinvestment, says Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis

In a paper given for him in Durban by Director-General of Finance Dr Gerhard Croeser, Mr du Plessis said the Government accepted the principle of non-discrim-

ination.

In practice, however, any sudden transition to totally non-discriminatory provision of social services was not practical politics or economics

His speech was read to the annual convention of the Association of Black Accountants

He said his comments should not be seen as representing "a biased or self-justifying view held by an uncaring government"

Various private economists with impeccable liberal credentials had made similar points.

In various quarters support was growing for a social accord that would serve to ensure success of the parity programme

SA was unlike the US, where a majority was able to support equal spending on a minority

In SA, non-discrimination in social spending meant the minority

would have to support the majority

Given the relative numbers, it could not be expected that the more privileged group would suddenly like to see its standards plummet

However, differences in social spending were shrinking, health care was becoming accessible to all, huge amounts were being channeled into black housing and education had become the largest element in the Budget

3/1/79

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Keep party politics and development apart

B/Dev 31/7/91

XOLELA MANGCU

THE roles and functions of many anti-apartheid organisations have had to be redefined in the wake of political changes in SA

These organisations — including Cosatu and the Kagiso Trust — are transforming themselves from mass protest groups into more development-orientated structures. Their debate has centred largely on the extent to which they can constitute themselves as groups independent of party political affiliation in a less politicised, development orientated civil society

To what extent can this goal be achieved? It will be extremely difficult. Firstly, in an overpoliticised society such as ours a depoliticised civil society is out of the question. This was recently illustrated on a TV programme on depoliticising the provision of services to townships

When civic leader Moses Mayekiso described Eskom and RSCs as possible neutral suppliers of services to Soweto he opened himself to criticism from engineering consultant Gordon Sibya for being na-

ive about the political foundations of these institutions. The call for a depoliticised civil society should be tempered by the reality of SA's history as a country based on the most obnoxious of political principles

The advantages of an apolitical civil society would ideally lie in the ability to dispassionately and equally represent all the various interests of society in the advancement of a common national interest. However, in a society characterised by gross inequalities, ideological detachment is hard to come by

Secondly, there are loyalties and commitments that have taken years to cultivate. Despite apparent shifts in the relationship between civic associations and overtly political groupings, ideological sympathies will not simply disappear. Leaders are likely to operate consciously or unconsciously according to their ideological predispositions

Hence the equivocation by civic leaders when the question of neutrality is broached. At each turn when a major political organisation takes a

position that is closest to the hearts of the people, then the civic association should not apologise for proclaiming its support for that party

"It is difficult to say, at this point in time, what the role of the civic would be in a post-apartheid SA because we have projected in the Freedom Charter what sort of SA we want" (Popo Molefe, ANC NEC member and former UDF leader)

This shows Molefe's implicit ideological bias. Can one speak of a political civil society as if blacks in particular were a monolithic political entity? Is this not tantamount to dragging venerable development projects into the minefield that makes up black political life today?

The opportunity costs of pursuing an elusive apolitical civil society will be in the time lost in promoting a culture of tolerance instead. A tol-

erant society is a more workable proposition. This will require visible attempts by political figures to nurture a spirit of solidarity in the community. This is probably a well-worn call, but the fortunes of communities depends on it being heeded

And the euphoria surrounding civil society also has to be tempered by a realism about what non-governmental or community-based organisations can and cannot achieve in the development field. The advantage of these organisations lies in their proximity to local issues. Local public organisations create the institutional capacity for planning and implementing small-scale activities that make up development

If development is to become part of the daily routine, then it must consist of ideas, tools and activities that fit into the lives of individuals, families and community groups. Through local public organisations people define needs, organise activities and mobilise resources. This introduces the possibilities for decentralised bottom-up democratic,

pluralistic planning

Although political sophistication and maturity will be indispensable when dealing with the hidden agendas of government officials, civic leaders should not allow politics to overshadow the technical issues that have to be addressed in tackling development problems such as land and housing. While it may be naive to see an apolitical civil society as achievable, it would be equally naive for civics to make resolution of development problems the exclusive preserve of "comrades" who do not possess the necessary know-how. Emerging civic leaders should therefore be mature enough to strike the balance between the political and technical aspects of development. The limited professional expertise in the black community should be pooled without expecting these professionals to jump on the bandwagons of political parties

Mangcu is an urban development specialist with the Development Bank of SA. The views expressed are his own.

Govt is undecided on tax for city services

GOVERNMENT has not yet finalised which services supplied by local authorities will be subject to VAT — with only nine weeks to go before the tax is implemented

Inland Revenue chief director of tax policy development Trevor van Heerden says government is still examining how to apply VAT to municipal services.

It was possible that residents whose municipal accounts were under a certain figure, say R100, might be exempted from the tax.

However, this system would rely on local authorities, many of whose accounts were already chaotic, to keep complex records to gain their VAT credits

Johannesburg deputy city treasurer Lucas Opperman said "We still do not know if other municipal ser-

b/pay 5/8/91
ROBERT LAING

vices like parking garages and caravan parks will carry VAT."

Five services were taxable under VAT so far — water, electricity, gas, sewerage and refuse removal, Opperman said

Property assessment rates had been exempted

Pretoria City Council studies show that VAT should push up monthly accounts by between R25 and R30

Opperman said VAT could be a financial boon for municipalities because they could offset VAT input on items like water pipes and electrical cable against their VAT output

Another headache government faces is how to make the tax workable in townships where services boycotts are the order of the day

Chartered accountants KPMG

Aiken & Peat recently released a statement saying the exemption of assessment rates was a mistake.

"Local authorities are going to be stuck with a 12% burden they cannot claim"

The group said moves by certain city councils, including Johannesburg's, to increase property assessment rates while holding service tariffs steady showed "flawed logic"

"Increased property assessment rates inevitably will force landlords to raise rents for offices and flats

"Businessmen will be able to reclaim the VAT component of higher rentals by offsetting VAT input against output in the normal course of their operation.

"However, lessees of residential property will simply be burdened by higher rents"

Council pay ⁽²⁶²⁾ rise on cards

By PETER DENNEHY

ALLOWANCES for local councillors look set to rise dramatically — doubling in some cases — in terms of a new set of pay scales not yet officially released in the Cape

Mr Richard Friedlander, chairman of the Cape Town City Council's executive committee and a member of the United Municipal Executive, said yesterday that "it looks as if something may be in the pipeline"

Confidential documents about the allowance increases were leaked to newspapers this week. These apparently come from annexures to United Municipal Executive documents.

Mr Friedlander said he was aware of an announcement made a few days ago by the Administrator of the Orange Free State

According to reports, new uniform maximum "pay" scales for mayors, councillors and management committee members are to be phased in countrywide, within the next three years

Parts of the increases are also likely to be backdated to January 1

Mayors of large cities like Cape Town and Johannesburg may be paid as much as an MP (about R104 000 a year or R8 600 a month)

Civics start learning to govern

South
By Rehana Rossouw

15/8 - 21/8/91

THE future mayors, town clerks and local government leaders of the future greater Cape Town are being groomed for their positions at a unique training course which began last week.

Every Saturday afternoon for the rest of the year, 47 participants from civic associations and the South African Municipal Workers' Union (Samwu) will learn about the present structure and functioning of local government.

"Civic associations have done away with 80 per cent of all puppet structures in the country. Now we have to fill the vacuum we created," said course participant Mr Tony Gocini of the Western Cape Civic Association.

"We have to learn the skills we need to replace the councillors after all of them are ousted. We must have progressive people in our areas who are available to stand for positions in local government in democratic elections."

The course is being organised by the Foundation for Contemporary Research (FCR) in associa-

tion with the Centre for Continuing Education at the Peninsula Technikon.

It is divided into several blocks including constitutional issues, structure and function of local government, personnel, planning, elections, finance and administration.

"The aim of each block will be to equip the participants with an understanding of the issues as they relate to the present system and the civics themselves," said FCR training coordinator Mr Cameron Dugmore.

"What is unique about the course is the process of consultation which has occurred in setting it up."

At their first meeting last week, the participants drew up the ground rules for the course, laying down strict attendance rules, report-back procedures and disciplinary action for those who do not attend the course regularly or complete the work due.

They also agreed to name it the Michael Mapongwana Local Government Training Course, in honour of the slain chairperson of the Western Cape Civic Association.

"This course was long overdue. We have really neglected our training in

local government," said course participant Mr Andy Trout, Samwu's housing branch shop-steward committee coordinator.

Trout said that after completing the course, participants might be in a position to serve on local government structures.

The training could also be passed on to civic members and workers employed by local government structures.

"This kind of training has never been available at the city council. All we are taught is its structure, hierarchy and conditions of service," Trout said.

Trout said the certificates which would be issued after the course might assist Samwu members in earning the promotions they believed they deserved.

"But we have to learn more about local government first. We want the toilets to flush in the new South Africa," he said jokingly.

"This course gives me direction and status and I look forward to displaying my certificate in my office at work," Samwu member Mr G Titus said, summing up the views of participants in his first assignment — a report on their first session.

Paying the ultimate price

Sowetan 19/8/91

THE on-going resignation of black town councillors, which has led to the collapse of a number of black town councils and their replacement with appointed township administrators, is an indictment of the coercive methods and pressures employed by activists, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations

In a report headlined "History of Attacks on Black Local Authorities", SAIRR special research manager Jill Wentzel says black town councillors and policemen have been prime targets of attacks from activists opposed to their "collaboration with the system"

Wentzel catalogues threats, pressures and attacks on black councillors and black policemen in the country since the introduction of the Black Local Authorities Act in 1983, and says some of the councillors have had to pay the ultimate price for their convictions

Report

It is in this perspective, she says, that a number of black town councillors - 358 between August last year and February this year - have tendered their resignations

Some statistics from her report

● There were 111 attacks on black councillors between January and July 1990, and another 84 attacks on them between August last year and February 1991.

● Six councillors were killed between January and July 1990, seven between August last year and February 1991, and another three between March and June this year

This brings to 16 the total number of councillors killed in 18 months - almost one every month.

● A total of 358 councillors have resigned between August last year and February this year, with 85 percent of them saying they had been "intimidated into doing so", and

● A total of 90 policemen have been killed between January 1990 and June this year

Wentzel says although campaigns against black local authorities were "a reflection of black anger at being fobbed off with local rather than parliamentary representation" when the tricameral parliamentary system was introduced in 1983, the campaigns were stepped up last year despite moves towards the negotiation of a new, nonracial system of local government.

Overall

Thus, she says, was because campaigns against black local authorities continued to be an overall strategy to achieve the total collapse of apartheid by rendering "black areas" ungovernable.

Wentzel's report says policemen were attacked not only "during violence which arose out of protests against local authorities", but were also victims of political

Black town councillors and policemen have been the main targets of attacks from forces bent on destroying Black Local Authorities, a recent publication claims

Most of the "kitskonstabels" caught in the crossfire had been employed to defend black councillors in the first place

Wentzel writes "In the last six years, mob killings of councillors and policemen have received most public attention

when campaigns were mounted against the imposition of the death penalty and terms of imprisonment on those convicted of taking part in the killings"

She concludes that "the general lack of attention" paid to attacks on councillors and policemen ap-

pears to have "given consent" to assumptions that

● Campaigns which get out of control and result in death injury and destruction of property are a natural consequence of apartheid and as such do not merit critical comment,

● Violent attacks on people and their property are less damaging to society if the victims, individually or collectively, are perceived to be morally blameworthy;

● Attacks on blacks are of less concern than attacks on whites, and

● Attacks on "collaborators" are justified

Wentzel concludes "The institute has spent many years recording, publicising and condemning the violence of the State's security apparatus, the police and vigilante groups

"Time and again we warned that the violent

methods used to enforce apartheid would one day call forth an answering violence

"Having contributed in no small measure to the overall understanding of how liberatory violence emerged, the institute believes it must also draw attention to the kinds of attitudes and strategies that are helping perpetuate violence during a time of political liberalisation unprecedented in South Africa's history"

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LOOKING AHEAD SO YOU'RE NOT LEFT BEHIND.

Govt's R1bn programme misdirected, says Cosatu

B/day 2/9/91

(262)

WILSON ZWANE

GOVERNMENT'S R1bn injection into socio-economic projects was intended to prop up "discredited" local authorities and not benefit people in rural areas, Cosatu said at the weekend

In a statement, Cosatu said government should not — as it did with VAT — embark on programmes which did not have broad support

Public works programmes which were not developed through negotiations with key political parties, trade unions and community organisations were doomed to failure, it said

Economic Co-ordination Minister Dawie de Villiers announced on Tuesday last week that government would create 59 000 jobs with its R1bn injection into socio-economic projects

The union federation said "SA needs a comprehensive approach to a national economic reconstruction programme — not continued unilateral and ad hoc measures by the government, based on

narrow interest and political considerations"

Government's projects were aimed more at propping up "discredited" local authorities and buying votes in future than at meeting the critical needs of rural communities, Cosatu said

The projects should be used to meet critical needs in rural areas

They should be financed, implemented, monitored and geared towards training unemployed people, Cosatu said

The sale and use of oil reserves — which were a national asset — should be broadly negotiated "so that they are not squandered by a government which has a bad track record when it comes to abusing our country's resources", it said

Government should then ensure that the money which had been allocated to the projects was used effectively, the union federation said.

Reef hostels to be upgraded

21 Dec 21 1991
 REEF and Vaal Triangle hostels which have been the flashpoints of violence over the past 13 months are to be key beneficiaries of upgrading as part of government's scheme to inject R1bn into socio-economic projects

Economic Co-ordination Minister Dawie de Villiers announced on Tuesday that R31m of the money was to be allocated to the upgrading of hostels

The TPA confirmed on Friday that Soweto hostels of Mapetla, Nhlazane, Nancefield and Dube were among the 36 Transvaal hostels which stood to be upgraded with the R7,77m set aside for the province

Among other Reef hostels mentioned were Thokoza, Sebokeng, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Thembisa, George Goch and Denver

TPA spokesman Piet Wilken said 13 hostels would be converted into family units

It was disclosed on Friday that hostels in

THEO RAWANA

the Cape would receive the biggest share — R16,09m — of the R31m government was allocating to hostels

Cape townships where upgrading will take place are Ikapa in Cape Town, Galeshewe in Kimberley, Mwandle in The Strand and Gompo in East London

SA Economic Advisory Council's Alec Van den Heever said Natal would receive R4,09m and Free State R2,2m

In Natal the areas were Sibangile in Dundee, Sithembele in Glencoe, Steadville in Ladysmith, Bruntville in Mooi River, Emhlalakahle in Greytown and areas in Durban

In the Free State, the Mangaung area near Bloemfontein has been earmarked for upgrading

● See Page 3

Cosatu criticises govt plan

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CT 2/9/91

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The government's R1 billion injection into socio-economic projects was intended to prop up "discredited" local authorities and not benefit people in rural areas, Cosatu said at the weekend.

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Rural communities

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The projects should be used to meet critical needs in rural areas. They should be financed, implemented, monitored and geared towards training unemployed people.

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Ribn upliftment plan is undemocratic

B/Dawg 3/9/91.

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ANC

Business Day Reporter

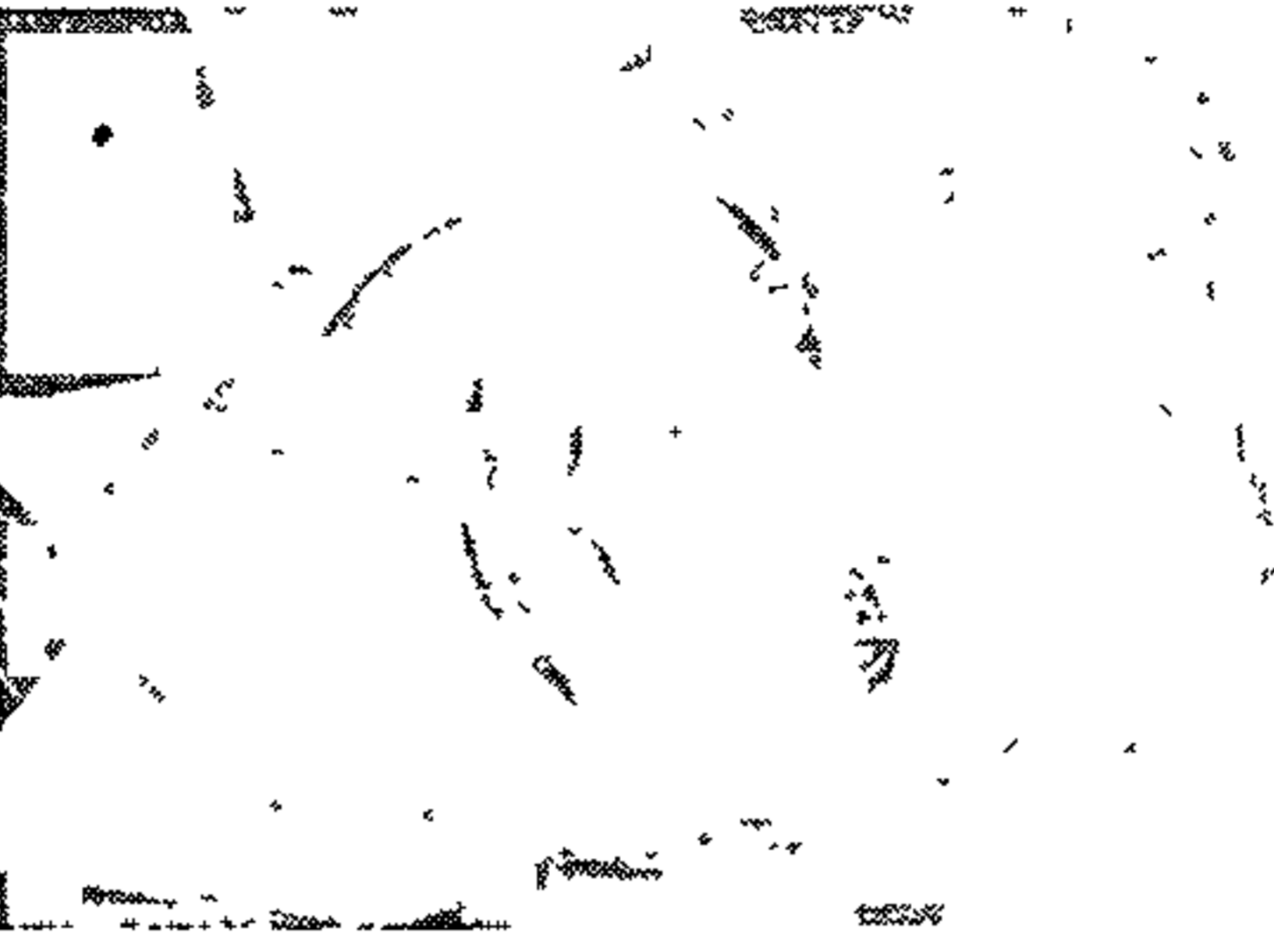
THE ANC yesterday sharply criticised government's plan to speed Ribn from the sale of oil reserves on socio-economic projects, saying the plan was undemocratic and had little impact on existing inequalities.

An ANC statement echoed earlier criticism by Cosatu that the funds' allocation would bolster "discredited" black local authorities.

"It's a unilateral attempt by government to decide what is best for the people without any meaningful consultation or participation by the people who have been denied access to these basic services.

"In our view, it is planned to use the funds to bolster an earlier unpopular and unilateral government initiative, the Interim Measures on Local Government Act." This Act tried to bolster unrepresentative black and white local authorities, and these funds would support an attempt to consolidate their position.

Public Enterprises and Economic Co-ordination Minister Dawie de Villiers announced last week that Ribn reallocated from the sale of strategic oil reserves would be spent on a range of socio-economic projects which would create 59 000 jobs.



● DE VILLIERS

The ANC statement said "The ANC and others have, over the last year, called for the establishment of a well-thought-out strategic plan for development drawn up through a democratic process and that will contribute to a systematic and sustainable path of development.

"This ad hoc location of Ribn will fast evaporate, because it is not part

of such a rationally planned process. It will not make a meaningful impact on the existing socio-economic crisis."

The statement said "We need to use our limited resources to maximum effect, and not to buy political credibility."

The ANC said excluded communities should control the development processes.

"This will generate within these communities increased institutional, technical and participatory capacity, contribute to making them less dependent and increase their capacity to do things for themselves.

"This initiative is another top-down process of development that sees its main task as delivering a product to the people, and undermines communities rather than empowers them.

"The reality at the moment is that we have on the one hand disempowered, suffering communities, and on the other an array of government and independent development agencies that control the resources and operate in an unrepresentative and unco-ordinated manner."

It said "What is important is to establish mechanisms that bring the two into democratic policy and implementing mechanisms to address the crucial problems we face."

Increased productivity 'essential for growth'

B/Dawg 3/9/91

VERA VON LIERES

ECONOMIC growth and its effect on job creation and economic empowerment was a precondition for a new political dispensation, Public Enterprises and Economic Co-ordination Minister Dawie de Villiers said last night.

De Villiers told the National Productivity Institute's awards banquet that the continued improvement of productivity remained a safe and undemorable route to economic success.

"I am a firm believer in the importance — no — the imperative of improving productivity if we would like to see SA grow, develop, make progress and overcome the difficult problems facing us."

De Villiers also hailed recent agreements between labour organisations and management, which partly linked wage increases to increases in productivity.

Increasing productivity would strengthen SA's competitiveness in international trade and commerce. This would boost exports and reduce imports, strengthen the balance of payments and contribute to greater exchange rate stability. It would also assist in reducing input costs and in further improving the competitive position of SA producers.

"Increases in productivity are therefore one of the most important means of combating inflation."

The quest for improved productivity in SA had unfortunately been associated with calls for substituting capital for labour, De Villiers said.

It was a concern that was understandable, particularly as in the past productivity increases had been achieved by producing an almost constant output while employing less labour. The resulting increase in the output per worker was not the kind of productivity increase that should be promoted in SA.

"An increase in productivity should entail an increase in both production and inputs, with output increasing at a faster rate than input," he said.

● See Pages 14-18



NP FEDERAL CONGRESS

Property has a big role in NP model

B (paw) S 9/91 262

BLOEMFONTEIN — The NP has proposed a new constitutional model in which home ownership may play a decisive political role, particularly at local and regional government levels.

A discussion document setting out the constitutional principles for a new SA and their possible application in a political model was presented to the party's Free State congress yesterday.

The model confirms the NP's unusual proposal for a presidential "college" of the major party leaders, a cabinet representing all parties with a specified minimum representation, a two-chamber national legislature and substantial devolution of power to nine regional authorities, and unified local authorities with substantial autonomy.

The concept of a participatory democracy underlies the entire model with checks and balances to curb majority domination.

The structure's lowest level is designated neighbourhood councils, instituted on a voluntary basis within any municipal area which would have autonomous powers over matters such as regulating norms and standards, granting licenses, provision of community facilities, security, education and welfare.

The envisaged city councils could be put into effect by

- Electing the councils on the basis of representation of wards,
- Determining franchise in accordance with both the interests of all lawful residents and "particularly the interests of

owners, leasees and rate-payers", and

A combination model of the above two.

The NP proposes that regional legislative councils be established for nine regions with their numerical strength determined by the size of each voting population.

Representatives would be elected from electoral districts on a proportional basis while nomination of part of the membership could come from local authorities or sub-regions.

Decision-making procedures would provide protection of minority interests and certain circumscribed matters.

A regional executive committee could be constituted by three or five leaders of political parties with a predetermined minimum representation in the council and would function collectively as a unit.

Parliament would have a first House elected on a proportional basis with a second, smaller House with an equal number of seats allocated to each region.

The second House would deliberate on Bills approved by the first House and pass them by simple majorities except where a weighted majority is required such as for legislation amending the constitution or relating to minority interests.

The executive authority, the NP argues, should not be constituted by one party and proposes a proportional structure as with the regional executive.

The presidency too is allocated to three or possibly five majority party leaders — Sapa

Civic bodies 'should not be political' (262)

By BARRY STREEK ^{F121} et 10/9/91
Political Staff

CIVIC associations would not become party political and they should remain as autonomous as possible, says Mr Pat Lephunya who was the United Democratic Front's civics co-ordinator.

The civic movements would not take part in administration or in local government structures, "but will remain outside, and become a watchdog to ensure that certain things don't happen", said Mr Lephunya in the latest issue of Barometer on Negotiation.

"We believe that a civic is the only way to ensure that those in power are kept under control and prevented from misusing their power."

Mr Lephunya, who is also the general secretary of Soweto Civic Association, said the civics did not see themselves as opponents of political formations, but whatever government was in power it had to be able to deliver the goods.

Civics were expected to be autonomous, to address issues that affected the citizens of township.

"For instance, you don't deal with a blocked pipe by adopting an ideological viewpoint

"The major aim is to improve the conditions of living."

Croeser calls for unified tax system

262

B (Day) 12/9/91

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — A single tax administration and collection system serving central, regional and local governments would have to be part of any new dispensation, Finance Department director-general Gerhard Croeser said yesterday.

He told a conference on the future of local government organised by Unisa that even with a limited devolution of power, regional and local governments would be unable to finance all expenditure from their own revenues.

Formulae

Revenue sharing between local, regional and central governments would therefore be necessary.

Croeser said it might become essential to appoint an independent, possibly judicial, body to decide on sharing formulae.

In the past, financial relations between the different levels of government were often dealt with on an ad hoc basis, resulting in a fragmented and uncoordinated system that hampered planning at all levels.

Croeser said local authority leaders were uncertain and disturbed about the financial burden existing white local authorities would have to bear after the creation of integrated municipalities.

However, he said the increased burden resulting from integrating local authorities would not be un-

manageably great.

In a new constitutional dispensation, a new structure for inter-governmental relations would have to be developed. This would include the financing of local government.

Croeser said a recent survey had found that existing sources of local government income were not always optimally exploited and there was considerable room for increasing revenue.

This could include a scaling down of service standards and services, particularly in white local authorities, to enable the financing of basic and necessary services in bordering black communities.

For instance, he said, property taxes for all white local authorities in the four years after 1984 increased by an average of 11,9% a year for residential properties and 13,3% for business and industrial properties, while the increase in the CPI amounted to an average of 15,9%.

The local authorities could have earned an additional R200m if rates had been raised to keep pace with the CPI. The same reasoning applied to service revenues.

The present government structure was relatively centralised with 59% of general government spending at central level, 29% at regional level and 12% at local level.

DP local govt plan proposes shake-up

Political Staff

DURBAN — The Democratic Party has proposed a radical shake-up of the second tier of government in which many regional administrations would be replaced by major metropolitan councils

The proposal was contained in the party's discussion document on local government, which was released in Maritzburg yesterday

The chairman of the DP's local government study group, the MP for Maritzburg South, Mr Rob Haswell, said "We question the need for large provincial or regional government

"We envisage as many as 10 metropolitan councils performing the functions traditionally allocated to provincial or second tier government," he said

The document also said that white town councils needed to break out of "group areas cocoons"

Fundamentally flawed

Legislation enabling new forms of local and metropolitan government to emerge was "fundamentally flawed" because it did not require affected parties to negotiate

Instead the new law merely made it optional for existing white councils to choose a joint form of local government or "the mere amalgamation of existing racial bodies", the DP document said

In the discussion document, the DP advocates that white councils identify funds and consult with communities about their expenditure and obtain authority to spend outside the legal boundaries of their cities

However, Mr Haswell stressed that the DP was anxious not to be seen to prescribe. The document was intended for discussion and to be part of the negotiating process on local government

He said the DP believed negotiations on local government need not await the outcome of national talks

Focus on municipal vote

262 CT 16/9/91
CONTROVERSY over the National Party's recently tabled constitutional proposals is bound to focus public attention on the municipal franchise

At the National Party's Bloemfontein conference, one of the proposals outlined was that a "double vote" should be given at local level to homeowners or lessees

President F W de Klerk is reported to have said at the conference that giving special recognition to these categories is "nothing new in South Africa"

As far as we in the Cape are concerned, he is perfectly correct. The question is, how democratic is the present local government system here?

Historically, the Cape has had a municipal franchise system that differs markedly from those of the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal

According to Dr Donald Craythorne's book, *Municipal Administration*, the Cape system has been based on ownership or occupation of immovable property, whereas the local government franchise in other provinces has been based on registration as a parliamentary voter

In Cape Town, for example,



CIVIC DIARY

By PETER DENNEHY

adult property owners, their spouses, holders of property leases, and their spouses are the only natural persons who may vote in municipal elections

Large numbers of other adults, who live with people in the above categories but do not themselves own or lease properties, are disqualified

This explains why there are just 127 995 municipal voters in Cape Town's 17 wards, plus 90 375 voters for the eight management committees — a total of 218 370 voters in a municipality with an estimated population of over 1,1 million people (including children)

One in five persons qualifies as a municipal voter. Yet there are surely not four children to every adult on average. The huge disparity in numbers cannot be accounted for by the not-very-large number of black people of African descent living within the municipality

either. They are not the only ones who do not qualify for municipal votes

Another factor skewing the equation even further is the ability of "juristic persons", such as companies, to vote as well if they own property. These votes are included in the above statistics

According to Dr Craythorne, the President's Council recommended in 1982 that a choice should be made between "two possible systems of a loaded multiple franchise". Either one vote per natural person plus one extra vote for property owners, or two votes for ownership and one for occupation

The latter was such a drastic departure from the Transvaal and Free State approaches that it had little chance of prevailing, he says. A compromise was reached in the Act, so the Cape still has its own kind of municipal franchise

At a guess, I would say that in the future non-racial dispensation the Cape municipal franchise system may come under pressure to disappear

Perhaps that is one of the reasons why NP followers — and many others who also wish to preserve this system — are so keen on decentralisation

Govt 'still pushing apartheid'

Political Correspondent

THE government and most municipal authorities are still bent on entrenching apartheid at local government level, an ANC consultative workshop on local government decided this week.

The workshop, which was organised by the constitutional affairs department of the ANC in co-operation with the Centre for Development Studies at the University of the Western Cape, was

attended by regional representatives of the ANC, civic associations and Cosatu ~~3057~~

The two-day workshop was called to consider ~~262~~

- Local level negotiations
- The transformation of local authorities into non-racial bodies which would eliminate inequalities in the provision of essential services and facilities

- The movement towards democratic participation in local government

ET19/9/91

The ANC said in a statement yesterday that the workshop concluded there had not been progress in these three areas

Regarding the National Party's constitutional proposals on local government, the meeting decided they were "clearly designed to perpetuate the group areas patterns and inequalities created by the apartheid system"

The workshop rejected totally the government's proposals with regard to local government

'Cash crisis' ⁽²¹¹⁾ in townships ⁽²⁶²⁾

PRETORIA — An explosive financial crisis was developing in black townships despite spending by regional services councils, Central Witwatersrand RSC chairman Mr John Griffiths warned yesterday.

Mr Griffiths told a public administration conference at the Human Sciences Research Council that the growing crisis could eventually lead to a total breakdown of services and could contribute to problems with health services.

FM 24/9/91 (262) ~~(263)~~

merely further polarise haves and have-nots
Part of the solution may be to dismantle what have in many cases become bloated local bureaucracies and privatise all but essential services that the private sector is unwilling or unable to render

Cape Town city councillor Arthur Wienburg, who chaired a recent investigation into a single municipality for the city (*Current Affairs* September 20), but who spoke to the *FM* in his personal capacity, believes the city needs to "get back to basics"

The council's functions should be rationalised. Services such as refuse removal and electricity and water supply which account for tens of millions of rands in assets should be sold. The proceeds should go into a revolving fund to finance housing and other essential services that a unified council will be expected to provide.

Scaling down the size of the municipal bureaucracy would also release office space for rental to the private sector (the council's main office block is the largest in the CBD).

Wienburg says the private sector has been shown time and again to be more efficient than the public sector and would probably be able to provide many services cheaper and more efficiently than the council.

A problem, of course, is dismantling bureaucratic empires. Legislation dictates that councils are graded on the basis of expenditure, the more they spend the higher their grading — and salaries of officials and councillors are based on the grading.

Community opposition to privatisation is an additional problem, but Wienburg is sure it can be overcome through negotiation and a clear setting out of how available resources could be used more effectively for socio-economic upgrading. He believes the council could also improve cost efficiency through zero-based budgeting, instead of the current incremental system of simply increasing the previous year's budget by the maximum permissible.

The need for Cape Town to find new sources of revenue is undeniable. The main spending priority in the years ahead will be housing. After the greater Durban area, the city probably has the highest percentage in SA of people in need of decent shelter.

Wienburg says the current "crisis of expectation" will become a "crisis of affordability" which must be addressed as soon as possible. He believes the unfortunate experience of Harare municipality, which was faced with similar problems in the years after independence, should be a lesson to SA.

Greater Durban, though facing massive socio-economic problems, appears to be the only city well positioned to cope with future demands on financial resources. In 1957, far-sighted councillors and officials created a Consolidated Capital Development Fund (CCDF), which has grown to about R1bn. Proceeds have included R220m from the sale to the Umgeni Water Board of the Durban Corp's water purification and conservation assets. A similar fund operated by Cape

Continued on page 61

UNIFIED MUNICIPALITIES

Finding the funds

Should local authorities sell off unproductive assets worth billions to help finance essential socio-economic development? It's a question becoming increasingly relevant as the "new SA" draws near and city councils grapple with the problem of funding unified municipalities. *FM 24/9/91*

Future local authorities are likely to be geographically redefined to include neighbouring townships for which they have not been financially responsible for years. The development backlogs in most townships are huge and far beyond the present funding capacity of either local authorities or the State, yet local authorities in particular will be expected to meet the reasonable demands of disadvantaged communities.

The question is how. Even drastic increases in property rates and service charges would be insufficient in most cases and

continued from P36
Town is worth only R150m
Durban's CCDF is used to fund council projects and saves millions in interest. Though the loans bear market-related

charges, half the interest is paid back into the CCDF and half goes to the rates and general services account to effectively subsidise rates accounts.
Durban is consequently believed to be the

only city in Africa and one of few in the world that has no public debt — an enviable position on the eve of an era in which massive demands will be made on existing resources. ■

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

Civics furious over try at spying

Southern 3/10-8/10/91
By Rehana Rossouw

STAFF of the National Civics Interim Committee are convinced that security forces are attempting to spy on them after a worker was approached to provide information for a shadowy research organisation.

Last month, Ms Cathy Aranes, an administrative worker at the organisation's national office at Community House in Salt River, was offered money by two people if she photocopied minutes of its meetings.

Aranes believed she was targeted by people listening in on her telephone conversations, but a sweep of her office on Wednesday failed to locate a listening device or transmitter.

She is the second member of the civic organisation to be asked to pass on information in recent months.

The approach came days after Aranes had used the office phone to discuss finding another job with an employment agency.

She later received a telephone call from a woman calling herself Annamarie Laubscher, who said she had obtained her telephone number from the employment agency.

Laubscher asked if Aranes would be interested in an office administration job and Aranes arranged to meet her later to discuss it.

"She arrived in a blue Opel Kadett with a man who introduced himself as Carel," Aranes said.

"We went to a restaurant to discuss the job offer over coffee, but even before we got there I was suspicious what it entailed, but then they began talking about Cast (Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal)."

At the restaurant "Carel" said they were part of a group researching what "people on the ground" felt about organisations. He said Aranes could help them by photocopying minutes of civic meetings and giving it to them.

They were particularly interested in arguments and problems members had with each other.

Cast dismisses whites made administrators

ARG 3/10/91
(262)

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Civic Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast) has dismissed the appointment of white administrators for Alexandra and Kagiso as a non-event.

Cast's vice president, Mr Kgabisi Mosunkutu, said nothing had changed as black local authorities were still intact.

The MEC, Mr Olaus van Zyl, said in a statement the Regional Services Council chairmen of the areas in which Alexandra and Kagiso were situated would take over from councillors who had not yet bowed to pressure from extra-parliamentary organisations to resign.

The councillors would retain their positions, but would relinquish all decision-making powers to the newly appointed administrators, Mr CA du Bruyn and Mr John Griffiths.

Mr van Zyl said this would ensure the continued provision of essential municipal services.

Mr Mosunkutu said the civics had repeatedly called for the resignation of all black councillors.

Full probe underway into Ciskei cell death

EAST LONDON — Authorities said they had launched a thorough investigation into the death in a Ciskeian police cell of 22-year-old Mount Coke man Mr Thandile Mtya

The homeland's deputy attorney-general, Mr Leon Langeveld, said it had not been decided whether anyone would be prosecuted or if an inquest would be held as police had not completed their investigations

Ciskei police told Mr Mtya's family on September 13 that he had been found hanged in a Punzana police cell. This followed his arrest two days following the alleged theft of a pistol and a cassette player

His father, Mr Mzwanele Mtya, has voiced concern over wounds on his son's body and the circumstances of his death. He saw his son's corpse in a Dimbaza mortuary last Thursday

Mr Langeveld said he had ordered a full investigation. The police were continuing their investigations and it would probably take "a bit of

time" before a docket was submitted to his office for consideration. ARG 3/10/91

● A Butterworth magistrate has heard that a Transkeian key-point guard killed two Sri Lankan nationals and attempted to hide their bodies in a river

Mr Zingisa Maqanda, 25, appeared before Mr MK Brown on two counts of murder and a charge of armed robbery

The prosecutor, Ms Bulelwa Pakathi, told the court that Mr R Janagan, 25, and Mr T Kathirgamanadhan, 43, were walking past a fuel depot on September 8 when Mr Maqanda shot them and robbed them of a pair of shoes and a wrist-watch

He then dragged them to a river where he covered their bodies with grass, Ms Phakati said

In his defence Mr Maqanda said the men taunted him about his work when they walked past the depot

The case was postponed to October 11 — Sapa

'Give mayor a salary'

Municipal Reporter

(267)

ARG 3/10/91

MAKING the mayor a salaried official could help make local government more democratic, say city councillors

At the moment the mayor is paid a monthly allowance of R4 800 as the social and ceremonial head of the city Staff, an office and an official car go with the job

The position is the same for mayors throughout South Africa.

Moves are afoot to increase and standardise mayoral allowances countrywide, so that in three years' time they will match salaries paid to MPs

South Africa follows the tradition of a "weak" mayor, formalised in the British Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, adopted in similar form here in the mid-19th century.

But as changes to local government

loom, the idea has been mooted in Cape Town civic circles that paying a salary would open the job to all, not just the wealthy or retired

Some former Cape Town mayors questioned by The Argus felt changes were due

Mr Peter Muller, mayor from 1987 to 1989, said there was a distinct difference between first citizen of a major city and of a town

"In my experience it was a fulltime job, keeping on the ball with the work being done by standing committees, attending three to four social functions a day and writing up to 40 letters daily," Mr Muller said

"In a way, I am saddened by the implications for tradition if we have a salaried mayor, but it is a realistic way of democratising the office"

● Former mayor Mr Gordon Oliver was unavailable for comment

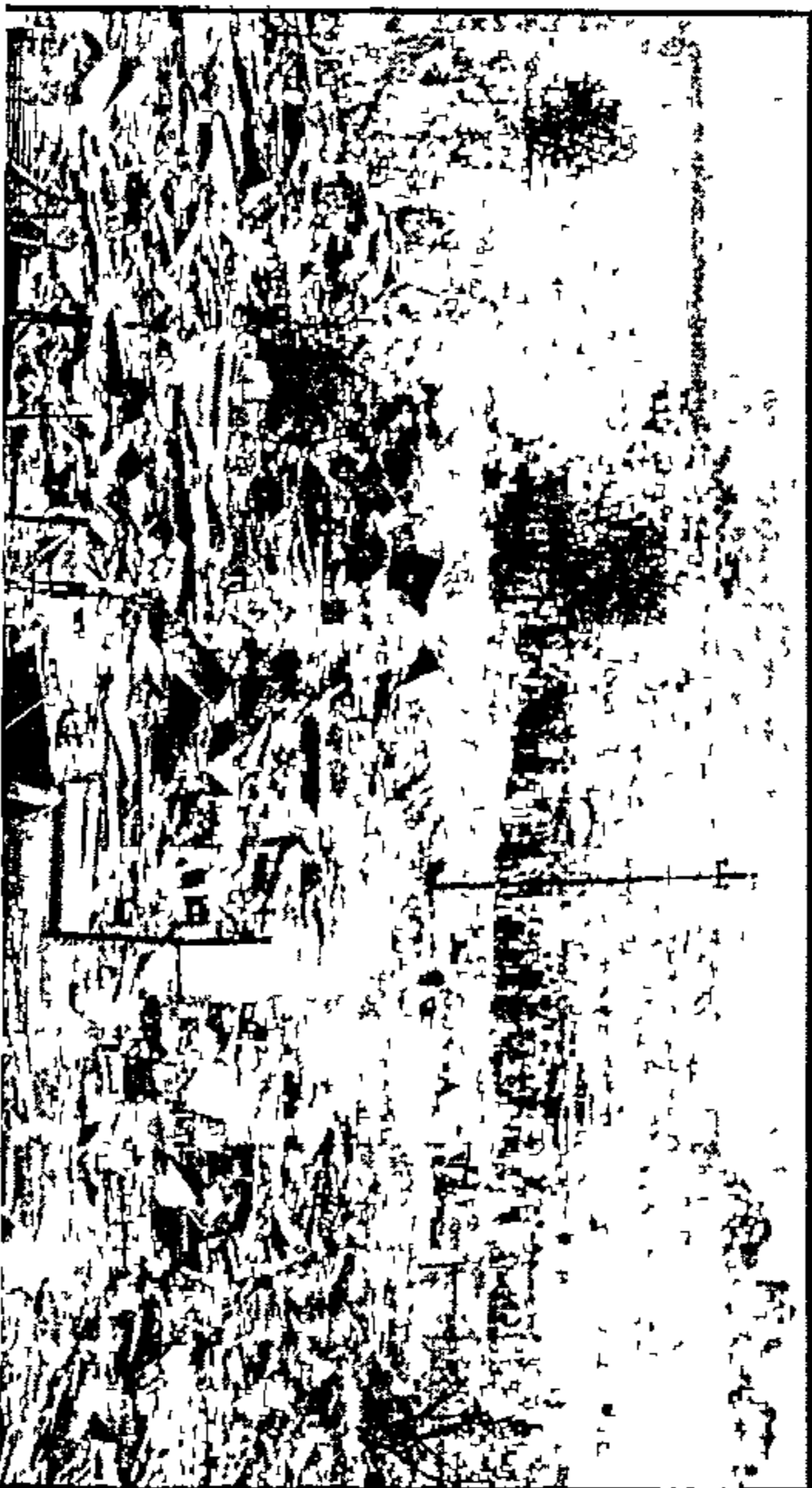
Great open city challenge is on

Cape Town, Durban vie
Star 5/10/91
to dump

race laws

OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN — Towns and cities throughout South Africa have been challenged to scrap all discriminatory by-laws immediately and not to waste time merely chipping away at them.
The race is already on between Durban and Cape Town to see



Place of rest turns into place of cruel destruction
Star 5/10/91

AL-AMEEN KAFAAR

FOR THE past three years, residents of the Sgodiphola (place of rest) squatter camp, a few kilometres outside Fourways, lived undisturbed on the banks of the Jukskei River.

But their daily routine came to an abrupt end earlier this week when they had to look on helplessly as a bulldozer flattened their shacks and belongings, killing dogs, chickens and pigeons in callos destruction. No opportunity was given to remove belongings and pets.
Veteran Democratic Party MP



The race is already on between Durban and Cape Town to see which city will be first to completely abolish discrimination.

Cape Town's civic leaders say their city remains in the forefront of the fight against apartheid at local government level.

Their claim is based on the city's long tradition of resistance to apartheid — even at the height of the apartheid era — and on the latest moves towards a fully democratic, apartheid-free "open city".

But Durban claims it is about to overtake all other South African cities. On Monday an innovative plan is to be placed before the city council which aims to scrap not just apartheid but all discriminatory by-laws "in one fell swoop".

It hopes to do this by way of "overriding by-laws" eliminating discrimination on grounds of race, religion and gender from its existing by-laws. The management committee is confident the plan will be accepted.

Management committee chairman Peter Mansfield says the council could either spend months, even years, combing through 150 years of by-laws to seek out discriminatory measures, or it could solve the problem with a single "omnibus decision".

One fell swoop

"This will be an historic decision. Many cities, including Durban, have been chipping away at discrimination for years.

"But as far as we know this is the first time any city or other level of government in South Africa has decided to eliminate all discriminatory measures from its laws in one fell swoop," said Mr Mansfield.

"We would like to issue a friendly challenge to other cities and other levels of government to follow suit. There is no need for cities to wait for central government to make decisions for us. In this area ... cities are in a position to set an example to other levels of government."

Mr Mansfield said he was particularly pleased that the management committee had agreed to tackle the issue of gender. "In our race-obsessed society the issue of discrimination against women has all too often taken a very back seat."

Cape Town City Council sources said the city was proud of its long tradition of resisting all forms of discrimination. As a result of the city's persistent efforts, few, if any, discriminatory measures remained.

Dick Friendlander, chairman of the Cape Town City Council's executive committee, said the city had always had a policy of no discrimination.

"It has always been our philosophy. The only inhibition to the full implementation of our policy has been laws such as the Group Areas Act with which we had to comply when they were in force.

"Legally it is hoped that most, if not all, discrimination is now out. Emotionally we are one people."

A clear expression of Cape Town's thinking and its commitment to non-discrimination was contained in recent statements on civil liberties in an "open Cape Town".

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Cities vie to be first to trash apartheid

262
ARCT 5/10/91

CAPE TOWN civic leaders say the city remains in the forefront of the fight against apartheid at local government level.

This is in the face of Durban's plan to scrap all discriminatory by-laws "in one fell swoop".

The Cape Town claim is based on a long tradition of resistance to apartheid.

Durban boasts it is moving ahead of other South African cities because its management committee is recommending measures to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of race, religion and gender from all by-laws.

The measures are to be "over-riding by-laws".

Management chairman Mr Peter Mansfield says Durban's choice is either to spend months, even years, combing through 150 years' accumulation of by-laws identifying discriminatory measures, or to take an "omnibus decision".

The committee is recommending the latter "clean, quick approach".

"This will be an historic decision. Many cities, including Durban, have been chipping away at discrimination for years. But as far as we know this is the first time any city or other level of government in South Africa has decided to eliminate all discriminatory measures from its laws in one fell swoop," says Mr Mansfield.

"We would like to issue a

FRANS ESTERHUYSE

Weekend Argus Political Correspondent

friendly challenge to other cities and other levels of government to follow suit."

Mr Mansfield is particularly pleased that the management committee agreed to tackle the issue of gender as well as other forms of discrimination.

"In our race-obsessed society the issue of discrimination against women has all too often taken a very back seat."

Cape Town City Council sources say that as a result of the city's persistent efforts, little, if any, discriminatory measures remain.

Mr Dick Friendlander, chairman of the Cape Town City Council's executive committee, told Weekend Argus the city had always had a policy of no discrimination.

"It has always been our philosophy. The only inhibition to the full implementation of our policy has been some laws like the Group Areas Act with which we had to comply when they were in force.

"Legally it is hoped that most, if not all, discrimination is now out. Emotionally we are one people. It has never been our policy to discriminate."

The city's records show that prior to the introduction of apartheid laws in South Africa, most residential areas in Cape Town were, in contrast to other

South African cities, racially mixed.

The city was affected most when apartheid laws in the early 1950s required residential areas to be segregated on racial lines and again in 1972 when citizens of colour were removed from the municipal voters' roll.

Since those days the Cape Town City Council has persistently and strongly opposed apartheid legislation — a stance which led to severe censure and at times lack of sympathy for its needs by provincial and central government.

The council's records contain numerous public statements over the years that reflect Cape Town's "consistent, implacable opposition to racial discrimination throughout the apartheid era."

As long ago as 1973 the council's executive committee called for details of all apartheid notice boards and signs displayed on council property as well as details of council regulations differentiating between racial groups.

A report was submitted by the town clerk in December of that year.

The investigation revealed that there were no by-laws enforcing segregation.

Local govt negotiation system detailed in report

A GOVERNMENT report on a new system of local government says multiparty congresses or constituent assemblies could be used to negotiate the details of a new metropolitan structure.

The report of the Metropolitan Working Group, under the chairmanship of Planning, Provincial Affairs and Housing deputy director-general Chris Thornhill, recommends that 66% of votes in a multiparty negotiating group should constitute agreement.

The composition of the multiparty group could be the result of a constituent assembly or a multiparty congress

"If it is to be a multiparty congress each participating body will have one vote, irrespective of the number of persons it physically has present.

However, if the negotiating body is to be constituted as a constituent assembly then elections will have to be held to elect a pre-determined number of persons," the report says

The report will be submitted to the Council for the Co-Ordination of Local Government Affairs next

B/D ay 7/10/91
PATRICK BULGER

month and is likely to be the subject of negotiations with political parties during constitutional negotiations.

The negotiating body would be composed of key and non-key stakeholders. The report identifies key stakeholders as municipal councillors, local affairs and management committees, ratepayers and civic associations, political parties, chambers of commerce and industry, trade unions representing people employed in the metropolitan area and extra-Parliamentary bodies

Non-key stakeholders would include cultural, sporting, educational and youth organisations

The report says a plenary and working group format should be used during negotiations. The plenary group would appoint working groups to undertake specific investigations and would then consider the results of these investigations. Agreements, reached one at a time, would then be ratified and published in the form of a metropolitan charter

The report says a metropolitan system would have to prevent domi-

nation of minorities without being racial or discriminatory. Accountability is a key factor

Metropolitan areas will be characterised by a wide range of social and economic classes, a core city surrounded by a number of independent satellite local authorities

It says metropolitan government franchise will be non-racial and that negotiations will determine the influence of property ownership

The report distinguishes between local services and metropolitan services in that the latter would be more remote. A metropolitan body would be responsible for loan obligations, refuse removal and recycling, ambulance services and transfer payments to hospitals, health inspection, old age homes, business licences and libraries, a police force if this responsibility is devolved, education, public transport, regional parks, golf courses and zoos, main roads and highways, sewage disposal and water distribution

Finances could be raised by long-term loans, a levy on constituent and utility taxes

DP and NP say no to walkout

DP and NP town councils are likely to remain members of the Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA), despite its resolution not to accept black members

DP and NP councillors said they would debate leaving the TMA, but most felt that a breakaway was unlikely.

Randburg's DP management committee chairman André Jacobs said at the weekend that legislation did not allow for government recognition of another municipal umbrella body

The TMA and white municipal organisations in other provinces belong to the United Municipal Executive (UME) — the national municipal advisory body and a strong lobby group on local government legislation, although it does not have statutory or executive powers

With no legal alternative to influence government's municipal policy, the DP and NP would achieve nothing

TANIA LEVY

ing by walking out of the TMA, said Sandton management committee chairman and DP councillor Bruce Stewart

He said the upheaval which would be caused by their breakaway was probably not necessary, given that the CP might not be able to maintain its influence over the coming years

Last week CP members of the TMA outvoted their NP and DP counterparts and blocked a motion to make the TMA's membership non-racial.

Jacobs and Stewart agreed that their continued membership of a racist organisation could hamper dealings with black councils and civic bodies

But Jacobs said there were many other ways of establishing ties and including black municipalities in decision-making.

SA in bid for '92 Grand Prix

DAVE LOURENS

KYALAMI racetrack owner Dave McGregor left for Paris last night to hear if SA would have a Formula One Grand Prix next year.

McGregor, CE of Motor Racing Enterprises, will attend world motorsport controlling body Fisa's annual conference, at which the 1992 Formula One calendar will be decided on.

"We are extremely positive, but until the calendar is ratified we will have to remain quietly optimistic," he said.

If SA is awarded a Grand Prix it will be the first since Nigel Mansell won on the old Kyalami track in 1985 in a Williams. The new circuit was built in 1988.

McGregor will also meet representatives of the Thierry Sabine Organisation, which runs the Paris-Cape Town Rally scheduled to

(262)
9/10/91

Hansard-style recording of debates rejected

Municipal Reporter

THE City Administrator has rejected a Hansard-style minuting system for City Council debates.

The verbatim record of South African and British parliamentary debates is called "Hansard" for the family who had the original printing contract.

Tape-recordings are made of council debates to aid writing minutes, but these tapes are not kept.

A 1987 executive committee resolution allows councillors and officials to listen to tapes and make notes

The cost of making full transcripts of all council debates would be considerable, and keeping tape-recordings permanently would be costly and cumbersome, said a report to the executive committee.

"There is an essential difference between political debates in parliament and debates in council.

"There is not the same imperative to keep full debate on permanent record or to allow perpetual access to past speeches," the report said.

The public was allowed to attend open debates in council.

However, council could decide to allow councillors and the public to buy copies of tapes of debates. It was "not desirable" that copies be made of in-committee debates because these were confidential.

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Exco to meet Meiring for talks on new Act

AUG 9/10/91

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

THE city council executive committee is to meet Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring for "frank and sincere" talks on the future of local government

The talks, agreed to at an Exco meeting yesterday, follow a request from Mr Meiring to meet the full council to discuss the Interim Measures for Local Government Act

The Act, which allows local authorities to initiate limited reform and to re-negotiate municipal government on a local level, has been rejected in the main by the city council.

Among the powers given to the Administrator is the appointment of mediators to liaise between parties negotiating local authority reform

In an August letter, the city council asked Mr Meiring not to use this power.

In a reply tabled at an executive committee meeting, Mr Meiring said the council's resolution was "unreasonable and unfortunate"

Mr Meiring said he had committed himself publicly not to use the wide powers the Act gave him

The final decision on an institutional model lay with the community through the process of constructive negotiation, he said.

All parties would be brought together sometime in the future, Mr Meiring said.

Meanwhile, he said it would be "mutually helpful" for him to meet the city council. No date for the talks has been set

Civil Service lash back at Mandela overseas training plan

(262) ARG 19/10/91

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In a 'dream world'

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

PRETORIA — ANC plans to have public servants trained in the United Kingdom have sparked protests from public service spokesmen.

And the Minister for Administration, Mr Piet Marais, has vowed the government will "look after the current and future interests" of public servants.

The general manager of the Public Servants' Association, Mr Hans Olivier, said anybody who believed public servants for South Africa could be trained in a foreign country was "living in a dream world".

The ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, dropped his bombshell before leaving for Harare this week, when he said plans had been made to train public servants in the UK, and they would "take the lead" during a transition to a democratic society. The existing public service was not suited to the changing needs in South Africa.

But Mr Marais snapped back "The impression these reported statements might create — that the ANC will in future have sole control over the public service — must be set right."

Mr Marais said in a statement the announcement was "deplorable" as it turned the public service into a "political playground" to the detriment of the country.

Mr Mandela's announcement reflected little understanding of the role and composition of

the civil service and the principles on which it was built.

"He displays a lack of sensitivity for and an appreciation of the valuable services the corps of officials has rendered in key areas of community life for many years, and which it continues to deliver daily."

Mr Marais said there was no reason for Mr Mandela to spend his time and attention on the training of public servants as the South African public service already had a corps of excellently trained officials at all levels and training was given irrespective of the race or sex of the official.

There was also no reason for other states to concern themselves with such training.

"Mr Mandela would do better to encourage his supporters to make themselves available for appointment to the civil service. In this way they will, like all other citizens, take part in training programmes, compete on merit for posts and make a constructive contribution to the country's administration, rather than discrediting and destabilising it," Mr Marais said.

The Commission for Administration offered various training courses, and was at present giving attention to a special training scheme aimed at members of less-privileged communities.

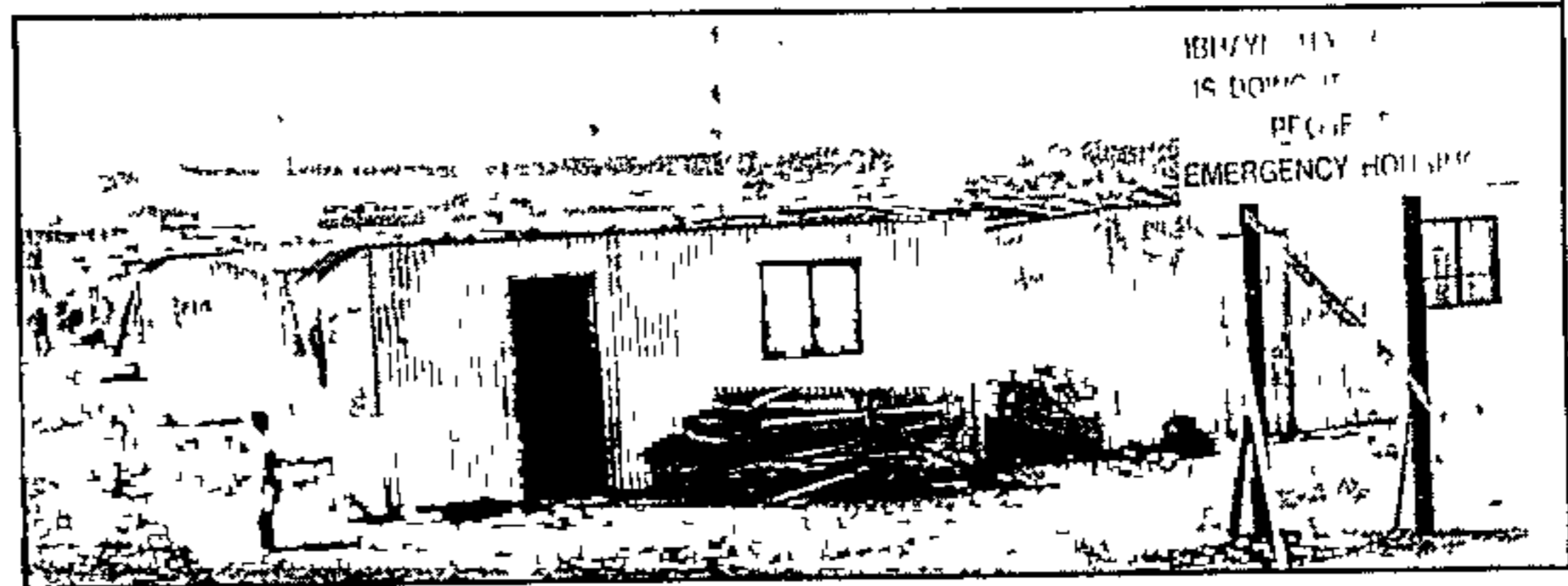
Mr Olivier said the PSA did not normally comment on political statements.

"The public service is apolitical and public servants serve the government of the day."

'Put development planning under grassroots control'

For decades, the South African government constructed a complicated network of development structures costing billions of Rands which they linked to the security apparatus SANDI O'DOWD, of the South African Health Workers Congress (SAHWCO) argues the time has come to tame the securocrats

South 24/10 - 30/10/91.



DOING IT FOR THEMSELVES: Should development be the responsibility of state bodies?

THE VEIL OF SECRECY surrounding the security forces is only just beginning to lift. Much more remains to be revealed about secret funds, special forces and the manipulation of South African society.

Most attention has focused on Inkatha. The fact that the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa) also received secret funding has drawn much less comment.

However, this points to a much more extensive network of secret operations, through which the entire structure of black local authorities was placed under the supervision and protection of the security forces.

This piece of the government's secret history is of great strategic importance. It shows clearly the government took the control of regional development planning away from the private sector.

It also shows how desperate was the attempt to create black local authorities under the tricameral system — set up under armed protection and supported by a nation-wide network of secret committees under the Na-

tional Security Management System (NSMS)

Through the State Security Council, Joint Management Centres, Regional Development Associations and Regional Services Councils, the government developed parallel layers of advisory development committees and security apparatuses between 1975 and 1988.

Documents in the possession of SAHWCO reveal the State Security Council still stands between the Commission for the Administration, the civil service body and the cabinet.

Thus, no interim administration at cabinet level can tackle the real problems of cleaning up and transforming the apartheid bureaucracy without confronting and taming the security network.

At issue is the accountability of the state security apparatuses and the relationship between civil society and the state.

The original Regional Development Associations were independent organs of civil society, with the power to lobby state departments for development funding for their regions.

While it is true RDAs were dominated by the private sector and, by virtue of apartheid, the majority were excluded from them, they represented a counter-balance to state power and allowed for a measure of popular participation in regional development planning.

All this ground was lost in the past decade. The RDAs were first co-opted and later subordinated to the Regional Development Advisory Committees, losing their independence and becoming toothless advisory bodies.

All of this was necessary for the government to be able to force through its absurd plans for the racial-geographical dismemberment of South Africa, against widespread resistance.

Much of the tension between employer organisations and the government in the 1980s, leading to the Carlton Conference and similar initiatives, can be traced to discontent with the strategy, and to state co-optation of development planning.

Many questions remain unanswered today.

● How much of the R4,1 billion in the SADF special account for 1991 is

budgeted for the support of JMCs or their successors?

● How much secret funding through these or police channels is required to prop up the fast-collapsing black local authorities?

LOOKING AHEAD, attention focuses on the relationship between civil society and the state in a new society.

A wide range of anti-apartheid community organisations are starting to engage with the Independent Development Trust and other non-governmental development agencies.

The massive amounts of development funding that will be necessary to upgrade black areas in the coming years will not be channelled through the security-linked system set up at so much expense.

Instead, we are returning to the older pattern of bodies based in civil society negotiating directly for development finance with central funds, through regional forums.

The new non-governmental structures are far more broadly-based than the old. They are nonracial and thus

open to the majority. This time round the major players are not employers associations but community-based organisations such as civics.

Development workers in SAHWCO have been monitoring this development for some time now, in close liaison with civic bodies.

The right to local control of the development process is being strongly asserted at the grassroots. SAHWCO has for some time been promoting the idea of Local Service Networks, which will bring together all service units at local level, including schools, clinics, libraries, community centres and possibly churches and sports bodies, to plan inter-sectoral community development strategies.

There is another, related, lesson in the apartheid experience which must not be forgotten. The free process of negotiation between civil society and the government was replaced by centralised bureaucratic planning.

We have learned enough to know that whatever the future of the economy, communities must never again be subjected to such manipulation by any external authority.

Role-players in dealing with squatting

Sowetan 31/10/91

(262)

THE Cabinet decided on 13 March of this year, that the management and prevention of squatting should be consolidated at provincial level and that the Provincial Administrators accept full responsibility.

* Central Government

Central Government is responsible for determining general policy and to monitor the execution thereof. This will ensure uniform action throughout the country. The Minister will periodically report to the Cabinet on the state of affairs.

* The provincial authorities

With the adoption of the Abolishment of Racially based Land Measures Bill by Parliament, the provincial authorities were given the legal powers to deal with squatting within, and outside the areas of local authorities. The Administrator has the power to intervene when a local authority fails to act.

* The South African Police

The South African Police has a legal obligation to investigate all complaints of alleged contraventions of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, (Act 52 of

1951) The SA Police has a monitoring function to report cases of squatting to the responsible authorities.

The SA Police also provides security on request when squatter structures must be removed by law.

* Local authorities

As landowners, Local Authorities are very closely involved in dealing with squatting. A local authority should ensure that its land is not occupied unlawfully, and should act in terms of the Act when this occurs. It is also their duty to ensure that landowners falling within their jurisdiction

do not allow land to be occupied unlawfully.

It is essential to identify and acquire suitable land for the establishment of towns, in time, so that serviced erven could be made available. Although the province is making a tremendous effort to eliminate the backlog, it is a comprehensive task that cannot be addressed by one body only, and local governments have a major role to play in this regard.

* Landowners

All landowners are in the first instance responsible for whatever happens on their land. Where land

is occupied unlawfully, the owner may lodge a complaint with the SA Police.

A landowner may also demolish a building or structures erected without his permission without a court order and he may remove the materials from his property. He has recourse to civil legal remedies based on statutory and common law.

The mere entering of somebody's land without that person's permission is an offence according to the Trespass Act, 1959 (Act 6 of 1959). Immediate action is one of the most effective means of preventing squatting.

URBANISATION



With the establishment of formal towns for informal settlement, the TPA is creating an opportunity to allow people to own land and to improve it according to their means — this man is doing just that.

WHAT IS A SQUATTER?

A SQUATTER is regarded as somebody who occupies land and property unlawfully

According to the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), illegal squatting is prohibited

Furthermore, no person may enter, or remain on or in any land or building without the permission of the owner or the lawful occupier of such land or building, whether such land is enclosed or not

Backyard dwelling is not in itself regarded as unlawful Informal residential areas or

settlements that were officially approved and where residents occupy informal houses on allocated sites, are not regarded as squatting areas

Squatter areas consist mostly of poor families who are seeking better living conditions

In the development of formal towns for informal settlement, the Government is addressing the needs of the poor in providing even with affordable services where the people may upgrade their homes and the standard of services in the course of time

Government policy

SQUATTING as a worldwide phenomenon has become synonymous with accelerating urbanisation

The period after 1986 is characterised by the presence of larger numbers of people in urban areas It is believed that a large intra-urban movement of people is taking place and that the majority of the people who are now visible, were already staying in the areas

According to the latest sources, 56 percent of the black community are already urbanised and it is expected that 75 percent will be urbanised by the year 2000

This means that more than 10 million people will have to be provided with living space in the near future

This figure reflects the magnitude of the problem and the enormous demand it will place

on the country and its resources

In order to manage and deal with squatting efficiently, it is necessary that the Government's policy be stated clearly

The objective of the Government is to manage urbanisation effectively to prevent squatting In striving to achieve this objective, the Government accepted the following policy positions:

* that a landowner's rights be respected and that these rights be protected against any unlawful infringement,

* that land be designated to accommodate squatters lawfully in an orderly fashion — this mainly entails the provision or even with a basic services infrastructure in the area, where an individual may erect his own structure according to his needs and means, and

* that where illegal settlement occurs, orderly resettlement be undertaken after consultation with

those involved

The prevention of squatting is not only the responsibility of the central and provincial authorities Local authorities must accept that land has to be made available for low-cost housing to prevent squatting

Local authorities are called upon to share the responsibility for the provision of land and the rendering of services to low-income settlements with the other authorities in future

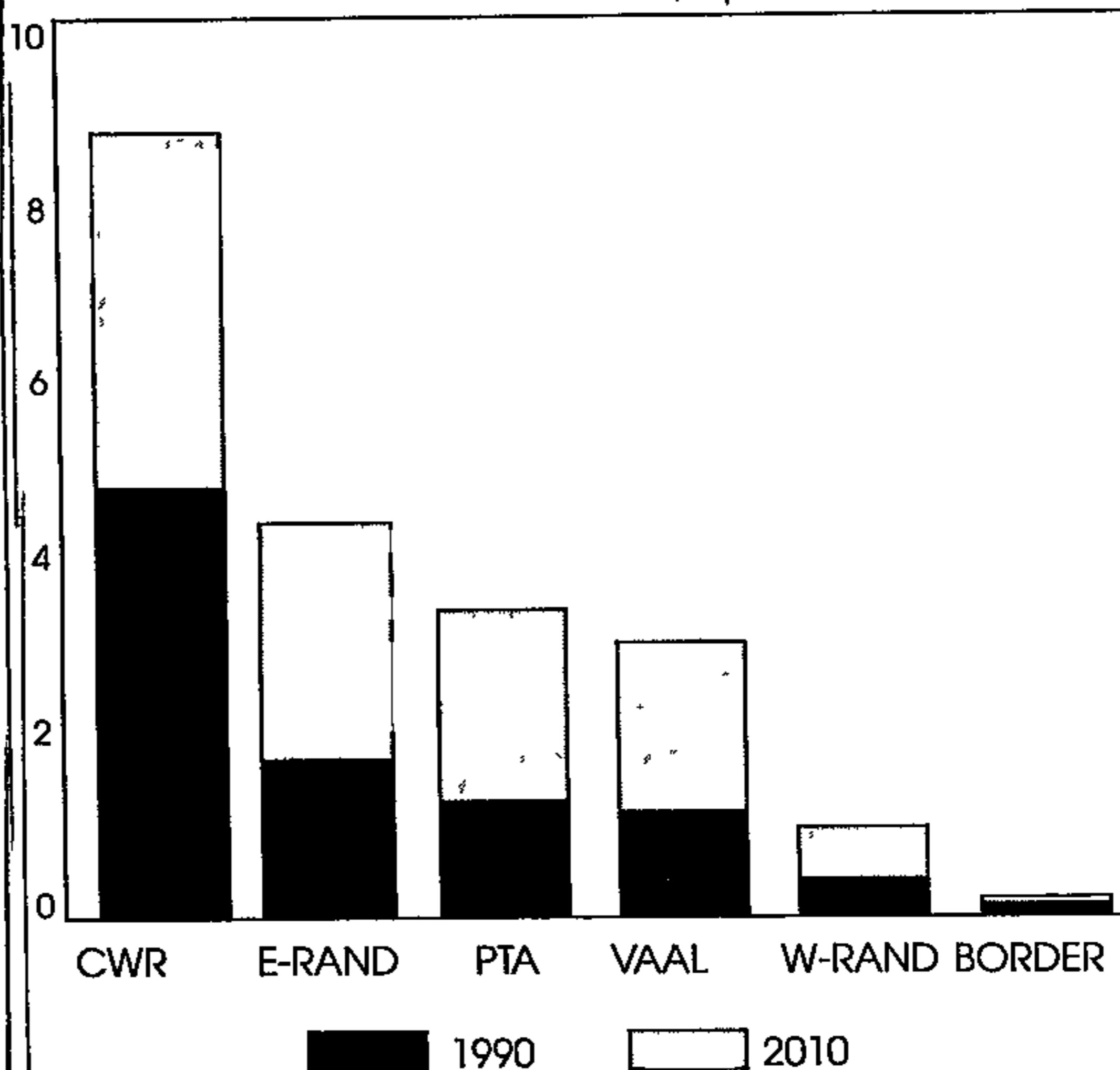
It is also believed that the private sector has an important role to fulfil by also providing for the needs of the lower income groups in the different communities

Co-operation between the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the private sector may enhance the Transvaal's ability to address its housing need

This may also serve to be to the advantage of the country as a whole

POPULATION OF THE PWV-COMPLEX 1990—2010

(Million)



Source: Dept of Planning and Prov. Affairs

It is work as usual for trains, buses and clinics

MOST public services are expected to operate normally during the two-day VAT strike

Trains are expected to run according to schedule on both days, Spoornet's public relations officer, Miss Yvette Olwage, says

City Tramways public relations manager Mrs Jean Welsh said the bus company would try "to operate as normal a service as possible"

She said some disruption of services was expected, particularly on township routes City Tramways had a "no work, no pay, no penalty"

policy in respect of workers who took part in the strike

The National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) has said it has enlisted support for the strike among bus drivers who are members of its affiliate, the Transport and Omnibus Workers' Union

The strike organisers, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and Nactu, have exempted essential health staff and schoolchildren from the protest.

The Cape Town City Council's municipal clinics and other health

services will operate normally. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr J W J van Rensburg, said these were considered to be "essential services"

The Medical Officer of Health with the Western Cape Regional Services Council, Dr S A Fischer, said strike organisers had agreed to exempt RSC clinics and had distributed stickers to identify staff as health workers

The Cape Town City Council will not have normal refuse collections tomorrow and Tuesday as most

cleansing staff are expected to take part in the stayaway

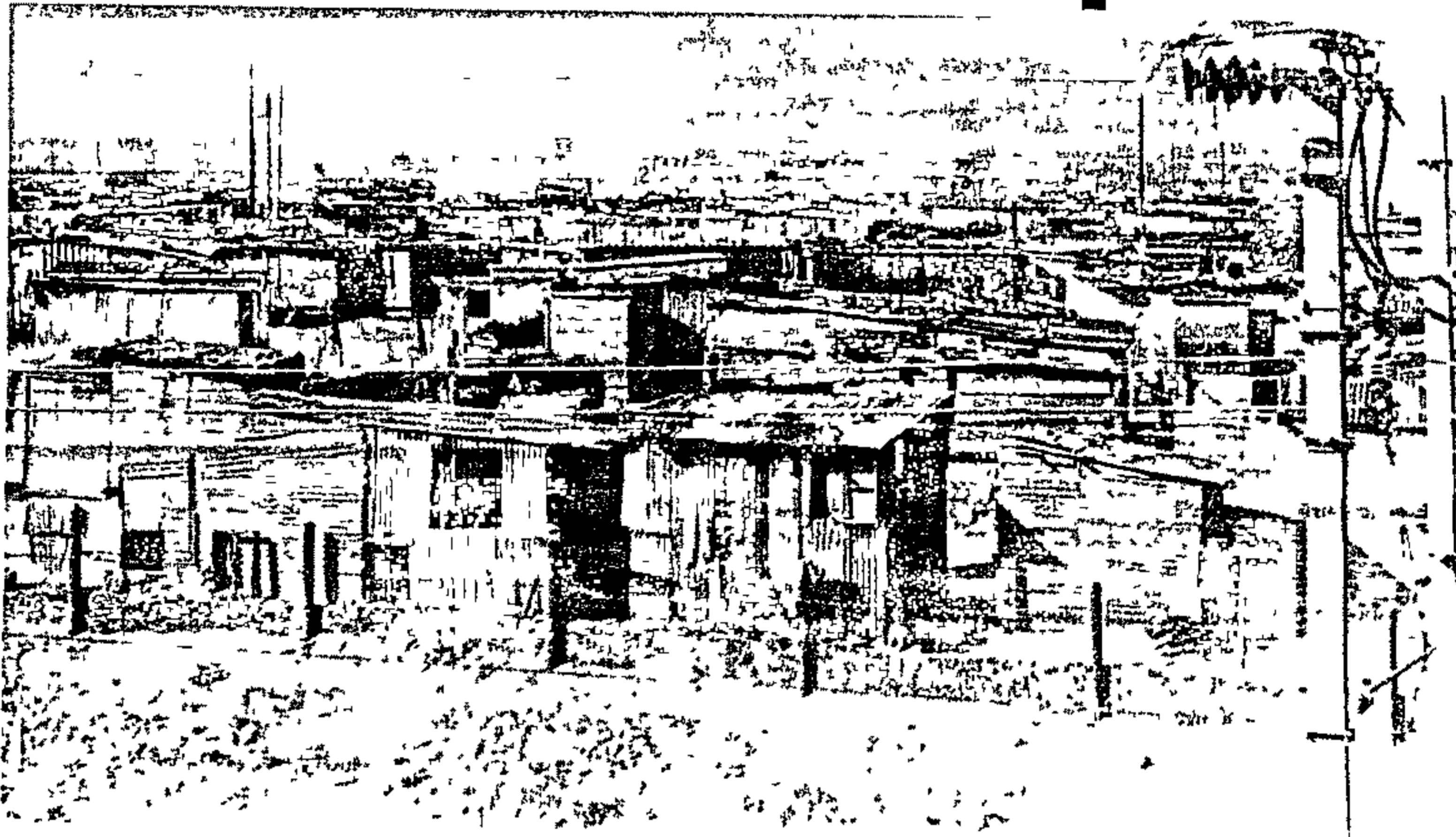
A spokesman for the Post Office said all branches would be open on Monday and Tuesday

The University of the Western Cape is to close for the two days. The University of Cape Town is to remain open on both days

The manpower manager of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Charl Adams, advised the chamber's 3 300 members to adopt a "no work, no pay" policy

About 20 million South Africans do not have electricity in their homes
CHIARA CARTER found Eskom aims to bring electricity to half of them in five years

Electricity: the missing link in social development



AND THEN THERE WAS LIGHT Eskom plans to bring electricity to 10-million people over the next five years

AS MORNING REPLACES the dark that pervades most South African townships, the smoke from thousands of fires is a tangible reminder of the consequences of almost two thirds of South Africans living without electricity

Most of those in the dark live in black townships or rural areas

Now Eskom, the country's largest producer of electricity, is determined to turn on the lights.

The corporation has set itself the target of making electricity available to about 10 million people over the next five years — about half those who need it

Eskom argues that to achieve its goal the industry will have to be streamlined

The government has appointed a commission under the National Energy Board to investigate rationalisation

Said Eskom's distribution manager, Mr Jannie Elias "By cutting out middlemen and supplying directly to the consumer, we can provide affordable electricity to most households, including squatter settlements"

At a seminar hosted by the Foundation for Contemporary Research, Elias said there was no technical reason preventing the corporation providing electricity to informal settlements

The squatter settlement of Uitkyk in Cape Town's northern suburbs is an example Eskom has negotiated with the Cape Provincial Administration to supply electricity to Uitkyk and the first poles have been erected

Eskom can provide all the country's electricity needs but how electrification will occur is debatable.

The corporation generates about 97 percent of South Africa's electricity, including the homelands

In the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, electricity is transmitted by homeland corporations

Distribution is, however, highly fragmented.

Distribution bodies include white municipalities, joint venture companies, black local authorities and the regional services council in the Western Cape as well as homeland and public works departments and local municipalities

Eskom is also a distributor to big industrial and commercial consumers. Most consumers are supplied by white municipalities which make substantial profits from electricity sales

The Cape Town City Council last year made a 10 percent profit which

translates into earnings of around R56-million from the sale of electricity

The Johannesburg municipality made about 30 percent profit while Pretoria made about 25 percent from electricity sales

These profits subsidise other municipal services, keeping rates low

The BLAs have made a substantial loss in trading in electricity. Few industries or businesses are located in black townships. The BLAs also lack the finance and infrastructure to supply electricity to new areas

The cash strapped Lingeletu West Town Council, for example, cannot afford to electrify new houses in the area.

While there is scant profit to be made supplying electricity to black townships, the social gains are enormous

UCT researcher Charles Dingley, an electrical engineer, points out electricity is "linked to development"

Electrification of rural areas would boost basic education and health services and free women who spend hours gathering wood and in the process contribute to the deforestation of the country

In the cities, electricity means safer streets and safer homes. It would reduce pollution, respiratory ailments and burn injuries, fridges would mean healthier and more economic diets. The informal sector would receive a boost with home hairdressers, spazas and

builders able to improve their services. The electrification process would also provide much needed jobs

Dingley's research indicates some 20 000 skilled people would be required, of whom about 1 000 would be professionals

The building process would require a further 10 000 people

Cape Town City Council last year made a 10 percent profit which translates into earnings of about R56-million from the sale of electricity

The Metal and Electrical Workers' Union of South Africa (Mewusa) points out electrification would boost related industries since there would be increased demand for electrical appliances.

Eskom is looking at converting appliances like gas and paraffin fridges and stoves to electricity, but there is still likely to be immediate demand for small appliances like kettles, irons, toasters and television sets

Mowusa is busy with an ambitious campaign called Operation Voltage in the Western Cape

The campaign will kick off in the Cape, at Beaufort West. Other areas targeted include Boland towns and Khayelitsha

Explains Campaign Co-ordinators Desmond Manuel and Yusuf Davids

"There is a tremendous demand for electricity both in town and in the rural areas. Together with communities and workers at Eskom, we intend to campaign for electricity now

"One of the main problems is that people can't afford the initial outlay of R800. Possibly they could pay this off over a period"

Other unions, such as the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, are also interested in exploring the issue

Mr Paul Theron of the Energy for Development Research Centre at the University of Cape Town says research indicates most people are able to afford electricity

A pilot study conducted at the Tambo Square squatter settlement found residents spent an average R71 a month on energy, including candles, paraffin and wood

The key question is who pays for extending the electrification grid. The initial cost of providing electricity,

including meters and boards, is in the region of R2 000 a household

Electricity is cheaper in established areas where the cost of the systems has already been paid and there is a good balance of domestic and industrial users

Dingley has suggested a national electrification fund

Theron says privatisation is no answer. The government and Eskom agree. In Eskom's annual report last year, the corporation's chairperson, Mr John Marais, said the government did not regard Eskom as a suitable candidate for privatisation

Theron says electricity should be regionalised.

"Regional supply authorities would facilitate supplying electricity to black townships and informal settlements"

Theron says while electrification provides scope for private and public involvement, including the provision of finance, the state must assume ultimate responsibility

He points out supply to rural areas is complicated by the high cost

"While areas where there are already a substantial base of consumers could possibly carry the costs of electrification, others, like the Northern Cape and OFS, cannot," Theron said

He poses the flip side of the financial question: Can South Africa afford not to electrify?"

James Clarke was at the launch of a thought-provoking book on conservation

What future is there for the past?

WILL the new South Africa destroy the cultural heritage of the old?

The question was raised at a function in Johannesburg last night when Reg Furbur of the PG Foundation launched "The Urban Conservation Symposium", a 140-page book based on a number of sometimes provocative papers delivered by South Africa's leading architects, planners and urban activists

The short answer was "No" — but more of that later

The book results from a 1990 symposium held in the Parktown Randlord mansion of Northwards and sponsored by PG, and it gives the opinions of those who are combating the hardening of South Africa's cityscapes

The PG Foundation has dedicated its efforts to improving the built environment in South Africa and, says Mr Furbur, there is now a need to project "heritage" for what it is — not a symbol of domination of one group over another but a common heritage that underlines and supports a com-

mon nationality

South Africa's urban heritage must reflect a wider range of cultural values and this will need a far more participatory approach

One of the authors says South Africa has never had a national lobby concerned with cultural heritage and this has led to even the centuries-old cities of the Cape being mutilated by decades of insensitive development

It was the voice of one small woman — Fio Bird — that initially aroused Johannesburgers to a point where they successfully hit back at a city council hell bent on destroying the colonial architecture of Johannesburg in the '60s

And now? Times have hardly changed, say the authors. In fact, Fio Bird's Parktown Association and the Parktown and Westcliff Heritage Trust, which sprang from it, are among only half a dozen snapping at the ankles of those in charge of the future of cities

The trust, funded by its own members, asked the city council for a grant-in-aid. It received

(262) Star 8/11/91
R500 — in contrast to the R25 000 the council gave, that same day, to the FAK for bookmarkers

The National Monuments Council is there to fund the preservation of national monuments, but the Government is annually giving it less. Fio Bird says that from a mere R900 000 in 1987 (and nothing at all in 1989) the NMC annual grant has dropped to R795 000. From this it has to maintain and repair its own properties and help with the maintenance of others across the country

South Africans who donate towards the preservation of heritage buildings receive no tax relief — but a firm that sponsors a sports event gets a 98 percent rebate (from the taxpayer)

Will things be different under a shared government? Herbert Prins (senior lecturer in architecture at Wits) has been widely quoted for his optimistic paper that appears in this book. He argues that nowhere in Africa have black governments torn down colonial architecture. They have relocated statues and

changed names but have preserved heritage architecture

Fio Bird believes that a more socialist form of government is likely to have a more sensitive approach to urban conservation

"To socialists the land, the heritage belong to all the people, including future generations. The concept of ownership is replaced by the concept of stewardship"

Many will argue with this. There are many more arguable points, but the general feeling from this publication is that cities need to provide more soul food and that an old landmark structure, especially when it has a cultural association, is a comfort and reference point for people living in rapidly changing cities

None of the authors disagrees with the notion that urban conservation is essential in urban planning — yet nowhere in Johannesburg's Town Planning Scheme is the word "conservation" mentioned. And the city has no provisions at all for the protection of anything. □

Town clerk shuns R16 000 in fees

Sunday Times [C.M.] 10/11/91 (262)

THE Town Clerk of Cape Town, Mr Donald Geyer, is to refuse to accept nearly R16 000 in director's fees that are payable to him for sitting on the boards of two property companies.

Mr Geyer was nominated for the positions by the Cape Town Municipal Pension Fund.

"A letter will be sent to the city council and to the boards of the two companies, Board Prop and Abcom Properties, this week telling them that I will not accept the director's fees," Mr Geyer said.

Compromise

"The fees will either be paid to the pension fund, who nominated me to the board, or to the council, which is my employer."

A row broke out last week when it was disclosed that Mr Geyer would receive director's fees.

Council sources thought that Mr Geyer's accepting these fees could compromise him and possibly be

Sunday Times Reporter

seen to taint any decision he might make about investments by the pension fund in these companies.

Mr Geyer said he had been nominated for the directorships while he was still city treasurer and had told the pension fund's management then that he did not wish to be paid for the positions.

He is principal officer of the pension fund.

"My attitude has always been that I did not want the money," Mr Geyer said.

"Both the pension fund and the city council voted that I accept the fees as it would involve extra work. Although I was not entirely happy with this, I accepted their ruling."

This was confirmed by the mayor of Cape Town, Mr Frank van der Velde, who said Mr Geyer had been against accepting any director's fees.

"He is a man of absolute integrity and it is unfortunate that he became involved in this row," he said.

New deal is a load of garbage, says union

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

262
16/11/91

CLEANSING workers were suffering because of once-weekly collections, a Municipal Workers Union delegation said at a meeting with city council officials.

At a civic centre meeting yesterday, the union demanded an immediate restoration of twice-weekly collections, especially in areas without containerised refuse collection.

This week, callers to Weekend Argus complained of disrupted refuse removal caused by allegedly illegal work stoppages.

A council spokesman confirmed disciplinary action was being considered against cleansing staff who stopped work on two consecutive Fridays.

Samwu chairman Mr Salie Manne said health issues related to the cutback to once-weekly collection in some areas were being underplayed.

Workers were suffering under a heavier workload, their home lives were being disrupted and the whole community was at risk.

"Rats can party all week through in areas where there is once-weekly collection," said Mr Manne.

Because the council had limited the number of bags for each collection to five, residents were overstuffing these bags.

"A worker injured himself lifting one, while the contents decompose

in the long period before removal and the fumes are terrible for the workers," he said.

He rejected a council survey which said most workers were happy with the new system.

"Those results cannot be trusted because they talked to only 64 people and did not ask them about once-weekly collections," he said.

The union would ask the University of Cape Town industrial health unit to monitor the situation.

"The city council medical officer of health is, of course, totally trustworthy, but we want an independent survey done, too," said Mr Manne.

Samwu and city council management will meet again on Tuesday.

In the meantime, the union will report back to workers on Monday. City council director of personnel Mr Dave Bereth confirmed the meeting and said a final decision on the matter lay with the full council.

Refuse removal 'labour issue' for city workers

(262)

Staff Reporter

REFUSE removal once a week has become a labour issue for city council cleansing department workers who did not collect council-issued containers in areas in Mitchells Plain

By Saturday containers recently distributed by the city council for once-weekly collections had not been picked up in Woodlands and Lentegur

Yesterday SA Municipal Workers' Union spokesman Mr Salie Manie said the workers were not on strike and would get around to collecting the refuse in Mitchells Plain

"The problem relates to the change-over from twice-weekly collection to

the new system and how it has impacted on the workers

"They are expected to do a lot more now in one day than they did over two days before," said Mr Manie

The council did not properly consider the new system before they introduced it, he said

"One day removals are causing a lot of concern among workers and the union intends embarking on a campaign to get the council's attention"

City Council director of personnel Mr Dave Beretti said the council had been notified late on Friday afternoon that refuse had not been collected in an unspecified area. He said cleansing department heads would look into the matter

Millions to clean up SA

STIMES (Buss) 17/11/91
RATEPAYERS could be faced with a huge increase in payments if South Africa brings its refuse removal in line with international standards.

Waste-tech chairman Geoff Woods says it costs local authorities between R10 and R20 a ton to remove domestic garbage. The cost is as high as \$200 (R560) a ton in the US.

Mr Woods attributes the difference to SA's landfill sites and waste removal techniques being sub-standard.

They cannot handle the present waste stream, let alone the additional volumes being caused by population growth and urbanisation.

SA handles about 48-million tons of garbage a year.

262
By TERRY BETTY

Mr Woods says 90% of SA's official dumping sites pose serious health and pollution problems. The sites pollute the underground water table with "leachates" which can be 200 times more toxic than raw sewage, says Mr Woods.

Money

Leachates are toxic substances in such things as paint, pesticides and phenols in paper.

The Environmental Conservation Act, which has been in force for two years, requires dumps to be licensed

and run according to strict requirements.

Mr Wood says few sites are licensed and most of the regulations are ignored. Municipalities do not have the expertise or money to handle the problem.

The Department of Environmental Affairs lacks the resources to police local authorities.

Minister of Environment Affairs Lous Pienaar says 12 investigations are being conducted into waste disposal, the most comprehensive of which looks at toxic waste and the malpractices relating to its international transport.

Mr Pienaar says various projects will be launched in the next two years to formulate more comprehensive and effective regulations to control waste and pollution.

Refuse move 'violation' ⁽²⁶²⁾ claims union

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

THE introduction of a once-weekly refuse collection system in some areas is a violation of an agreement between city council management and the SA Municipal Workers Union, claims union chairman Mr Salie Manie

The Samwu negotiating team meeting city council management was "emphatic" that twice-weekly refuse collection should be restored, he said

Top city council management met behind closed doors yesterday to devise a response to a Samwu claim at a meeting last Friday that cleansing workers were suffering because of refuse removal service cutbacks

Friday's talks were held to "clarify the issues" a council spokesman said

Cleansing director Mr Tom de Bruin and city engineer's department chief administrative officer Mr Ron Williams are leading the team meeting the Samwu delegation today

Mr Manie said council management gave a "clear undertaking" earlier this year that the refuse collection system would be changed to once-weekly only after a pilot scheme and consultation with the union

"They implemented the scheme without checking with us," he said

Cleansing workers' health was at risk because of the cutback and their domestic lives were suffering, he said

Mr De Bruin said he would not comment because of the "sensitive nature" of the negotiations

A final decision on changes to the system lay with the full council, he said

Electrification standards 'high'

810am
22/11/91 LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The application of inappropriately high standards to electrification was in effect killing people, Cape Town mayor Frank van der Velde said yesterday at a seminar on electrification.

People were forced to use often lethal energy alternatives such as candles or paraffin because municipal inspectors insisted on imposing high standards.

Van der Velde said suppliers of electricity should apply pressure to have the regulations downgraded.

Urban Foundation regional director Vernon Rose said one of the main obstacles to electrification was the existence of conservative and reactionary local authorities.

Mario Bertoni, one of those involved in spearheading Brazil's electrification drive, visited an Eskom low-cost electricity "showpiece" in Orange Farm and found the standards applied were far too high and too expensive to apply to the 8-million people in SA needing power.

Bertoni told the seminar that the Brazilian electrification programme, started in 1984, had been so successful that it was envisaged by 1994 95% of all existing farms and 95% of total urban households in the state of Parana would have electricity.

Consulting engineers, Hill Kaplan Scott director Trevor Gaunt said progress in electrifying SA had been slow because of the lack of development funds.

Civics leaders learn skills

(262)
Sowetan
2/12/91

TWENTY-THREE civic and community leaders will graduate on December 4 from the first ever local government training course, the Foundation for Contemporary Research has announced

The trainees - from Guguletu, Langa, Heideveld, Mitchells Plain, Miller's Camp, Grabouw and Paarl - recently completed the four-month course

The pilot course was dedicated to Mr Michael Mapongwana, chairman of the Western Cape Civic Association, who was killed in July

The FCR is a service organisation committed to community research and training for local democracy. It started the course after appeals from civic, hostel, squatter and trade union organisations in the Western Cape

From page 1

Strike

tive committee are trying to stop the strike from spreading to unaffected depots and to other workers, such as street cleaners

There are about 2 000 cleansing workers, half of whom are engaged in refuse removal

The city council decided while drawing up its budget earlier this year to cut its refuse removal service from twice a week to once a week as a cost-saving measure. It had hoped to save R3,2 million in a year, roughly the equivalent of a one percent increase in rates.

Five compacter vehicles, which cost close to R500 000 each, have not had to be replaced because the new system requires fewer vehicles.

The union denied yesterday that its members were on a go-slow, but they said they were "currently not prepared to do more than they are legally obliged to do"

In the past, they said, the workers had done far more than was required of them by their employment contracts or by the law. For example, they used to collect from both sides of the street at the same time, although safety regulations stipulate that they should work on one side at a time.

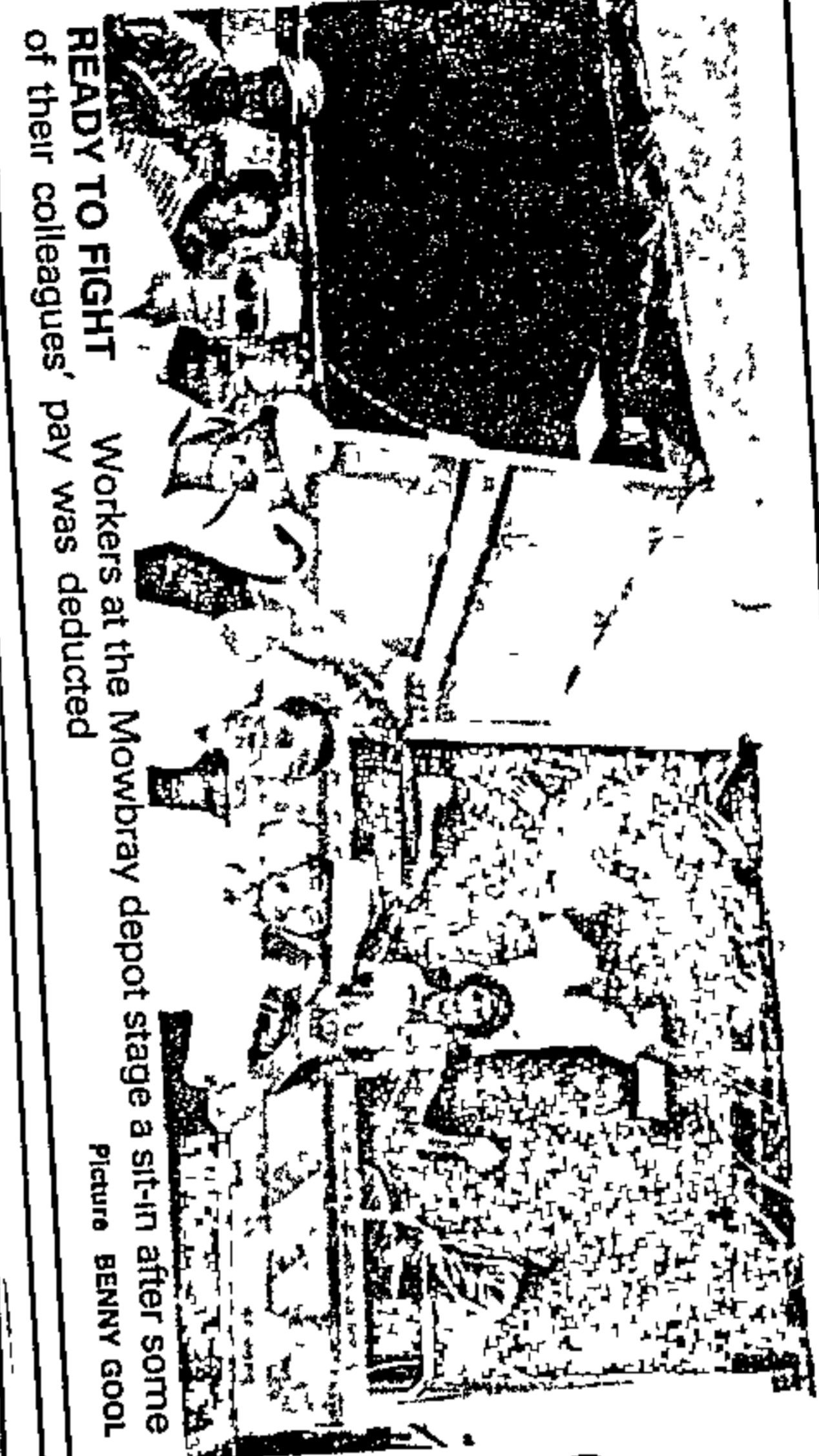
Workers said yesterday that they used to run behind the trucks to finish early, and skip lunch breaks, but recently they had not felt inclined to do this

City engineer Mr Arthur Clayton said deductions had been made because workers who did not complete their rounds were rendering "an imperfect service".

Mr Van der Velde appealed to householders yesterday to try to reduce their amounts of refuse by making use of waste-glass igloos, flattening tin cans, and collecting newspapers rather than throwing them away.

Exco chairman Mr Dick Friedlander, said last night: "After protracted negotiations, it appears as if the situation regarding the cleansing services, the parties have reached a common position in that Samwu will need to report back to their constituency.

"We hope that this will lead to a resolution of the problems in regard to the cleansing services."



READY TO FIGHT Workers at the Mowbray depot stage a sit-in after some of their colleagues' pay was deducted

Picture BENNY GOOL

PAY CUT, SO DUSTMEN STRIKE

By PETER DENNEHY Municipal Reporter

HUNDREDS of refuse removal workers at five cleansing depots in Cape Town went on a wildcat strike yesterday when 50 of them had their pay cut for allegedly embarking on a "go-slow".

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Frank van der Velde, was worried yesterday that the strike might spread next week.

A showdown is looming between the Cape Town City Council and its refuse removal workers, who are discussing taking the council to court

Four hundred or more workers at five depots — Wynberg, Claremont, Mowbray, the central business district and Sea Point — immediately stopped work yesterday in solidarity with their pay-deducted colleagues, as they had threatened to do

The wildcat strike is virtually certain to continue into next week. Workers said they had discussed converging on the Civic Centre "to demand their pay" on Monday morning

The South African Municipal Workers' Union (Samwu) said it is considering laying complaints with the police against the council for making what it regards as illegal pay deductions without the workers' consent

Seven or eight weekly paid workers at the Mowbray depot said they had each suffered pay deductions of between R11,92 and R87,23

Meanwhile, the mayor and the executive committee

TOP PAGE

Apartheid target of civic attack

262
Soweto 13/12/91

ATTACKS by civic associations on present members of black local governments are targeted at the apartheid system, and not necessarily at the councillors, says Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Danie Hough

In an interview with *RSA Policy Review*, an official Government publication, Hough said the councillors were democratically elected in October 1988. Although the percentage vote was low, the election process itself was irreproachable.

It was clear, however, that the civics did not have all the support they claimed. "Thus in many instances they were unable to honour their obligations."

Hough said the correct way to approach the problem was to establish new bodies by means of interim and long-term negotiations in which elected representatives served.

Then the process would run its course in a proper and orderly way and councillors would not resign, thereby leaving a void.

Commenting on the Soweto Civic Association's insistence on an interim administration to provide one umbrella local government for the Johannesburg area, Hough said the TPA supported the con-

DANIE HOUGH

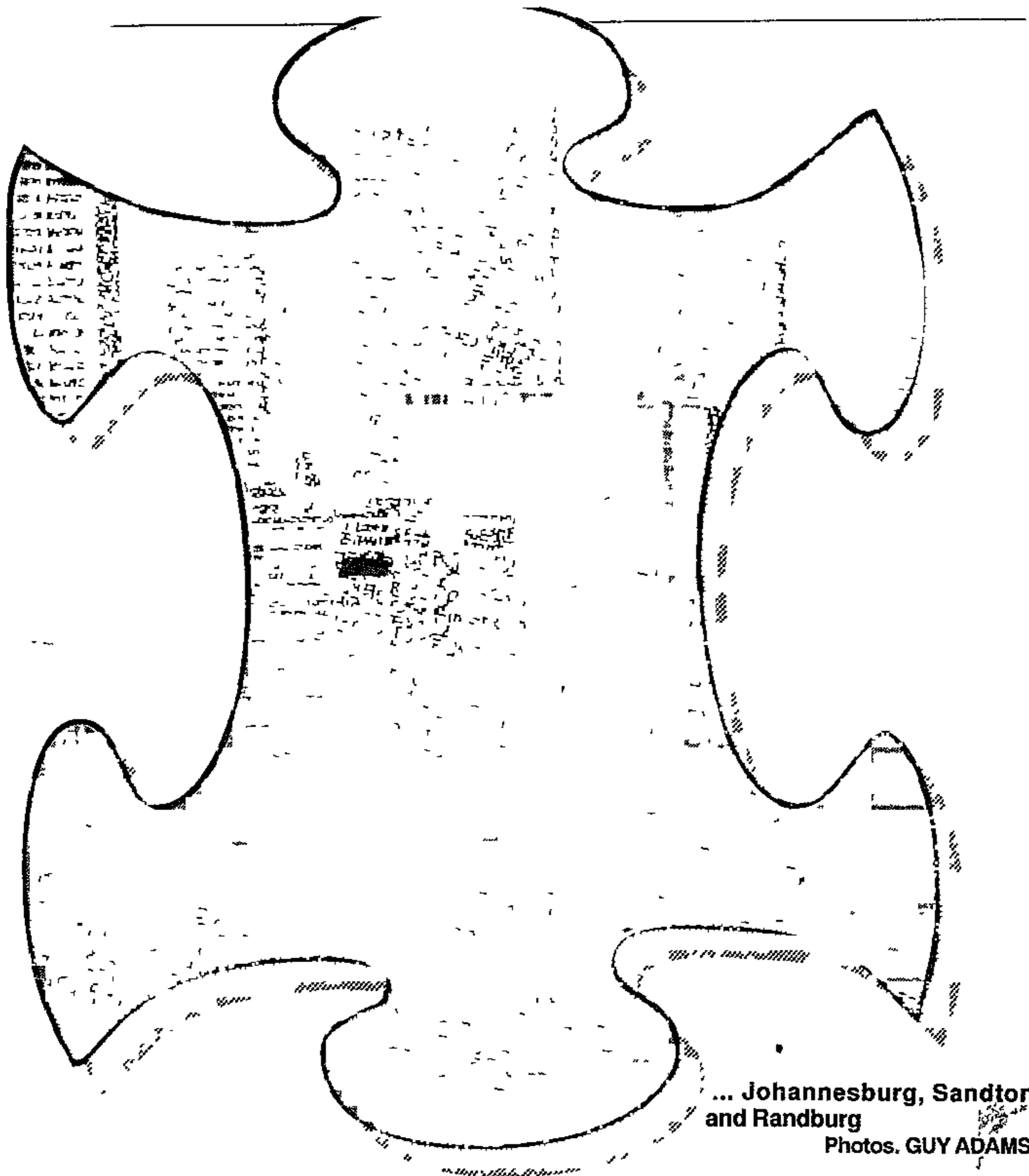
cept of joint administrations, as well as methods of dividing the income attributable to communities in a just way.

"We shall have to see whether the Metropolitan Chamber will negotiate an interim metropolitan institution, but we support negotiations about suitable interim bodies."

In reply to the civics' call for the dissolution of black local governments, Hough said the Interim Measures for Local Government Act made provision for the dissolution of local government bodies and the establishment of one local authority.

But existing systems would have to be maintained until a new local government system had been established.

He described as unrealistic the demands of the civics for essential services in black residential areas be transferred to the white municipalities - *Sapa*



... Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg
Photos. GUY ADAMS

jigsaw puzzle

(262)

w/maill 19/12/91-2/1/92

next year the chamber will have to negotiate financial matters. There is already agreement that the chamber should negotiate all the budgets for the local authorities.

By the end of next year there should be agreement on the final political structure the chamber should take, says Swilling.

Separately from the chamber, **Sandton, Randburg and Alexandra** have set up a negotiating forum, which has mainly looked at land and development issues.

Germiston has progressed somewhat towards a political amalgamation with black townships, though the question of funding has still to be settled. In July the Germiston management committee approved a recommendation to amalgamate **Germiston, Bedfordview, Palm Ridge, and Katlehong** with one tax base.

According to management committee chairman Leon Louw, the amalgamation of the councils at a political level will be achieved soon, possibly by April next year.

The integration of financial structures will follow gradually, he said.

Durban has made little progress. Acting town clerk Mike O'Meara told *The Weekly Mail* "We are setting up forums for discussions with the community at large."

Cape Town town clerk Donald Geyer said "We have had a lot of discussions with various civic associations and other interested parties."

Geyer said it had become clear that civic associations feel the Interim Measures Act doesn't go far enough. There was a feeling the Act allows white authorities to entrench their power, he said.

In **Pretoria** the city council said in April it would start negotiations for a new super city council in the greater Pretoria area representing all groups.

Management committee chairman Pieter Smith said last week that discussions had been held by the city council with **Verwoerdburg, Akasia, Laudium, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi**. He described the results as positive, but cautioned not all the local authorities may continue to be drawn in.

A further round of discussions will be held at the end of January. He acknowledged Conservative Party-controlled Akasia expressed its opposition to the plan from the start, as did CP members of the Pretoria city council.

Pietermaritzburg deputy town clerk IJ Cross said proposals had been made to local coloured and Indian authorities on representation in the chamber on the basis of four votes for the councillors and two votes for the LAC representatives, but this was rejected. It is now proposed that a forum be set up, possibly with other agencies present. One might be Sobantu, the only black local authority enclosed by Pietermaritzburg, or even the larger black local areas on its southwestern boarder, like Edendale.

PUBLIC SECTOR-LOCAL AUTHORITIES - ^{GENERAL} ~~AREA~~

1992

Meeting on local govt talks

A LOCAL negotiation framework would be discussed today in a bilateral meeting between ANC and government delegations in Pretoria, the ANC said in a statement yesterday. (262)

Head of the ANC local government department, Thozamile Botha, will lead an 18-person delegation while Local Government and Provincial Affairs Minister Leon Wessels will lead a 10-person delegation including Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Tertius Delport. B Day 9/11/92

The meeting will discuss the framework in which local negotiations will be conducted in future

The Interim Measures Act, in terms of which current negotiations on local government are supposed to be conducted, will be one of the central issues that the ANC delegation will raise.

The meeting will also consider the creation of a national negotiation forum to co-ordinate local negotiation initiatives.

The relationship between a national negotiation forum and national negotiations, especially through Codesa, will also be considered during the meeting. — Sapa.

Wessels, ANC agree in discussion on local govt

STAR 10/11/92

Political Staff

262

The Government and the ANC have agreed that urgent negotiations should take place on a national level about future local government structures

At a meeting in Pretoria yesterday both sides agreed that services should continue while negotiations took place

"Both parties agreed that local negotiations should be encouraged in the interim, but should

not undermine the national constitution-making process," Minister of Local Government and National Housing, Leon Wessels, said

Mr Wessels, his deputy Dr Tertius Delport, senior Government officials and Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Abe Williams met an ANC delegation led by the head of the ANC local government department, Thozamile Botha

These were the first talks between the parties

on local government issues, and focused on the importance of effective local government

Mr Wessels said the Government and the ANC would meet again informally to address backlogs and payments of services

"Both parties felt strongly that they should live up to the word and spirit of Codesa and that constitutional changes at all levels of government are to be dealt with by Codesa"

ANC, govt tackle crisis in services

262
R/Day 10/1/92
TIM COHEN

IN WHAT was described as the first talks between government and the ANC on local government yesterday, the parties agreed the provision of services was a crisis requiring a national response

But the parties disagreed on whether a separate negotiating forum should be established to deal with the problem

The ANC delegation, led by local and regional government department head Thozamile Botha, asked the meeting to discuss the breakdown in local government and particularly the inadequate provision of services, the ANC said in a statement

The ANC delegation stressed the need for a local negotiation framework through the creation of a national negotiation forum. This forum would co-ordinate local negotiations but would not conflict with, or undermine, the national negotiations process, the ANC said

In a separate statement, Local Government Minister Leon Wessels said government favoured a negotiated form of transitional government implemented as quickly as possible in a constitutional manner

But government was against the institution of new structures and forums because

this would entail the establishment of an interim government "by stealth"

Both parties agreed that local negotiations should be encouraged in the interim but these should not undermine the national constitution-making process

The Interim Measures on Local Government Act of 1991, supposed to provide a framework for local level negotiations, was rejected as deeply flawed and obstructive of interim solutions, the ANC said

Government acknowledged the Act contained inadequacies but said it served as a vehicle to move away from existing racially-based local government structures

THEO RAWANA reports the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast) has rejected the idea of the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber seeking any relationship with Codesa

Cast general secretary Dan Mofokeng told a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the chamber — which was a locally based forum — should stop engaging in an "ambitious exercise" of trying to establish a relationship with Codesa, which was a national structure

ANC, govt take on local matters

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

The ANC and the government yesterday agreed that the provision of local government services was a crisis requiring a national response.

The ANC delegation stressed the need for a local negotiation framework through the creation of a national negotiation forum (262)

However, Local Government Minister Mr Leon Wessels said the government is against new forums because this would entail the establishment of an interim government "by stealth"

Rent

first,

toilets

later

262

THE town council of East London's Duncan Village won't use R4,3-million set aside for improving the township's toilets unless residents promise to pay rent and service charges.

The chief executive officer for the Gompo Town Committee, Petrus van Zyl Cronje, confirmed this week that the Cape Provincial Administration had set aside R4,3-million as a loan for improving sewerage and sanitation facilities in the township.

But the money could only be taken up if there was "firm acceptance" from the Duncan Village Residents Association (DVRA) that service charges would be paid.

Cronje said the DVRA should encourage residents to stop the six-year old rent boycott and pay for their services.

"The money that we were promised will be given out, provided people, including shack-dwellers, pay their rents," Cronje said.

The DVRA said it would have to consult its members before responding to the ultimatum.

However, a statement issued on behalf of the organisation by Dr Trudy Thomas, a member of the DVRA's health committee, criticised the council for not consulting the DVRA about the use of the money.

This was despite the fact that it was through the DVRA's efforts in highlighting the toilet problem that the funds were obtained, Thomas said.

Cronje said in response "It is strange for Dr Thomas to say they were not consulted as we held numerous meetings with DVRA during the last few months about getting funds from the government" - Elnews

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Local govt Act is slammed

THEO RAWANA

THE National Interim Civics Committee (NICC), an umbrella group for civic organisations, has backed the ANC's rejection of the Interim Measures on Local Government Act and its call for a national negotiating forum on local government (262)

Government and ANC delegations met last Thursday and, while both parties agreed that the provision of services was a crisis requiring a national response, the ANC issued a statement rejecting the Act and calling for the creation of a national negotiating forum *BIDAY 13/1/92*

The Act set up structures and processes in terms of which locally based organisations can negotiate new structures for their areas

The government team rejected the creation of such a forum and, while acknowledging that the Act contained inadequacies, said it served as a vehicle to move away from racially based local government structures

While supporting the ANC's move to

hold talks with Local Government Minister Leon Wessels, NICC general secretary Sthembiso Radebe said in a statement on Friday some provincial administrations were using the Act to coerce civics to enter into negotiations with white local authorities towards the restructuring of their towns.

"We note that lack of a uniform approach towards the restructuring of the towns and cities might give an opportunity to some local authorities to entrench apartheid structures," Radebe said.

"We implore the ANC (local government department) to facilitate the convening of an urgent national consultative conference to discuss, inter alia, the modalities of the proposed national negotiation forum and the guiding principles for local negotiations which would enhance uniformity at local-level negotiations," Radebe said.

THE MONEY MARKETS by Sheridan Connolly

Rates drift as dealers await a cut

RATES continued sliding downwards last week, signalling the market's anticipation of an imminent cut in key interest rates

The three-month Treasury bill rate dropped to 16,00% after easing to 16,09% last week in the weekly Reserve Bank tender. Dealers said applications for the high R200m tender had totalled R1,01bn

An aggressive midweek move by The Discount House of SA pre-empted an official lowering in the three-month liquid BA rate to 16,25% from its recent level of 16,35% but other institutions soon followed

Towards the end of the week the money market shortage was higher — at R1,405bn on Thursday from R1,160bn on Wednesday

Dealers were unanimous that there could be at least a one-percentage-point cut in official rates this quarter and said that this was more than confirmed by bullish sentiment and high liquidity levels. Some dealers believe Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals could make a move by month-end should the next set of inflation

figures show a downward trend. *(28)*

One analyst said there would be some upward correction in rates if a cut in official rates failed to materialise within the next month or so. He noted stronger demand for long-term paper, which was offering good returns to investors

The effects of a bullish money market spilled over into the capital market and dealers reported a substantial drop in medium-term rates.

In the longer term, rates are also expected to drift downwards with the exception of the R150 bond, which should remain around the 16,500% level ahead of the options close-out in February, dealers said.

Earlier in the week, capital market rates firmed slightly as players returned after the Christmas break. Dealers said despite bullish sentiment trade was expected to move sideways until fresh economic data signalled the long-awaited cut in official interest rates could be imminent

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BIDAY 13/1/92



Local Govt Act to be amended?

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — In reaction to the ANC's rejection of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, Deputy Constitutional Planning Minister Dr Tertius Delpport said this week that there "was a possibility of the act being amended"

CT 15/11/92
"The act might be amended but there have been no fixed proposals as yet," Dr Delpport said

The controversial bill led to the ANC's withdrawal from the "One City Talks" in Port Elizabeth last year

Recently all local authorities, management committees and regional services councils were informed by the government that a directorate with the immediate task of attending to the implementation of the Interim Measures Bill had been established

Suburbs by-laws: (262) 'It's up CF 21/1/92 to cops, courts

By PETER DENNEHY

POLICE and the courts may be drawn into neighbourhood disputes about nuisances, norms and maintaining residential standards

A Cape Town City Council legal expert explained yesterday that new neighbourhood committees, which may be established in terms of a law passed last year, would be responsible for enforcement of their own neighbourhood by-laws with the help of the police and courts

If the neighbourhood committee believes someone is contravening its by-laws — once these are gazetted — it must serve notice on the owner or occupier, allowing him or her 14 days or more to rectify it

In the event of failure to comply, "any owner or occupier of premises in the neighbourhood who feels aggrieved" may act as a complainant in criminal proceedings. Complaints are thus made to the police

Not criminal

As an alternative, any person who feels aggrieved by a by-law contravention may apply to a court (Magistrate's or Supreme) for an interdict

In this case the proceedings are civil, not criminal.

● National Civics Co-ordinator Ms Zohra Ebrahim said "Most people are not property owners. What say do ordinary residents have? Owners may decide they want no granny flats, or outbuildings, or shacks adjoining houses, but tenants are denied any say because only home owners count"

'Local government is a grassroots issue'

South 23/11-29/11/92

262 (1983)

Opportunities for restructuring local government may emerge out of the present political fluidity and the formation of Codesa Seniorresearcher Kam Chetty argues that, while constitutional debates are being resolved, careful work on local government must continue **THORAYA PANDY reports.**

WITH the formation of Codesa, there is little excuse for not formulating a uniform national framework on local government, as delays could lead to division and dissension, argues a senior researcher of the Foundation for Contemporary Research.

In a paper titled "Beyond the National Impasse", presented to the UCT Summer School, Mr Kam Chetty argued the route to strong, viable local government had to be guided by grassroots demands.

Grassroots organisations set up in response to problems created by apartheid focused their campaigns mainly on local authorities.

Major demands at the time were affordable services and a democratic local government authority.

"The second demand was an easy one because no one expected the apartheid authorities to consider it. The apartheid state showed no signs of relinquishing its power," said Chetty.

The first demand was difficult because it involved negotiations over reallocation of resources, which the white authorities were reluctant to do.

Towards the end of the eighties, moves towards the realisation of the second demand were made. This was manifested by various "open city" initiatives in most of the major cities.

"This proposal was easy to reject because it showed little potential for dismantling apartheid cities or townships," Chetty said. "Since De Klerk, conditions have altered."

Chetty said reaching local agreements was imminent but could undermine the construction of a new constitution.



GRASSROOTS PROTEST - Strong, viable local government should be guided by demands such as these by Elsie's River residents

Interim arrangements should have "critical, clear and realistic objectives", and be without major implications for the national constitution.

Chetty argued for establishing a new constitution from which local government is derived. This should have clear and non-conflicting structural links with all levels of government.

The Interim Measures Act adopted last year has been widely rejected by the democratic movement.

The Act allows the current local and provincial authorities to initiate a process of negotiations over interim local government arrangements.

"A lengthy interim government phase, as proposed by the National Party at Codesa, will require interim local government solutions until the establishment of a democratic constitution," Chetty said.

This arrangement was unlikely to effectively address the urgent problems

facing black communities.

"The only way to resolve these problems is by entering into agreements with local authorities.

"The consistent trend in these negotiations, however, is the inextricable link between the local and the national," said Chetty.

The relationship between local and national government was the primary factor contributing to the stalemate in permanent local government solutions.

Although there was little disagreement that a national constitution would determine the shape of local government, there are differences over the extent to which constitutional agreements will affect local agreements.

For some organisations, the key issue is how long the drafting of a new constitution will take and the fate of local government during this phase.

Others say work at local level should continue and several technical aspects

resolved urgently, such as future boundaries, the land question, housing, finance, single administrators, needs analysis, reconstruction programmes, budgets and infrastructure.

"These take a fairly long time to resolve. In Zimbabwe the research took up to eight years," Chetty said.

Commenting on political parties, he said that the PAC had two main conditions for negotiations the return of land and one person, one vote.

"This will delay any permanent local government settlement until these pre-conditions are met," Chetty said.

For the ANC, a constitution must determine the power and form of local government.

At its October 1990 conference, the ANC resolved that local negotiations be limited to development issues only.

"Constitutional issues, they claim, are the subject of national negotiations and the constituent assembly," Chetty said.

"But the crisis in local government, for the civics, is immediate."

The National Interim Civic Association rejected the Interim Measures Act at their national conference last year as almost all of their negotiators take place outside the Act.

The absence of clear leadership has resulted in divergent approaches by civic organisations, Chetty argued.

While some reject negotiations, others will negotiate only development issues, others are involved in negotiations over the constitution of local government, and some have even taken over the functions of local government.

As there is no clear indication of when the national constitution will be resolved, an all-party forum could be assigned the task of drawing up acceptable guidelines for the restructuring of local government.

The immediate needs of community organisations have to be addressed urgently, Chetty argued. There is a view that community councils and management committees should resign.

Disfranchised communities would have to be represented in a forum that will influence the manner in which white local authorities and provincial administrators will function.

If negotiations were to succeed between the two major parties, civics and local authorities, civics must have access to resources and information.

"The task of restructuring local government is an onerous one and will need a substantial amount of preparatory work," Chetty said.

The reintegration of cities and towns will needs urgent attention.

"Community organisations have played an enormous role in local government issues and to ignore these organisations will resolve very little," Chetty said.

"While these organisations have an important role to play, they have certain limitations. Currently civics are weak and absent in several areas. Sensitivity and support is necessary and will assist in the process of restructuring local government."

Commissioner joins boowler's tour

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO, London

JOSIAH JELE knows more about formulating military policy and writing political propaganda than he does about human resource management or the efficient running of a sewage works.

Which is why the 62-year-old SA Communist Party stalwart and ANC political commissar is among 10 black South Africans on a crash course in Britain to discover the day-to-day workings of a civil service.

He is learning the importance of impartiality and is being given his lessons by the British, who put the word civil into service.

Funded by the Overseas Development Administration at a cost of R750 000, the course is being taught by lecturers at the Civil Service College in London.

Different

"But we're not greenhorns. Most of us have been actively involved in the liberation movement in areas such as policy formulation and implementation, and the course takes that experience into account."

The 10 men — six ANC, two PAC, one Azapo and one from the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy — have been impressed by the impartiality of the British civil service.

Mr Jele, on the electoral commission of the ANC, which will be responsible for training people in electoral and voting procedures, said: "The democratic British system impresses me, but I am not sure if it is as good as I would like ours to be."

"South Africa will probably have a different type of democracy, with more emphasis on involving the people in the decision making."

Mr Jele's focus is local government and he has spent his time in the UK visiting organisations and seeing how they work in practice.

He sees restructuring local government as South Africa's most pressing problem.

"Local government needs to be representative, nonracial, have legitimacy and be democratised."

He said although the aim was to make the SA civil service as impartial as its British counter-

part, "for now, in the period of transition, people cannot be insensitive to political vibes around them."

"The present, largely white run and mainly Afrikaners, civil service is political. We will need to depoliticise them and urge them to adapt."

Changes

"Unfortunately, our civil service will have to be political. Whatever we do must reflect the thinking, feelings and aspirations of the disadvantaged."

As the key to government, he said the service had to make noticeable changes at the top. "We need retraining and reorientation. There will also be a need for a code of conduct."

Mr Jele left South Africa in 1965. He left behind a wife, a 10-year-old son and an unborn daughter, with whom he was reunited for the first time in 26 years when the ANC was unbanned in 1990. After a year at a military academy in Moscow, Mr Jele became political commissar in Tanzania, then broadcasting director responsible for preparing propaganda scripts for distribution in SA.

Govt hints at non-racial local elections next year

B10ay 29/1/92

262

~~261~~

CAPE TOWN — It was unlikely that the 1993 municipal elections would be like those of 1988, which were racially based, Local Government Minister Leon Wessels said yesterday

The final negotiations for future structures of local government would be conducted nationally, though government still encouraged local talks, he told a news briefing

"We are negotiating structures for central government at national level, but at the same time putting together structures for local government at national level," Wessels said

"The final negotiations on future structures of local government will be national"

There had been more negotiations on local level than anywhere else

"That set of negotiations will continue without undermining the spirit of negotiations at a national level.

"We are in favour of these negotiations, and are encouraging people to set up joint structures with mutual consent."

Negotiations at Codesa, however, would ultimately decide the law of the land and whether there ought to be one city, one tax base

Wessels said the dynamics of urbanisation in SA had simply overtaken the ideology of apartheid

The country needed a vision on how to provide space and shelter for all South Africans, but government, faced by budgetary constraints, could

not do this alone

Government was waiting for two reports to be released shortly which would deal with the formation of a comprehensive housing policy for the whole country

These were the President's Council report on urbanisation, and the SA Housing Commission investigation into all aspects of housing in this country

Wessels reiterated government's commitment to working in tandem with the public and private sectors, as well as with local communities

A task group of the SA Housing Commission had set out to establish the facts about housing needs, and these were awesome — Sapa

Black schools back to normal

PRETORIA — Normal schooling is proceeding in most black schools in the country despite isolated incidents in the Transvaal and Free State since the reopening of schools under the Department of Education and Training, according to a DET spokesman

DET national spokesman Geoff Mkawakwa yesterday said some Transvaal and Free State schools were disrupted when pupils demanded full pass rates

National enrolment figures were not yet known Schools affected by the

"pass one, pass all" campaign were Prudence Secondary in Naledi, Soweto, Tyelelani in Soshanguve, Pretoria, and Dr Reginald Cingo Secondary in Kroonstad The situation was normalised after meetings with parents

However, disruptions still affected other schools

Meanwhile, the Duduza Education Co-ordinating Committee yesterday slammed the DET for allegedly failing to address problems at schools in the East Rand township — Sapa

Probe into cost of medicine

~~261~~

KARIN FRANKEN ~~262~~ ~~261~~

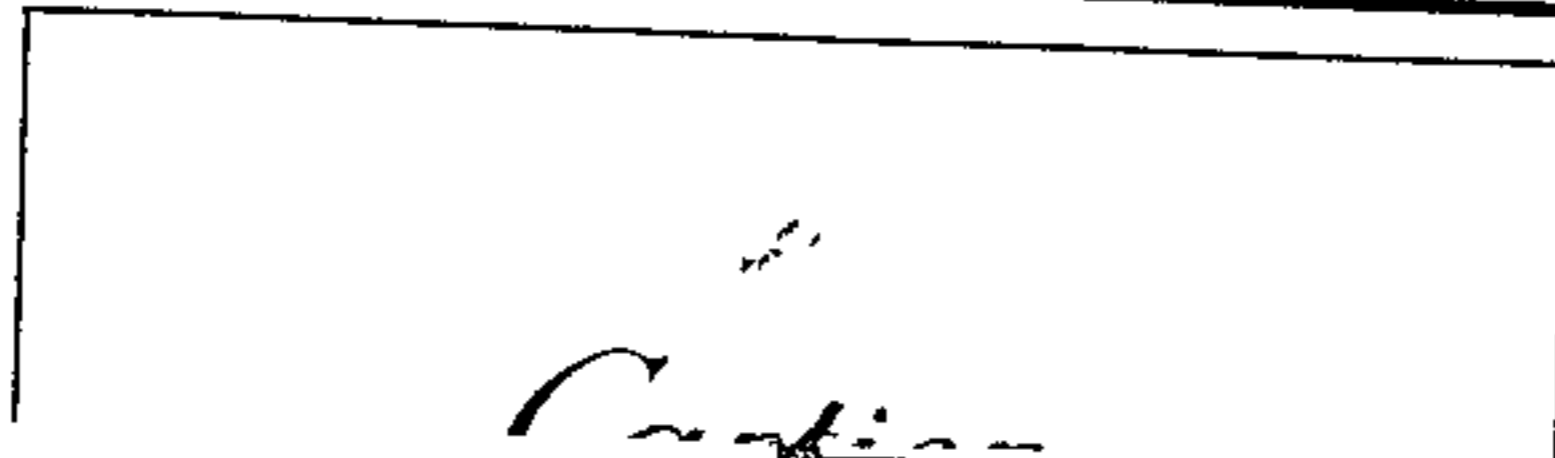
THE high cost of medicine is being addressed by the introduction of a five-year SA National Drugs Action Programme (Sandap)

Commissioned by the Health and Population Development Department, Sandap was formed to stabilise drug prices and ensure that essential medicines were made affordable Cape Town University's pharmacology department headed the project

Prof Peter Folb, of UCT's Medical School, said Sandap was started last August, but during the prior period numerous groups concerned with health care had offered their support and input for the programme

A Health Department spokesman said five basic principles — affordability, accessibility, equitability, cost effectiveness and acceptability — would be essential for better health care services Asked if the issue of cost effectiveness of medicines received enough attention from Sandap, the spokesman said "There are no simplistic solutions to the high cost of medicines in SA, and all possible solutions have been investigated"

Another issue the UCT team intends resolving is that of traditional and herbal medicines



Undoing apartheid

Reflecting national events, local level power-sharing has been given new vigour

Attempts to overcome the legacy of apartheid and forge unified cities date back to the Seventies. In essence, the idea is simple: rate bases are shared and the less privileged benefit from the contributions of their wealthier neighbours. This means taxing Peter to subsidise Paul — but the idea makes both practical and emotional sense.

After all, cities are unities when it comes to the provision of services and the planning of infrastructures. Blacks did not ask to live in remote townships — and the dangers of glaring socio-economic divisions are evident in crime rates and racial polarisation.

Alas, most of these plans had come to nothing until recently. Smaller local authorities fear loss of autonomy, specifically, white authorities are reluctant to lose revenue through subsidising services for people who are not paying for them. And there is of course the worry of increased rates and tariffs in white areas.

Cape Town City Council — surrounded by no less than 55 local authorities in the Cape Peninsula — performed strongly among the early reformers. But the attempt has become bogged down, partly because of the complexities of evolving practical mechanisms for unity.

In the last three years, two events have served to kick-start the process once again — and this time on a national scale, involving over 200 local authorities.

First, there was the famous Greater Soweto Accord, which led to the formation of the first truly nonracial approach in the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber. And enabling legislation came in the form of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act of 1991.

The Act deliberately avoided prescriptions. It provided guidelines for the kinds of agreement local authorities could enter into — while allowing for the legal implementation of any agreement reached by consensus.

The main aim was to establish nonracial, viable local authorities. Metropolitan government could be the next phase. Cape Provincial Administration chief director (local government) Albert Louw comments on the process: "If it was not open-ended, it would never have been accepted."

The Act outlines six options for co-operation at local level:

- The possible transfer of personnel from one authority to another,
- The rendering of services by any local authority as an agent for another,
- The making of joint decisions by two or more authorities,
- The establishment of a single local administration,
- The establishment of a joint authority (with members retaining their identities), and
- The establishment of a single authority and thus the dissolution of existing, racially based ones.

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Implicit in these options is the extent to which agreement can be reached on the sharing of rates and taxes. The Interim Act does not affect the regional services councils (RSCs), which started up in 1987 as a result of the passing of the Regional Services Councils Act, 1986. Mainly these will remain in place and their revenue allocated, at their discretion, to new local authorities.

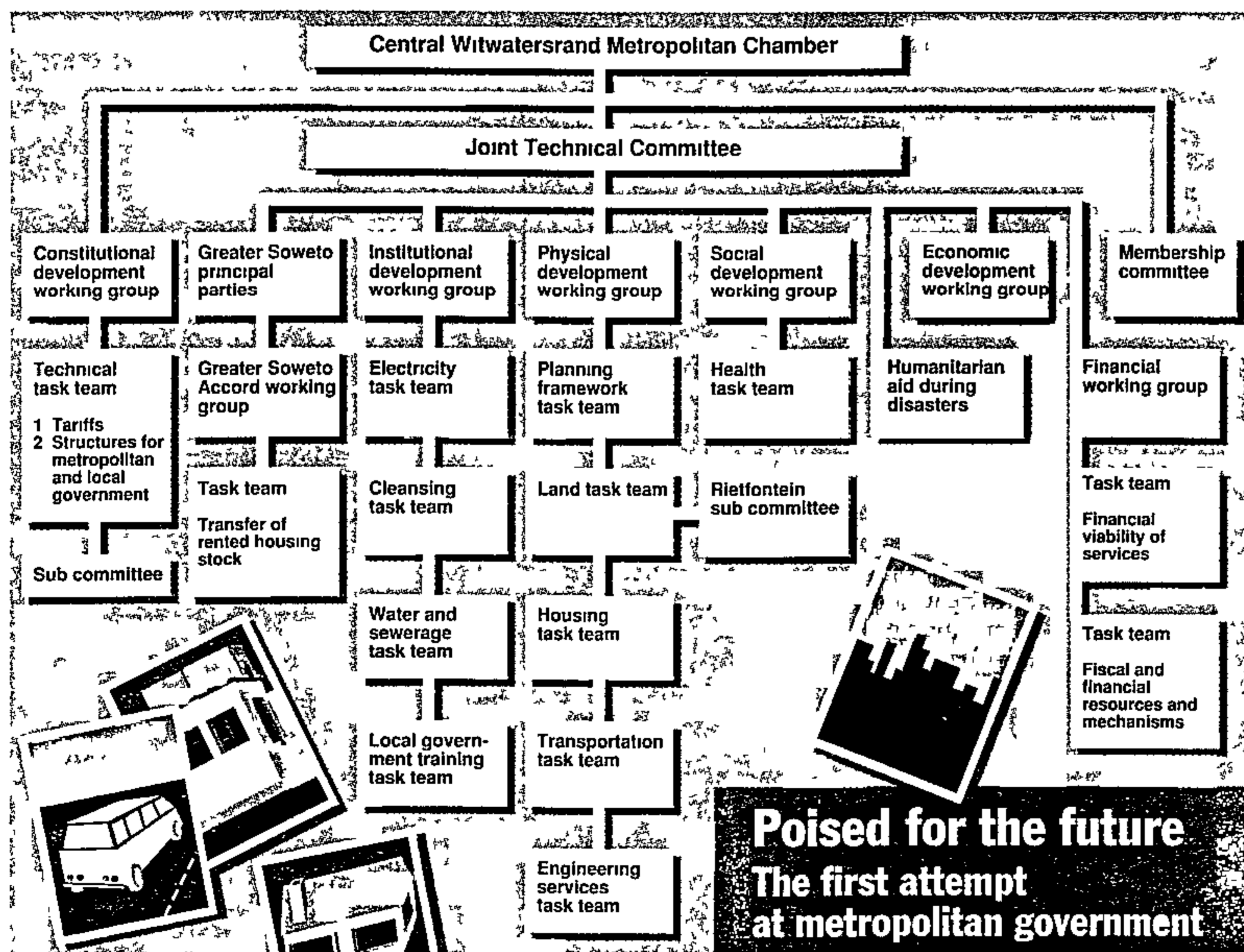
However, in an October 1991 report by the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs on metro government, it was envisaged that while the RSCs could be retained in rural areas, they could be abolished in cases where metropolitan authorities are set up.

The chairman of the investigating committee, Department of Local Government & National Housing Deputy Director-General

Chris Thornhill, says it is impossible to predict how long the establishment of metropolitan councils will take. Their formation is subject to negotiation. "Furthermore," he adds, "Codesa might decide to discuss these issues as well, resulting in their, and local government, becoming part of the Codesa negotiating process."

Thornhill says that of the five possible metropolitan areas that can be formed around Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg, only Johannesburg has made any significant progress. Many local authorities have entered into discussions about co-operation but have not finalised their agreements.

He adds that though the chamber — the most advanced joint negotiating forum to date



Poised for the future
The first attempt at metropolitan government



Housing's Thornhill critical issues might go to Codesa

— has not used the Act, “in the end — and this includes the chamber itself — the joint negotiating forums will have to use the Act to finalise their agreements — whether the Act will have to be amended to accommodate the various forums or not”

Other negotiating forums around the country have only considered the desirability of larger municipalities, so far

For Pretoria to form a nonracial local authority — and then to discuss the possibility of a metropolitan authority — it would have to extend its discussions beyond those with Atteridgeville with which it is now dealing to include Verwoerdburg, Akasia and others. Pretoria City Council wants to start small and go on from there

On the south-east Rand, the jurisdictions of Germiston, Bedfordview, Katlehong and Palm Ridge have announced their intention to become “one city” on April 1 1992. They will combine the two white with the two black areas — far from a unitary body, but a step in this direction

The Sandton and Randburg town councils are part of the Northern Joint Negotiating Forum — previously the Alexandra Negotiating Forum set up in October 1990, a sub-region within the chamber's jurisdiction. They have announced that they are currently negotiating a range of issues with Alexandra in accordance with the Alexandra Accord signed in February 1991

In Natal, 15 local authorities have agreed to merge their administrations. A further five are involved in talks

Wits lecturer David Solomon, editor of *Juta's RSC Report*, believes the danger is that some parties have not yet developed the organisational capacity to represent residents in specific financial agreements. They could be weakened by entering agreements they cannot keep, and the pace of negotiation, he concludes, must not be forced

Budget-sharing — more accurately, the willingness of white local authorities to con-

sider the issue — will dominate much of the proceedings of these various bodies in 1992. This is nowhere more apparent than in the Witwatersrand, where the Johannesburg City Council has been called on to become more involved in Soweto

Concessions on payments

To date, it has been the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) which has made concessions on the partial write-off of rent and service arrears in Soweto. In fact, its agreement with the Soweto People's Delegation and the Greater Soweto Councils (of Dobsonville, Diepmeadow and Soweto) paved the way for the formation of the chamber in April 1991

This accord ended the rent and service boycott at the time and introduced a low interim tariff for services in an effort to end the culture of non-payment

According to the chamber's chairman, Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, its chief aims are to negotiate nonracial and democratic local and metropolitan government and improve quality of life

Various breakthroughs were made in 1991 — among them a package agreement for Greater Soweto for phased quarterly tariff increases linked to specified, improved levels of services and administration (Electricity payments are excluded from the deal). Other signs of progress include

- Agreement on the principle of transferring old rented housing stock (perhaps 60 000 units) to the present occupants, subject to government approval,
- Agreements for the transfer of the responsibility for electricity in Greater Soweto from the township councils to the Central Witwatersrand RSC with Eskom acting as the RSC's agent subject to tariffs being negotiated, and



Chamber's Milne tidying up the Accord

□ An investigation into the availability of land to address the acute housing shortage

According to chamber CE officer Vic Milne, outstanding matters relating to the Greater Soweto Accord are receiving attention — arrears owed by businesses and non-domestic consumers in Greater Soweto and the establishment of the Greater Soweto Peoples' Fund (The accord provided for payment of monthly contributions by the Greater Sowetans into a trust exclusively for community development)

Milne says the members of the chamber are currently considering ratification of interim arrangements approved on December 4, aimed at dismantling apartheid and negotiating new local and metropolitan government structures. Several stages have been planned

□ Stage 1, which begins in February, will see co-ordination of the budgets of the local authorities and the RSC. Administrative and financial assistance for Greater Soweto and Alexandra will be sought

As the *FM* went to press, the city council was about to announce the establishment of a local negotiating forum together with civic as well as resident associations within its area of jurisdiction. It will consult, for example, on the city's budget. Though the move is welcome — and will mean the involvement of the civic associations of Lenasia, Riverlea and Westbury — it does not go far enough. It excludes Greater Soweto, Ennerdale and Lenasia South,

□ Stage 2, scheduled for July 1 1992, should move beyond apartheid towards single administrations for adjacent local authorities. Interim nonracial structures should begin to emerge, and

□ Stage 3 should see nonracial elections. They could be for a metropolitan constituent assembly or for a final choice of local or metro-level government. The main political bodies will be involved in decisions

The chamber will be disbanded as soon as it considers an appropriate system of local government and administration has been established for the region

Milne says that the link with national negotiations is very important. Accordingly, the chamber has approached Codesa for discussions on a possible basis of liaison and consultation. He also believes that an efficient staff — particularly in the area of development administration — is essential. Since there is a backlog in training in this field, Wits University has set up a Public Policy & Development Administration post-graduate diploma which kicks off in February 1992

It is significant that these developments — after the failures of the past — have come about as a national settlement draws closer. It could be that a breakdown at Codesa would see conflicts between very different interests at local level arise again. But at the moment, the impetus is to erase apartheid-based distinctions — and participants seem aware that the time to push through deals is propitious

Shaping up to the new South Africa

S/Time 2/2/92
 (Ball) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)

WHILE white extremists tinker with plans for their own homeland, the government and the ANC are considering possibilities for regional authorities that transcend existing provincial and homeland boundaries

A basic blueprint does exist — the nine regional economic development regions unveiled by the government more than a decade ago

BRIAN POTTINGER looks at the plan and imagines what the regions would be like in three years as political statelets in a non-racial South Africa with 35-million citizens

Western Cape (Region A)

THIS area, stretching from Cape Agulhas north-west to the Namibian border, south east to Knysna and bounded in the north by a line from the Namibian border to Graaff-Reinet, will be the real Afrikaner heartland of the country — forget Orania and Transvaal Boerestaats

By 1995 it will comprise 933 000 whites, 2.3-million coloureds, 27 000 Indians and 747 000 black people — mostly Xhosas

Western Cape, then, will be a predominantly white and coloured region with more than 70 percent of the inhabitants using Afrikaans as a first language. Twelve percent of fixed investment in the country is in this region and it ranks with Natal in its share of national GDP

Although the ANC has strong support among Xhosa residents and younger members of the coloured community, polls show, it is a moderate alliance of coloureds and whites that will probably dictate the policies of this region

Northern Cape (Region B)

This is a vast, sparse region ranging from the southern borders of the Karoo to the Botswana boundary in the north and from the Namibian border in the west to roughly the current boundaries of the Free State and Transvaal in the east

Just over a million people live here — nearly 70 percent of them African. The coloured community is three times more populous than the white community which numbers barely 130 000 and is overwhelmingly Afrikaans-speaking

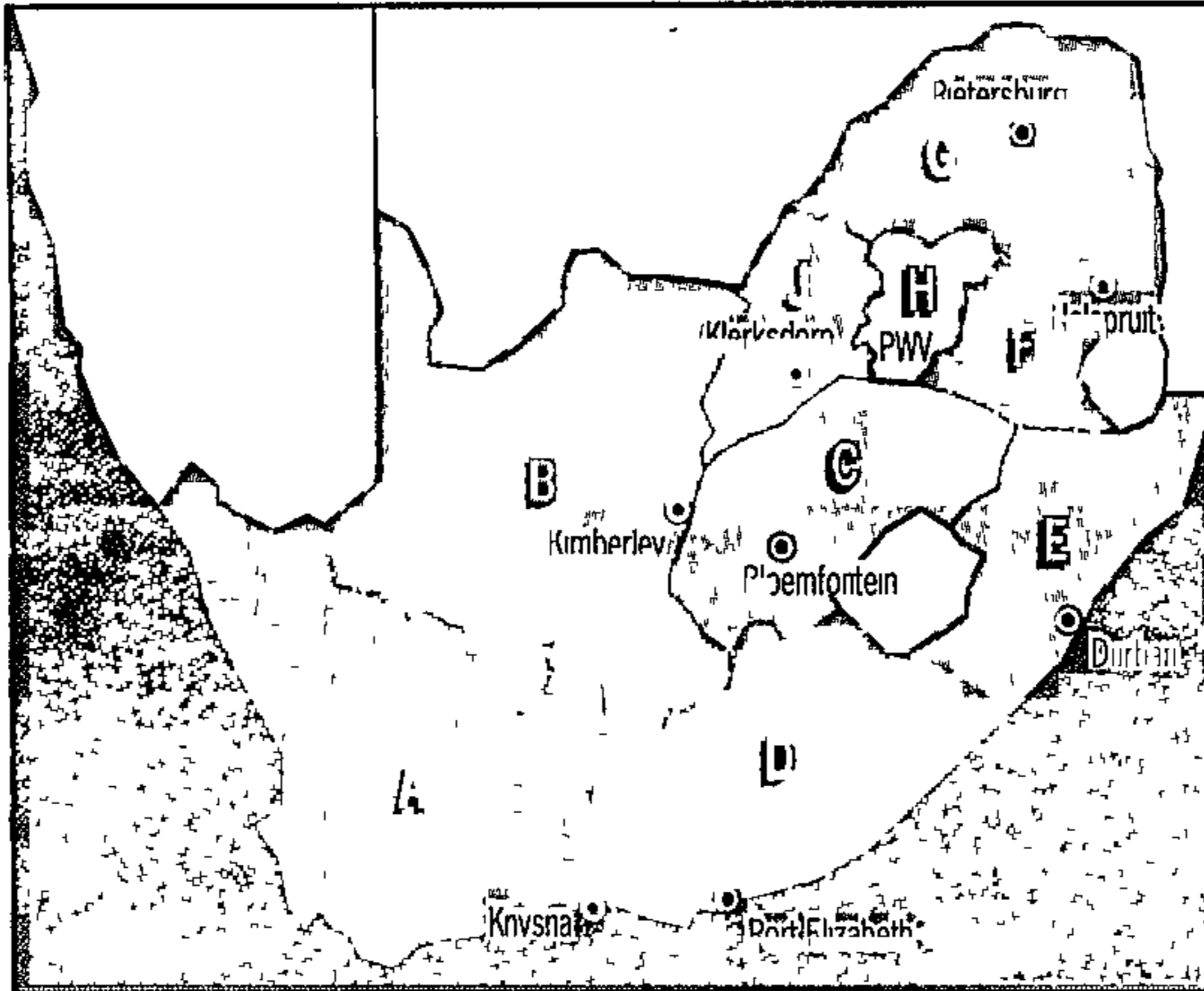
Northern Cape, apart from some urbanised black populations around the larger towns such as Kuruman and Vryburg, is predominantly rural. Less than one percent of the fixed investment in the country is in this region

Religion and relations to the land will dictate the politics here

Orange Free State (Region C)

The proposed Free State region will have a population of 2.9-million people in 1995 of whom approximately 380 000 will be whites, the majority living in Bloemfontein

The politics of the Free State could well be volatile



The economic development regions which could become the building blocks in a new constitution

there are some strongly politicised ANC-supporting areas in Bloemfontein and the smaller towns. Among the white farming community, meanwhile, there are some very conservative whites

But generally, the Free State has a reputation for phlegmatism — its urban communities reasonably stable and its children industrious. There is strong ANC support among the black population

Eastern Cape (Region D)

This region runs from Knysna north-east along the coast to the present Natal border and inland on a line from Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Colesburg, Bethulle, and up to the Lesotho border. It would take in both the existing homelands of Ciskei and Transkei

Eastern Cape would be overwhelmingly African, and indeed Xhosa. Only 30 percent of the region would be white, coloured or Indian. This, then, would be a Xhosa-dominated area with its main centres at Port Elizabeth and East London. It is, historically, a staunchly ANC area

It is not, however, an economically buoyant area. Only five percent of the country's GDP comes from this region

Natal/Kwazulu (Region E)

The Natal region is an amalgam of the present Kwazulu and Natal. Not only is it the most populous region, it is economically the most powerful after the PWV region. If regions were to be represented in a central government in terms of population, Natal could claim nearly a quarter of the seats

It has the largest concentrations of two of the major ethnic groups in the country — roughly seven million Zulus and more than 860 000 Indian South Africans. There are also 657 000 whites, predomi-

VOTER POWER

If the nine political regions in a future constitution were allocated seats in a central parliament of 300 representatives on the basis of voters, the representation would look as follows:

Western Cape.....	27
Northern Cape.....	9
Orange Free State.....	21
Eastern Cape.....	42
Natal.....	72
Eastern Transvaal.....	18
Northern Transvaal..	10
PWV.....	60
Western Transvaal..	15

Source: Major Reuben Sive

nantly English-speaking, and just over 116 000 coloured Natalians

It ranks with the Western Cape in terms of GDP percentage and has a slightly higher rate of fixed investment. Its one drawback is the considerable rural poverty in the north, an area with the lowest per capita income in the country

The Zulu population is divided politically, some polls suggest evenly, between the Zulu-nationalist organisation Inkatha and the ANC — the former strong in the rural areas and the latter in the urban ones

The most likely dominant political alliance in Natal will be between Inkatha, English-speaking whites and conservative Indians — and they will push hard for as much autonomy as possible from Pretoria

Eastern Transvaal (Region F)

This region stretches from the Natal and Free State borders in the south to a line running east and west through Lydenburg in the north and from the huge Jo-

hannesburg-Pretoria conurbation in the west to the Swaziland and Mozambican borders in the east

About two million people live in this area — 86 percent of them black South Africans, the remainder white

It is not a wealthy region. Eight percent of the country's GDP comes from this province

Northern Transvaal (Region G)

This is a populous region with more than four million people living in the area bounded by Botswana in the west, Zimbabwe in the north and Mozambique in the east. Its southern fringe rests on the Johannesburg-Pretoria conurbation and a line running west through Thabazimbi and east through Lydenburg

It is bushveld country taking in parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu and the whole of Venda. Whites are conspicuous by their absence — no more than one out of 40 Northern Transvaalers is white

It is also poor — it contributes 2.4 percent of the country's GDP and comprises 1.4 percent of the country's fixed investment. The political temper of the region is hard to gauge. It is an amalgam of three different tribes and three former homelands. ANC support, meanwhile, is untested. The white community is strongly conservative

Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (Region H)

Here is the industrial and urban heart of South Africa. By 1995 there will be nearly nine million people crammed into the area — 68 percent of them African

Half of all the fixed investment in the country is in this region and it produces two fifths of the country's GDP. It could claim a fifth of all seats in a central government parliament on the strength of its population

The two million white in-

habitants — equal numbers of English and Afrikaans-speakers and a high proportion of Portuguese-speaking people — range from the affluent to the direly poor

The black community, meanwhile, comprises a number of different language and tribal groups — the largest single group are Tswanas who outnumber the Xhosas and Zulus combined. In the black community, as well, there are great class differences between settled residents and shackdwellers, the comparatively affluent and the destitute, the formally employed and the unemployed, under-employed and self-employed

The pressure is compounded by a huge influx of illegal immigrants from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and further afield

The politics of the region — like the society — is turbulent and unpredictable. Majority support, however, is likely to go to the ANC

Western Transvaal (Region I)

This is a smallish region jammed between the PWV area, Botswana border, Free State and Northern Cape boundary. By 1995 it will have a total of just over a million people of whom four-fifths will be black. The white population of 256 000 will be found largely in the bigger towns such as Potchefstroom and Ventersdorp. The latter town is where the ultra-right-wing resistance will remain centred and where it will, no doubt, continue plotting its serpentine plans for an all-white homeland

□ Statistical sources: Regional Profiles and Development Guidelines produced by the Office for Regional Development and the Regional Development Advisory Committee and the Development Bank of Southern Africa's Inter-Regional Profile

Growing public sector has R48bn payroll

PRETORIA — The only sector in the SA economy showing employment growth is the bureaucracy

Central Statistical Service figures released yesterday show a substantial increase in total wages and salaries, as well as employment numbers

Between September 1990 and September last year the number of workers in the public sector increased by 15 761 to 1 681 706, although the provincial administrations actually employed 7 278 fewer workers during the period

For the quarter ended September last year, public servants were paid a total of R11,2bn — an increase of R1,5bn (16%) compared with the same quarter in 1990

That means in the new financial year public sector pay, including expected increases and benefits, will rise to around R48bn

The figures include workers in Transnet, the Post Office and Telkom

Biggest increase was in central government (general affairs), where numbers employed increased by 21 612 to 374 235 in the year to end-September. Workers in own af-

fairs departments increased by 2 483 to 189 498

Taken with provincial workers, central government workers totalled 783 245 — an increase of 16 817

There was a sharp increase also in the number working for the self-governing territories from 190 346 in September 1990 to 205 959 in September last year

Economists said yesterday it was that steep escalation in total wages and salaries to almost R48bn that was cause for alarm

In the third quarter last year, general affairs workers were paid a total of R2,435bn — an increase of R321,6m, own affairs workers R1,554bn — an increase of R261,895m, and provincial administration workers R1,098bn — a hike of R110,3m

The figures include the public service increases of between 6% and 16% granted from July last year

There was also a huge increase in the amount paid to workers in the self-governing territories

GERALD REILLY

(262)

5/2/92

Violence deters foreign buyers

B/day 5/2/92

PETER GALLI

INDUSTRY sources do not expect the ailing residential market to be rescued by overseas buyers — at least, not in the short term

In a Multi Listing Service (MLS) survey carried out for Business Day, Pam Golding Estates and the Seeff Property Organisation said that despite excellent foreign interest in the SA property market, there was little chance of a surge in foreign buying until the threat of political violence was removed

The companies — the two largest estate agencies actively canvassing overseas buyers — formed part of a survey on MLS members to determine the potential number of foreign buyers

While all of the members were optimistic that there would eventually be a strong foreign buying force, they felt this would only materialise once full political unity was achieved

"While foreign interest in SA property is high, perceptions of SA still remain extremely negative," said Seeff Property Organisation director Rob McKee

McKee, who has just returned from a tour of seven countries to promote SA property, said all the television coverage of SA he saw during his trip projected confrontation and ignored the strides made towards peace

Pam Golding director Cecil Golding agreed that the "shadow of violence" was the main factor discouraging foreign buying. The group supports offices in four European countries

"In 1990 we sold 73 properties to overseas buyers, and this rose only to 75 in 1991. Early 1992 sales have been to Nigerian, Italian, German and British buyers," Golding said

Seeff Property also recorded a marginal improvement in offshore sales in 1991, which included three sales on the Atlantic coast in 24 hours. Two properties were sold to a German and one to a Monte Carlo resident

Also acting against the local market were high interest rates, safer investment opportunities elsewhere and slow turnover of overseas properties

"Last week's one percentage point interest rate cut for mortgage bonds will have little effect in stimulating foreign interest — large cuts are essential," McKee said

About 700 Britons, all qualified for SA permanent residence, were unable to sell their homes in the UK, he said

There were also stagnant markets in Germany and the US

Sale of plots 'can ease backlog'

B/day 5/2/92

PETER GALLI

THE sale of more than 24 000 serviced plots lying unused throughout SA could significantly ease the housing backlog, says House of Representatives deputy director of housing John Hopkins

The plots were financed with loans from the House of Representatives allocated for low-income earners, and range in price from R8 000 to R16 000

"Local authorities own more than 90% of these properties, which are to be sold at cost to individuals who qualify for state subsidised housing. The money thus earned could be used to finance further housing," he says

More than R300m of capital is tied up in these properties which are not being

developed because state funds for low income housing have dried up.

The authorities need to develop the properties now in the best possible way for the benefit of the community, Hopkins says

The House of Representatives recently announced it would increase the maximum gross income and loan limit for qualifying individuals to R2 000 a month and R35 000 respectively

"The loans, which apply to land purchasers only, are granted at a subsidised interest rate. The owner is then encouraged to build his own starter house that can be upgraded as income improves," he says

To accommodate the needs of owners who are building for themselves, many local authorities have relaxed building regulations by allowing builders to occupy the site during construction

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Government urged to scrap Own Affairs

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

THERE is no reason why the Government cannot abolish the concept of Own Affairs which entrenches apartheid education, the Democratic Party's Mr Roger Burrows said yesterday.

Own Affairs is the most awesome vestige of legislative grand apartheid. It makes room for blatant racism, the multiplication of services and resources and causes gross overspending in the national budget, Burrows said.

In terms of Own Affairs, Pretoria creates, funds and controls centrally no less than 15 education departments and at least 14 health departments.

Own Affairs also provide for multiplication of resources in areas such as agriculture, local government, housing and works as well.

There is a growing possibility that Own Affairs would be abolished between now and the end of the present session of Parliament, which is traditionally in June.

Sowetan 7/2/92

262

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Dwelan 7/2/92



Councils put the new SA into practice

STAR

10/2/92

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BOUNDARIES are being redrawn in South Africa's cities and towns as local authorities begin negotiations with neighbouring black towns to merge administrations, resulting in a distribution of wealth, resources and skills.

More than 70 cities and towns in the Transvaal alone are involved in discussions to merge.

Later this month, the northern Cape city of Kimberley will form South Africa's first multi-racial city council when it merges with neighbouring Gale shewe and the Indian and coloured management committees.

This "brave" step, according to the chairman of Kimberley's executive committee, Stoffel de Jager, was because residents believed in equal rights for all — and had decided to put it into practice.

Mr de Jager said the merger would result in savings of R2 million and a comprehensive development plan for Gale-shewe.

Civic and ratepayers' associations took part in the decision to merge in a negotiation forum, which will continue after the new council is formed, to allow the people to have input into the governing of their city.

Following close behind Kimberley will be a merger between Germiston, Bedfordview, Palm Ridge and Katlehong on April 1 — making it the second biggest city in the Transvaal after Johannesburg.

The new council, which will probably be called the Greater Germiston City Council, will consist of 57 councillors who will elect a nine-member management committee and a mayor with three deputies. All existing councillors will have seats on the new council.

The South East Rand Coordinating Committee (Sercom) was formed 18 months ago to act as a forum for negotiation. Apart from the councils, the Katlehong Civic Association, Eskom and the East Rand Regional Services Council took part.

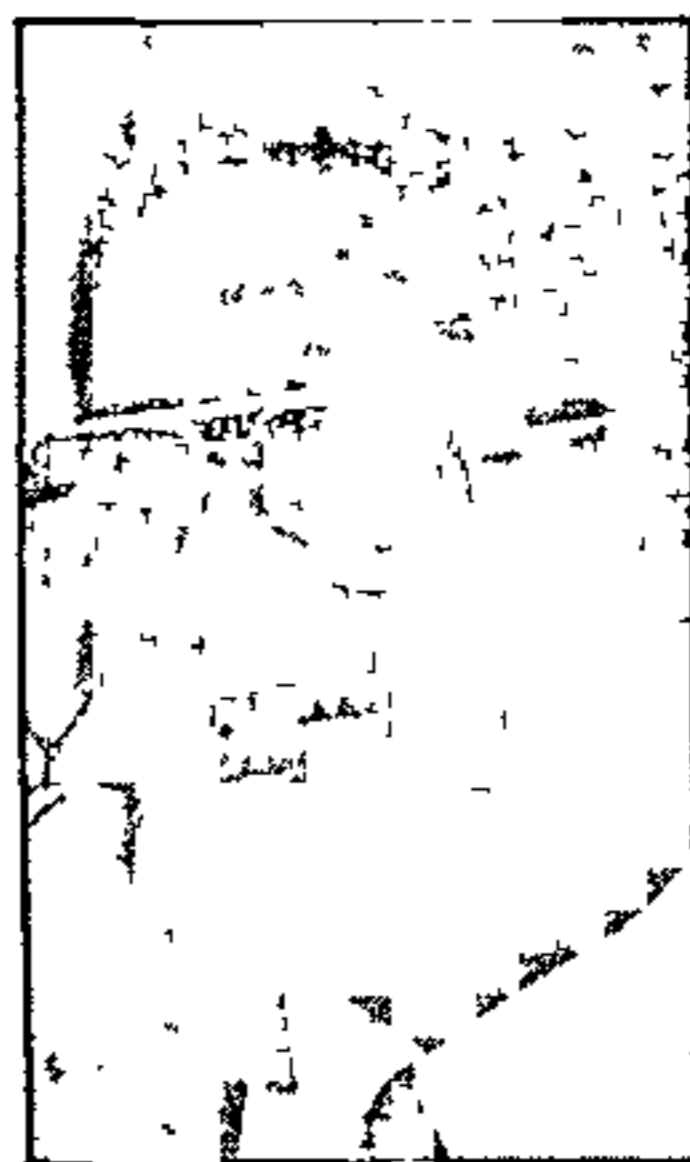
Sercom chairman Lew Leppan believes it will be the duty of such "new" councils to upgrade less advantaged areas within their jurisdiction.

"Economically, we cannot afford the duplication of every engineer, fire chief, and so on, for every little town. We don't have a choice," he said.

The powerful civic movement on the Reef would never allow a straightforward merger between the Johannesburg and Soweto councils, Johannesburg management committee chairman Ian Davidson said.

"This is a totally integrated urban economy. Johannesburg is as much dependent on Soweto

Before disfranchised citizens in South Africa get the vote, many local authorities are giving them a stake in local government, writes Municipal Reporter LOUISE BURGERS



Moses Mayekiso welcome each other as brothers

as it is on Sandton. One needs a solution for the entire region."

"In this transition period, we have to bring the people with us — and we are bringing both black and white ratepayers closer to local government."

Mr Davidson said the establishment of the regional services councils three years ago was the first step in redrawing the boundaries of cities and towns. "There has to be a redistribution of wealth from those areas that are generating the wealth to those that are lagging behind."

Johannesburg was establishing a forum to negotiate with all its ratepayers' associations and civics. A joint negotiation forum was being set up to facilitate discussions between Soweto and Johannesburg councils, civics and other interested parties, such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration and Eskom, he said.

Similar joint negotiating forums are underway in Benoni, Alberton, Pretoria, Randburg and Sandton.

Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal president Moses Mayekiso said the official position of the civics was that new local government structures had to be determined by national negotiations.

"In the interim, black local authorities must be disbanded and black areas must be administered by white local authorities in consultation with the civics. It is not acceptable to merge old, corrupt structures

But where there is consensus, black councillors are allowed (to take part) provided it is accepted that they will be phased out.

"New boundaries are being drawn up but the constitution must prescribe the boundaries of the towns, and the civics must be involved, or else old boundaries may continue," Mr Mayekiso said.

Mr Davidson said white ratepayers were living in blissful ignorance. "We want to bring them in together with black ratepayers to give them insight into the negotiation process. The politics of privilege are gone — we're in a new era."

Because the Government was moving so fast, people were venting their wrath on local authorities who were caught off-balance, said Peter Gardiner, chairman of the Northern Joint Negotiating Forum (NJNF), comprising Sandton, Randburg and Alexandra.

"There is a resistance to what is happening among white communities as they are seeing a threat to the quality of their lives and to their pockets."

Sandton has established a section 59 committee to investigate a merger between the three towns on the NJNF. "Sandton and Randburg are effectively running Alexandra — a merger is a logical conclusion," said Mr Gardiner.

Mr Mayekiso sounded a word of warning to those municipalities refusing to negotiate. "They cannot reverse the tide of change. We must welcome each other as brothers, we are all Africans and we have to accommodate each other to get rid of misunderstandings and mistrust. And to do this, we must be neighbours and get rid of unequal development."

There have been suggestions that an all-race municipal election is likely next year, but this would have to be sanctioned by the central Government.

The Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber, formed after the historic Soweto Accord, has already begun discussions to draw up a non-racial voters roll in the Johannesburg metropolitan area.

The chamber's objective is the phased-in establishment of a non-racial interim government at regional and local levels.

A fully representative two-tier government structure will require the transformation of the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council into an interim metropolitan authority to ensure implementation and enforcement of the chamber's decisions.

The timing of the final phase of restructured regional and local authority elections will depend on progress in the negotiations at national and local levels. □

Whites and towns prepare to merge local authorities

Boundaries are being redrawn in South Africa's cities and towns as local authorities begin negotiations with neighbouring black towns to merge administrations, resulting in a distribution of wealth, resources and skills.

More than 70 cities and towns in the Transvaal alone, are involved in discussions to merge

Later this month, the Northern Cape town of Kimberley will become South Africa's first multi-racial city council when it merges with neighbouring Galeshewe and the so-called Indian and coloured management committees

Brave

This "brave" step, according to the chairman of Kimberley executive committee, was because Kimberley residents believed in equal rights for all - and decided to put it into practice

On February 21, Kimberley and its black neighbours will meet to finalise the structure of the new council, and set a date for the formal merger

Mr Stoffel de Jager said the merger would result in savings of R2 million and a comprehensive development plan for Galeshewe

Input

Civic associations and ratepayers associations participated in the decision to merge in a negotiation forum which will continue after the new council is formed, to allow the people to have input into it

their jurisdiction "Economically we cannot afford the duplication of every engineer, fire chief, and so on, for every little town We don't have a choice," he said

After the merger, Sercom will continue as a forum for negotiation between the new council, ratepayers and civics

The powerful civic movement on the Reef would never allow a straightforward merger between Johannesburg and Soweto councils, Johannesburg management committee chairman Mr Ian Davidson said

Solution

"This is a totally integrated urban economy Johannesburg is as much dependent on Soweto as it is on Sandton One needs a solution for the entire region

"In this transition period, we have to bring the people with us - and we are bringing both black and white ratepayers closer to local government"

Davidson said the establishment of the regional services councils three years ago was the first step

Proving that two goes into one

Sowetan 11/2/92

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Sowetan 11/2/92

Quietly, many white local authorities are merging with black ones. Black organisations are not impressed, as existing black authorities are being co-opted while civic associations are ignored
Sowetan Correspondent **LOUISE BURGERS** reports



Kimberley - it will be the first city to get a multi-racial council.

that they will be phased out and white and black people do want to see the integration and destruction of old apartheid structures
Mayekiso said it was disturbing how little people in white areas knew about the changes taking place on the ground
Davidson said white ratepayers were living in blissful ignorance
"We want to bring them together with black rate-

Order

Mayekiso said local Government developments were encouraging "The old order is ceasing to exist

and white and black people do want to see the integration and destruction of old apartheid structures
Mayekiso said it was disturbing how little people in white areas knew about the changes taking place on the ground
Davidson said white ratepayers were living in blissful ignorance
"We want to bring them together with black rate-

Fast

Because Government was moving so fast, people were venting their wrath on local authorities who were caught off-balance, said Mr Peter Gardiner, chairman of the Northern Joint Nego-

get rid of misunderstandings and mistrust, and to do this, we must be neighbourly and get rid of unequal development"

There have been suggestions that an all-race municipal election is likely next year, but this will have to be sanctioned by central government

Non-racial

And although racial elections are only allowed by law, Pietermaritzburg is to start compiling a non-racial municipal voters' roll, enrolling all ratepayers

The Central Watersrand Metropolitan Chamber, formed after the historic Soweto Accord, has already begun discussions to draw up a non-racial voters' roll in the Johannesburg Metropolitan area

Local

The Chamber's objective is the phased-in establishment of a non-racial interim government at regional and local levels

A fully representative two-tier government structure will require the transformation of the Central Watersrand Regional Services Council into an interim metropolitan authority to ensure implementation and enforcement of the Chamber's decisions

Timing

The timing of the final phase of restructured regional and local authority elections will depend on progress in the negotiations at national and the local levels

tiating Forum, comprising Sandton, Randburg and Alexandra

"We never expected the Government to move so fast There is a resistance to what is happening among white communities as they are seeing a threat to the quality of their lives and to their pockets"

Logical

Sandton has established a Section 59 committee to investigate a merger between the three towns on the NJNF "Sandton and Randburg are effectively running Alexandra - a merger is a logical conclusion"

Obligation

"If wealthier councils don't help their poorer neighbours now, who knows what might happen We have an obligation to come to the party now," Gardiner said

Mayekiso sounded a word of warning to those municipalities refusing to negotiate "They cannot reverse the tide of change We must welcome each other as brothers, we are all Africans and we have to accommodate each other to

Soweto

11/21/92

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ernment of their city

The amalgamation of local administrations into one local authority with a unified tax base, financed by negotiated services tariffs and assessment rates, will give township residents - for the first time - the benefit of business growth outside their borders

Following close behind Kimberley will be a merger between Germiston, Bedfordview, Palm Ridge and Katlehong on April 1 - making it the second biggest city in the Transvaal after Johannesburg

Seats

The new council, which will probably be called The Greater Germiston City Council, will consist of 57 councillors who will elect a nine-member management committee and a mayor with three deputies. All existing councillors will have seats on the new council

The South East Rand Co-ordinating Committee was formed 18 months ago, to act as a forum for negotiation. Apart from the councils, the Katlehong Civic Association, Eskom and the East Rand Regional Services Council also participated

Sercom chairman Mr Lew Leppan believes it will be the duty of such "new" councils to upgrade less advantaged areas within

ries of cities and towns

"There has to be a redistribution of wealth from those areas that are generating the wealth to those that are lagging behind"

Discussions

Johannesburg was establishing a forum to negotiate with all its ratepayers' associations and civics. A joint negotiation forum would also be set up to facilitate discussions between Soweto and Johannesburg councils, civics and other interested parties, such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration, and Eskom

Similar joint negotiating forums are underway in Benoni, Alberton, Pretoria, Randburg and Sandton

Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal president Mr Moses Mayekiso said the civics' official position was that new local government structures had to be determined by national negotiations

"In the interim, black local authorities must be disbanded and black areas must be administered by white local authorities in consultation with the civics

"It is not acceptable to merge old corrupt structures. But where there is consensus, black councillors are allowed (to participate) provided it is accepted

Widening access to electricity was the topic of a national meeting organised by the ANC in Cape Town last week **SABATA** **NGCAI** reports

ANC casts light on electrification in SA

Sou/L 13/2 - 19/2/92

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ALMOST everyone with an interest in electrification met last week to talk about taking power to the townships

Everyone except the government, that is

Government officials — from the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, the Department of Finance and provincial authorities — refused an invitation to attend last week's "National Meeting on Electrification", held at the University of Cape Town

The parties at the meeting proposed the formation of a National Electricity Forum (NEF) to fight for electrification of black townships

The meeting was called by the ANC to discuss ways access to electricity in South African homes, currently at a level of 30 percent, could be rapidly widened

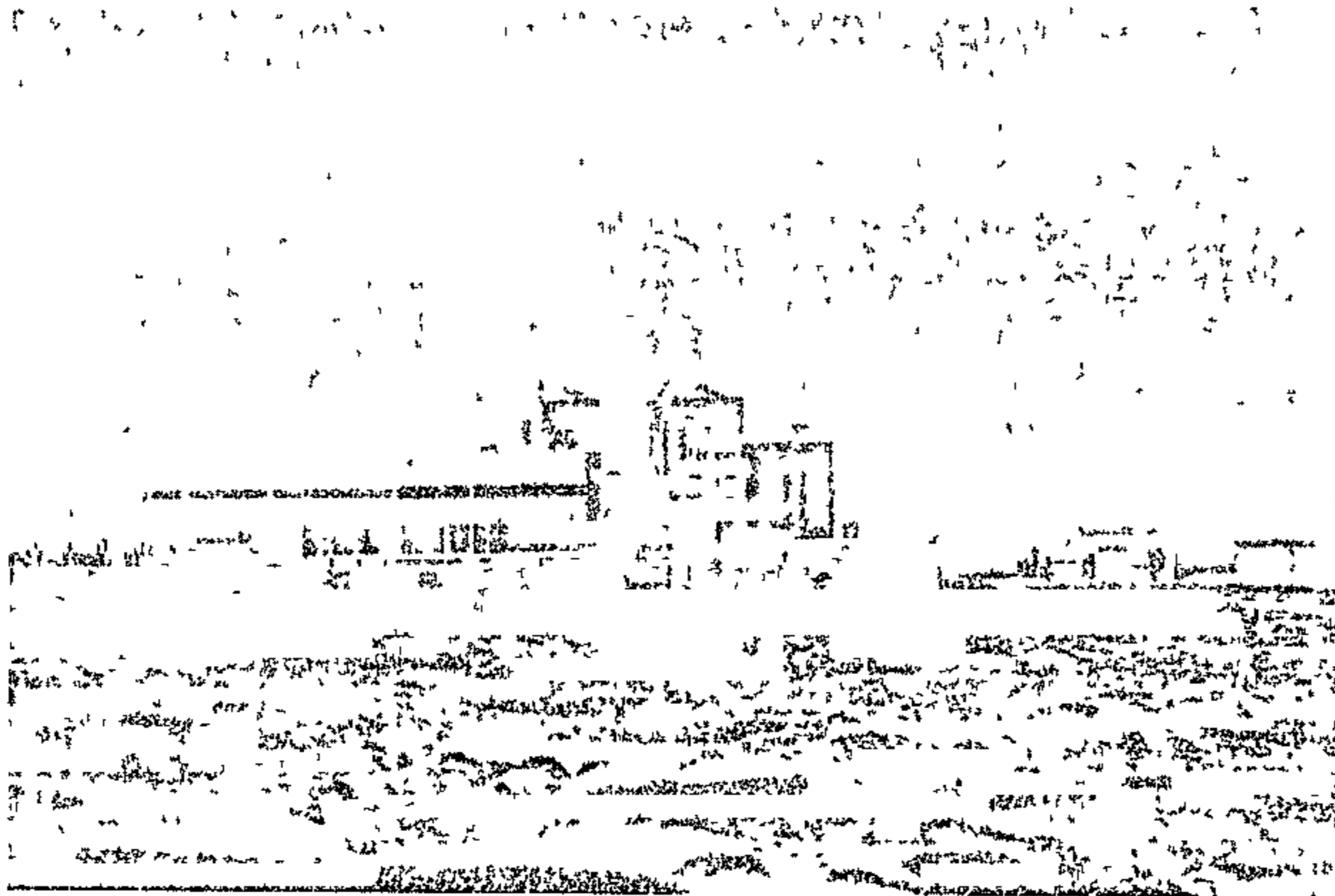
The meeting concluded "Electricity is only provided to the homes of a minority of the population and to users in the developed sector of the economy

The majority of the population who live in unelectrified rural and urban areas are dependant on more expensive and less convenient energy sources both for use in their homes and in small scale productive activities

"Virtually all white South Africans, even those in remote rural areas, are served, while between 15 and 20 percent of black South Africans have access to electricity in their homes"

The NEF would include the ANC, civic associations, Eskom, local governments, trade unions and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)

The meeting was also attended by academics, researchers, international guests, electrical equipment manufac-



POWER FOR THE PEOPLE? Although Koeberg has been in operation for years by millions of black South Africans still live in darkness

turers, Regional Development Forums, the South African Communist Party, service organisations from both rural and urban sectors, electrical engineering consultants, electrical contractors and representatives of organised business

The keynote address, delivered by Mr Trevor Manuel of the ANC's department of economic policy, highlighted the contribution electrification could make to raising the standards of living of black South Africans and to stimulating economic growth.

The meeting focused on three key issues — proposals for the restructur-

ing of the distribution sector of the electricity supply industry, the capacity to plan and implement accelerated electrification initiatives and the financing of electrification

Delegates agreed the current structure of the distribution sector, fragmented along racial lines by its link to the system of local government, would need to be rationalised in the future

Electrification could only proceed when the skills and resources of white municipalities were applied to townships not served adequately by black local authorities, the meeting agreed

Regional electricity distribution authorities were seen by many to be the solution, but several questions were asked about the financing of such authorities and their future relationship to a nonracial system of local government

On the capacity to plan and implement initiatives, there was general consensus at the meeting that technical and human resources in municipal undertakings, Eskom, the private sector and in communities, would be sufficient to rapidly electrify communities

The two labour federations, Cosatu

and Nactu, called for the intensification of training programmes, in conjunction with the Electrical Contractors Association.

On the question of financing, it was generally agreed electrification could be affordable for the national economy, provided the necessary political will exists to fund such programmes

A combination of retained income in the electricity industry, public funds for capital development and private investment mobilised on capital markets would be sufficient to finance programmes

Mr John Kruger of the DBSA offered his organisation's assistance in convening a working committee on electrification within three weeks

The working committee, comprising representatives of the major parties at the ANC meeting — and hopefully of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs — would work to unify the efforts of government and the ANC in the area of electrification and convene another meeting of all parties by the end of March.

"Despite the government's refusal to participate, the ANC willing to persuade them to join the NEF as the forum would be unable to function effectively without them" Mr Paul Theron of the ANC's Science and Technology Group said.

He said the ANC would specifically persuade the department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, through Eskom and DBSA, to join the forum

"The NEF should get the authority of the department as it has the ability to divert government funds" Theron added "It may also be necessary for the ANC to consult with the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs as in the past"

The department's spokesperson, Mr Charles Edwards, confirmed the ANC had written a letter of invitation to attend the meeting but that it had declined.

"The government found that it would not serve any purpose to attend the ANC meeting as the department has not yet finished its investigation on electrification" Edwards said.

"The department is busy investigating the restructuring of management and supply of electricity in South Africa"

CRIMINAL charges have been laid by four Western Cape Regional Services Council officials who allege they have been assaulted by racist white colleagues.

The Ottery headquarters of the RSC's Law Enforcement Section was seething with racial tension this week amid claims that white officials, some allegedly Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging supporters, were engaged in a vendetta against "progressive" black colleagues.

In the latest incident, law enforcement officer Mr M D Solomons tried to cut his wrists while being "interrogated" by an RSC investigating officer last Wednesday. Mr Solomons was admitted later to a clinic for psychiatric treatment.

Mr Leonard Kosa, spokesman for the Western Province Local Authorities Workers Association (WPLAWA), said four union members had reported being assaulted by colleagues between September and December.

"Charges have been laid with the police and RSC. No action has been taken against any of the alleged offenders."

Charges have been laid by Mr F Cloete, Mr P Beyers, Mr Wellington Makaula and Mr K B Robyn.

Mr Robyn's jaw was reportedly broken by white officers, who have been named as RSC investigating officer Mr Japie Campher, Mr C Armstrong, Mr M Kuhn and Mr J Kitshoff.

Allegations of a conspiracy against one of the victims, law enforcement officer Mr Cloete, also emerged this week.

False

According to a report to the union by WPLAWA members, Mr Cloete was brought before a disciplinary hearing on allegedly trumped-up charges of fraud and theft. The charges were an alleged attempt by a white officer, Mr Armstrong, to "get rid of" Mr Cloete, the report said.

It read "Mr Cloete was found not guilty and although Mr Armstrong had infringed his service conditions by making a false declaration against a fellow colleague, no steps were taken against him."

In a report to the union, one of the alleged assault victims said he had been abused after taking a day's sick leave.

A white officer had accused him of having had a hangover, allegedly swore at him and said "Don't think I'm scared of you and your ANC. You got your homelands but you weren't satisfied with that. You and your kind can forget about running South Africa. Nelson

By KURT SWART

Mandela will never rule this country."

The WPLAWA sent a letter this week to RSC chief executive officer Mr C H Mocke protesting against Mr Solomons's "severe interrogation" and suicide attempt.

The union claimed Mr Solomons had been victimised because he had admitted at Mr Cloete's disciplinary hearing that he had made a false statement as part of Mr Armstrong's plot to get Mr Cloete sacked. Because of Mr Solomons's testimony, Mr Cloete was acquitted of the charges against him.

Said Mr Kosa "Union members said the RSC investigating team repeatedly threatened to make sure Mr Solomons lost his job by 'framing' a fraud charge against him."

Mr Kosa said he and a fellow union official had found Mr Solomons bleeding.

"When we asked the chief of the law enforcement section why Mr Solomons had cut his wrists, he replied 'Because he's got a guilty conscience'."

Target

"Union members have told of being threatened with losing their houses, subsidies and jobs. Mr Solomons was a soft target for treatment like this."

An RSC spokesman, Mr J J Gerber, would not comment on the alleged assaults, saying they were "sub judice."

He said there appeared to be "an orchestrated effort to discredit" the RSC.

Police spokesman Colonel Tony Dewhurst said he could not confirm charges had been laid until he had been given the case numbers. He believed all the cases had been investigated.


White RSC staff beat us up, say fellow officers

S Times 16/2/92
(262)

1992
January 58 9
February 21 7
(b) 10 February 1992

Note
The 1991 figures for KwaZulu are only for persons killed in areas controlled by the South African Police

Suspected right-wing terrorism: incidents

71 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order 
(1) (a) How many incidents of suspected right-wing terrorism were investigated by the South African Police in 1991 and 1992, respectively, and (b) how many of these cases had been solved as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
(2) whether any persons have been arrested in connection with these incidents, if so, (a) (i) how many and (ii) in connection with how many such incidents in each case and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B161E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 1991 — 12
1992 — 6
(b) 9
14 February 1992
(2) Yes
(a) (i) 15
(ii) 9
14 February 1992

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS
†Indicates translated version
For oral reply
General Affairs



†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

C1E

State-funded housing complexes: all race groups

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- *1 Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing
(1) Whether members of all race groups are allowed to rent and/or purchase, or place their names on waiting lists for, housing units in low-income State-funded housing complexes, if not, why not, if so,
(2) whether, in view of the repeal of the Group Areas Act, it is the policy of the Government to allow local authorities to apply racial integration in respect of such housing complexes, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will local authorities be allowed to do so, if so,
(3) The housing complexes in Algoa Park and Sidwell in the Port Elizabeth area fall under the purview of the responsibilities of the Minister of Correctional Services and of Housing and Works in the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly
(4) No

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j)
(i) 15 38 85 270 37 272 944 74 433 2 346 28
(ii) 52 37 115 203 26 916 622 17 532 1 223 13
(iii) 364 29 731 523 207 552 229 — 399 366 137
(iv) 10 10 27 81 9 198 179 19 134 687 14
Note
(g) (i) vehicles
(ii) cycles

B229E

Regional govt system likely

CT 20/2/92 262

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA appears set to get a system of strong regional government

The government said yesterday that "general agreement" had been reached among parties participating at Codesa on the need for "some form" of regional government in a new South Africa

"We can accept that regional government will be a feature of the new constitution," the government spokesman on Codesa and Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Tertius Delport, told a media briefing yesterday

"The exact duties, powers and functions will have to be negotiated and discussed further but there would be original powers, duties and functions which would be of a substantial nature"

He said there was "no point" in entrenching powers and duties in a constitution unless they were "substantial in their essence"

Dr Delport could not spell out the taxation basis for a system of regional government, and said the Codesa working group dealing with the issue was only at the stage of considering

First round of Codesa cost state R3,5m

Political Staff

THE first round of the Codesa negotiations had cost the state nearly R3,5 million by the end of last year, Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen said yesterday

This included R905 580 for accommodation, R822 400 for travel expenses and R1 294 300 for the hire of venues, furniture, offices, electricity, sound and lighting, flowers and plants.

He was replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Jurg Prinsloo (CP Roodepoort).

Telecommunications cost R30 020, snacks R61 700, printing, stationery and other supplies R157 000, hire of electronic data processing and other equipment R86 000 and private expert and professional services R119 000

basic principles rather than details

He said regionalism could take many forms and the parties were keen to move forward using "a pragmatic approach" rather than trying to categorise the precise form of regional or federal government at this stage

Commenting on remarks by ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa that the ANC would be prepared to form a coalition with the government, Dr Delport said he believed a new realism was beginning to emerge among parties across the political spectrum

Govt and provinces need extra R28,6bn

CAPE TOWN — Government has requested an additional R28,6bn to tide it and the provinces over the four months until July when the 1992/93 Budget is promulgated. State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter, tabling the Part Appropriation Bill yesterday, said R23,9bn was required by central government, including the own affairs administrations. The amount was needed for salary and pension adjustments as well as the costs of continuing with schemes such as export promotion and food development programmes.

The central government appropriation represented an increase of 16%, or R3,3bn over that of last year.

The provincial administrations would

need an additional R4,7bn — R2,1bn for the Transvaal, R1,4bn for the Cape, R700m for Natal and R500m for the Free State — which was 14,6% more than the 1991 part appropriation. Salary adjustments, increases in social welfare pensions and a rise in intergovernment grants were the reasons given for the extra funding.

Venter said signs pointed to an overshoot in government's deficit before borrowing for 1991/92 "with certain negative implications for public debt costs".

Exchequer issues for the first nine months of the financial year — April to December — showed an increase of 18,5%

over the same period last year compared with the budgeted increase of just more than 15%. On the other hand, exchequer receipts in this period increased 17,6% as against the budgeted 11,1%.

Factors affecting state debt costs negatively were the higher interest rates and the depreciation of the rand against major currencies in which SA's foreign debt commitments had to be met.

"Despite falls in foreign interest rates, there has thus been an overshoot in the servicing of foreign debt."

Regarding the impression that might have been created that unnecessary re-

□ To Page 2

Extra R28,6bn

course had been made to short-term bank credit to finance state expenditure, Venter said that in an attempt to raise the status of Treasury bills as a negotiable money market instrument, the Reserve Bank initially sold more TBs during the course of the financial year.

"The target in this regard, however, has already been met and the intention is to maintain the outstanding amount of these bills at more or less the present level of some R2,5bn. This policy aims at having available the paper necessary for money market management."

□ From Page 1

ANC plan for

S/Times 23/12/92

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By EDYTH BULBRING Political Reporter

THE ANC has accepted the government's proposals for dividing South Africa into nine regions, but with one major difference — it proposes a 10th region which amounts to a Xhosa homeland.

The ANC's proposals — contained in a discussion document drawn up by the constitutional department of the organisation — creates a region comprising the Ciskei, Transkei, East Griqualand and Border

If accepted, the proposal would, ironically, meet long-time ambitions of successive homeland leaders for a united Xhosa homeland

The discussion document states the boundaries should not be taken as representing official or definitive views as to the precise outer limits of the regions

The objective of the document was merely to give a rough indication of what the regions should look like, the document states

The division of SA into regions, said the document, did not contradict the ANC's commitment to a united, non-racial country, as the powers and functions of the regional governments would be limited.

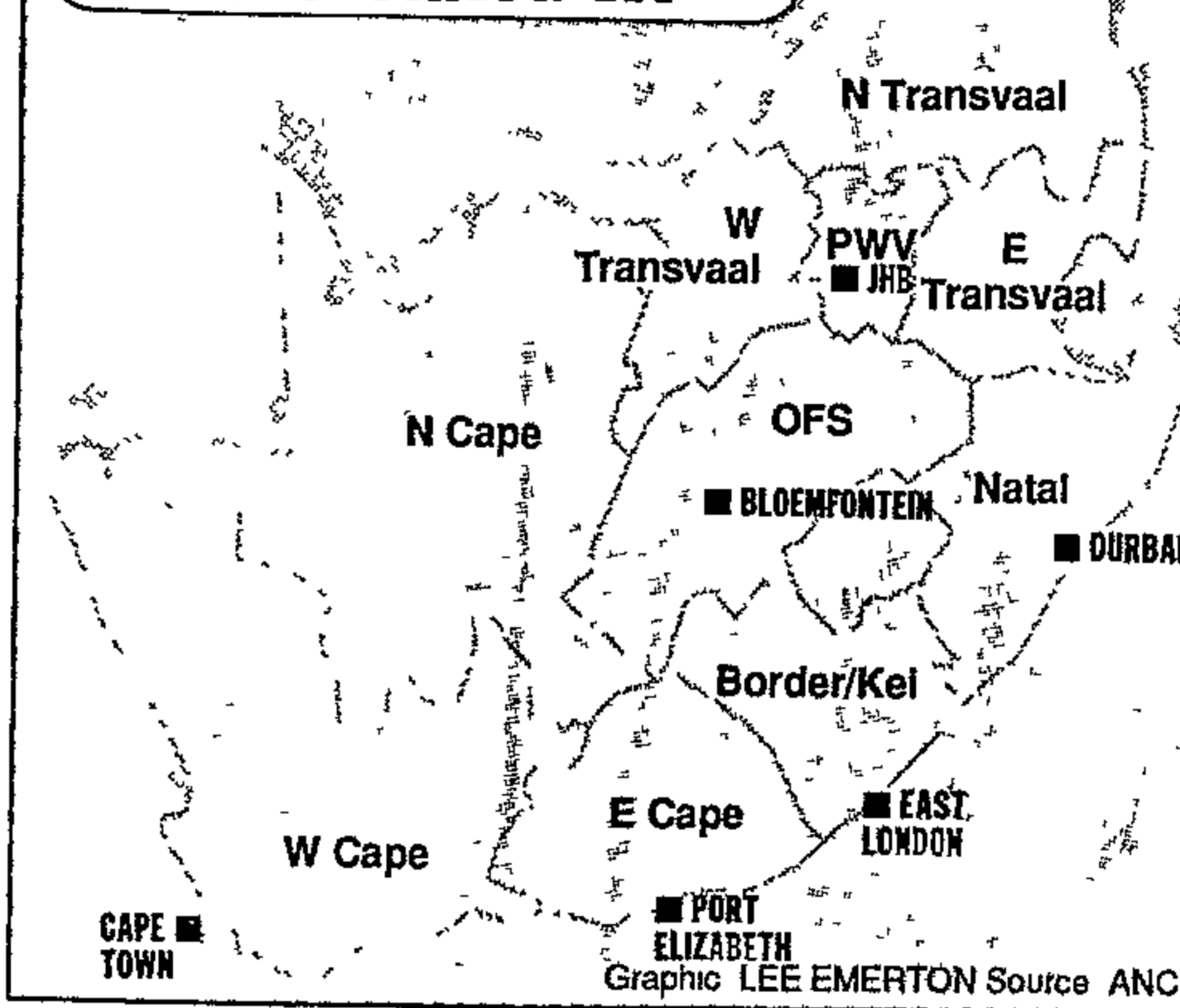
The ANC's proposals are similar to the Development Bank of Southern Africa's 1981 proposals for the creation of nine economic regions, but with three qualifications

Whereas the DBSA's proposal required Transkei be divided into two on economic lines, with the northern part being a portion of the Natal region and the southern part in the Eastern Cape, the ANC's proposal cuts the Eastern Cape region in half to create a 10th region

Consult

This 10th region would include the present Ciskei, Border, East Griqualand and Transkei areas, the northern boundary to coincide with the 1910 frontier of the Cape Province and Natal

Ten Proposed Regions for a United SA



Mafikeng/Mmabatho, following the 1910 boundaries.

These two areas would then be excluded from the Western Transvaal

The Orange Free State region, which includes the Qwa Qwa and Thaba'Nchu districts, would include Sasolburg if the 1910 boundaries are followed. Sasolburg is included in the PWV region under the DBSA's proposals

The ANC's proposal for Natal differs from the government's in that it excludes the northern Transkei, which becomes part of the 10th region

Powers

The document proposes the constitution should entrench the powers of the regions, which would not be exclusive but exercise concurrent powers with the national government. National legislation would prevail in case of conflict.

The regions would not be autonomous but their powers could not be taken away without a constitutional amendment

The ANC sees the tasks of the regions as being complementary to national government functions

Regions would not be able to contradict national policy, although they would have a say in shaping that policy.

The regions would also have leeway in the implementation of national policy

The discussion paper emphasises that the regions would be based on non-racialism, democracy, development and accountability at all levels

Discussion paper adds a 10th regional area

A second qualification on the DBSA's proposals is that the 1910 boundaries should be followed wherever relevant and, thirdly, a mechanism must be created for relatively minor adjustments to be made after consultation with people living near the borders

Like the DBSA, the ANC proposes SA should be divided into the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Natal, Orange Free State, Eastern Transvaal, Western Transvaal, Northern

Transvaal and PWV regions. The Border/Transkei is the ANC's proposal for a 10th region

Size

The criterion for the breakdown of SA into regions is that they should be economically and socially functional with appropriate communication links

The regions should allow for balanced urban and rural development and should not be fragmented. The old provincial, dis-

trict and magisterial boundaries which did not carry racist overtones should be followed and size, population, economic activity and geographic positioning should be considered

The ANC's proposals, besides the addition of a 10th region, differ marginally from the DBSA's proposals

The document proposes that the Northern Cape, which includes the western districts of Bophuthatswana, should also include

Xhosa region

MINISTERIAL APPROVALS (262)
FM 28/2/92
Being open is fair (262)

The law that gives ministerial representatives the power to overturn property-related decisions by local authorities (*Property* February 21) is under review, according to Local Government Minister Leon Wessels. In a reply tabled in parliament to questions by the DP's Jannie Momberg, Wessels says changes to legislation will provide for decisions by ministerial representatives to be public and motivated.

Several recent decisions by Wessels' western Cape ministerial representative Koos Albertyn — in which he reversed property decisions by the Milnerton and Paarl town councils — caused widespread anger. Momberg describes Albertyn's actions as undemocratic.

These decisions attracted considerable publicity.

- In Milnerton Albertyn overturned the local council's refusal to allow certain alterations to beachfront houses owned by opera singer and SABC board member Mimi Coertse and former heart surgeon Chris Barnard, and
- In Paarl he reversed a council decision to refuse permission to a local farmer to rezone

FM 28/2/92

(262) (262)
land on the slopes of Paarl Mountain overlooking the town for residential development.

Albertyn is not obliged to give reasons for his decisions.

In his replies to Momberg's questions Wessels says the decision by ministerial representatives is final "until such time this decision is reviewed by the Supreme Court." Reasons for decisions were requested only "if it is deemed to be in the public interest."

He says proposed legislation should also contain mechanisms to ensure that disputes are resolved in an independent, just and reasonable manner. "The acceptable principle of an independent hearing must certainly apply in this regard."

24 000 SERVICED PLOTS UNUSED
AS MILLIONS WAIT FOR HOUSING

Labour's legacy of waste exposed

S/Times (M) 11/3/92

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

THERE is a crippling shortage of housing, yet 24 000 serviced plots worth R300 million are lying unused, it has been disclosed

The new Minister of Local Government and Housing in the House of Representatives, Mr Cecil Herandien, said yesterday this was "nothing short of a scandal"

This was "one of the many headaches" he had inherited from the former Labour Party-run Ministry of Housing, headed by Mr David Curry, he said

He conceded the government was short of funds, but insisted that if the previous administration had done more "it could have secured funds from the devil if necessary. This I intend to do"

Miracles

Mr Herandien said he was "engaged in serious negotiations" with the government and the Independent Development Trust, led by Dr Jan Steyn, for some of the R2 billion earmarked for housing development to be channelled to his department

"I do not wish to raise false hopes that I can work miracles in the short time before the demise of the tricameral Parliament, but I have a dream to put as many families as possible on to those plots — even if only within four walls and a roof"

"If we could provide them with basic structures, they could add to these with a minimum of red tape"

"The most basic structure is better than a plastic-and-cardboard shack"

"I have inherited a scandalous housing backlog from the Labour Party administration and intend to move heaven and earth to get as many homeless people as possible on to those 24 000 empty plots"

Mr John Hopkins, Deputy Director of Housing, agrees with Mr Herandien that the backlog of housing for the coloured community could be eased significantly

Tshabalalalas blaze trail of triumph

IT was a day the Tshabalalalas will not forget

The Ford Peninsula marathon from Green Point to Simon's Town yesterday had two important points of discussion — the performances of Isaac and Sam Tshabalala

First, Isaac, 31, fired on all systems to crush a field of 4 000 entrants and win by more than three minutes, the equivalent of half a kilometre, in a time of 2 14 12

Sam, 29, the 1989 Comrades winner, made his first appearance in a competitive event since the horrific car accident that saw him moved into an Addington Hospital, Durban, ward which people describe as "next to death" He came in at 2 47

Isaac has his sights set on next month's national championships and on Barcelona, while Sam is preparing for the 1993 Comrades

Although not related, the Tshabalalalas do have one thing in common — running and winning

See Back Page

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Page 11

SUNDAY

to Sunday

"I do not wish to raise false hopes that I can work miracles in the short time before the demise of the tricameral Parliament, but I have a dream to put as many families as possible on to those plots — even if only within four walls and a roof"

"If we could provide them with basic structures, they could add to these with a minimum of red tape"

"The most basic structure is better than a plastic-and-cardboard shack."

"I have inherited a scandalous housing backlog from the Labour Party administration and intend to move heaven and earth to get as many homeless people as possible on to those 24 000 empty plots"

Mr John Hopkins, Deputy Director of Housing, agrees with Mr Herandien that the backlog of housing for the coloured community could be eased significantly if the 24 000 unused serviced plots in the country were sold

He said the plots, priced from R8 000 to R16 000, had been financed with House of Representatives loans for low-income earners

Disuse

Local authorities owned more than 90 percent of these properties, which were to be sold to individuals who qualified for state-subsidised housing

Mr Hopkins appealed to all authorities concerned to develop properties like these in the best way possible to benefit the community

"More than R300 million in capital is tied up in these properties, which are not being developed further because state funds for low-income housing have dried up"

If the plots were not developed soon they would fall into disuse, Mr Hopkins said

Certain banks and building societies were prepared to provide small loans for the purchase of these sites and a basic starter home

Improve

A breadwinner who earned less than R2 000 a month, and therefore was not in a position to be helped by banks, could apply to the local authority to buy a plot on special terms, Mr Hopkins said

He urged local authorities and management committees to relax building regulations to allow self-help builders to begin with a modest structure that could be improved within a certain period

Some local authorities allowed self-help builders to occupy temporary shelters on their sites while building their homes

Mr Hopkins said prospective buyers should contact their local municipalities directly to find out about available sites

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City councils want to be heard at Codesa

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Town and Durban city councils are lobbying for local government structures to be included on Codesa's agenda.

The Cape Town City Council submitted a working document on local government options to Codesa on Friday to stimulate debate, and is pushing for local government representation at the talks.

The council's working document deals with the options available for metropolitan boundaries, the structure of local government, the provision of services, finance and the system of voting.

Cape Town deputy mayor Clive Keegan said at a news conference on Friday that the voice of organised local government should be heard at Codesa.

"It seems to me that you cannot discuss a new constitution at Codesa without discussing a structure for local government," he said. Alternatively, Keegan suggested a parallel working committee of Codesa be established to discuss local government.

Talks between local political and civic bodies about a metropolitan government for greater Cape Town have failed to get off the ground for a number of reasons, one of which has been the demand by the ANC that a constituent assembly decide the issue of local government structures. B10am 2/3/92

Keegan cited other reasons for the failure of local talks taking place as being the difficulty of finding negotiating partners; the great fragmentation of local government in greater Cape Town, which has a total of 74 local government bodies; and the deeply divided extra-parliamentary community which lacked high calibre local leadership and had a desperate lack of negotiating skills and resources. Furthermore, there was a deeply embedded tradition of boycott and non-collaboration in the western Cape.

The council's special task force on metropolitan restructuring has so far prepared two working papers on metropolitan restructuring. The latest report was approved by council last week and over the next month ways of promoting the process of local negotiation will be looked at.

Lack of funds cripples cheap housing plans

STANDARD (CIV)

8/3/92

By EVE VOSLOO

LACK of finance is crippling efforts to provide desperately needed low-cost housing in South Africa — and, with the Budget due later this month, two key figures involved in private-sector housing schemes have appealed to the government to make more money available urgently.

Their appeal follows an official estimate by the Minister of Local Government and National Housing, Mr Leon Wessels, that nearly one million houses were needed for black people outside the homelands alone.

Mr Wessels told Parliament that 235 885 houses were needed in the Cape, 387 891 in the Transvaal, 238 205 in Natal, and 73 991 in the Free State.

These figures do not include the estimated seven million squatters in South Africa.

Mr Rod McGillivray, head of Newcho Holdings — formed by the restructuring of housing utility companies in all four provinces formerly under the wing of the Urban Foundation — said money was urgently needed for mortgage bonds, capital subsidies and site and service stands.

"The capital subsidies provided by the Independent Development Trust can assist 100 000 families over two years," he said. "It is simply not enough. At least 200 000 families need to be housed every year if any progress is to be made."

Extra funding had to come from the government. "It is ultimately the government's responsibility. We urgently need more capital subsidy, which will also stimulate private sector involvement," Mr McGillivray said.

His views were echoed by Mr N J de la Rosa, Chief Executive of Cape Utility Homes, which concentrates on building houses for R5 000-R45 000, for which people need to earn between R350 and R2 000 a month.

"People need homes. A sensible government must do something," Mr De la Rosa said.

He said most financial institutions were still reluctant to lend money to black borrowers because of the bond repayment boycott in which "they were burnt very badly."

"In some areas people are paying their bonds but the building societies just don't want to get back in."

Another problem was the "low affordability of the people", he said.

"Building costs are high. It is difficult to get something that comes into their repayment focus."

"The financial institutions see lending money to people in this category as a high risk with the same high administration costs as for a big bond. It is not profitable for them."

National civic body imminent (212)

THE country's first national body representing civic organisations will be launched in Uitenhage next weekend after months of talks and planning by the National Interim Civic Committee

Transkei military ruler General Bantu Holomisa will open the conference C/P news 8/3/92

Civics join poll battle

CIVIC leaders have urged whites to vote "yes" in the referendum. 262 ~~304~~

"Civics are worried about the referendum because it is coming at a time when our country is preparing for democracy," Sithembiso Radebe, of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal, said in Port Elizabeth this week. *C/ren 8/3/92*

"We warn that we will go back to our strategies that forced this government to negotiations," he said.

He was speaking following a conference of the National Interim Civics Committee.

"If the government is not sure of support, let them relinquish power and the interim government take the reins."

The civics conference supported Codesa.

"We feel Codesa is the only vehicle to negotiate the establishment of the interim government and Constituent Assembly," Radebe said

(Report by Mzwakhe Hlangani, Baakens St, PE)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Black local authorities bridging finance

1 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- (1) What was the total amount outstanding per (a) province and (b) lender in respect of bridging finance to Black local authorities as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) what was the total amount of guarantees in respect of loans and other finance provided to Black local authorities by each (a) province and (b) guarantor as at the above date?

B7E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

- (1) (a) and (b)
- None
- (2) (a) R179 268 000
- (b) Information with regard to guarantors is not available

Transvaal Provincial Administration

- (1) (a) and (b)
- None
- (2) (a) R368 389 170
- (b) Information with regard to guarantors is not available

Natal Provincial Administration

- (1) (a) and (b)
- None
- (2) (a) R32 600 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(b) Information with regard to guarantors is not available

Orange Free State Provincial Administration

(1) (a)	(1) (b)
Bridging finance up to 31 March 1991	Phomolong (Hennenman)
Inter Governmental Grants from 1 April 1991	Thapelang (Van Stadenstrus)
	Poding-Tse-Rolo (Philloppolis)
	Qibung (Wepener)
	Ohweng (Reddersburg)
	Rammulotsi (Viljoenskroon)
	Seretse (Boshof)
	Thabong (Welkom)
	Thembehle (Vrede)
	Tswaraganang (Dealesville)
	Mmamahabane (Ventersburg)
	Tumahole (Parys)
	Tsepong (Verkeerdevel)
	Zaman (Meme)
	Ratanang (Jacobsdal)
	Fateng-Tshe-Ntsho (Paul Roux)
	Bolokanang (Petrusburg)
	Rweleyathunya (Rouxville)
	Matwabeng (Senekal)
	Madikgela (Trompsburg)
	Borwa (Tweespruit)
	Monyakeng (Wesselsbron)
	Tikwana (Hoopstad)
	Kutlwanoeng (Odendaalrus)
	Mashaeng (Fouresburg)
	Tiholong (Kestell)
	Bohlokong (Bethlehem)
	Manyatseng (Ladybrand)
	Metismaholo (Oranjeville)

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

Cape Province

Yes

(a)	(b)
Dipelaneng (Hobhouse)	143 414,82
Driihake (Koffiefontein)	884 425,84
42nd Hill (Harrismuth)	384 403,24
Ha-Rasebei (Edenburg)	365 257,90
Hloholwane (Clocolan)	159 653,64
Ikgomotseng (Soupan)	65 572,96
Iimeleng (Jagersfontein)	848 578,37
Ipopeng (Fauersmith)	361 122,67
Kgotsoeng (Bothaville)	7 632 270,11
Lephoi (Bethulle)	424 781,79
Leratswana (Arlington)	25 401,00
Manguang (Bloemfontein)	13 608 678,35
Maokeng (Kroonstad)	8 185 348,81
Meloding (Virginia)	1 633 805,50
Mafahlaneng (Tweeling)	107 346,87
Mahlatswetsa (Excellior)	154 006,32
Maywemaswen (Brandfort)	795 064,96
Makalekela (Winburg)	62 046,36
Mabobogo (Hertzogville)	156 957,95
Maphodi (Springfontein)	315 384,81
Matlakeng (Zastron)	292 684,75
Mause (Rosendal)	8 486,53
Megheleng (Ficksburg)	2 989 026,12
Moemaneng (Marquard)	45 291,54
Mohlatshope (Smithfield)	292 669,60
Mokwallo (Vrededorf)	102 203,70
Morojaneng (Dewetsdorp)	783 154,83
Namahadi (Frankfort)	271 031,38
Nswanatsatsi (Cornelia)	5 289,40
Phrintona (Heilbron)	169 824,00
Petsana (Reitz)	605 783,13
Kwakwatsi (Koppes)	80 402,74
Niha (Lundley)	1 195,00
Qalabojha (Villiers)	2 025,00
Nyakallong (Allanridge)	500 000,00
(2) (a) None	
(b) Information with regard to guarantors is not available	

Electricity supply to Black townships

90 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- Whether any housing units in Black townships have yet to be supplied with electricity, if so, (a) which townships are involved and (b) what percentage of Black housing in each specified region had not yet been supplied with electricity as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

(a)	(b)
Cape Town	8,31%
Cape Town	8,78%
Cape Town	48,30%
Cape Town	89,58%
Cape Town	100,00%
Cape Town	100,00%
Cape Town	44,47%
Cape Town	55,56%
Cape Town	10,71%
Cape Town	30,34%
Strand	0,00%
Stellenbosch	15,97%
Paarl	56,98%
Worcester	0,00%
Ashton	88,89%
Robertson	59,86%
Hermannus	52,22%
Ceres	73,91%
Beaufort West	98,28%
Victoria West	17,70%
George	85,10%
Mossel Bay	28,89%
Kuysna	46,67%
Outshoorn	54,46%
Barkly West	96,65%
Britstown	92,42%
Colesberg	51,65%
Danielskuil	34,57%
De Aar	66,90%
Delportshoop	98,10%
Douglas	94,96%
Greekwatowen	93,33%
Hanover	100,00%
Hopetown	—
Jankepanndorp	98,33%
Kimberley	40,00%
Noupoort	96,39%
Olifantshoek	99,36%
Petrusville	90,07%
Philipsstown	99,48%
Postmasburg	93,23%
Preska	96,03%
Revilo	93,24%
Richmond	99,55%
Ritche	3,96%
Uppington	98,79%
Vryburg	99,83%

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Warrenton	Ikhutseng	96,45%	Steylerville	Vuyolwethu	100,00%
Winsorton	Kutlwano	100,00%	Stutterheim	Cumakala	100,00%
Aberdeen	Thembalesizwe	99,55%	Tarkastad	Zola	96,32%
Addo	Nomatamsanga	100,00%	Ugie	Dyoki	100,00%
Adelaide	Lingelethu	97,07%	Uitenhage	Kwanobuhle	84,43%
Alicedale	Kwanonswakazi	44,64%	Venterstad	Nozizwe	99,63%
Alexandra	Kwanonqulela	97,16%	Willowmore		100,00%
Alwal North	Dukathole	54,40%	Information as at 20 February 1992		
Barly East	Nkululeko	97,68%	<i>Transvaal</i>		
Barthurst	Nolukhanyo	100,00%	Yes		
Bedford	Nuarha	99,47%	(262)		
Burgersdorp	Mzamonghle	82,24%	(a)		
Cathcart	Katu-Katu	100,00%			
Cookhouse	Bhangweni	100,00%			
Craddock	Lungehle	84,46%			
Despatch	Snakho	98,00%			
Dordrecht	Gempe Town	97,86%			
East London	Masibambane	92,10%			
Elliot	Bofelo	100,00%			
Fort Beaufort	Umasizakhe	92,41%			
Graaff-Reinet	Runi	90,29%			
Grahamstown	Umzamonghle	71,98%			
Hankay	Luxolweni	100,00%			
Hofmeyr	Kwanomzamo	99,40%			
Humansdorp	Mavuya	98,06%			
Indwe	Kwazamuckucinga	99,05%			
Jansenville	Masakhane	99,13%			
Janestown		100,00%			
Jeffreys Bay		100,00%			
Kareedouw		100,00%			
Kei Mouth		100,00%			
Kei Road		100,00%			
Kenton-on-Sea	Marselle	100,00%			
King William's					
Town	Gnsberg	57,89%			
Kirkwood	Bontrug	100,00%			
Klipplaat	Wongalethu	100,00%			
Kongra	Qumrha	100,00%			
Lady Grey	Kweznaledi	100,00%			
Maclea	Sonwabile	100,00%			
Middelburg	Kwanonzame	92,70%			
Molteno	Nomonde	99,80%			
Paterson	Kwazenzele	98,61%			
Pearston	Khanysa	99,60%			
Port Alfred	Nkwnkwezi	99,82%			
Port Elizabeth	Ibhayi	90,95%			
Port Elizabeth	Walmer	53,13%			
Port Elizabeth	Kwandwesi	0,00%			
Port Elizabeth	Kwamagxaki	0,00%			
Port Elizabeth	Motherwell	77,12%			
Queenstown	Mlungisi	71,29%			
Rhodes	Zakele	100,00%			
Somers East	Kwanojohi	93,09%			
Sterksroom	Masakhe	100,00%			
Steynsburg	Khayamandi	99,90%			

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Lydenburg	Masing	56%	Ladybrand	Manyatseng	86,1%
Machadodorp	eMthonjeni	78%	Odendaalsrus	Kutlwano	71%
Middelburg	Mhluzi	58%	Reitz	Petsana	66%
Morgenon	Sivukile	100%	Virginia	Medoding	5%
Perdekop	Siyasenzela	100%	Wepener	Qibung	91%
Piet Retief	eThandakukhanya	95%	Allanridge	Nyakallong	99%
Sabie	Simile	94%	Arlington	Leratswana	43%
Secunda	eMbalenhle	3%	Behulule	Lephoi	100%
Standerton	Sakhile	58%	Boshof	Seretse	96%
Volkstrust	Vukuzakhe	42%	Bothaville	Kgotso	50%
Wakkerstroom	eSizamelemi	100%	Brandfort	Maywemasweni	96%
Witbank	Kwaguga	7%	Clarens	Kgubetswana	81,9%
Bloemhof	Botumelong	86%	Cloccolan	Hlohlolwane	97,4%
Christiana	Uthwanang	92%	Cornelia	Nswanatsatsi	98,4%
Coligny	Thabologang	95%	Dealesville	Tswaraganang	90%
Harthebeesfontein	Tigane	84%	Deweitsdorp	Morojaneng	97,5%
Klerksdorp	Jouberton	53%	Edenburg	Ha-Rasebei	94%
Koster	Reagile	96%	Edenville	Ngwathe	6%
Leeuodoornstad	Kgakala	93%	Excelsior	Mahlatswetsa	96,7%
Lichtenburg	Boikhutso	69%	Fauresmith	Ipopeng	99,7%
Makwasse	Lebalang	91%	Ficksburg	Mecheleng	94,2%
Orkney	Kanana	48%	Fouriesburg	Mashaeng	94,1%
Otsoedal	Letsope	79%	Frankfort	Namahadi	60%
Potchefstroom	Ikageng	47%	Harrismith	42nd Hill	66%
Sannieshof	Agisanga	96%	Hertzogville	Malebogo	96%
Schweizer-Reneke	Ipelegeng	87%	Hobhouse	Dipelaneng	15%
Stilfontein	Khuma	71%	Hoopstad	Tkwana	98%
Swartuggens	Borolelo	97%	Jagersfontein	Itumeleng	98,5%
Ventersdorp	Tshung	79%	Jacobsdal	Ratanang	93%
Witpoort	Rulaganyang	100%	Kestell	Thobolong	84,1%
Wolmaransstad	Tsweleng	91%	Koffiefontein	Duthake	73%
Zeerust	Ikageleng	91%	Koppies	Kwakwatsi	82%
Naboomspruit	Mookgophong	58%	Lindley	Ntha	65%
Louis Trichardt	Tshikota	100%	Marguard	Moemaneng	96,4%
Warmbad	Bela-Bela	80%	Memel	Zamani	85,1%
Nylstroom	Phagangeng	39%	Orangeville	Metimaholo	100%
Ellisras	Marapong	37%	Parys	Tumahole	80%
Mesina-Nancefield	Regorogile	37%	Paul Roux	Fateng-Tse-Niso	95%
Thabazimbi	Thusang	100%	Petrusburg	Bolokanang	92%
Roedtang	Haasbut	100%	Petrus Steyn	Mamatubedu	20%
Soekmekaar			Philippolis	Peding-Tse-Rolo	99%
Information as at 24 February 1992			Reddersburg	Matoporong	91%
<i>Orange Free State</i>			Rosendal	Mause	100%
Yes			Rouxville	Rweleyathunya	96%
			Senekal	Matwabeng	90,5%
			Smithfield	Tshepong	97%
			Soutpan	Ikgomotseng	54%
			Springfontein	Maphodi	98%
			Steynsrus	Matwangtlwang	50%
			Theunissen	Maslo	90%
			Trompsburg	Madikgetla	96%
			Tweeling	Matahlaneng	87%
			Tweespruit	Borwa	100%
			Ventersburg	Mmamahabane	90%
			Villiers	Qalaboijha	87%

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Viljoenskrond	Rammuloti	78%
Vrede	Thembalihle	73,1%
Vrededorf	Mokwallo	80%
Warden	Ezenzeleni	70,2%
Wesselsbron	Monyakeng	85%
Winburg	Makelaketla	94%
Matlakeng	Zastron	75%
Van Stadenrus	Thapelang	100%
Verkeerderlei	Thsepang	100%
Sasolburg	Zamdela	0%
Deneysville	Refengkgotso	85%

Information as at 24 February 1992
Natal 262 *MB*

Vryheid	Bhekuzulu	20%
Kokstad	Bhongweni	83%
Moorriver	Brunville	80%
Durban	Chesterville	0%
Paupietersburg	Dumbe	97%
Dannhauser	Enafusini	100%
Greytown	Enhalakahle	36%
Tongaat	Hambanati	0%
Mlatiele	Ilsokolele	84%
Pinetown	Klaarwater	25%
Howick	Kwanevana	100%
Durban	Lamontville	40%
Cedarville	Mzingzi	100%
Stanger	Shakaville	78%
Umginto	Shayamoya	100%
Dundee	Sibongile	61%
Glencoe	Sithembile	86%
Pietermaritzburg	Sobantu	0%
Ladysmith	Steadville	70%

Information as at 20 February 1992

SAP personal weapons

92 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether personal weapons are issued to members of the South African Police Force, if so, (a) to which categories of members, (b) what weapons are issued, (c) what quality control is exercised before the purchase and issue of such weapons, (d) how often are weapon inspections carried out and (e) how often do members undergo firing-range training?

B237E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(1) for Blacks in certain areas, if so, (a) in which areas and (b) what total number of Black persons is currently receiving such pensions,	Cape of Good Hope	145 935
	Natal Provincial Administration	73 112
	Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State	91 934
	Transvaal Provincial Administration	268 014
	Total for RSA	578 995
(2) whether there is a backlog in the handling of applications for social pensions in any areas, if so, (a) in which areas, (b) what are the reasons for this backlog and (c) what total number of applications is currently awaiting processing,	(2) No	
(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?	(a) Falls away	
	(b) Falls away	
	(c) Falls away	

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

B269E

(1) No The legal responsibility was entrusted to the Administrators of the different provinces on 1 November 1986	Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope	26 January 1992
(a) The administration areas of the different provinces	Natal Provincial Administration	20 February 1992
	Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State	31 January 1992
(b) Provincial Administration of the	Transvaal Provincial Administration	24 January 1992

- (a) With the exception of the following, all members of the Force are issued with service pistols on their personal equipment sheet
 - * members, who in terms of section 11 of the Arms and Ammunition Act, No 75 of 1969, when off duty are unfit to be issued with an official firearm,
 - * police assistants who use firearms on strength at the station. However, they may retain these firearms whilst off duty subject to approval of the various Regional Commissioners,
 - * Service pistols are issued to reservist officers on their personal equipment sheet, whilst non-commissioned officers, when off duty, are issued with a permit in terms of section 44(1) of the Arms and Ammunition Act, No 75 of 1969, by an accounting official to be in possession of a firearm, and
 - * temporary members who use firearms on strength at police stations
- (b) Service pistols (7.65 mm or 9 mm) are issued to members on their personal equipment sheet. Many members in specialized units are in possession of R1- and R5-rifles
- (c) An expert from the South African Police in co-operation with ARMSCOR exercise the necessary quality control
- (d) Firearms on personal equipment sheets as well as on station strength, are inspected physically twice a year apart from daily inspections when reporting for duty. Defective firearms are replaced without delay
- (e) Two compulsory shooting exercises are held every year. Members attached to specialized units, who are exposed to high risks, undergo monthly shooting exercises

Social pensions Blacks

109 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible, through the provincial administrations, for the administration of social pensions

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Black local authorities, bridging finance

1 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- (1) What was the total amount outstanding per (a) province and (b) lender in respect of bridging finance to Black local authorities as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) what was the total amount of guarantees in respect of loans and other finance provided to Black local authorities by each (a) province and (b) guarantor as at the above date?

B7E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

- (1) (a) and (b)
- None
- (2) (a) R179 268 000
- (b) Information with regard to guarantors is not available

Transvaal Provincial Administration

- (1) (a) and (b)
- None
- (2) (a) R368 389 170
- (b) Information with regard to guarantors is not available

Natal Provincial Administration

- (1) (a) and (b)
- None
- (2) (a) R32 600 000

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(b) Information with regard to guarantors is not available

Orange Free State Provincial Administration

(1) (a)	(1) (b)
Bridging finance up to 31 March 1991	R68 772 553
Inter Governmental Grants from 1 April 1991	R8 634 969
Total	R77 407 522

(b) Phomolong (Hennenman) 174 888,15

Thapelang (Van Stadenrus)	11 888,00
Poding-Tse-Rolo (Philoppolis)	172 475,40
Qibing (Wepener)	464 558,74
Ohweng (Reddersburg)	201 101,35
Rammulois (Viljoenskrone)	185 251,79
Serese (Bosho)	164 976,64
Thabong (Welkom)	23 281 860,27
Thembahle (Vrede)	157 750,28
Tswaraganang (Dealesville)	393 008,33
Mmamahabane (Ventersburg)	178 179,92
Tumahoie (Parys)	4 065 452,94
Tsepong (Verkeerdeklein)	46 439,95
Zamani (Memel)	1 350,00
Ratanang (Jacobsdal)	54 216,54
Fateng-Tshe-Nisho (Paul Roux)	105 994,00
Bolokanang (Petrusburg)	112 167,75
Rweleyathunya (Rouxville)	225 082,23
Matwabeng (Senekal)	20 273,48
Madikgella (Trompsburg)	192 141,36
Borwa (Tweespruit)	210 509,34
Monyakeng (Wesselsbron)	162 793,53
Tikwana (Hoopstad)	111 103,56
Kutlwanoeng (Odendaalsrus)	2 632 899,32
Mashaeng (Frounesburg)	59 560,79
Thololong (Kestell)	27 435,82
Bohlokong (Bethlehem)	1 559 883,47
Manyatseng (Ladybrand)	42 166,43
Meismaholo (Oranjeville)	9 522,48

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

Cape Province

Yes

(a)	(b)
Dipelaneng (Hobhouse)	143 414,82
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Monrojaneng (Dewetsdorp)	783 154,83
Namatadi (Frankfort)	271 031,38
Niswanatsatsi (Cornelia)	5 289,40
Phritona (Heilbron)	169 824,00
Petsana (Reitz)	605 783,13
Kwakwatsi (Koppies)	80 402,74
Ntha (Lindley)	1 195,00
Qalabofha (Villiers)	2 025,00
Nyakallong (Allanridge)	500 000,00

(b) Stellenbosch 15,97%

Paarl	Mbekweni 56,98%
Worester	Zweletemba 0,00%
Ashton	Zolani 88,89%
Robertson	Nqubela 59,86%
Hermannus	Zwelhlhe 52,22%
Ceres	Nduli 73,91%
Beaufort West	Sideswya 98,28%
Victoria West	Masinyusane 17,70%
George	Tembaletu 85,10%
Mossel Bay	Kwanogaba 28,89%
Kynsna	Khayalethu 46,67%
Oudtshoorn	Nongalethu 54,46%
Barkly West	Mataleng 96,65%
Britstown	Mzwabantu 92,42%
Colesberg	Kuyasa 51,65%
Danielskuil	Tlhakatloung 34,57%
De Aar	Wonzwakazi 66,90%
Delpoortshoop	Tidimalo 98,10%
Douglas	Bongani 94,96%
Gnekwatown	Matlhomola 93,33%
Hanover	Nompumlelo 100,00%
Hopetown	Valspan 98,33%
Jan Kempdorp	Galeshewe 40,00%
Kimberley	Kwanzamaxolo 96,39%
Noupoort	Ditlong 99,36%
Olifantshoek	Tembankosi 90,07%
Petrusville	Lukhanyasweni 99,48%
Philpstown	Borchoko 93,23%
Postmasburg	eThembeni 96,03%
Preska	Boepelo 93,24%
Revilo	Sabelo 99,55%
Richmond	Motswedimosa 3,96%
Ritche	Uppington 98,79%
Uppington	Paballelo 98,79%
Vryburg	Huhudi 99,83%

- (2) (a) None
- (b) Information with regard to guarantors is not available

Electricity supply to Black townships

90 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing (262)

Whether any housing units in Black townships have yet to be supplied with electricity, if so, (a) which townships are involved and (b) what percentage of Black housing in each specified region had not yet been supplied with electricity as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B235E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

5/2/92
11/3/92

Scarce electricity (S) (203)
OF SA's 278 black townships, 51
had no domestic electricity at all,
Local Government and National
Housing Minister Leon Wessels
said. A further 120 townships had
20% or less electrification (202)

National civic society ⁽²⁶²⁾ set for delayed opening

A NATIONAL civic organisation representing people from about 500 towns in 14 regions throughout the country will be opened in Uitenhage at the weekend

This was to have taken place in August last year, but it will still mark the culmination of efforts by the National Interim Civic Committee (NICC) to unify civic organisations nationally and "create a strong and independent civil society", according to NICC national co-ordinator Miss Zora Ebrahim.

The event was upstaged by the formation of united regional civic bodies in most of the 14 regions that will be represented at Uitenhage.

The Western Cape will be represented by the newly-formed Civic Or-

ganisation of the Western Cape (Cowec) Among the other major civic groupings present will be the Civic Association for the Southern Transvaal (Cast), which represents most black townships on the Witwatersrand

Major General Bantu Holomisa, chairman of the ruling military council in Transkei, will be the keynote speaker, and organisations from across the political spectrum have been invited to attend

Miss Ebrahim said that while the new organisation would maintain political independence, this did not preclude "alliances and arrangements with political organisations from time to time, specifically to put civic issues on the national agenda" — Sapa

JOINT NEGOTIATING FORUMS

262 (10P)

FM 13/3/92

The point of popular pressure

There are signs that the ANC and other extra-parliamentary bodies could already be involved in *de facto* government — at least at a local level. Long before Codesa has reached agreement on an interim structure to replace the tricameral system, local-level nonracial authorities are emerging — with implications for business and residential development.

Cosatu's VAT stayaway last year mapped a path whereby white MPs' exclusive power to create and change laws became subject to wide consultation with special interest groups. Thus the fate of an historic stretch of Durban land — Cato Manor, once seized from blacks and Indians in terms of the Group Areas Act — now looks set to be decided by a forum involving all interested parties: Government, the House of Delegates and the city council (which in theory is still responsible for Cato Manor) no longer have sole say.

The forum collapsed temporarily at the end of last year because participants believed the House of Delegates would be able to veto its proposals. However, it is now back on track and its recommendations are expected to prevail.

While this may seem to be an isolated incident, it clearly isn't.

In Durban, the civic associations — the main conduit of township "people's power" — and the ANC are actively trying to expand their sphere of influence into commercial development. Particular emphasis has fallen on the ambitious Victoria Embankment, Point and Bluff redevelopment projects — possibly involving billions of rands over two decades. Durban City Council and Portnet are guiding the Victoria Embankment and Point projects through the preplanning phases.

But the ANC's Michael Sutcliffe says they are botching the job. He has met Port Captain Jan Mors, the council's Peter Mansfield, and other members of the steering committees to suggest the formation of another, consensus-based forum. This would be broadly representative of government, the private sector — and community and political organisations including the ANC as a major organisation not now represented. The forum would be charged with defining a vision of the future for Durban.

Sutcliffe says "I argued that Victoria Embankment and Point cannot be treated as private schemes. They involve public areas and must be looked at in terms of how they will satisfy the needs of the harbour, the people of Durban, and Durban at large. Furthermore, I stressed the need for Point and Victoria to be treated in the context of the vision of greater Durban of the future

Even if consensus over priorities proves impossible, at least everyone will know that there are several views about what should happen to specific development projects."

Sutcliffe initially believed his overture had been well received — but nothing was done about it. The city and Portnet are, he says, continuing as before, without input from the ANC.

Mansfield concedes that there are some individuals and organisations who are "not totally happy" with the process and the conclusions being reached. He adds "Inevitably, one can't satisfy everyone and I don't believe the ANC should be either singled out or discounted. I'm also opposed to political parties — whether NP, DP, ANC or IFP — dictating the course of city development."

It may be argued that the ANC, as with everyone else, has a stake in the future of Durban and SA and listening to its views, perhaps through a forum, could be of benefit. The ANC might find, however, that it will only be through legislated power — such as that of a combined local authority — that it has any muscle. The problem is getting these

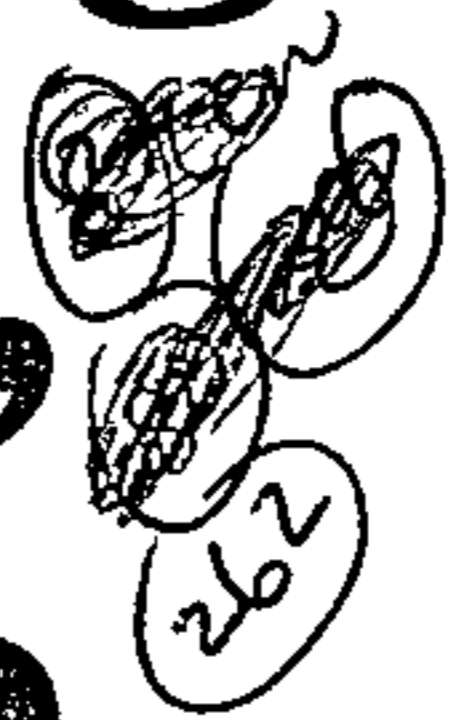
agreements between local authorities to stick in the face of the legacy of debts of one or more local authorities who were party to such agreements. While, for example, Bedfordview's recent withdrawal from the proposed Greater Germiston authority highlights these problems, the fact that metropolitan areas like Durban and Johannesburg are still working towards unification bodes well for the future.

But again — as in the fraught issue of squatters — the problem is that while a political vacuum lasts at the highest levels, waiting for Codesa, authorities down the pyramid of power wallow in uncertainty. ■

Stop selling state land, says judge

ST Times

15/3/92



THE head of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation has called on the state to freeze the sale of all land which his committee is to review.

"It is my perception that the state is accelerating the sale of state-owned land in terms of their privatisation policy," said Mr Justice van Reenen this week.

His statement follows his recommendation earlier this month that a public auction of farmland claimed by the Amahlubi community near Estcourt in Natal be halted. The sale was frozen on

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

the instruction of the Minister of Land Affairs, Mr Jacob de Villiers.

It was the second attempt to auction the land. In November last year a storm of public protest halted an earlier attempt by the government to auction the farm De Hoek.

This Amahlubi claim dates back to 1873, when the Hlubi chief Langalibalele clashed with the government. His 1 000-

strong tribe was scattered from the land it had occupied since about 1800.

Mr Justice van Reenen, appointed to head the newly formed land committee last November, said various state departments had earmarked about 1-million hectares — 140 pieces of land ranging from 1 000 hectares to two hectares — for the attention of the committee.

This is roughly a third of about 3-million hectares specified as state-owned.

According to the judge, the committee's first public hearing will start within a month.

The land in dispute — 11 plots measuring 250 square metres in the Asiatic Bazaar in the Pretoria business district — is being claimed by six Indian businessmen and an Islamic institution.

Value

The land was expropriated to promote the aims of Group Areas Act from 1968. It is currently owned by the House of Delegates.

The plots, prime real estate, have an estimated value of R75 000 each, according to a legal representative for the businessmen.

Notice of the hearing was given in the Government Gazette on Friday.

Mr Justice van Reenen said investigations into other claims received by the committee, including those from 19 communities represented by the National Land Committee, were still in the early stages.

Claims had been slow in coming and staff were battling to sort through deeds dating back hundreds of years. This was further complicated by the fact that land was controlled by different state departments.

Squatters

"The real job will, however, start when the hearing begins. All sorts of information could be presented that we will have to investigate," the judge said.

Some cases had been further complicated by the arrival of squatters on contested land.

The committee, although it has the go-ahead to recommend the return of expropriated land, is purely an advisory body. Hearings will be public, but its findings and recommendations given to the state president will be confidential.

It has been briefed to investigate claims on state and privately owned land that was removed under apartheid laws or has development potential.

(262) APR 17/3/94

Unity for civic associations

PORT ELIZABETH. — Eastern Cape, Border and Transkei representatives took most of the top positions in the South African National Civic Organisation when it was launched at Uitenhage.

The leader of the Eastern Cape Civic Organisation (Ecco) and the Port Elizabeth Peoples' Civic Organisation (Pepco) chairperson, Mr Henry Fazzie, was elected unopposed to chair the seven-member national executive.

The leader of the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal (Cast), Mr Moses Mayekiso was elected president.

The only other executive member not from the region is the vice-president, Mr Lechesa Tsenondi of the Transvaal

Mr Fazzie said the civic organisations had struggled for a long time to get off the ground.

"This is an historic day. Our people died fighting to see the day that such a body was instituted," he said.

Mr Botha said in an interview "Civic organisations were protest organisations, but now the stage has changed. Civics must enter a phase where developmental programmes are introduced."

He said civic programmes were not in conflict with those of political organisations "because they are working on the same issues".

"But on a local level, civics have an important role to play. They can inform authorities about the needs of the people

and how they see development. Their role is not to replace elected local authorities, but to inform them."

Other members elected to top positions in Sanco.

General secretary Mr Dan Sandi of the Grahamstown Civic Association and also executive member of Ecco.

Assistant secretary Mr Penrose Ntlongi from Border.

Treasurer Mr Thobile Gidigidi of the Transkei Civic Association.

Publicity secretary, Mr Maxwell Mamase of Pepco and the regional director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa.

Bad organisation marred the weekend programme which ran 24 hours behind schedule.

— Ecna

Port Cape

Important questions face UME executive this week

ARC 18/3/92

262

MOTIONS before the United Municipal Executive this week could mean important answers to some very important questions

Most important are one on the future of municipal elections and one proposing separate working group on local government at Codesa

Of course, whether the representatives of the four provinces will blot their collective copy-book remains to be seen

The motion that central government be pressed for an answer on just when the next set of municipal elections can be expected could be seen to be a ploy by Transvaal conservatives to embarrass the government

The dark motive would seem to be to force the government into admitting what some already take as conventional wisdom that the present incumbents are there until the first non-racial elections are held

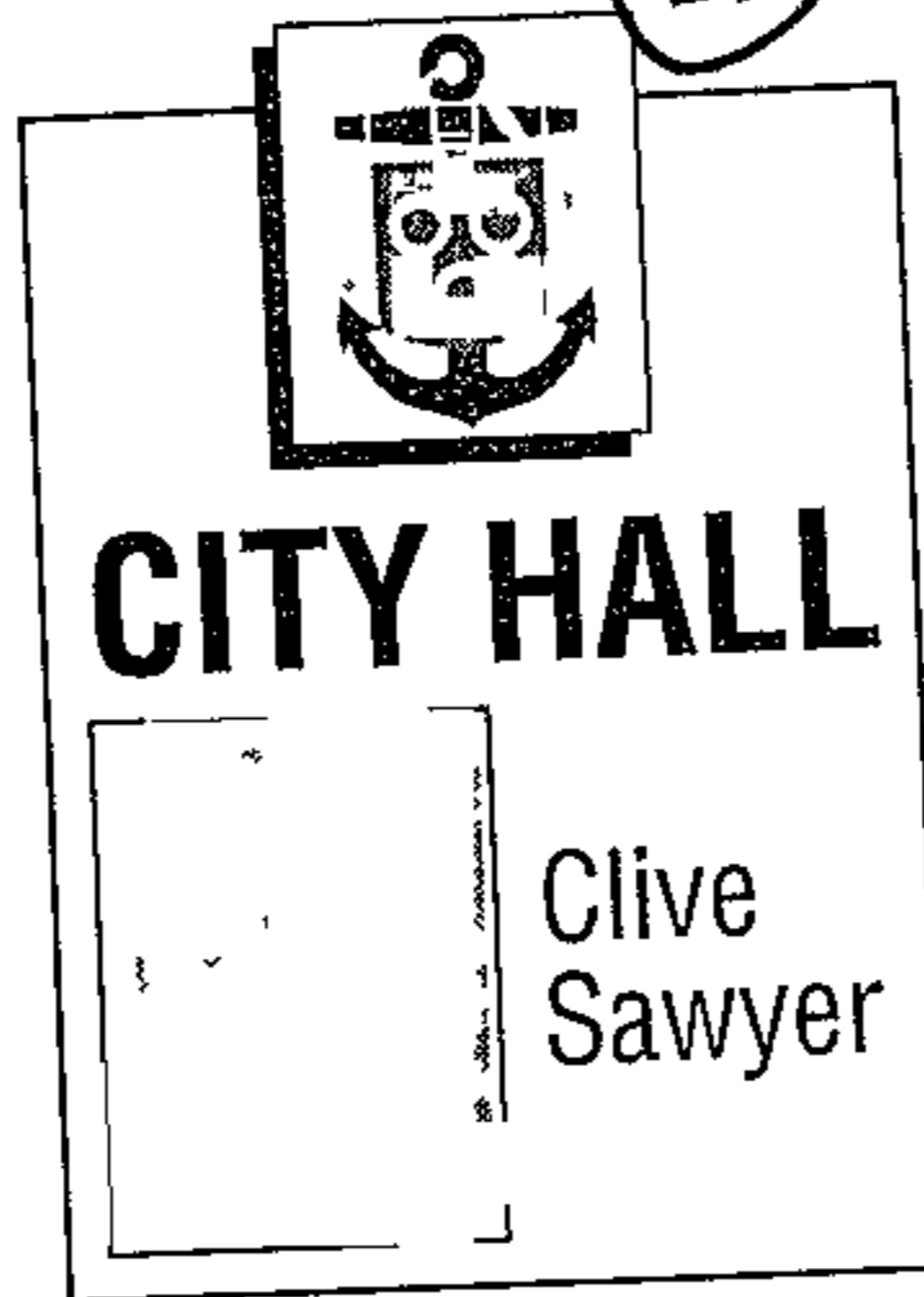
The Transvaal motion is dressed up in the somewhat holier-than-thou "We just want to know because delimitation beforehand is going to cost a lot of money and we do not want to waste, you know"

Balderdash Rightwingers love to rumble about how many whites-only elections are left and their nightmare appears to be that the figure is one less than one

Across the Vaal curtain, local government elections are meant to be held in 1993, while here they are scheduled for the following year.

These statutory events are reminders that expensive think-tanks on metropolitan government, as well as the brewings and stewings of public and private seminars should be mindful they should not operate as if in a vacuum.

The question mark hanging over the year — never mind the day and the month — of the next council elections is rele-



vant to those irate ratepayers, too

At the moment — the barricades are unmanned, unlit and, well, unconstructed — ire is expressed only through the columns of this and other newspapers

Ironically, those with naked political agendas and the common-or-garden "they're wasting our cash" school have the same goal To wrest control of local councils

Perhaps, by the way, the degree to which the image of Cape Town City Council has fallen is reflected in a letter to The Argus last week, which proposed that the city should be run by a board or directors elected by ratepayer-shareholders and that the said board should consist of members with expertise, accountable to the electorate.

Oh dear, Virginia, that is how city councils are meant to be

Ours did not spring fully armed from the brow of Mr Friedlander, nor from a health department experimental cloning machine Somebody elected this lot, and they are meant to behave like an accountable and rejectable board of directors

The idea of a local government working group at Codesa

is well worth examining, but should be treated with caution

As is well known, national political debate is split along the lines of whether local government reform should be in accord with national constitutional change, or whether any change should be more closely adapted to local conditions

The latter is the view of Durban City Council, for which it hopes to rally UME support

While its stated opinion that constitutional laws drawn up at national level might not be suitable to local conditions, any push for a Codesa working group will have to allay the constant fear that an emphasis on local government is a bid to retain some form of apartheid

For some time, the African National Congress and allied groups have opposed the idea of power devolving too greatly to local level, and have spoken out against any moves in this direction

There is no denying that the success or failure of an equitable and just new society will be determined in the cities

And a sign of hope is a recent ANC restatement of its position, allowing for greater regional autonomy

There are those who genuinely want to achieve this reform, without malicious racism in their hearts or the notorious hidden agenda in their pockets

(Does anybody not have a hidden agenda? Come now)

It would seem an omission, if as important a subject as municipal and metropolitan government reform did not get a smoke-filled room of their own

The stout minds of the United Municipal Executive might find it easy to ask the 64 million dollar question about the future of municipal elections — but will have to tread carefully before being seen to be using the Codesa agenda as a means of entrenching regional power — and worse

Black local authorities on way out

Sowetan
20/3/92

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

262

THE Government was set to abolish black local authorities before the next elections, the Minister of Local Government and National Housing, Mr Leon Wessels, said yesterday

Speaking in Cape Town, Wessels said black town councils in the present form "were never economically viable"

The idea that adjacent local authorities should move together has been mooted in recent months

"The Government is committed to the realisation of this policy. The community boards, the development boards and the administration boards belong in the past

"The time to control people along rigid structures is over. Local authorities must be representative of the people they govern

"Black local authorities, as they are presently demarcated and composed, are inherently not viable economically," Wessels said

New ways had to be found to address the problem and white local authorities could no longer stand aloof from these situations

No more STAR 20/3/92 race-based municipal elections

Political Staff

262

The Government has announced an end to racially based municipal elections

Minister of Local Government and National Housing Leon Wessels said yesterday all municipal elections would be postponed until an interim government arrangement was reached. The next elections would be held at the earliest in 1994.

The move has been branded as a perpetuation of apartheid by black civic leaders, condemned by rate-payers who want new elections to rid themselves of councillors who have already overstayed their welcome; and rejected by the Conservative Party which wants councillors to represent only members of their own race group.

Making the announcement when he opened the congress of the United Municipal Executive in Cape Town, Mr Wessels said the Government intended promoting joint administration for neighbouring areas.

Black local authorities in their present form were not economically viable, said Mr Wessels. The referendum result had strengthened Government intentions not to hold any more race-based municipal elections.

Elections would be postponed until interim measures and a final dispensation could be set up.

Local authorities could no longer be burdened with duplicated services, personnel, equipment or structures.

He reaffirmed the Govern-

● To Page 3 ■

Race-based municipal elections scrapped

CAPE TOWN — There would be no more racially based municipal elections, Local Government Minister Leon Wessels said yesterday

Wessels said all municipal elections would be postponed until an interim government arrangement, and a permanent solution could be found later

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that Wessels' public relations officer Johan Smit said the postponement of local elections was likely to last at least until 1994. In the meantime, councillors would retain their existing seats. By-elections would be unaffected by the announcement

Opening the United Municipal Executive conference, Wessels said the issue of local government would be discussed as a matter of urgency at Codesa and participating political parties would be able to put their points of view

He also said ratepayers could no longer afford the luxury of duplicated services, which should be replaced by joint administrations. He committed government to a policy of "one city, one tax base", saying the referendum result had given government a clear mandate in this regard

Residents of present local authorities would not have to inherit anyone else's problems, Wessels said. But black local

authorities as demarcated at present were not economically viable. New methods had to be found to address the problem

Local authorities would have to take greater responsibility for urbanisation in their areas, while government would also play a more active role in future

Land for low-cost housing should be identified well in advance, he said, as drought and unemployment had increased the pace of urbanisation

The Cabinet had recently formed a committee, including the four provincial administrators, to co-ordinate and direct urbanisation, he said — Sapa

No more municipal racial local elections

2013-26.3/92
By FERIAL HAJFAJEE
RACIALLY-BASED
municipal elections have
been formally abandoned by
the government in one of its
first significant post-referen-
dum announcements

Minister of Local Govern-
ment and National Housing
Leon Wessels yesterday
announced that all municipal
elections would be post-
poned pending the establish-
ment of an interim govern-
ment.

The Convention for a
Democratic South Africa
(Codesa) saw local govern-
ment as a priority and would
start discussions to hammer
out a policy as soon as possi-
ble.

Wessels also committed
the government to a policy of
"one city, one tax base", say-
ing the referendum result had
given the government a clear
mandate to do so

Sounding uncannily like
the government's opponents
of yesteryear, Wessels said
ratepayers could no longer
afford the luxury of duplicat-
ed services

The minister's announce-
ment was acknowledged
guardedly by Moses Maye-
kiso, the president of the
Civic Associations of the
Southern Transvaal (Cast)
and president-elect of the
new national civic associa-
tion

He said the government
should go further than just to
suspend racial elections, it
should dissolve all black
local authorities. In the inter-
im, white local authorities
should take over the admin-
istration of black townships
"We don't want a vacuum in
administration," said Maye-
kiso

He added that national
developments should be mir-
rored locally and a national
interim local administration
should be put in place when
an interim government was
established

Top official in the firing-line

ARG 2/3/92

262

JEAN LE MAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

MOVES are afoot to oust the faceless commissar of the Ministers' Council who has aroused a storm of resentment among local councils by arbitrarily overturning their decisions.

Mr Koos Albertyn, the controversial ministerial representative of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Works in the House of Assembly, has become an embarrassment, say informed sources

Mr Albertyn has made several deeply unpopular decisions. Among them were

- Allowing the Myburgh Park development to extend into a nature area on the shores of Langebaan lagoon,

- Reversing decisions of the Milnerton and Bloubergstrand councils by allowing extensions to properties owned by heart surgeon Professor Chris Barnard and opera singer Mimi Coertse,

- Allowing a sub-division on Paarl mountain after it had been turned down by the town council,

- Overturning a decision by the Montagu town council by permitting the establishment of a restaurant in a historic building, and

- Intervening in a local decision concerning a historic site at Great Brak River

This week Mr Albertyn faced a critical gathering of local authority representatives before whom he had to defend his decisions

Controversy is not new to him. Once a National Party organiser, Mr Albertyn became MPC for False Bay and sparked a protest when he asked Cape Town City Council to "protect the interests of whites" against the use of Zee-koevlei by coloured people

Later, as MP for False Bay, he urged the immediate removal of "illegal and unnecessary" black labour from the Western Cape and severer penalties for blacks who contravened influx control regulations

His controversial decision on the Myburgh Park development drew strong criticism from a Supreme Court judge in the subsequent court case brought by neighbouring landowners. The landowners told the court they had not been given notice of the rezoning application. They were supported by Parks Board representatives who warned that the development would jeopardise plans for the extension of the Langebaan National Park

Mr Justice Johan Conradie granted an interdict stopping the development pending review by the court. He found that the administrator at the time did not have the authority to issue the permit allowing the developers to rezone the land for the Phase 2 development

The judge also commented on the fact that the rezoning had not been adequately advertised. He expressed unease at the "alarmingly secretive fashion" in which the application had been made

In a letter filed with court papers Mr Albertyn said that he had consulted various official bodies, but had found that there were "no registered owners of erven who could possibly be adversely affected by the proposed amendment" (to the original zoning permit)

Lawyers for the landowners this week told Weekend Argus that the six respondents, among whom is the Minister of Local Government, have asked for a settlement rather than go through the lengthy and expensive legal process involved in a review

Moreover, there is considerable unease that if a Bill on land-use planning in the Cape becomes law, there would be

even more secrecy in the way officials of the CPA and the department go about their business

At this week's meeting with local authorities Mr Albertyn described himself as "a political functionary". As such, he claimed, he was impartial and that it was "as a result of my non-involvement in an appeal that I can act as a referee". He said that he was answerable to the Ministers' Council (of which the chairman is General Magnus Malan) and to a court of law

"The only way to determine if the adverse publicity was justified or not is to test the cases in court. I cannot be accused of being contentious before a capable institution has reviewed my decisions. In such cases there is only one capable body and that is a court," he said

Mr Albertyn then dealt with another controversial issue — his refusal up to now to give reasons for his decisions

According to him, it now had been decided that reasons for decisions may be given to local authorities, but that "discretion would be applied where a newspaper requests reasons"

Mr Albertyn refused to be interviewed by Weekend Argus

C

Civics aim

for end to violence

South 21/3 - 24/3/92

The recently-launched national civic organisation is evidence of a trend of unity among black communities, reports Sechaba ka Nkosi



Moses Mayekiso

WHILE SOUTH Africans may be divided into "Yes" and "No" camps as seen in this week's referendum on reform, but black communities are uniting at grassroots level

Evidence of this trend is the launch of the national civic organisation in Uitenhage last weekend.

The event was the culmination of years of work by the National Interim Civics Committee (NICC) to bring local branches from 14 regions into one national body — the South African National Civics Organisation (Sanco)

Almost all the community organisations and liberation movements, including the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), are represented in the regional committees of Sanco

In other branches, like the one in

UNITY AMONG all civic organisations in the Western Cape seems unlikely to be achieved in the near future

The Western Cape United Squatters Association (Wecusa) has vowed to stay out of the unity process as long as the "long-standing issue of attacks on its members by the Western Cape Civic Association (WCCA) remains unresolved"

This stand and the related allegations follow Wecusa's absence from the launch of the Civic Organisation of the Western Cape (Cowe) two weeks ago

Wecusa was a member of the regional interim civics committee, which was charged with bringing about a merger between the WCCA, the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers Association (WCHDA), Wecusa and the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) to form Cowec

Wecusa regional vice-chairperson Mr Enoch Madywabe said "Before the merger, the WCCA burnt down shacks of our members and a vehicle belonging to Wecusa at Green Point in Khayelitsha

"When we reported the matter to the interim committee, a meeting attended by WCHDA, Cahac, Wecusa, the ANC, WCCA, Cosatu was convened

"Wecusa members told the meeting they could not forfeit their right to operate among the shack

Botha by 48 votes to become the president of the organisation

The civic movement has been at the forefront of the anti-apartheid opposition

Civic organisations were key players in the anti-apartheid struggle of the mid-eighties and helped bring about the collapse of many racially divided structures like the Black Local Authorities (BLAs)

But they are still paying a price for the gains they have made. Many of the BLAs joined the IFP and civic leaders have been targeted for assassinations

Mr Sam Ntuli, Mr Michael Mapongwana, Mr Sipho Hashe and Mr Qagawuli Godolozzi are some of the civic leaders who have been brutally murdered by hit

Feud delays unity in Western Cape

South 21/3 - 26/3/92

dwellers as we had a long history of co-operation with them.

"We found that the WCCA was jealous that we were operating among the shack dwellers. They said they had a right to operate in the shacks"

Madywabe said the meeting decided that the WCCA should operate in the townships and not in the squatter settlements

When Wecusa had demanded that the burnt vehicle be replaced, an ANC national official, said he would take the matter to his national executive committee, but had not reported back

Madywabe said that after the shack dwellers had been allowed to return to their areas the shacks were burnt down again, resulting in the death of three people

"We have been trying in vain on various occasions to get the WCCA to sit down and resolve the matter with us," Madywabe said.

"Since then we suspended our participation in the interim committee. We feel that we cannot engage ourselves in unity talks with WCCA until the matter of the harassment squads

Whether the new national civic organisation can play a meaningful role in the transition remains to be seen

But the very launch of Sanco is a huge step towards unity among blacks.

"We will do everything in our power to defend all the gains made so far and we will not rest until BLAs are gone and replaced by nonracial local governments," says Sandu

Sanco had an important role to play in the One-City debate, another executive member Mr Henry Fazze said

"They are in the position of informing authorities about the needs of the people and how they

of the shack dwellers has been addressed"

Madywabe said Wecusa found there was no trust between the organisations as one member was engaged in acts of violence against Wecusa.

He said that a week before the launch of Cowec, two men from the WCHDA and two men from the WCCA approached Wecusa and said there would be a launch of a united civic the following week

The men said they represented an "organising committee" for the launch. This kind of behaviour further bore testimony to the fact that the regional interim civic committee cannot be trusted," he said

"How can Wecusa, being a member organisation, be told that there would be a launch without being involved in the decision-making?"

"How can an organising committee be formed without our knowledge?"

Despite SOUTH's attempts for two weeks to get comment on Wecusa's allegations, Cowec's secretary and chairperson refused to respond.

see development, their role is not to replace elected local authorities but to inform them," Fazze said.

He warned, however, that civics should not sign any agreements at a local level as this may have "implications for national negotiations"

Other members elected to top positions in Sanco are:

vice-president Mr Lechesa Tsenondo, of the Transvaal, assistant secretary Mr Penrose Ndombi, from the Borders,

treasurer Mr Thobile Gidigidi, of the Transkei Civic Association, publicity secretary Mr Maxwell Marnase, of the Port Elizabeth Peoples Civic Association and regional director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa—

Ala and Pen

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Lt-Gen Lothar Neethling

112 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the State has undertaken to pay or has paid the legal costs of Lt-Gen Lothar Neethling arising out of his civil action against a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what (1) are the terms of the undertaking so given and (ii) were the State's reasons for giving it and (b) what is the name of the publication concerned.
- (2) what (a) has this undertaking cost the State to date and (b) is the estimated total cost for which the State will be liable?

B276E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

- (a) (i) Lieutenant-General L P Neethling gave a written undertaking to pay the State, on request, all costs for which the State accepted responsibility, should the State Attorney, after consultation with the accounting official, find that he forfeited protection, in terms of the treasury instructions. Furthermore, he undertook to repay the amount in one payment or in instalments, as the accounting official thinks fit. He has ceded all rights and claims to any legal costs which may be due to him in terms of a court order, to the State. Should the appeal be ruled in his favour, he will pay the attorney/client

costs from the compensation received, to the State

(ii) When it was decided that the State Attorney could act for Lieutenant-General Neethling, was intended by implication, that the State would pay the costs of the case, subject to an undertaking. In order to decide whether the State Attorney could act on behalf of the plaintiff, in terms of section 3(3) of the State Attorney Act No 56 of 1957, it was necessary to establish whether the Government had an interest in the matter or whether it would be in the interest of the public. It is of the utmost importance to the South African Police that its integrity be protected at all times, and if the integrity of a member is affected and he holds a post which can fundamentally affect the Police, it is essential that such a member receives all possible assistance, including financial aid, to enable him to clarify the matter through the courts. In addition, the Police has a moral obligation to help a member who has been wronged or allegedly wronged, to enable him to redress such a wrong. It is also in the public interest that all available legal channels be fully utilized in cases of this nature

(b) The Vrye Weekblad and The Weekly Mail

- (2) (a) The State has already paid an amount of R461 633,46 in legal costs and R120 000,00 as surety for counter claims
- (b) The further provisional costs of the State are expected to be approximately R233 000,00

Amount owing to Black local authorities

133 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

What total amount was owing to Black local authorities in respect of (a) housing rentals and (b) service charges in (i) each province and (ii) each municipal area as at 31 December 1991?

B334E

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

Natal

(a), (b)(i) R7 304 793

Arrear housing rentals and service charges are reflected as one figure in the books of Black local authorities in Natal and cannot be separated

	R
(ii) Bhekuzulu (Vryheid)	496 957
Bhongweni (Kokstad)	202 130
Brunville (Moor River)	206 852
Dunbe (Paulpietersburg)	28 068
Ehnlalakale (Greytown)	400 772
Hambanatu (Tonga)	166 374
Isokolele (Matatiele)	10 082
Klaarwater (Pinetown)	314 219
Kwa Meyana (Howick)	2 352
Mzingisi (Cedarville)	2 154
Ningizimu (Durban)	3 734 935
Nkanyesi (Colenso)	14 012
Shakaville (Stanger)	234 688
Shayamoya (Umzinto)	1 106
Sibongile (Dundee)	795 111
Sihembile (Glencoe)	225 368
Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg)	91 360
Steadville (Ladysmith)	378 245

Orange Free State

(a), (b)(i) R68 577 767

In the Orange Free State, housing rent and service charges can not be indicated separately, in view of the accounting system

	R
(ii) Allianridge (Nyakalongo)	518 824
Arlington (Leratswana)	115 307
Bethlehem (Bohlokong)	1 696 195
Bethule (Lephot)	172 136
Bloemfontein (Mangaung)	9 541 915
Bothaville (Kgotsong)	8 232 286
Boshof (Seretse)	186 236
Bultfontein (Phahameng)	632 671
Brandfort (Magwemasweu)	328 993
Clarens (Kgubetswana)	11 093
Clocolan (Hloholwane)	388 454
Cornelia (Ntswantsatsi)	92 733
Dealesville (Tswarangang)	185 098

Dewetsdorp (Morojaneng)	306 488
Edenburg (Ha-Rasebel)	411 581
Edenville (Ngwathe)	51 976
Excelsior (Malatswetsa)	175 753
Fauresmith (Ipopeng)	40 205
Ficksburg (Mogheleng)	2 570 366
Fouriesburg (Masjang)	405 597
Frankfort (Namahadi)	1 078 837
Hartsmith (42nd Hill)	859 233
Hennenman (Phomolong)	2 498 019
Hertzogville (Malebogo)	191 757
Heilbron (Phurtona)	1 012 019
Hobhouse (Dipelaneng)	41 869
Hope Town (Tikwana)	138 589
Jacobsdal (Ratanang)	82 705
Jagersfontein (Tumeleng)	251 809
Kestell (Tiholong)	52 960
Koffiefontein (Ditlake)	99 861
Koppes (Kwakwatsi)	476 781
Kroonstad (Maokeng)	3 983 145
Ladybrand (Manyaiseng)	274 713
Lindley (Ntsha)	204 698
Marquard (Moeமானeng)	54 527
Memel (Zaman)	41 476
Odenaalsrus (Kutivanong)	3 440 900
Orangeville (Meismaholo)	141 989
Parys (Tumahole)	6 581 504
Paul Roux (Frateng-Tse-Ntsho)	129 018
Petrusburg (Bolakanang)	196 800
Petrus Steyn (Mamafubedu)	116 986
Philippolis (Poding-Tse-Rolo)	59 703
Reddersburg (Mataporong)	204 620
Reitz (Paisana)	1 034 277
Rosendal (Mause)	86 792
Rouxville (Rweleleyathunya)	258 687
Senekal (Marwabeng)	544 995
Smithfield (Mofalatshepe)	21 790
Soutpan (Ikgomotseng)	222 368
Sprunfontein (Maphodi)	276 678
Steynsrus (Matlwangtlwang)	104 388
Theunissen (Masilo)	1 359 282
Trompsburg (Madikgeta)	166 090
Tweespruit (Borwa)	106 946
Tweeling (Mafahaneng)	75 512
Van Stadenrus (Thapelang)	49 940
Ventersburg (Mmamahabane)	910 687
Verkeerdelei (Tshepong)	95 736
Viljoenskrroon (Rammulotisi)	487 985
Villiers (Qalabolha)	268 298
Virginia (Meloding)	5 223 667
Vrede (Thembalhe)	456 148
Vrededorf (Mokwallo)	393 356
Warden (Ezenzeleni)	10 761
Welkom (Thabong)	6 702 189
Weperner (Olbing)	213 562

Hungwa

Hungwa

	Housing Rental	Service Charges
Venterstad (Nozizwe)	R 78 747	R 234 443
Barkly West		
(Mataleng)	98 047	799 821
Bristown		
(Mzwabantu)	26 295	102 540
Colesberg (Kuyasa)	131 083	1 289 163
Danielskuil		
(Tlhakatlou)	26 583	418 086
De Aar (Nonzwakazi)	286 678	2 116 327
Delportshoop		
(Tidmalo)	19 963	685 463
Douglas (Bongani)	16 416	338 927
Grekwasiad		
(Matlomo)	34 018	105 003
Hanover		
(Nompumelelo)	81 798	448 518
Jan Kempdorp		
(Valspan)	*498 916	
Kimberley (Galeshewe)	*5 505 117	
Noupoort		
(Kwazamuxolo)	63 609	321 077
Ohlantshoek		
(Ditloug)	6 956	211 765
Petrusville		
(Thembinhosi)	19 053	111 852
Philippstown		
(Lukhanysweni)	55 226	220 355
Posimaburg		
(Boichoko)	39 640	856 425
Priska (E'Themben)	63 792	384 503
Reivilo (Boipelo)	12 016	41 579
Richmond (Sabelo)	30 882	237 044
Ritche		
(Motswedimosa)	22 509	309 488
Ujington (Paballelo)	1 759 158	2 991 905
Vryburg (Huhudi)	576 768	2 066 535
Warrenton (Ibhuiseng)	36 291	1 257 249
Windsorton (Kutlwano)		*246 609

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) (i) 76

(ii) 23 (as at 10 March 1992)

(b) Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa
Administration House of Assembly
Department of Local Government, Housing and Works (Administration House of Assembly)
Department of Agriculture
Central Economic Advisory Service
Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs
Department of Foreign Affairs
Department of Justice
Department of Agricultural Development (Administration House of Assembly)
Department of Environment Affairs
Department of National Health and Population Development
Department of Education and Culture (Administration House of Assembly)
ESD
Office for Privatisation
Office for Regional Development
Office of the Auditor-General
Small Business Development Corporation
Laboratory for Advanced Engineering (University of Pretoria)
Amscor
Council for Mineral Technology
Industrial Development Corporation
Natal Provincial Administration
Cape Provincial Administration
Pretoria City Council
Johannesburg City Council
South African Communication Service
Telglogic
Department of Posts and Telecommunications
Transvaal Provincial Administration
Bureau for Mechanical Engineering (University of Stellenbosch)
Umgeni Water Board
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

151 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many national servicemen in the (i) February 1991 and (ii) August 1991 intakes were placed in organizations and institutions outside the South African Defence Force in terms of section 16 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, and (b) in which organizations and institutions were they placed?

National servicemen placed outside SADF

254

SA Development Trust amounts spent

153 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each specified independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(a) The total amount spent on projects in each of the independent Black states from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1991-92 financial year is as follows

Transkei
R585 000

Bophuthatswana
R677 000

Ciskei
R14 653 000

Venda
Nil

(b) *Transkei*
Ezibeleni — R585 000
Police Station R 54 000
Water Supply R 62 000
Administration Costs R 69 000
Settlement of farm labourers R 400 000
R 585 000

Bophuthatswana
Isoeng — R600 000
Sewerage System R 240 000
Public Buildings R 57 000
Administration costs R 3 000
Schools R 300 000
R 77 000
R 677 000

Ciskei
Frankfort/Ndakana R 123 000
Settlement Nabathembwa/Waverley Township R 2 050 000
Settlement of farm labourers at Balfour/Stoekenstron R 850 000

158 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether all South African Police members in uniform are required to wear name tags at all times, if not, what is the position in this regard,

(2) whether all members on duty in civilian clothes are required to carry documents identifying themselves as South African Police members, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so,

(3) whether such members are obliged to produce these documents on request by members of the public,

(4) what steps are being taken against members failing to comply with the requirements referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this question?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(2) Yes, an appointment certificate

(3) Yes

(4) Departmental steps for contravention of the South African Police regulations can be instituted against members

B384E

New employment opportunities. Blacks

161 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

	Housing Rental	Service Charges
Venterstad (Nozwe)	78 747	234 443
Barlly West	98 047	799 821
(Mataleng)		
Britstown	26 295	102 540
(Mziwabantu)		
Colesberg (Kuyasa)	131 083	1 289 163
Danielstuit	26 583	418 086
(Thakalantou)		
De Aar (Nonzwakazi)	286 678	2 116 327
Delportshoop	19 963	685 463
(Tidmalo)		
Douglas (Bongani)	16 416	338 927
Grekwasiad	34 018	105 003
(Matomola)		
Hanover	81 798	448 518
(Nompumelelo)		
Jan Kempdorp		
(Valspan)		
Kimberley (Galeshewe)	*498 916	
Noupoort	*5 505 117	
(Kwazamuxolo)		
Ohlantshek	63 609	321 077
(Ditloug)		
Petrusville	6 956	211 765
(Theminkosi)		
Philpstown	19 053	111 852
(Lukhanysweni)		
Postmasburg	55 226	220 355
(Boichoko)		
Prieska (E-Thembeni)	39 640	856 425
Reyilo (Boipelo)	63 792	384 503
Richmond (Sabelo)	12 016	41 579
Ritche	30 882	237 044
(Motswedimosa)		
Ujington (Paballelo)	22 509	309 488
Vryburg (Hhuhudi)	1 759 158	2 991 905
Warenton (Ikhuseng)	576 768	2 066 535
Windsorton (Kutlwano)	36 291	1 257 249

* These local authorities do not keep separate figures

National servicemen placed outside SADF

151 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many national servicemen in the (i) February 1991 and (ii) August 1991 intakes were placed in organizations and institutions outside the South African Defence Force in terms of section 16 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, and (b) in which organizations and institutions were they placed? B369E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) (i) 76
(ii) 23 (as at 10 March 1992)

- (b) Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa
Administration House of Assembly
Department of Local Government, Housing and Works (Administration House of Assembly)
Department of Agriculture
Central Economic Advisory Service
Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs
Department of Foreign Affairs
Department of Justice
Department of Agricultural Development (Administration House of Assembly)
Department of Environment Affairs
Department of National Health and Population Development
Department of Education and Culture (Administration House of Assembly)
ESD
Office for Privatisation
Office for Regional Development
Office of the Auditor-General
Small Business Development Corporation
Laboratory for Advanced Engineering (University of Pretoria)
Amscor
Council for Mineral Technology
Industrial Development Corporation
Natal Provincial Administration
Cape Provincial Administration
Pretoria City Council
Johannesburg City Council
South African Communication Service
Teglogie
Department of Posts and Telecommunications
Transvaal Provincial Administration
Bureau for Mechanical Engineering (University of Stellenbosch)
Umgeni Water Board
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

SA Development Trust amounts spent

153 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(a) What total amount was spent on projects in each specified independent Black state from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent? B371E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

(a) The total amount spent on projects in each of the independent Black states from the South African Development Trust Account in the 1991-92 financial year is as follows

Transkei	R 585 000
Bophuthatswana	R 677 000
Ciskei	R 14 653 000
Venda	Nil
(b) Transkei	
Ezibeleni — R585 000	R 54 000
Police Station	R 62 000
Water Supply	R 69 000
Administration Costs	R 400 000
Settlement of farm labourers	R 585 000
Bophuthatswana	
Isoseng — R600 000	R 240 000
Sewerage System	R 57 000
Public Buildings	R 3 000
Administration costs	R 300 000
Schools	
Pampierstad — R77 000	R 77 000
Public Buildings	R 677 000
Ciskei	
Frankfort/NDakana	R 123 000
Settlement	
Ntshabane/Waverley	R 2 050 000
Township	
Settlement of farm labourers	R 850 000
at Balfour/Stokkensstrom	

Frankfort Housing	R 9 000
Middledrift Prison	R 15 000
Bisho Health and Agriculture Building	R 138 000
Mdantsane — R8 353 000	R 2 538 000
Streets and Drainage	R 312 000
Water Supply	R 500 000
Sewerage System	R 4 000 000
Public Buildings	R 353 000
Machinery and Equipment	R 650 000
Administration Costs	
Whitesea — R3 115 000	R 2 011 000
Streets and Drainage	R 1 085 000
Public Buildings	R 19 000
Administration Costs	R 14 653 000

SAP: name tags

158 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

- Whether all South African Police members in uniform are required to wear name tags at all times, if not, what is the position in this regard,
- whether all members on duty in civilian clothes are required to carry documents identifying themselves as South African Police members, if not, what is the position in this regard, if so,
- whether such members are obliged to produce these documents on request by members of the public,
- what steps are being taken against members failing to comply with the requirements referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this question? B384E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- Yes
- Yes, an appointment certificate
- Yes
- Departmental steps for contravention of the South African Police regulations can be instituted against members

New employment opportunities, Blacks

161 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

Part The House of Representatives already has agreements with local authorities on seven of its facilities and is in the process of negotiating with local authorities in the case of 17 further facilities. The House of Delegates already has agreements with local authorities on 10 of its facilities.

The important point is that we are drawing up a proper management plan. We are ensuring that a proper network of services is made available in every local community. [Time expired]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! With that the time for this interpellation has expired. Before we proceed to the second interpellation, I want to draw hon members' attention to the fact that the speaking time of every hon member who takes part in an interpellation is extremely limited. If hon members through their behaviour compel me to restore order first, some of the speaking time of hon members is lost. Consequently I shall not hesitate to take strict action. If an hon member persists in interrupting proceedings, I shall not hesitate to ask him to withdraw from the Chamber.

Single cities legislation to be amended

2 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- (1) Whether, in view of the alleged lack of progress in the creation of so-called single cities by means of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, No 128 of 1991, he intends amending the said Act to enable more inclusive and equitable negotiations to take place, especially at metropolitan level, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *262*

B440E INT

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING Mr Chairman, progress with the negotiations regarding the options contained in the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, 1991, is found to be lacking, but breakthroughs are being made.

Many a real amendment to the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, 1991, is linked to the process of negotiation on the national level regarding a transitional constitution. To ensure

1994. Just how wrong can the hon the Minister be? Our cities are falling apart, they cannot embrace townships because of the financial crisis, and communities are crying out for representation. Yet he not only refuses to stimulate the negotiation of interim authorities by amending the Act, but in fact postpones what he or his advisers clearly perceive as the evil day.

*Mr J H HOON Mr Chairman, only two joint local authorities have been established since the passing of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, namely Citrusdal and Riversdale. This is definitely a sign that there is no enthusiastic aspiration towards the establishment of multiracial local authorities.

Both Citrusdal's and Riversdale's populations consist mostly of Whites and Coloureds. Not a single local authority in which Blacks are involved has been established.

The hon the Minister has already stated that Black local authorities, as demarcated and constituted at present, are not economically viable in themselves. Black local authorities worked well until the ANC was let loose and was allowed to paralyse Black local authorities. More than 50% have already been put totally out of action.

This was a carefully developed method of the ANC's to force a powerless Government into the acceptance in principle of the concept of one town, one tax base and one council, one administration in which race will play no role.

Secondly, autonomous local authorities which are to be elected in democratic fashion and which in the "true sense of the word are representative of their communities." These are the hon the Minister's quotation marks.

Thirdly, a dispensation based on power-sharing without domination and, fourthly, a future municipal election which will not be racially based.

This is what the ANC has forced the Government into. Local authorities which are democratically elected, elections on a non-racial basis and representatives of the community in the true sense of the word can mean only one thing, namely that the people who are elected have all the power. [Interjections]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!

*Mr J H HOON If the majority of the people of the community within the local authority are

Black, it is only logical that the majority on that council will be Black. Because the majority in and around just about every town or city in South Africa is Black, the majority in this dispensation, as foreseen by the hon the Minister and his DP partners, will be Black and the community life of the Whites there will be null and void. [Time expired]

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING Mr Chairman, the hon member for Kuruman once again has the figures wrong. [Interjections] In the Cape alone there are 127 city councils, which have indicated in writing that they want to participate in this, and 56 have already indicated their desire to ask for technical help. [Interjections]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!

*The MINISTER I know of two that have participated and gone all the way. There are 127 councils which have indicated in writing that they are negotiating with a view to joint administration.

The hon member and his colleagues have once again missed the boat. The fact of the matter is that Black local areas have been shown historically to be not at all economically viable. [Interjections] Every hon member who supported us in the referendum knows this. What is important, however, is that hon members on that side should now realise that South Africa's negotiation train is going full-steam ahead. If they do not participate their supporters will leave them, just as their supporters left them during the recent referendum. [Interjections]

For that reason they dare not underestimate the depth of South Africa's eagerness to enter into dialogue once and for all, on national as well as on local level, and to develop a decent dispensation to the satisfaction of all, in which we can meet aspirations on the one hand, and also create security for our people on the other.

I think the models which we are presenting with regard to local government will altogether refute those hon members' specious arguments that we are selling out White local councils and areas to bankrupt Black councils. [Time expired]

Mr J J WALSH Mr Chairman, we agree with what the hon the Minister said. We have to have a top-down and a bottom-up approach to nego-

tation and there is no quick-fix solution to the situation. The problem that we face is that on the one hand we have well-established White local authorities, and on the other we have Black local authorities who have been deprived of finance and adequate services, and we have to marry the two.

Whether the hon the Minister likes it or not, however, there is a clear division between the so-called Establishment approach on the one hand and the community-based approach on the other. It is a reality. The Establishment approach embraces the framework of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, and its adherents include the provincial authorities, White local authorities and management committees.

On the other side, the broad mass of community-based organisations reject this Act which they see as autocratic and one-sided. They demand negotiations on equal terms, not subject to Government or Establishment dictates. They favour a Codesa approach to local government problems. To be successful we just have to marry these two options. We have to bring them together.

Local government affects everyone's daily life and everyone must be involved in the process. We cannot afford just to say that there is an Act and people must comply with it when, in fact, the people themselves have firmly and thoroughly rejected this Act. Quick answers may be attractive, but they carry with them the sting of rejection by the majority of people, and that will have dire consequences for any system of local government.

Mr R F HASWELL, Mr Chairman, this hon Minister is one of the few who has had the courage and conviction to apologise for the past. Yet he has said little today to convince us on this side of the House that he is fully committed to non-racial and democratic city government. On the contrary, it seems that he wants to postpone democracy for as long as possible. [Interjections.] Perhaps the hon the Minister is in the wrong party. Perhaps he should join the real democrats in a democratic front.

The Government's intransigent attitude towards reform at city level is merely a microcosm of their approach to national reform. Phrases such as "equal votes" and "power-sharing", with which the Government has conned most of the

world, have an increasingly hollow ring to them now. We have to share power in the interim and trust in democracy and good government for the new South Africa. The present Government quite apparently will do neither.

Does the hon the Minister accept that the townships are integral parts of our cities? Does he recognise the critical need for city councils and legitimate township structures to jointly manage the transition? If he does, let us have some action which is louder than the Government's increasingly hollow words.

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING. Mr Chairman, the hon member for Pietermaritzburg South has now clearly disclosed how verkramp he is. The only argument he could use was the argument that he had proposed as an amendment to this Act last year.

He read a speech which he had prepared yesterday, or quite possibly last year, and which he did not have the opportunity to deliver then.

I go along with the sentiments expressed by the hon member for Pinelands. First of all, there are establishment organisations. They are a reality and we have to deal with them. In conceding this point, however, I am not saying that we should not take cognisance of non-establishment organisations. They are there too and they are also a reality. This trilateral Parliament is a reality, and even its opponents at Codesa have conceded that legislation will have to be passed by it.

How do we deal with these two realities? We encourage them to get involved in serious negotiations with each other. It is an utterly false argument to allege that this particular measure is in any way an obstacle on the road to negotiation. People can start talking to one another if they want to.

As I said clearly in my opening statement, we are not opposed to the idea of amending this legislation. I have linked this to negotiation at national level. Certainly, I know that if I amend this legislation unilaterally, the hon member for Pietermaritzburg South will be the first to criticise me for not consulting with people at national level. So the argument that we are a bunch of verkrampies like him who do not listen with regard to appointments is completely unfounded.

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Military pensions: investigation

*1 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 28 on 26 February 1991, the Committee of Inquiry into Military Pensions has completed its investigations, if so,

- (2) whether this committee has submitted a report to him for his consideration, if so, when,

- (3) whether the committee considered the revision of the policy of paying military pensions according to categories of educational qualification, if not, why not, if so, what recommendation did it make in this regard,

- (4) what other recommendations did the committee make,

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

B408E

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr

T G Alant)

(1) Yes

(2) Yes on 27 November 1990

(3) The committee recommended that a different basis for the calculation of military pensions be investigated by the Department on the guidelines laid down by the committee.

(4) Recommendations were also made by the committee on,

- (i) the justification for the difference in compensation granted to civil servants and private individuals who were injured during military service,
- (ii) the principle of educational qualifications as basis of compensation as well as compensation for qualifications obtained after disablement,

(iii) compensation for loss of potential earnings,

(iv) providing for supplementary compensation to exceptionally disabled persons as a result of multiple disabilities,

(v) increase of pensions in respect of dependent children, and

(vi) revision of the basis on which widows' pensions are calculated.

(5) Yes, a statement on the matter was included in the Budget Speech of 18 March 1992.

Marriages in community of property division of interest

*2 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance

Whether couples married in community of property are allowed to allocate any interest earned equally between them, even if the investment was made in the name of the other spouse, for the tax year ended 29 February 1992, if not, on what basis must the interest be allocated?

B409E

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (Dr

T G Alant)

Yes, for tax purposes the interest is deemed to have accrued to both spouses in equal portions, irrespective of in whose name the investment was made. However, in the case of an asset which was donated or ceded to a spouse, married in community of property, on condition that neither the asset nor the income forms part of the joint estate, such income will be taxed exclusively in the hands of the spouse who is the owner of the asset. Where the donor or testator was silent as to the accrual of the income and it accrues to the joint estate, such income will be taxed in equal portions in the hands of the spouses.

Mr B B GOODALL, Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, when people complete their actual income tax returns, should they allocate half of the income to the husband and the other half to the wife?

The DEPUTY MINISTER, Mr Chairman, the answer is yes.

Single-city ⁽²⁶²⁾ rule set to STATL 46/3/92 be hastened

The Government had no objection to amending last year's Interim Measures for Local Government Act to speed up the process of implementing single-city authorities, Minister of Local Government Leon Wesels said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said the implementation of single-city local authorities was linked by the national negotiations taking place at Codesa.

Local government should not wait until it was overtaken by Codesa decisions. Already 127 towns had indicated they were negotiating single-city status. All had said separate local structures were not economically acceptable — Sapa

Integrate — Or face music

SMC 28/3/92 (262)

CAPE TOWN — The Government has asked town and city councils, management committees and township authorities to set up nonracial joint administrations by January 1 1993 — or face possible "fiscal measures".

Local Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wessels said it was crucial for joint administrations to be promulgated in terms of the controversial Interim Measures for Local Government Act before January 1 for uniform financial arrangements to be made

"Such joint administrations should be established on a voluntary negotiated basis, but where this does not occur spontaneously, certain fiscal measures would have to be taken to encourage it," he said.

He said the Government did not intend influencing negatively the negotiation process at local level.

No measures would be forced on a local government body if — in the opinion of the Administrator — negotiations towards joint administration had reached an advanced stage.

To counter accusations that only white communities benefited from rates-income surpluses from industrial and commercial areas, income

CLIVE SAWYER

from these areas would be divided among local authorities in joint administrative areas.

Local authorities would decide how to divide this income.

Where local authorities could not agree on the basis of apportionment, an impartial representative commission would be set up by the Ministers of Finance and Local Government, Wessels said.

Government grants to black local authorities would be stopped on June 30 next year unless joint decision-making bodies were set up by

then, he added.

Financial support for local authorities which were not financially viable would continue after July 1993.

"The allegation is often made that the Government intends to burden white local authorities with the insolvent estates of black local authorities,"

The matter had been oversimplified, he said.

The debt was a "highly complicated" matter including debts of residents to black local authorities as well as debts owed by local authorities to financial institutions and

bulk suppliers of services.

At a meeting yesterday, the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs said it greatly appreciated the Government's intention not to enforce any measures unilaterally.

The council said the time had come for purposeful moves towards economically viable local government to replace cash-strapped black local authorities and small town councils.

It resolved to ask Administrators to postpone the 1993 municipal elections. However, by-elections were expected to follow their normal course.

Govt tells councils to mix racially — or else

The government wants the first step to racially unified municipalities in place by the end of the year — and has threatened to take “fiscal measures” to encourage the process if necessary

The Minister of Local Government, Mr Leon Wessels, yesterday gave January 1 as the deadline for joint administrations by white and black local authorities

If this did not happen spontaneously, certain “fiscal measures” would have to be applied to encourage it

While speaking to the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs, he said the government had accepted the principle of a non-racial system of local government with single tax bases

(262) CT 28/3/92
He said it was “essential that the Interim Measures for Local Government Act of 1991 is successfully implemented as soon as possible, otherwise the national negotiating process will catch up with local negotiations”

The government had already made proposals on a transitional council for local government at Codesa

This was crucial so that uniform financial arrangements could be made before January 1

He said the joint administrations would be temporary and that the goal was amalgamated local authorities

Black local authorities and smaller local government bodies were not financially viable and ways and means would have to be found to address the problem

Task group to probe councils' debt

THE government had appointed a task group to investigate the debt crisis in black local authorities, Minister of Local Government and National Housing, Leon Wessels said this week (262)

The cumulative debt of black local authorities included residents' debt to the local authorities, and debt the local authorities owed financial institutions and suppliers of bulk services.

Attempts had been made to address the debt crisis with bridging finance but boycott actions had continued without any sign of willingness from the communities to pay their rental and service accounts C/PRESS 29/3/92

Joint local councils by 1993

(262)
CIPRESS
29/1/92

NEGOTIATED joint local government administrations should be established by January 1 1993, the Minister of Local Government and National Housing Leon Wessels announced this week.

He said this target date had been set by the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs.

These joint administrations should be established voluntarily through negotiation in terms of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act of 1991.

Where this did not happen spontaneously, certain fiscal measures would have to be taken to encourage it.

For the sake of an orderly transition to a new local government system, the council had supported the government's view that scheduled general municipal elections on a racial basis during 1993 would not be meaningful, but by-elections would take place normally.

Wessels said accusations had been made for decades that only white communities benefited from surpluses in local government income from non-residential areas.

This problem would now be solved by dividing local government income from non-residential areas among local authorities in joint administrative areas.

Local authorities themselves had to negotiate the basis of apportionment.

The principle of uniform trade tariffs for local government bodies in a joint administrative area had also been accepted, with January 1 1993 as the target date —

Sapa

Task group to probe debt crisis in black councils

THE Government had appointed a task group to investigate the debt crisis in black local authorities, the Minister of Local Government and National Housing, Mr Leon Wessels, said on Friday

Addressing the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs in Cape Town, the Minister said the task group would be headed by the director-general of the Department of Finance, Mr Gerhard Croeser

Because of its complexity, the debt issue would be

SA Press Association

handled in consultation with organised local government authorities

The cumulative debt of black local authorities included residents' debt to the local authorities, and debt the local authorities owed financial institutions and suppliers of bulk services

He said people who alleged that the Government intended burdening white local authorities with the insolvent estates of black

local authorities over-simplified the matter

Earlier attempts had been made to address the debt crisis with bridging finance through inter-governmental grants to black local authorities, Wessels said

He said boycotts in most areas had continued without any sign of willingness from the communities to pay their rental and service accounts, which led to the question of whether these funds were not being poured into a bottomless pit

Govt probes councils' debts

GOVERNMENT is investigating the more than R1,15bn black local authorities are owed, the Local Government and National Housing Department has said

A spokesman confirmed yesterday that a task group under the chairmanship of Finance director-general Gerard Croeser, which started investigations in the middle of last year, would advise government on the matter

The spokesman could not say how much local authorities owed, but the latest Race Relations Review said the amount residents owed to black local authorities as a result of rent and service charges boycotts had increased from R746m in 1989 to R1,15bn in 1990

Local Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wessels said "The debt involves, among others, debt of local residents to black local authorities, debt of local authorities to financial authorities and debt to bulk suppliers"

Wessels said claims that government intended to burden white local authorities with the insolvent estates of black councils were and oversimplification

The task group would advise government, which would — in consultation with

organised local government and other interested parties — handle the question of debt "in a manner which will promote the establishment of viable local authorities"

Sapa reports that the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (Cast) yesterday both welcomed and criticised the appointment of the task group.

Cast general secretary Dan Mofokeng said although the association welcomed the appointment of the task group, it took "strong exception to the idea that Indian and coloured management committee(s) are immune from the investigation"

Cast also criticised the exclusion from the task group of members of "the disadvantaged communities who have been subjected to mismanagement and his rent and service bills"

"We believe that the perpetrators of financial mismanagement cannot investigate themselves. A neutral body can deal effectively with that investigation," Mofokeng said

"We demand that all black local authorities and Indian/coloured management committees should disband," he said

Much hinges on tourism

White Paper

The long-awaited White Paper on tourism would be available for publication in two weeks' time, a spokesman for Administration and Tourism Minister Org Marais said yesterday

Tourism industry spokesmen said yesterday the future of the industry depended on the recommendations. They would either stimulate the industry or leave it to stagnate

Fedhasa CE Peter Hearfield said "we hope once and for all government will acknowledge the vital importance of the hotel and tourism industry and its vast potential for foreign earnings" Until now government had paid little attention to developing this potential

Hearfield said government needed to enable Satour to fund marketing campaigns properly and competitively in other parts of the world

Hopefully Marais would take note of the recommendations dealing with a more relaxed tourism environment. Controls on trading hours in shops, cinemas, theatres and liquor outlets had to be lifted, he said

The industry expected government would at least recognise that the hotel and tourism sector was an export industry

"It is of primary importance that assistance be given through the general export incentive scheme which currently applies only to the manufacturing industry"

Hearfield added that of all SA industries, the hotel and tourism industry had the biggest foreign exchange earning capability, but the conditions under which it operated had to undergo drastic changes



Yorkcor

The York Timber Organisation Limited

Reg No 01/04890/06

Directors S Tucker, I S D Tucker, D P Ackerman, M Mahanyele, Dr M J C van Vuuren, R S Wilkinson, J R Wilson

Announcement

The offer of bonus shares made to shareholders registered on Friday, 21 February 1992 closed on Friday, 27 March 1992. Elections to take up bonus shares were made in respect of 7 877 700 shares out of a total of 9 447 366. Accordingly, 551 439 new ordinary shares in the company were issued and will be listed on The Johannesburg Stock Exchange with effect from the commencement of business on Wednesday, 1 April 1992.

On 29 January 1992, ordinary dividend No 27 of 14 cents per share was declared and is payable on those shares in respect of which no elections were made to receive bonus shares. Share certificates in respect of the new bonus shares and dividend warrants in respect of dividend No 27 will be despatched to shareholders on or about Wednesday, 1 April 1992.

By order of the board
J G Buhrs CA (SA), Secretary
31 March 1992

Registered office 5th Floor Yorkcor Park, 86 Watermeyer Street, Val de Grace, Pretoria 0184
PO Box 380, Pretoria 0001

Transfer secretaries Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 1st Floor, Edura House, 40 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg 2001
PO Box 61051, Marshalltown 2107

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Land rights: Minister gives details

STAR 1/4/92

Political Staff

Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Jacob de Villiers has clarified which authorities will gain jurisdiction over communities established by the South African Development Trust and administered until yesterday by the Department of Development Aid

Both the trust and the department cease to exist from today. Their functions have been shared among provincial administrations, self-governing territories and central Government departments.

The announcement by the Minister resolves the uncertainty and confusion in many black communities.

Mr de Villiers said "The status of all assets (of the SADT) changes to that of Government property." He supplied the following details concerning jurisdiction in specific areas.

● The townships of Soshanguve and Lethlabile have been transferred to the Administrator of the Transvaal and Botshabelo to the Administrator of the Free State. These officials will bear responsibility for administration and servicing of these vast townships and will have "power to dispose of immovable assets in terms of the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Act".

Mr de Villiers said township registers had been opened for Soshanguve and Lethlabile.

"This will enable all residents holding occupational rights, deeds of leasehold and deeds of grant to obtain freehold title. Approximately 28 000 erven in Soshanguve and 5 800 in Lethlabile will immediately be converted to full ownership."

● The Minister of Regional and Land Affairs has gained "dominion" over other townships, settlements and areas in all provinces and he will "further dispose thereof subject to certain agreements still to be concluded". Provincial Administrators will undertake servicing of these areas.

● SADT property already within self-governing territories has been transferred to the governments concerned, except for a few properties.

Powers of the self-governing territories have been extended in relation to land and mineral rights "in order to enable them to further dispose of the land concerned, in accordance with the White Paper on Land Reform".

● Property not scheduled for transfer to a TBVC state or a self-governing territory has been transferred to the Department of Public Works "subject to the mandate of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation".

Local govt proposals 'insidious'

Staff Reporters STAR 1/4/92

The ANC has accused the Government of trying to restructure local government unilaterally and has urged all parties involved in local negotiating forums — such as the Metropolitan Chamber — to withdraw from talks until the Government clarifies its intentions

The organisation has called particularly upon its own branches, civic associations and trade unions to "resist this insidious move"

The ANC's stance is a reaction to last week's statement by Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Leon Wessels, who urged local authorities to ensure that multi-racial local authorities were set up in terms of the Interim Measures on Local Government Act before January next year, "otherwise the national negotiating process will catch up with local negotiations"

The Act provides for statutory powers for various forms of multiracial local government or administration

Democracy

The ANC yesterday branded the Minister's call as another attempt by the Government to circumvent democracy

The Minister's statements have also drawn fire from the Cape Town City Council, which is angered by plans to use fiscal measures to force municipalities to fall in line with the Interim Measures Act

Mayor Frank van der Velde yesterday said the council welcomed Government acceptance of the principle of a one-city, one-tax base. However, the options offered under the Act could not secure this goal, he argued.

The ANC's criticisms of the Act are that it "lacks vision to carry the process of local restruc-

turing beyond apartheid", seeks to elevate collapsing and discredited local authorities, and allows right-wing local authorities to entrench apartheid

In yesterday's statement the ANC noted that, face-to-face with an ANC delegation, Mr Wessels had viewed Codesa as the correct forum in which to table the issue of negotiations on local government

The ANC said it had put a proposal before Codesa for the creation of a multiparty commission on local government which, among other things, should stop unilateral restructuring of local authorities and should repeal the Act

The Civic Association of Johannesburg (CAJ), which is party to the country's largest local negotiating forum — the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber — will be consulting its members on the ANC's call for a withdrawal

from the forum

CAJ spokesman Cas Coovadia said his organisation shared the ANC's objections to "the manner in which the Government is again imposing its programme for restructuring on all other people involved in negotiations"

Other Metropolitan Chamber members, including the Johannesburg City Council, concur with this approach

Critical

Dan Mofokeng, general-secretary of the Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal (CAST), said the critical state of township services demanded that local negotiations focused on improving the administration of services should be pursued without interruption

However, it was CAST's opinion that constitutional restructuring of local government should not be tackled at local level

Minister's 'perceived threat' to white municipalities

Confusion over local govt

STAR 2/4/92

262

By Louise Burgers
Municipal Reporter

Local authorities have called on Provincial Affairs Minister Leon Wessels to clarify his perceived "threatening attitude" towards white municipalities.

Local government negotiations have been plunged into confusion following a speech made by Mr Wessels at the Local Authorities Affairs Co-ordinating Committee on Friday. The ANC accused the Government of trying to restrict

local government without consultation and urged all parties involved in local negotiation forums to withdraw until the Government had clarified its position.

Mr Wessels said in his speech that the accusation has been made that only white municipalities benefit from surpluses from local government income from non-residential areas. This problem will now be solved by dividing local authority income from non-residential areas between local authorities within a joint administrative area as from January 1 1993.

Mr Wessels added that unless white city and town councils instituted negotiations towards multiracial joint administrations by January 1 next year, "fiscal measures" would be instituted against them. Johannesburg's management committee chairman Ian Davidson explained yesterday that these fiscal measures meant that a commission comprising Directorate of Finance and local government officials would divide the country into metropolitan regions, determine the profit gained from rates and taxes in non-residential areas, and designate a portion of that profit to neighbouring black townships.

Mr Davidson said that although he agreed with the moral responsibility of white municipalities to help redress the historical imbalances of apartheid, there were structures already in place, such as regional services councils, to achieve that aim. "Minister Wessels is proposing appropriating a portion of our rates base without consultation. We will fight this proposed legislation tooth and nail".

Mr Durban's management committee vice-chairman Geoff Oldfield said further clarification was needed about Mr Wessels' intentions and his perceived "threatening attitude" to the council. "By giving us a deadline to help redress the apartheid structures, there is no doubt that confusion has been caused".

Mr Oldfield said the Durban City Council had passed a resolution calling for the issue of a new local government dispensation to be discussed at Codesa. Cape Town executive committee acting chairman Louis Kremer said the whole issue made no sense. "It is unrealistic to prescribe to local authorities — there must be negotiations. There is a lot of confusion and no one really has any clarity as to what the Government's position is towards local government. More than 100 cities and towns in South Africa are involved in negotiating forums with civic associations, some with the view to forming joint administrations with black councils. "What concerns us about this speech is that it seems to indicate that the process of negotiation taking place at local government level at present is being bypassed," Mr Davidson said.

RAADSKENNISGEWINGS**RAADSKENNISGEWING 53 VAN 1992**

WYSIGING VAN INDELING VAN PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE VOLGENS GRADE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP DIE BESOLDIGING VAN STADSKLERKE, 1984

Ek, Jacobus Venter, Waarnemende Sekretaris van die Raad op die Besoldiging en Diensvoordele van Stadsklerke handelende kragtens magtiging deur die gemelde Raad aan my verleen ingevolge artikel 8 (2) van die Wet op die Besoldiging van Stadsklerke, 1984 (Wet No 115 van 1984), wysig hierby Bylae A by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 1153 van 29 Mei 1987 soos volg

(i) Met ingang van 1 Julie 1991:

1 Deur—

- (a) die woord "Gordonsbaai" waar dit in die kolom vir die Kaapprovinsie onder Graad 5 voorkom, te skrap, en
- (b) die woord "Gordonsbaai" na die woord "Gonubie" in die kolom vir die Kaapprovinsie onder Graad 6 in te voeg

J. VENTER,

Waarnemende Sekretaris

(3 April 1992)

RAADSKENNISGEWING 54 VAN 1992

UISLUITING VAN VOORDELE VAN DIE OMSKRYWING VAN "BEHUISINGSKEMA" IN DIE WET OP DIE BESOLDIGING VAN STADSKLERKE, 1984

Ek, Jacobus Venter, Waarnemende Sekretaris van die Raad op Besoldiging en Diensvoordele van Stadsklerke, handelend kragtens magtiging deur die gemelde raad aan my verleen ingevolge artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op die Besoldiging van Stadsklerke, 1984 (Wet No 115 van 1984), en met instemming van die Kommissie vir Administrasie, kondig hiermee vir algemene kennisname aan dat Raadskennisgewing 3 van 1991 soos volg deur die ondertrepte byvoeging gewysig word

"In daardie gevalle waar dienende werknemers van plaaslike owerhede se bestaande dienskontrakte of geldige indiensnemingskontrakte met werknemers van plaaslike owerhede aangegaan voor of op 31 Desember 1990 voorsiening gemaak het vir die betaling van subsidie op addisionele vaste kapitaal-delging (vrywillige bybetaling), soos gereel deur die algemene behuisingskemavasstelling wat op 31 Julie 1990 gegeld het, word sodanige voordeel vanaf 1 Augustus 1990 van die omskrywing van "behuisingkema" uitgesluit Met dien verstande dat die ter sake werknemers—

- (a) se subsidie op addisionele vaste kapitaaldelging beperk word tot 50% van hulle basiese subsidie op verpligte kapitaaldelging, en

BOARD NOTICES**BOARD NOTICE 53 OF 1992**

AMENDMENT OF CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACCORDING TO GRADES IN TERMS OF THE REMUNERATION OF TOWN CLERKS ACT, 1984

I, Jacobus Venter, Acting Secretary to the Board on Remuneration and Service Benefits of Town Clerks acting hereïft by virtue of authority granted to me by the said Board in terms of section 8 (2) of the Remuneration of Town Clerks Act, 1984 (Act No 115 of 1984) hereby amend Annexure A to Government Notice No R 1153 of 29 May 1987 as follows

(i) Effective from 1 July 1991:

1 By—

- (a) the deletion of the word "Gordonsbaai" where it appears in the column for the Cape Province under Grade 5; and
- (b) the insertion of the word "Gordonsbaai" in the column for the Cape Province under Grade 6 after the word "Gonubie"

J. VENTER,

Acting Secretary

(3 April 1992)

BOARD NOTICE 54 OF 1992

EXCLUSION OF BENEFITS FROM THE DEFINITION OF "HOUSING SCHEME" IN THE REMUNERATION OF TOWN CLERKS ACT, 1984 (262) (384)

I, Jacobus Venter, Acting Secretary to the Board on Remuneration and Service Benefits of Town Clerks, duly authorised thereto by the said board in terms of section 2 (2) of the Remuneration of Town Clerks Act, 1984, (Act No 115 of 1984) and with the concurrence of the Commission of Administration, hereby announce for general information that Board Notice 3 of 1991 be amended by the following underlined addition:

"In those cases where the service contracts of employees in the service of local authorities or valid employment contracts entered into with employees of local authorities on or before 31 December 1990 allow for a subsidy on additional fixed capital redemption (excess payment), as determined by the general housing scheme determination on 31 July 1990, such benefit is excluded from the definition of "Housing scheme" with effect from 1 August 1990. Provided that the—

- (a) subsidy on additional fixed capital redemption is limited to 50% of the basic subsidy on compulsory capital redemption of the employees concerned, and

(b) se basiese subsidie op verpligte kapitaaldeig-
ing steeds ooreenkomstig bogemelde vasstel-
ling bereken word,
vir solank hulle verkies om kragtens hierdie uitsluiting
behandel te word "

J. VENTER,

Waarnemende Sekretaris

(3 April 1992)

RAADSSKENNIGGEWING 55 VAN 1992

STADSRAAD VAN NELSPRUIT

**STANDAARD VERKEERSVERORDENINGE
HEFFING OP OPENBARE VOERTUIG**

Daar word hierby ingevolge artikel 88 (5) gelees met
artikel 133 (1) (o) van die Padverkeerswet, 1989,
bekendgemaak dat die Stadsraad van Nelspruit van
voorneme is om sekere heffings op openbare voertuie
te maak

Afskrifte van die voorgestelde heffings sal vir 'n tyd-
perk van veertien (14) dae vanaf datum van hierdie
kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* gedurende gewone
kantoorure by die kantoor van die Stadsekretaris, Bur-
gersentrum, Nelstraat, Nelspruit, ter insae sal lê en
enige persoon wat beswaar teen die voorgestelde hef-
fings wil aanteken, moet dit skriftelik by die Stadsklerk
indien binne veertien (14) dae na datum van publikasie
van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant*

D. W. VAN ROOYEN,

Stadsklerk

Burgersentrum

Nelstraat

NELSPRUIT

1200

27 Maart 1992

(Kennisgewing No 22/92)

(3 April 1992)

RAADSKENNIGGEWING 56 VAN 1992

STADSRAAD VAN SPRINGS

**HERROEPING. VERORDENINGE OP DIE AANHOU
VAN BYE**

Die Stadsklerk van Springs herroep hierby ingevolge
artikel 101 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur,
1939, die Verordeninge hiervan uiteengesit, welke her-
roeping deur die Raad ingevolge artikel 96 van voor-
noemde Ordonnansie goedgekeur is

Die Verordeninge op die Aanhou van Bye afge-
kondig onder Administrateurskennisgewing 657 van
20 Desember 1933

H. A. DU PLESSIS,

Stadsklerk

Burgersentrum

SPRINGS

19 Maart 1992

(Kennisgewing No 33/1992)

(3 April 1992)

(b) basic subsidy on compulsory capital redemp-
tion is still calculated according to the above-
mentioned determination, (262) (284)
for as long as such employees may choose to be dealt
with in accordance with this exclusion "

J. VENTER,

Acting Secretary

(3 April 1992)

BOARD NOTICE 55 OF 1992

TOWN COUNCIL OF NELSPRUIT

**STANDARD TRAFFIC BY-LAWS LEVIES ON
PUBLIC VEHICLES**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 88 (5) read
with section 133 (1) (o) of the Road Traffic Act, 1989,
as amended, that the Town Council of Nelspruit
intends to put a levy on public vehicles

Copies of the proposed levies will be open for
inspection during normal office hours at the office of
the Town Secretary, Civic Centre, Nel Street, Nelspruit,
for a period of fourteen (14) days from the date of publi-
cation of this notice in the *Government Gazette*. Any
person who desires to lodge an objection to the pro-
posed levies must do so, in writing, to the Town Clerk
within fourteen (14) days from the date of publication of
this notice in the *Government Gazette*

D. W. VAN ROOYEN,

Town Clerk

Civic Centre

Nel Street

NELSPRUIT

1200

27 March 1992

(Notice No. 22/92)

(3 April 1992)

BOARD NOTICE 56 OF 1992

TOWN COUNCIL OF SPRINGS

REVOCATION OF BEEKEEPING BY-LAWS

The Town Clerk of Springs hereby, in terms of sec-
tion 101 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939,
revokes the By-Laws set forth hereinafter, which revo-
cation has been approved by the Council in terms of
section 96 of the said Ordinance

The Beekeeping By-Laws published under Admin-
istrator's Notice 657 of 20 December 1933

H. A. DU PLESSIS,

Town Clerk

Civic Centre

SPRINGS

19 March 1992

(Notice No 33/1992)

(3 April 1992)

Boycott call threatens talks

ADRIAN HADLAND

THE future of local government negotiations across the country was plunged into crisis yesterday after the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) called for the resumption of the national rent boycott.

The SCA's general council resolved on Wednesday night to call for the resumption of the boycott in Soweto — and elsewhere. Representatives of the ANC, SACP, Cosatu and the Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal attended the meeting and supported the decision.

After walking out of a Greater Soweto Principal Parties (GSPP) meeting last night, the SCA said the boycott, which was suspended in September 1990, would be lifted only if all black councillors in Greater Soweto were removed, the Johannes-

burg City Council took over the financial administration of the region and township violence was ended.

The GSPP was formed in terms of the Greater Soweto Accord of 1990 and includes the three Greater Soweto town councils of Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville as well as the SCA and the Transvaal Provincial Administration. The GSPP aimed to resolve the councils' financial crisis.

The walkout signals the end of the GSPP and threatens both the Greater Soweto Accord and the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber's plans for negoti-

□ To Page 2

Boycott

ating a new metropolitan structure for the Greater Johannesburg

In a statement yesterday, the SCA said the TPA's failure to improve service levels in the Soweto townships — as provided for in the Metropolitan Chamber's November 1991 agreement — and continued allegations of black local authority corruption and mismanagement had forced the resumption of the boycott.

The 1991 agreement, signed by the TPA, the SCA and representatives of the Soweto councils, set out phased increases in services charges in an attempt to regulate and normalise payments in Soweto.

TPA chief negotiator on local government issues Olaus van Zyl said the TPA was not solely to blame for the situation. While the agreement to improve services had not been fully met, the payment of rates in Soweto had dropped from 60% in December to less than 30%.

Metropolitan Chamber chairman Van Zyl Slabbert said the situation had become

"a very serious crisis, not only for the Chamber but also for the whole of the metropolitan area"

SCA executive committee member Kgabisi Mosunkutu said he expected the boycott to be supported by the SA National Civics Organisation, which would expand the boycott to a national level.

The SCA "rejected with contempt" Local Government Minister Leon Wessels' announcement last week fixing January next year as the deadline for the formation of joint local administrations.

"Minister Wessels' approach to the crisis of local government is completely unacceptable in that it undermines local initiatives and is authoritarian," an SCA statement said.

The SCA also called for the abandonment of workers' hostels. "We are convinced that in order for the violence to end, the hostels must be emptied and the occupants reintegrated into the community."

● See Page 3

□ From Page 1



62 forums to negotiate local structures

PRETORIA — Sixty-two forums had been set up to negotiate new local government structures in Transvaal, Transvaal negotiations MEC Olaus van Zyl said yesterday.

He told the Transvaal's extended public committee on provincial affairs that despite serving double the number of people as white municipalities, black local authorities had only 15% of their income.

Van Zyl emphasised the weak financial position of black local governments.

Sapa reports from Maritzburg that Natal senior MEC Val Volker said local affairs committees, civic associations and black councillors were reluctant to merge.

This had emerged in talks he had with

officials, civic associations and the ANC

Attention should be given to establishing closer liaison between elected representatives to address the needs of communities.

In Cape Town, Jan van Eck (DP Claremont) said there was virtually no sign of the Cape townships being pulled out of the cycle of socio-economic neglect, political and administrative paralysis and lack of creative planning. (262)

He said the lack of legitimate alternative local government structures had serious practical consequences for the orderly development of black areas.

By Day 9/4/92
GERALD REILLY

However, some of the more liberal town and city councils strongly oppose the Act. They want nonracial local authorities to be based on principles negotiated at Codesa.

This is also the route favoured by the ANC, which sees the Act as a device to entrench the National Party's proposals on devolution of power.

"It indicates quite clearly that the Nats want original (as opposed to concurrent) powers to be extended to a local level where they will be protected by entrenched local charters, which cannot be tinkered with by any future national government," says Michael Sutcliffe of the ANC's Southern Natal Region.

This interpretation is denied by Val Volker, Natal Provincial Administration MEC. He points out that the Act is, as its title implies, strictly an interim measure to enable negotiations — and that it would be possible for a future government to override decisions taken now.

Government is pressing ahead. So far this year, 20 of Natal's local authorities had agreed to, or were discussing, merging their administrations. Last week, the process went a step further with the formal merger of the Glencoe and Stanger town councils (for whites) with their respective Local Affairs

Committees (LACs) — the old apartheid bodies for Indians in Natal.

The ANC points out that most of Stanger's consumer base and, therefore, a major contributor to rates, are blacks at Groutville — yet they are excluded from the agreement.

Volker argues there are complexities that make it difficult if not impossible to include black areas immediately. They can follow at a later stage, he suggests. Some negotiations, such as those at Harding and Kokstad, have included black civic associations, Volker points out.

Durban's management committee chairman, Peter Mansfield, refuses to take "antagonistic short cuts" which enhance discredited structures like the LACs. He argues "It ignores the needs of the significant groups which boycotted the LAC and black local authority elections." He adds that matters are moving on the local government front at Codesa and, when the time comes, Durban will be ready, having had informal, across-the-board discussions to establish truly representative multiracial local government.

Volker, however, remains keen to get local authorities moving quickly on the Interim Measures Act. He argues this would allow

Continue -> p48

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
FM 10/4/92
Interim antagonism

262

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Government's decision to force the pace of local government reform is running into stiff resistance. Strong criticism followed its recent ultimatum that — in certain circumstances — local authorities could face fiscal penalties unless they establish nonracial, joint administrations in terms of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act (1991).

On the face of it, the Act's provisions are innocent. They empower local authorities to appoint negotiating teams to reach agreement with other local government bodies or organisations, which in their opinion should be represented.

260

them to tackle the practical administrative issues now, rather than seeking political quick-fixes to local issues. Water supplies, sewerage facilities and refuse removal are still essential services which must be provided, irrespective of the political leanings of the local council, he says.

Despite suspicion that the Act may be used to entrench apartheid through selective local authority action, the fear would seem to be overblown in view of the likelihood that any future government would be able to override any local government measure that clashed with a bill of fundamental rights.

By the same token, there would seem to be little point in forcing the pace of change that in any way deviates from basic principles agreed at Codesa.

However, the area where least is happening is where most action is needed — in the black local authorities. ■

Kimberley to announce SA's first nonracial municipal elections

KIMBERLEY is expected to announce SA's first nonracial municipal election next month.

Kimberley City Council spokesman Coenre de Swart said 12 wards in Greater Kimberley would be contested with two councillors representing each ward. An announcement was expected in early May.

De Swart said the council had suspended the 1974 Cape Municipal Ordinance No 24, thereby scrapping racial limitations on voters.

Kimberley was one of the first cities in SA to establish a joint administration with neighbouring black, coloured and Indian

townships. In October 1990, the council took over financial and administrative controls of Galeshewe township, but retained two separate budgets in the interim. The city, with an NP-controlled council, had adopted a "one tax base, one administration" philosophy.

The results, said De Swart, had been "unbelievable", with more than 78% of Galeshewe residents paying tariffs and rent on a regular basis.

In January 220 people, representing 50 organisations including the council, civic associations, ratepayer organisations and local business groups, attended a confer-

ence to determine the future of the region's municipal administration.

Resolutions included the consolidation and rationalisation of all local authority organisations and the establishment of an interim joint local government committee.

Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs head Chris Thornhill said of about 1 000 multiracial councils in SA, the Cape had established 10 joint negotiating forums under the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, the Free State

by day 15/1/91
ADRIAN HADLAND

six, Natal four and the Transvaal none. Thornhill said many preliminary negotiating forums had been set up in the Transvaal, including for Bedfordview, Germiston and Katlehong, Sandton, Randburg and Alexandra, but none had yet received official sanction from the administrator.

The Kempton Park Town Council met representatives from Tembisa, Modderfontein, Edenvale, Midrand and Verwoerdburg last night. A statement this week said the meeting hoped to form a negotiating forum with a view to establishing a new metropolitan structure for the area.

□ Sapa reports the Pretoria City Council

Proposed yesterday that it take over the administration of neighbouring Atteridgeville after three senior township council officials resigned.

Management committee chairman Pieter Smith said the management committee would recommend Pretoria town clerk Hannes Redelinghuys be appointed town clerk of Atteridgeville, and that the council was prepared to administer the township.

He pointed out the proposals concerned temporary measures as the issue of joint administration within the Pretoria metropolitan region was still to be negotiated.

Council jobs safe

(262) WILSON ZWANE



EMPLOYEES of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC) will not be affected by the Transport General Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament on Monday which effectively abolishes the council.

The Bill proposes that in the place of the council, the Transport Minister determine road safety, with the Transport director-general taking over the council's functions.

An NRSC spokesman said yesterday no employees would be retrenched "We have about 150 employees and they will all be absorbed by the Transport Department when the council goes."

The council's abolition was among recommendations made by the Commission for Administration following its investigation of the Transport Department

SAIM president is named

ANGLOVAAL industrial and community relations director Zulu Wells Ntuli yesterday became the first black president of the SA Institute of Management (SAIM)

Ntuli, 46, appointed to SAIM's highest office at the institute's AGM in Johannesburg last night, had been chairman of its development board for the last four years.

"Wells Ntuli has earned his new role by virtue of the considerable achievements in the development board over the last few years. We are proud to have him head our organisation," said SAIM executive director Morris Cowley.

Ntuli was a participant in the executive development programme at Harvard Business School in the US, and holds a bachelor of administration degree from Unisa.

His awards include the Outstanding Young South African Award from

THEO RAUVANA



Jaycees (Durban 1975), USA Exchange Award from Unis (1975) and the Presidential Award from the institute of Personnel Management (1987).

Ntuli's portfolios include the chairmanship of Protec and directorships of Kallehong Industrial Properties, Janssen Pharmaceutical and Palabora Mining.

He also serves on the Setisa Council and board of management, the SA Board for Personnel Practice, the Board of Governors of the Urban Foundation, the Regional Council of the US/SA Leadership Programme, the Black Management Forum, the selection Committee for Rhodes Scholarships in SA and the advisory committee to the Centre for Policy Studies at Wits University.

Ntuli succeeds John Simpson of Cape Town as president of SAIM.

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able scheme off the ground as quickly as possible [Interjections]

†Mr W U NEL, Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can he perhaps give an indication of when he foresees it being possible for something like that to be implemented the soonest?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, if the hon member had listened, he would have heard that we hope to finalize such a system and scheme within the next fortnight [Interjections]

For written reply

General Affairs

Pupils: per capita expenditure

155 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training

What was his Department's *per capita* expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on pupils at (i) public schools, (ii) government schools, (iii) community schools, (iv) state-aided schools and (v) state-aided farm schools during the 1990-91 financial year or the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available?

B374E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a)	(b)
R	R
1 046	894

- | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|
| (ii) | — | — |
| (iii) | — | — |
| (iv) | — | — |
| (v) | 647 | 615 |
- Note
- 1 The above-mentioned information is in respect of the 1990/91 financial year
 - 2 "Government schools" are the same as "public schools". There are no "community schools" under the control of this Department. Questions (a)(ii), (a)(iii), (b)(ii) and (b)(iii) thus fall away
 - 3 Expenditure of state-aided schools cannot be distinguished from state-aided farm schools. The answer to (a)(v) and (b)(v) include a few state-aided schools not on farms

99-year leasehold scheme: leases

188 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- (1) (a) How many persons in each specified region of his Department applied in 1991 for (i) leases in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme and (ii) leave to purchase property under freehold title and (b) how many such applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.
- (2) whether the figures in respect of each such area represent an increase or decrease in comparison with the relevant figures for 1990?

B432E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

Refer to attached schedule

	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E	Region F	Region G	Region H	Region J
(1)(a) (i)	1 234	325	7 382	3 281	709	881	314	18 794	164
(ii)	42	Nil	499	109	Nil	142	675	1 342	Nil
(b) (i)	1 206	325	7 382	3 281	709	881	105	18 509	108
(ii)	36	Nil	499	109	Nil	142	189	822	Nil
(2)	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease

99-year leasehold scheme plots surveyed

189 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

- (1) How many plots (a) were surveyed in each province of the Republic in 1991, and (b) are available, with a view to the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) freehold title scheme,
- (2) whether any of these plots have been sold, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many in each province and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B433E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

Cape Province

(1) (a) 14 156

(b) (i) 183 853

(ii) 532

(2) Yes

(a) 3 670

(b) 31 December 1991

Orange Free State

(1) (a) 7 816

(b) (i) 104 362

(ii) 41 703

(2) Yes

(a) 29 213

(b) 24 March 1992

Natal

(1) (a) 1 617

(b) (i) 238

(ii) 71

(2) Yes

(a) 647

(b) 25 March 1992

Transvaal

- (1) The information as requested is not readily available

Since reference is made to 99-year-leasehold, it is accepted that the question

relates to erven in townships that are situated in declared development areas. As far as the Transvaal is concerned, 44 applications for township establishment in terms of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act No 4 of 1984) were received of which 9 applications have been approved in principle (Regulation 16) and which made 11 557 residential erven available. These applications were submitted by private developers (18) and local authorities (26) and Transvaal Provincial Administration has no information available to determine whether the erven have already been surveyed or not.

It must also be mentioned that a further 36 applications, received previously have also been approved in principle during the above-mentioned period and which make a further 19 235 residential erven available. Of the 36 townships mentioned, 6 have already been declared approved townships which means that those erven were surveyed when the townships were declared (9 398 erven). The date on which these erven were surveyed is not available.

When applications for township establishment are received, no indication is given of the scheme on which the erven will be disposed of (99-year-leasehold or ownership title).

- (2) The Transvaal Provincial Administration is not involved in the sale of erven, therefore the information cannot be made available

SADF: amount spent on sport

201 Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Defence

What total amount was spent on sport by the (a) Army, (b) Navy, (c) Air Force and (d) Medical Services Branch of the South African Defence Force in the 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 financial years, respectively?

B458E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Sport facilities are jointly provided on a regional basis for all four Arms

R3m contract for Spescom

ANDREW KRUMM

ESKOM has awarded electronics company Spescom a R3m contract to supply locally developed radio-controlled fault-finding and control systems to monitor rural electricity networks from a central location, doing away with time-consuming manual inspection. Spescom technical director Viv Crone said the Sentinel system was developed in conjunction with Eskom engineers specifically for rural use.

It consists of a manned control centre — which uses graphic displays — and field units with radio-controlled reporting and alarm systems. Crone said radio-controlled monitors could identify faults such as power lines broken in a storm, isolate them, and restore power to the electricity network within minutes.

The system could also be used to control water supply systems or pipeline networks.

Crone said it had all the features of more costly systems. Spescom would focus on exports as international markets opened up.

Act on local govt must go — ANC

THE ANC yesterday demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Interim Measures on Local Government Act and the speedy creation of a multiparty commission with executive functions to replace those of appointed township administrators.

ANC national executive committee member responsible for local government Thozamile Botha told a news conference in Johannesburg his department had decided last month that a national negotiation forum should formulate a temporary legal framework to replace the Act.

The Act provides for local authorities to negotiate new structures. While the ANC does not oppose such negotiations, it believes the Act allows white and black municipalities to unilaterally restructure.

The meeting had adopted a programme of action, including mass action, to ensure that all the demands were met by government, Botha said. Organisations represented at the meeting included the ANC Women's League, SA Communist Party, Cosatu, the SA National Civics Organisation and the SA Municipal Workers' Union.

Botha said the multiparty commission's functions would include the monitoring of unilateral restructuring by white local authorities and ensuring that all local authorities adhered to a set of guidelines of local negotiating principles.

THEO RAWANA

The meeting had also noted the current crises at local level had been exacerbated by the ultimatum issued by Local Government Minister Leon Wessels urging local authorities to create joint administrations by year end or face penalties.

"It was also noted that using the Act and other related apartheid legislation as a framework for local negotiation has enabled unrepresentative white and black local authorities to proceed with unilateral restructuring that could have long-term detrimental effects on the future of a non-racial and democratic government."

He said the Kimberley City Council was restructuring despite concern voiced by civic associations in the region and the ANC, and Port Elizabeth, where 800 workers were "retrenched as a result of unilateral local government restructuring."

The meeting called on government to sign a protocol agreement together with community and political organisations committing itself to the immediate withdrawal of the Act, the end to all unilateral restructuring at local level, a moratorium on retrenchments until a proper and negotiated process of rationalisation can be implemented, and the immediate establishment of a national negotiations forum to formulate a temporary legal framework to replace the Act.

ANC appeals to Govt to negotiate on municipal rule

262
STAR 29/4/92

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The African National Congress reopened the battle on local government yesterday with a call to the Government to sign a "protocol agreement" in which it undertakes to scrap the Interim Measures on Local Government Act and to set up a national negotiations forum to create new temporary legislation

The demand was made in the wake of a three-day conference on local government attended by various ANC structures, the South African National Civics Organisation (Sanco), the South African Municipal Workers Union, Cosatu and the South African Communist Party

Thozamile Botha, head of the ANC department on local government, said the protocol agreement should be entered into with community and political organisations, including civic associations and trade unions

It should also include Government guarantees that it would end all unilateral restructuring of government at local level, and that there would be no further retrenchments arising out of municipal restructuring

About a month ago Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and

National Housing Leon Wessels indicated that financial sanctions might be used from early next year to induce local authorities to restructure in terms of the Act

Mr Botha said the three-day meeting had concluded that "using the Act and other related apartheid legislation as a framework for local negotiation has enabled unrepresentative white and black local authorities to proceed with unilateral restructuring"

He charged that restructuring exercises held to be the essence of the new South Africa — such as in Kimberley and Port Elizabeth — raised serious concerns. He said 800 workers were to be retrenched in Port Elizabeth as a result of the process. In Kimberley the white authorities were proceeding with interim government elections in the face of ANC and civic opposition

Mr Botha said the conference had proposed that while the national negotiating forum met to formulate acceptable legislation for interim local government, Codesa and the Government should move speedily to set up a multiparty commission on local government. This would implement the proposals of the national forum and "have certain executive functions which replace those currently held by the provincial administrations"

State duty to supply homes

Sowetan 8/5/92 (23P) (23) (262)

THE Government and local authorities cannot escape the responsibility of providing low-cost housing for the increasing urban population, Perm chief executive Mr Hugh Maclachlan said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on housing in Sandton, Maclachlan called on all involved in developing national housing strategies to recognise the importance of the issue.

"They need to understand that there is a direct link between the socio-economic and political dispensation which is being thrashed out in the corridors of various negotiating forums on housing. The one impacts on the other."

Schemes for low income housing was not the domain of the banks alone. The provision of a paltry R1,56 billion by the Government for housing in the 1991/92 financial year was nothing short of a travesty.

"Nation building and a new social contract cannot develop if people find themselves being forced to live in shelters that cannot become homes.

"If South Africa is to become the leader, which should be its destiny, in Africa, as a harmonious, progressive country in which social and economic opportunity thrives, then the State, local authorities, private sector and community organisations all have the task of providing the infrastructure that can lead to home ownership."

Home ownership was the surest way for people to accumulate wealth and play their part in bolstering the economy. It was a matter of extreme concern that budgeted expenditure on housing for the 1991/92 financial year was "a miserable 1,8 percent of the Budget".

Turning to local authorities, Maclachlan said the renovation of highrise and other buildings which were allowed to decay during the infamous years of the Group Areas Act, was urgent.

"Local authorities should not be tempted to hide behind the fact that financial institutions are loathe to lend in some of these areas or that it is simply not their concern. It is their concern, the residents of these areas are their ratepayers."

- Sapa

Health care to be decentralised

810007 12/5/92

(262)

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The creation of regional government with responsibility for health services in a circumscribed geographical area under a new constitution would form the foundation for the restructuring of health care in SA, Deputy National Health Minister Fanus Schoeman said last night

"A single authority will be responsible for the delivery of specific health services within the borders of each of these geographical areas," Schoeman said at a Medical Research Council function following the tabling of the council's report in Parliament yesterday

Schoeman said the referral of health functions to central, regional and local government levels was the principle departure point for the restructuring of health services which would be decentralised on a regional and not an ethnic basis

Local authorities would be responsible mainly for primary health care services in their own areas

A central health department will be involved mainly with national policy formulation, development of national strategies, setting of national norms and standards, national co-ordination and monitoring of service delivery

Schoeman said the basic guidelines for the financing of a new health service should include the principles that

- The health service which must be delivered and funded must be clearly described,
- Effective disincentives for excessive provision of services must be built into the system,
- The individual must remain responsible for the maintenance of his own health,

- Appropriate quality and cost control must be implemented,
- High technology services must be rationalised, and
- The option to purchase additional services must be maintained

Sapa reports that Health Minister Rina Venter told Parliament yesterday that all state hospitals would be made accessible to private patients in future as a first step toward deregulating the licensing of private hospitals. She said diagnostic centres would also be introduced at academic and regional hospitals to give private patients a "second opinion"

Government was convinced that the market for private hospital services had reached saturation point. The development of more facilities entailed higher costs for financiers and developers, which in turn were passed on to the consumer

SA's inefficient cities facing 'fiscal collapse'

STAR
13/5/92

262

South Africa's cities need to be restructured to accommodate the prime asset of any society — people

That message came across strongly at the recent housing conference in Sandton organised by the National Association of Home Builders

Professor David Dewar, of the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of Cape Town pulled no punches when he referred to the "extraordinarily inefficient cities which face fiscal collapse"

Huge subsidies

The main centres of the country he sees as generating huge volumes of movement over vast distances at costs which people increasingly cannot afford

"Cities are held together by huge subsidies (R1,2 billion in the 1992 budget or 1,25 percent of total budget) and by indirect infrastructural subsidies which society increasingly cannot afford," Professor Dewar said

"They are desperately inconvenient for most urban dwellers and yield very few opportunities to which people can respond"

The professor believes it is necessary now to restructure the major centres and to compact them by imploding growth



Reports by Frank Jeans and Meg Wilson

inward on under-utilised land and by increasing dwelling unit densities

Seeing the improbability of getting a comprehensive policy direction on housing until, at

least, an interim government is in place, Professor Dewar said costs were rising sharply relative to people's ability to pay

"The institutional capacity to undertake large housing programmes has been savagely eroded, credit is not remotely reaching the people who most require it and there is no clear policy direction or framework"

We might well face the fact that we knew less about housing than we thought we did and it was apparent that housing policy could never be equitable when viewed from the perspec-

tive of individual households

"Some households will get, others will not"

Another city problem was the lack of traditional public space making

"There is almost no design in the mono-functional housing estates, whether comprising formal or informal homes

"Public spaces are vitally important and if properly created they at least enable poverty to be tolerated with some dignity, since poverty does not become a badge, identifying particular individuals who happen to be worse off than others"

Grasping the nettle of

STAR 15/1/92

THE African National Congress's draft policy guidelines are conspicuously silent on the question of regional government

Forthright on proposals for central and local government, the guidelines make just one direct reference to regional government, treating it like a very insubstantial filling to the constitutional sandwich

This single sentence reads "Strong local government will be complemented by regional government whose primary tasks will be to ensure integrated and coordinated local development planning, the provision of appropriate regional services and to provide support to those local authorities which lack resources, particularly in the rural areas"

Curt and curious especially as the ANC is going to face a major challenge from its political opponents on the question of federalism and the devolution of powers to the region

Curious, too, in light of the fact that the ANC's constitutional committee produced a 40-page discus-

sion document on the regional question not long ago

Do the omissions in the policy guidelines — which will be debated and adopted as policy at the ANC's policy conference at the end of May — signal a retreat from the earlier document?

The ANC's discussion document on regional government, entitled "Ten proposed regions for a united South Africa", considered regional powers within a unitary state. It argued devolution of power is not an all-or-nothing affair. Even within a unitary state considerable power can, and should, be vested in lower tiers of government

The discussion paper assumed the reincorporation of the TBVC states and it included them in its 10-region proposal, which is a modification of the nine development regions delineated by the Government

"The idea is not to produce good-looking maps but to establish regions that will function well, be acceptable to the people in them and help solve the problems of our country," the docu-

ment stated

The ANC showed no signs of allergy to the idea that smaller units of government, closer to the people, may have the edge in terms of accountability

"Lively regional government is indeed one of the pre-conditions for vibrant democracy in the country as a whole," asserted the paper

But it also placed very firm limits on regional powers and argued them graphically

Firstly, the position was taken that a Bill of Rights rules and it rules equally everywhere "We cannot have the sort of situation such as applied for many years in the United States where the doctrine of State rights was used to ban the teaching of evolution in the state of Tennessee and to maintain race segregation in Alabama"

Secondly, that regional armies and police forces would not be allowed to proliferate "In a democratic South Africa we will need a single integrated defence force that is looked up to by the whole country, a single police force sub-

ject to a single set of principles and a single discipline that is respected by all

"We cannot afford a fractured and armed public power accountable to a multitude of local political warlords and a plethora of ethnic demagogues, where tanks have swastikas on them in some regions and are called cultural weapons in others"

Thirdly, there was the notion of equity in relation to development "Our right to go to school or be seen by a doctor or to give birth in safe conditions should not depend on which part of the country we live in or what suburb of the city"

If population and productivity statistics in various regions are juxtaposed, it becomes clear why the ANC is preoccupied with ensuring that a regional approach does not serve to entrench grossly uneven distribution of resources

The ANC calculated, for instance, that the PWV region accommodates only 23 percent of the country's population, but accounts for close to 39 percent of the gross domestic product. The Border region, in a stark reversal of fortune, has 10,6 percent of the

people, but only 1,9 percent of production — a pattern echoed in the Northern Transvaal, where the figures are 11,5 and 3 percent

In the face of the over-arching need for redistribution, the ANC constitutional committee still opted in the discussion paper for entrenching the powers and the role of regional government in the constitution

It acknowledged that the question of revenue was perhaps even more critical than formal powers.

"The development of South Africa is going to be dependent on sensible and functional systems of raising and spending funds. Many countries have found that regional equalisation funds have played a vital role in overcoming regional disparities," the paper read

If the discussion paper failed to develop this critical question, the policy guidelines seem to suggest an actual retreat from regional power on the fiscal front. They assert that regional inequalities "will require the transfer of resources from higher to local levels of government"

A cautionary note is sounded "new institutions" will be neces-

devolution

sary to ensure that financing by inter-governmental transfers does not interfere with the autonomy of each level of government

But the cursory warning is not enough. Until it embarks on serious discussion of the fiscal powers of various tiers of government, the ANC has hardly begun to engage in the great devolutionary debate

Nowhere in either ANC document is the link between funding and the public accountability of elected institutions examined. While some attention is paid in the earlier paper to the constitutional entrenchment of the formal powers of regional governments, exploration of the relationship between these formal constitutional powers, the real capacity to plan and execute policy and the marshalling of finance is entirely missing

If the tensions between devolution and redistribution, equity and autonomy are not thrashed out at the ANC's policy conference, what mandate will the organisation draw on when the federal gauntlet is cast before it at the negotiating table? □

(262) ARG 19/8/92

Call halt on municipal retrenchments, says DP

A MORATORIUM on retrenchment of municipal employees should be imposed immediately, says Mr Eddie Trent (DP Port Elizabeth Central)

Speaking during the own affairs Local Government Budget vote, he said the temptation to retrench staff had become a major political issue and, unless treated with sensitivity, could effectively derail "one-city" forums

Local government forums should be empowered to negotiate on practical issues such as staff matters, development priorities and minimum standards of essential services

While attempts were being made to transform town and city councils into viable, non-racial local authorities, regional services councils continued to function unaffected by these develop-

ments

These councils had chronic political illegitimacy, yet drew large sums of money from the tax base of cities and towns within their areas

The councils should be abolished and their functions taken over in the interim by the provincial administrations, should themselves be transformed into more representative bodies

Mr Braam Oosthuizen (CP Smithfield) said the government had forced its authority on local administrations by making them open their facilities to all races

Any community could be forced only up to a point before it reacted. The government would be responsible for such a reaction — Sapa

'Municipalities could face labour unrest'

BID ay 19/5/92

262

MUNICIPALITIES countrywide would face "serious labour unrest" if recent staff retrenchments continued, the SA Association of Municipal Employees (SAAME) president Hans Deetlefs said this week.

A spokesman for SAAME, which represented about 50 000 skilled municipal workers, said yesterday a flurry of retrenchments had been announced "all of a sudden" in the last three weeks.

He said this was happening as local authorities prepared to announce their budgets for the coming year.

"We hear about retrenchments daily and that makes us worried," Deetlefs said.

The spokesman said the association was currently conducting negotiations over "reasonable severance pay" with a number of large and small local authorities across the country.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that DP MP for Port Elizabeth Central Eddie Trent yesterday called for the immediate imposition of a general moratorium on the retrenchment of municipal employees.

Trent said during the own affairs local government budget vote that the temptation to retrench staff had become a major political issue and, unless treated with sensitivity and caution, could effectively derail "one-city" forums.

Deetlefs told a SAAME conference in

ADRIAN HADLAND

Stellenbosch at the weekend that certain municipalities had made retrenchment of their staff "the latest ballgame".

"It has become fashionable at some municipalities to retrench staff in an effort to compete with other municipalities as to who has the lowest labour costs," he said.

Deetlefs said the management committee chairman of one municipality in Transvaal had stated recently that 200 employees were to be retrenched.

"This kind of action causes serious labour unrest and distrust in the municipal employers and places a question mark over their political motives."

A number of municipalities canvassed in the Transvaal said while they were not retrenching in the immediate future, a number of posts were being left vacant.

Deetlefs said the association would "do everything possible to prevent retrenchments" and would sponsor litigation in the industrial court.

The association was also concerned about the interference of political attitudes in the appointment of officials.

"In some cases, the most capable person never gets promotion because he belongs to the wrong political party," he said.

Mass electrification programme would create jobs, says Eskom

262
Bl Day 20/5/92
A NEW mass electrification programme for SA could create more than 500 000 jobs, Eskom chairman John Maree said in Midrand yesterday

He told a National Association of Home Builders' meeting that "I believe funds for a programme of this scope would become available if projects were tackled on sound business principles"

Eskom's electrification programme is aimed at supplying up to 170 000 houses a year over the next five years

Maree said another 500 000 jobs could be provided by 1995 if a national housing programme was introduced

He suggested an "enormous amount of damage" had been done by not having an agreed national urbanisation strategy

Sapa reports that Maree said the lack of such a national strategy was being partly eased by progress made on a political level, but the provision of housing had regressed severely in the past two decades

A successful national housing pro-

ADRIAN HADLAND
gramme needed a strategy, community involvement and responsibility, and good management, he said

"As far as the economy goes, we really have no national vision or clear goals"

SA Association of Municipal Employees (SAAME) president Hans Deetlef told the conference that SAAME would do "everything possible, up to the highest political level, to prevent electricity distribution being taken away from local authorities

"The income generated from the distribution of electricity subsidises ratepayers and if it were taken away from local authorities, rates and taxes would increase drastically," he said

At a SAAME southwestern Cape region's conference in Stellenbosch at the weekend, Deetlef said removing the distribution of electricity from local authorities would "result in large numbers of employees becoming redundant in the electro-technical engineer's and town treasurer's departments"

know that the function of paying out pensions to Whites, does not fall within my sphere of responsibility. Dragging Whites into this is therefore totally irrelevant.

Furthermore I want to tell the hon member that between R14 million and R18 million have been saved and recovered during the past few months because it has been established by way of proper control that payouts had been made within and across the borders and that people had been receiving pensions in two places. [Interjections]

It is the CP's policy which causes these problems. [Interjections] Owing to the failed homeland policy people receive pensions in the Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana, and after they have claimed their pensions over there, they claim pensions here as well. We have identified this problem and that is why we are busy centralising these matters as well.

†The most valuable contribution from the DP came by way of an interjection from the hon member for Bryansfontein when he said this was a disgrace. I wish to say to that hon member that that comment actually highlights the predicament we are faced with.

We are dealing with old people, people who should be treated with compassion. I have had several discussions with various Directors-General, and I wish to assure him that, first of all, there is no malice on the part of any of the officials involved on that level and secondly, that that does not mean that we condone negligence, if there was negligence. I want to give the hon member the assurance that the various administrations dealing with this are training the officials who are dealing with this aspect at the communication centres. They want to address this particular problem. [Time expired]

Mr B B GOODALL Mr Speaker, the social old-age and the disability pensions are of critical importance, both to the individual who receives them and to the community. If one looks at an area such as Gazankulu one will find it estimated that half of the people who receive a regular income receive it from pensions.

We know that in rural Zululand 32% of household income comes from pensions. Therefore the delivery system is of critical importance. In South Africa we have two delivery systems. The one works relatively well for the urban area or

more sophisticated element of the population. But for the rural segment of our population the delivery system is not working. South Africa's problem is similar to that of many other developing countries.

The World Bank made recommendations with regard to input, saying that one ought to improve the social service delivery system, have better targeting of services, more co-ordination between the various agencies involved, more involvement of the poor and more use of non-governmental agencies. It seems to me that that is where the solution lies.

The solution is to use the very sophisticated financial structure that South Africa has, and we need to give them an incentive to do that. We have to pay them. It is better to pay them than to build up the bureaucracy. However, we also have to give another incentive. We have to give an incentive to the people who receive the pensions to encourage them to use that financial services sector.

In other words, one needs a two-tier social old-age pension. I think we have every right to do that, because that money comes from the taxpayers of South Africa and they have the right to know that the people who need the money are receiving it in the cheapest and most efficient manner possible.

Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD Mr Speaker, it is also vital for all pensions and grants that were cancelled through this recent bungling to be restored immediately—plus arrears, plus interest.

All those currently in receipt of old-age pensions should continue to receive them, irrespective of the birth date shown on their IDs. They should not be penalised for the errors made by bureaucracy in the past.

Future review dates should be staggered and the pensioners informed clearly and timeously as to what they need to do by local officials who have been adequately trained.

The system should contain provision for permanent disabilities that do not require review—those that are obviously incurable—and only classify for review those conditions that can be cured. The district surgeons at present cannot

cope with the demand. Their offices are being flooded. Appointments are being made months ahead for people. How are they to survive in those months until a new medical certificate has been submitted and the paperwork processed? [Time expired]

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING Mr Speaker, I want to compliment the DP. They are working as a team. The one member came down hard on the problem and the other member came down hard on the solution. I want to thank the hon member for Edenburg who made a valuable contribution. I think the points he raised related to some of the sentiments I expressed, and I believe they are worth looking at in my future deliberations with the Provincial Administration. I want to thank him for that.

I want to put the hon member for Umhlo's mind to rest. We are aware of the magnitude of the problem. We know the problem ought to be addressed. Furthermore, I want to tell that hon member that we were threatened with legal action by the Legal Resource Centre in the Transvaal in particular. We said that instead of having an argument in court, we should discuss the matter and solve it amicably amongst ourselves. What we did was to solve each and every case they had registered and cited peacefully out of court so that each was settled to the satisfaction of the Legal Resource Centre.

As far as I am aware, the Administrations do have the open-mindedness to install toll-free telephone numbers, etc. They have exactly that in mind.

I want to thank hon members for this debate but I must add that it would be grossly unfair to imply that the Provincial Administrations are dealing with this matter in an insensitive manner. Although the results were devastating to those old people and therefore do create that impression, I can assure each and every hon member that people in the highest echelons of the Provincial Administrations want to deal with this matter with compassion.

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Additional allocation for health care services

Natal

*1 Mr M JELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

(1) Whether an additional allocation of approximately R50 million was made available to the province of Natal for health care services in a previous financial year, if so, when,

(2) whether a similar allocation is to be made available to this province in the current financial year, if not, why not, if so, (a) what will be the amount of this allocation and (b) when is it expected to be made available?

B597E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) Yes on 20 November 1990.

(2) no, the above-mentioned allocation was not recurrent. Recurrent expenditure must be funded out of the annual allocated amount.

Document on financing of education: local authorities

*2 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing: †

(1) Whether the Co-ordinating Council for Local Government or any person in his Department has drawn up a document containing proposals for the financing of education by local authorities, if so, (a) by whom and (b) when was this document drawn up,

(2) whether he will make the document available to members of Parliament, if not why not, if so, what are the main recommendations.

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

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING (262)

- (1) No, but a document which deals with the involvement of local authorities in the establishment and maintenance of schools did in fact serve before the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs on 27 March 1992. The Council decided to appoint a committee, including representatives of education departments, to advise it in this regard.

(2) and (3) Fall away

Disappearance of certain person

- *3 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice
- (1) Whether an investigation has been conducted into the disappearance of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply if not why not if so
- (a) what are the circumstances surrounding this person's disappearance and (b) what is his name
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B610E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes. The investigation by the South African Police is still continuing.

(a) Evidence regarding the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Mr Sono is privileged and the particular Attorney-General is not prepared to disclose the evidence.

(b) Lolo Sono

(2) No

Mr L FUCHS Mr Chairman arising from the answer of the hon the Minister the question I have asked has absolutely nothing to do with the present charges against Mrs Winnie Mandela. I would like to know from the hon the Minister on what basis he suggests that the evidence is privileged?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman I do not know whether the hon member is still practising, but I assume he has been away from his practice for some time, otherwise he would not have asked the question [interjections] I would like to refer him to Van Niekerk and I should be insisting as

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, is the hon member suggesting that I should be his messenger or is he asking me because he is afraid of the hon the Minister of Law and Order? What is the purpose of his request?

Limiting of private practice, legislation

*4 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

Whether she intends introducing legislation limiting private practice for full-time hospital specialists, if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the position in this regard at present. If so, (i) when is it anticipated that such legislation will be introduced and (ii) what matters will be provided for in it?

B611E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

No

(a) the Public Service Act 1984 (Act 111 of 1984) limits it sufficiently and

(b) measures have already been announced which enable registered medical practitioners, dentists and medical dental specialists in the Public Service to participate in limited private practice.

(1) and (ii) fall away

The State vs Chitl Winnie Mandela

*5 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether with reference to a statement placed on record during the trial in the matter of *The State vs Chitl* particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he intends to (a) investigate and (b) charge (i) Mrs Winnie Mandela and/or (ii) any other persons or political organisations involved if not why not if so what are the relevant details?
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B613F

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) (i) and (ii)

The Attorney-General concerned has already requested the South

African Police to investigate the allegations in the statement and report to him

(b) (i) and (ii)

The investigation concerning the allegations has not yet been completed. As soon as the investigation is completed, all relevant evidence will be submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision.

(2) No

Harmful chemicals Kommetjie

*6 Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of National Health

(1) Whether her Department has taken on going to take any steps with regard to the harmful chemical... which is used in the... why not if so (i) what steps will be taken when

(2) whether her Department has reported into the origin of the chemical concerned if not why not if so with what result

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B621E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) Yes

(a) the Western Cape Regional Services Council was contacted in connection with the collection and disposal of the containers and enquiries were made as to the origin thereof and

(b) immediately after news of the... the... of the... was received

(2) yes the chemicals are used for the... of grain and... on... from a ship transporting maize. The Maize Board has been requested to ask via its overseas suppliers that crew members exercise more care.

(3) no

OWN AFFAIRS (2) 262

THE "own affairs" system was an anachronism which should be displaced by the proposed transitional executive councils, said Labour Party MP Desmond Lockett *W/Mon 22/5-28/5/62*

He said one subsidiary council would be able to co-ordinate activities among all bodies dealing with local government

The country was burdened with 21 different bodies responsible for public housing. Less than 20c of each rand budgeted for housing was actually put to housing.

Success depends on civil servants

Sou/L 23/5-27/5/92

NO MATTER what economic policies a new democratic government adopts, the majority of citizens will expect a better deal, specially in the provision of social services

Many believe that the ending of apartheid and the dismantling of its duplicating ethnic structures will free misdirected resources.

These can then be channelled into single health, education and social welfare departments and, with more efficient management and better planning, result in better services all round.

However, the success of that scenario depends on the civil servants involved in the restructuring which will have to be implemented at local government level.

Many present civil servants with proven administrative skills will probably remain in the government, and make a positive contribution.

Some may remain, but as a right-wing rearguard to sabotage change. This could tempt the new government to push black advancement beyond the limits of experience of many blacks, with adverse consequences.

The dilemma has been recognised

'Local government is often bad because civil servants are poorly paid, specially in the rural areas. There is no incentive for them to do a good job, or to stay in the rural areas if they have any skills.'

~~254~~ 262

by the ANC and members are being sent for training in public administration in Britain and elsewhere

The ANC also focuses on greater accountability by local government.

"Local bureaucracies have operated as highly hierarchical, centralised structures. This has meant that enormous power and skill have been concentrated in senior bureaucrats," says the ANC policy guidelines

"It has also meant that the knowledge and experience of lower level officials has not been considered when policies are made or implemented. The ANC is committed to running local government in a less top-down manner and to re-organise the bureaucracy accordingly

"Local government staff will have

to be properly trained if they are to deal effectively with the development and government challenges facing them. This will require a nationally co-ordinated training effort. Such training will also have to address the question of affirmative action within these bureaucracies."

The guidelines recognise that local government is often bad because civil servants are poorly paid, specially in the rural areas. There is no incentive for them to do a good job, or to stay in the rural areas if they have any skills.

"The ANC is committed to a more equitable system, in which employees are paid a living wage and which encourages skilled staff to stay in deprived areas," say the guidelines

Bid to give civics a say at Codesa 3

PORT ELIZABETH — The SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) may push for representation at Codesa 3 in a bid to have civic issues enshrined in a future constitution. ARG 26/5/92

In his first address as Sanco president, Mr. Moses Mayekiso told a national executive committee meeting in Bloemfontein that the process of transition was not the preserve of political organisations.

"For this process to succeed it needs formidable input from civic society."

He said the process of transition demanded that civic organisations identify issues that were essential to the civic movement and which could be reflected in a constitution.

"We need to begin to sensitise our constituency and draw them to a process of formulating a civic charter."

Another key area requiring urgent attention was the civic movement's role in local government negotiations in the face of "unilateral restructuring" by central government —
Ecna

Ombudsman for local government

Soult 30/5 - 3/6/92

(262)

LOCAL government is the vital link in the provision of social services to communities — and it is this link that the ANC plans to make more democratic and accountable

The ANC's policy guidelines state that representation at local level will be on the basis of one person, one vote with votes having equal value.

"The ANC rejects attempts to entrench privilege at local level and to deny the principle of majority rule through mechanisms such as the property-based franchise"

It says democratic control over local government "means more than just having the right to vote in a local election"

It also includes a strong, indepen-

dent civil society, a high degree of accountability and the right to participate in decision-making processes which affect communities between elections (for example through local referenda)

"Participation and accountability are meaningless if people do not have access to information. The public disclosure of all information pertaining to any policy, decision or activity for which any local authority is responsible should be guaranteed. In particular, meetings of the local government council and of the council sub-committees should be open to any local resident"

There will be an ombudsman to investigate allegations of maladministration and corruption, says the ANC

Govt to fence off hostels

262

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT was dealing with the upgrading of hostels as a matter of urgency and attention would be given to fencing them, Local Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wessels said yesterday.

His department had noted that the Goldstone Commission regarded hostels as a common participant in most violence in afflicted areas. It had also noted the commission's recommendation that the hostels immediately be properly fenced. *B/Denny 3/6/92*

Wessels said in a statement government had already approved a comprehensive strategy for upgrading them.

Wessels said he had already announced that humane living standards at hostels were a high priority for government and R294,6m had been allocated for the conversion or upgrading of hostels.

Nationwide strike on 'mass action' agenda

PATRICK BULGER

B/Denny 3/6/92

ANC, Cosatu and SACP leaders would meet on a weekly basis in the months ahead to plan mass action that could culminate in an open-ended general strike in August, Cosatu assistant general secretary Sam Shilowa said yesterday.

3/6/92

Shilowa was outlining how the alliance's campaign of mass action, confirmed at the ANC policy conference at the weekend, would unfold. The mass action campaign was consistent with the alliance view that negotiations were "another site of struggle", he said.

The alliance has told government

that it wants a firm commitment to interim government and to elections for a constituent assembly or it should face unprecedented mass action and possible withdrawal from negotiations at Codesa.

Shilowa indicated, however, that mass action could still take place as the alliance was demanding government action on a whole range of issues ranging from corruption to government-sponsored violence against its opponents.

The alliance partners would be

going back to their constituencies between now and mid-July to hold report backs and to seek mandates on mass action.

Shilowa said mass action would take the form of factory occupations, stayaways and a general strike in August that would continue until government gave in to alliance demands.

He said the issue of Cosatu participation at Codesa had become "academic". More important was the involvement of organs of "people's power" like the civics in negotiations.

● Comment: Page 8

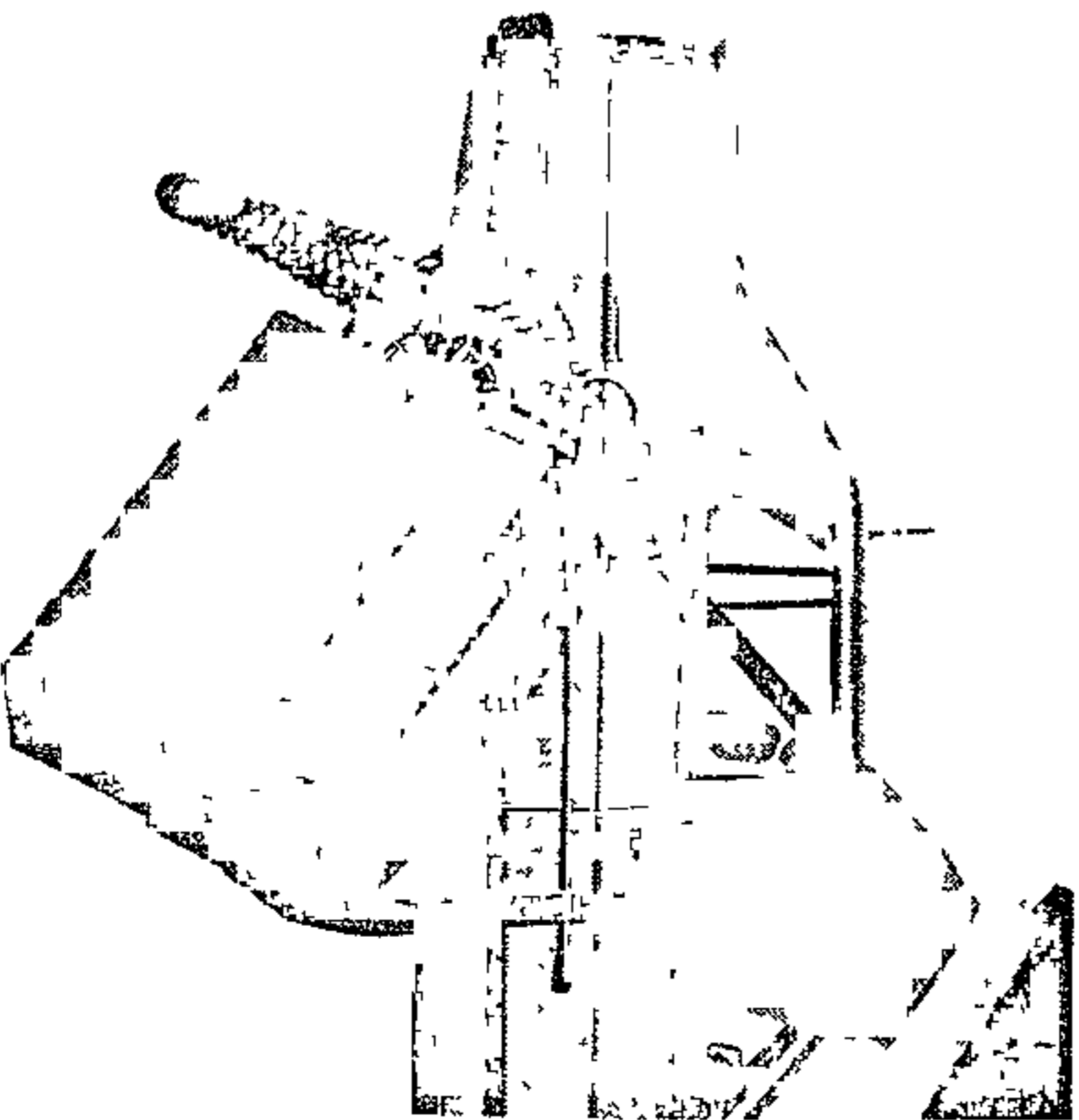
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11-16/92
BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES
OUTSTANDING DEBT AND
charges for bl...
the k... increased from
R1.12 billion in December 1990 to
R1.58 b...
according to Local G...
National House of...
262

ANC renews warning against joint councils

CT 8/6/92 Own Correspondent (262)

JOHANNESBURG — The ANC has renewed its warning against the formation of joint local authorities by "twinning" white municipalities with their adjoining townships

ANC local government spokesman Mr Thozamile Botha said at the weekend his organisation "would not encourage" township residents to pay services bills to local authorities formed in this manner

He was elaborating on the ANC decision last week to mount mass action to frustrate Kimberley's one-council project. A new council is now in jeopardy, others planned in terms of the Interim Municipal Government Act

...in Parliament yesterday The aim is to commercialise the State's forestry and timber-processing activities

Protest marches planned

The SA Municipal Workers Union is to hold marches in several cities throughout the country today to protest against various contentious government issues. The Congress of South African Trade Unions said Samhwa, a Cosatu affiliate, would be supported by the ANC and other political organisations, trade unions and civic associations.

STAR 10/6/92.

Clues on yachtsman's fate

Municipal workers protest nationwide

By Louise Burgers
Municipal Reporter

Thousands of municipal workers took to the streets yesterday in cities countrywide to protest at "unilateral reorganisation" of local authorities

Protest marches, organised by the SA Municipal Workers Union (Samwu), took place without major incident in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, Worcester and Kuruman

Marches are also planned for Saturday to municipal offices in smaller towns.

Further protest action by municipal workers is expected as top trade unions pledge to support the ANC's planned mass action campaign

Samwu, which has 80 000 members, is affiliated to Cosatu and will support the ANC's call for a nationwide campaign to protest against the deadlock in national negotiations, national collective bargaining officer Roger Ronnie told The Star yesterday.

In Durban, the Democratic Integrated Municipal Employees Society (Dimes), Natal's largest municipal union, voted at the weekend to support the

ANC's call for mass action

Dimes plans to start its campaign on June 16 and continue "until democracy is achieved in South Africa" Dimes has 13 000 members, 7 200 of whom are in Durban.

Mr Ronnie said about 15 000 Samwu members marched in Cape Town. In Johannesburg, about 7 000 workers from the city, Greater Soweto and the East Rand handed over a memorandum to Transvaal Provincial Administration representatives in Braamfontein.

In Pretoria, where workers marched on the Union Buildings, Samwu regional chairman John Matsoso warned that local authorities were intending to "swallow up" black local authorities.

In a memorandum handed over to provincial authorities, for the attention of the Minister of Local Government and Planning, Samwu said workers were concerned that they were the main victims of the restructuring of local authorities without consultation.

Samwu demanded that the Government

- Stop unilateral restructuring
- Negotiate with the workers
- Stop all retrenchments
- Scrap the interim measures

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Haussard

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE 1992

Haussard

1268

not debate this now, but it is a subject which one could discuss at great length. However, I want to assure hon members that we are by no means overlooking the historical aspects of the shop.

The hon member for Springfield raised a very interesting and important point pertaining to the Group Areas Act.

Mr P NAIDOO Mr Speaker, is the hon the Minister prepared to take a question?

Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon the Minister's time is very limited, but it is up to him to decide.

The MINISTER I am prepared to take a question.

Mr P NAIDOO Would the hon the Minister afford a similar opportunity to the thousands of householders who are much more deserving of such special treatment?

The MINISTER I would like to, but I cannot I had hoped to, but I could not. I might as well stipulate some of the conditions or factors that are taken into account before finally arriving at the price at which we are offering these shops. The situation of the shop is taken into account, as are the present condition of the premises and the type of business. If there are too many barber shops, for instance.

Debate concluded

[Time expired]

1269

Haussard

THURSDAY, 4 JUNE 1992

Haussard

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Transfer of land to Minister of Public Works

291 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

- (1) Whether, in terms of paragraph 1(c) of Proclamation R28 of 31 March 1992, certain land under the control of his Department is to be transferred to the Minister of Public Works, if so, (a) what land is to be transferred and (b) what is the purpose in doing so,
- (2) whether the Government intends selling the land in question, if not, why not, if so, to whom?

B737E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (a) The properties mentioned in Schedule 3 of Proclamation No R28/1992 have already been transferred to the Department of Public Works with effect from 1 April 1992
- (b) To further dispose of the properties
- (2) The Department of Public Works will dispose of the properties taking into consideration in this regard the advice of the

Advisory Commission on Land Allocation and the practical utilization of uneconomic units. Further particulars in this respect should be obtained from the Department of Public Works.

Own Affairs

Model C schools: subsidized posts to be lost

66 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether his Department has already determined how many teachers in (a) ordinary public and (b) state-aided schools will lose their subsidized posts after the conversion from ordinary public schools to Model C schools has been completed, if not, why not, if so, (1) how many teachers in each case and (ii) how many of them (aa) with and (bb) without a pension?

B608E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) (i) 155
 - (ii) (aa)* 155
 - (bb) 0
 - (b) (i) 3 661
 - (ii) (aa)* 3 658
 - (bb)** 3
- * Depending on whether a person occupies a temporary or a permanent position and on his/her years of service an annuity or a gratuity or an annuity and a gratuity are paid out
- ** Part time posts

preservation commodities. Possible losses may be revealed. The investigation is also of a technical nature and may be time consuming.

(4) No

†Mr J CHIOLE Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he let us know, just in respect of Land Rovers, how many Land Rovers that have covered less than 30 000 km were scrapped in the past two years, because proper preservation had not been applied?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, on my third day in office I have not yet counted the Land Rovers in the SA Defence Force, but I think the hon member should just wait until the investigation has been completed, then we shall know how many Land Rovers and other things are involved [Interjections]

Children orphaned as a result of Aids

*5 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

- (1) Whether her Department keeps statistics on children orphaned as a result of their parents having died of Aids, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many such children are there in South Africa and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished.
- (2) whether the State has formulated a policy to deal with children orphaned in this way, if so, what are the details of this policy?

B685E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) No, because the final diagnosis is often unknown or not disclosed by health care workers or surviving family members. To say that the parents had died of Aids could lead to discrimination and stigmatization of the children.
- (2) no

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I just want to ask—there is a whole series of Aids-related illnesses—whether she does not think it necessary that routine Aids tests ought to be carried out in those cases, in order to be able to compile statistics like this

Short term monitoring is also done to investigate problems and complaints

(2) Yes,

- (a) by the Department of National Health and Population Development the various local authorities and the other institutions involved in monitoring, and
- (b) results are mainly made available on request. Results will also be presented at conferences and similar meetings as well as specially arranged public meetings. Results of the Vaal Triangle, Kempton Park, Edenvalle and Modderfontein monitoring are made available in the form of press releases on a six monthly basis. Results are also given in annual reports, complete or in summarized format.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I clearly hear the hon members for Wynberg and Houghton talking. I have called them to order twice now. I am not going to do so again.

Disposal of toilets

- *7 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs (262)
 - (1) Whether any plans have been made to dispose of the toilets to the value of approximately R15 million which were purchased by the former Department of Development Aid and are allegedly not in use at present, if not, why not, if so, what plans.
 - (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B691E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) The Department is not of the intention to sell the toilets. Preliminary surveys indicate that all the unused toilets will be utilized within governmental context. The majority of the toilets which have originally been purchased have already been utilized at approximately 30 sites such as for example at Botshabelo, Lethlabile,

Frischgewaagd, Craig, Tshame and Inanda (262)

- (2) The utilization of approximately 4 600 toilets which are not being used presently and of which the initial purchase value amounted to approximately R2 900 000, is being investigated and it will, according to needs, *inter alia* be allocated to the following instances

— The Provincial Administrations of Transvaal, Natal and the Cape
— The Government of KwaNdebele
Decisions have also been taken regarding the utilization of toilets at the following areas

— Elandsdoorn
— Zaaiplaats
— Hartbeesfontein
— Langkloof

†Adv C D DE JAGER Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he thinks he now has enough toilets for governmental use, or does he need more?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, such intense interest in toilets to my opinion takes the population growth into account. There will always be more people, therefore there will always be a need for toilets.

Mr P G SOAL Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him the following question. When he has provided for those which are necessary for use in the Government context, would he then consider making the surplus toilets available to informal communities, communities living in informal settlements throughout the country? I am aware of the fact that there is a great need for them in those communities [Interjections]

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I have already indicated that all toilets would be utilized. Some will be allocated to the provincial administrations of the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape Province, as well as the KwaNdebele government service. These will be utilized for informal settlements.

†Mr C J W BADENHORST Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know from him whether the

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Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE 1992

Hansard

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main problem in regard to these portable and transportable toilets is not that the hole unfortunately constitutes a permanent fixture? [Interjections] **(262)**

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the reply to that is yes, as far as the toilet is concerned, and no, not as far as the placing is concerned

Hwibi community: use of farm Tweespalk

*8 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

- (1) Whether he has received a request on behalf of the Hwibi community for that community to make use of the farm Tweespalk, No 733LDR6 which was held in trust by the former South African Development Trust, if so,
- (2) whether he intends allowing the Hwibi community to make use of the farm, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

[Signature]

B692E

†The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) No
- (2) The farm Tweespalk is the property of the State which is, together with a number of other farms, being leased in terms of a written lease agreement to Gillemberg Farms. It is therefore under the present circumstances not possible to make the property available to the Hwibi community

Cost of newspaper advertisements: Zevenfontein issue

*9 Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing †

- (1) (a) Which Department bears the cost of the newspaper advertisements by the Transvaal Provincial Administration on the Zevenfontein question, which appeared *inter alia* on 12 May 1992 in a certain newspaper, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, (b) what has the total cost of these advertisements been to date and (c) what is the purpose of the advertisement in the above-mentioned newspaper,

1241

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE 1992

Hansard

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- (2) whether the procedure followed in calculating such compensation is the same as that followed in corresponding cases outside the Defence Force structure, if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is followed in this regard?

[Signature]

B697E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes, provided the claim is accepted by the responsible Government Department
- (2) In so far as financial assistance is concerned two separate dispensations are applicable to National Servicemen depending on the circumstances
 - National Servicemen who are already employed in the employ of the Public Service or another employer who is registered in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act 30 of 1941) fall under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Act
 - Other National Servicemen are covered by the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(a) The basis of compensation in the categories differ in that the Workmen's Compensation Act was enacted to compensate persons who are already employed in the open labour market for disabilities sustained during their military service. Calculation of the benefits payable is based on earnings, degree of disability and the type of work performed. In contrast the Military Pensions Act provides for persons who have not as yet entered the open labour market or whose employers have not been registered in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act and who sustained injuries whilst rendering military service. In such cases compensation is based on educational qualifications and the degree of disability

(b) — The Workmen's Compensation Act compels the employer to report accidents within 30 days of the incident for a decision and registration. In the case of a

public servant who is rendering his national service the incident is reported to the member's department who will in turn submit the case to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for further processing

— With regard to the completion of the claim documentation of members who fall under the Military Pensions Act, the onus rests with the individual member but he is assisted by the SA Defence Force to submit his claim on the prescribed form to the Department of Finance

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Measures pro cargo ships

*11 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Transport †

- (1) Whether his Department takes any measures to ensure that cargo ships sailing in South African territorial waters are not structurally so deteriorated that they may start leaking or even sink, if not, why not, if so, what measures,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? **B698E**

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

- (1) Yes, when cargo ships enter South African harbours and it is proved or suspected that international legislation is being transgressed, ship-surveyors of the Department undertake quality inspections
- (2) No. It is, however, customary to make a statement in specific circumstances when warranted

Referendum: foreign heads of state approached by SA embassies

*12 Mr D P DU PLESSIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

Whether there are any South African embassies which in any way, after receiving the

Die Rioleringsverordeninge van die Munisipaliteit van Ellisras, afgekondig by Administrateurskennisgewing 2233 gedateer 26 Junie 1991, word hierby soos volg gewysig

BESTEK VAN VERORDENINGE

Deur artikel 2 met die volgende te vervang

"2 Hierdie verordeninge is van toepassing en van krag op alle gebiede binne die jurisdiksie van die Raad, uitgesonderd plaasgedeeltes van 22 hektaar en groter, behalwe waar sodanige plaasgedeeltes vir ander doeleindes as landbou aangewend word"

J. P. W. ERASMUS,

Stadsklerk

Burgersentrum
Privaatsak X136
ELLISRAS
0555

(19 Junie 1992)

RAADSKENNISGEWING 139 VAN 1992

UITSLUITING VAN BETALING VAN DIE OMSKRYWING VAN "BESOLDIGING" IN DIE WET OP DIE BESOLDIGING VAN STADSKLERKE, 1984

Ek, Jacobus Venter, Waarnemende Sekretaris van die Raad op Besoldiging en Diensvoordele van Stadsklerke, handelend kragtens magtiging deur die gemelde raad aan my verleen ingevolge artikel 2 (2) van die Wet op die Besoldiging van Stadsklerke, 1984 (Wet No 115 van 1984), en met instemming van die Kommissie vir Administrasie, kondig hiermee vir algemene kennisname aan dat Goewermentskennisgewing No 57 van 11 Januarie 1985, soos gewysig in Goewermentskennisgewing No 2406 van 21 November 1986, met ingang van 1 Maart 1992 gewysig word deur paragraaf D te skrap en deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"D STADSEKRETARIS-/KLERK VAN DIE RAAD-/TESOURIERTOELAE

Die betaling van 'n stadsekretaris-/klerk van die raad-/tesouriertoeleae aan 'n werknemer van 'n graad 4, 5 en 6 plaaslike owerheid wat die stadsklerk is en wat inderdaad self, benewens sy pligte as stadsklerk, ook die pligte verbonde aan die pos van stadsekretaris-/klerk van die raad of tesourier verrig, beperk tot die volgende toepasslike maksimum bedrag

Graad 4 plaaslike owerheid R2 400 per jaar

Graad 5 plaaslike owerheid. R3 000 per jaar

Graad 6 plaaslike owerheid R3 600 per jaar"

J. VENTER,

Waarnemende Sekretaris

(19 Junie 1992)

The Drainage By-laws of the Ellisras Municipality, promulgated under Administrator's Notice 2233 dated 26 Junie 1991, are hereby amended as follows

SCOPE OF BY-LAWS

By the substitution of section 2 with the following

"2. These by-laws is applicable and shall apply to all areas within the jurisdiction of the Council, excluding farm portions of 22 hectare and larger, except where such farm portions are used for purposes other than agricultural purposes"

J. P. W. ERASMUS,

Town Clerk

Civic Centre
Private Bag X136
ELLISRAS
0555

(19 June 1992)

BOARD NOTICE 139 OF 1992

EXCLUSION OF PAYMENT FROM THE DEFINITION OF "REMUNERATION" IN THE REMUNERATION OF TOWN CLERKS ACT, 1984

I, Jacobus Venter, Acting Secretary to the Board on Remuneration and Service Benefits of Town Clerks, duly authorised thereto by the said board in terms of section 2 (2) of the Remuneration of Town Clerks Act, 1984 (Act No 115 of 1984), and with concurrence of the Commission for Administration, hereby announce for general information that Government Notice No. 57 of 11 January 1985, as amended in Government Notice No 2406 of 21 November 1986, with effect from 1 March 1992 be amended by the deletion of paragraph D and its replacement with the following paragraph:

"D. TOWN SECRETARY-/CLERK OF THE COUNCIL-/TREASURER'S ALLOWANCE

The payment of a town secretary-/clerk of the council-/treasurer's allowance to an employee of a grade 4, 5 and 6 local authority who is the town clerk and who himself, in addition to his duties as town clerk, performs the duties associated with the post of town secretary-/clerk of the council or treasurer limited to the following applicable maximum amount

Grade 4 local authority R2 400 per annum

Grade 5 local authority R3 000 per annum

Grade 6 local authority R3 600 per annum"

J. VENTER,

Acting Secretary

(19 June 1992)

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Are hon members tendering to be asked to leave the Chamber? If so, I will oblige

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

SAP shooting incident in PE

*1 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the policemen involved in a recent shooting incident in Rink Street in Port Elizabeth details of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were
 - (a) appropriately protected and (b) wearing bullet-proof vests, if not, why not,
- (2) (a) how many requests had been made by branches of the South African Police in Port Elizabeth for bullet-proof vests as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what was the response to these requests,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B676E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) and (b) No, the members who responded to the alarm were in the vicinity. They were not at the stage engaged in duties which require the use of bullet-proof vests

(2) (a) 26 May 1992

Application for bullet-proof vests has been made on three (3) occasions

- (b) Bullet-proof vests are issued on a priority basis. As a result of logistical and other factors the manufacturers can unfortunately not comply with all the needs of the South African Police

(3) No

B678E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(Reply partially laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) (a) 31 March 1992 (b) 31 Dec 1990

Orange Free State	R76 699 286	R37 116 528
Natal	8 167 165	3 936 417
Cape Province	135 350 955	82 836 784
Transvaal	1 361 563 148	996 572 389
Total	R1 581 780 554	R1 120 462 118

- (2) Yes. The Department, in consultation with the four provincial administrations, had taken steps which varied from negotiations between the responsible parties to selective suspension of services in an attempt to not only promote the payment of rent and services fees, but also to recover arrear debts

- (3) Yes. The extent of success attained with these steps varied considerably from province to province and also from place to place. Besides the influence of political factors and the inability to pay for services as a result of large scale unemployment, bad administration on the side of Black local authorities also had a material influence on the quality of services rendered. The promotion of joint administrations in terms of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, 1991, can thus make a positive contribution towards an improvement of the situation

†Mr J CHIOLE Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, in the cases where the Interim Measures for Local Governments Act, 1991, has been or is going to be applied, that outstanding charge then becomes the liability of the greater multi-racial city council where the White city council is united with the other city councils, if not, then who is responsible for the outstanding amount?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the subject of arrears in respect of rent and services dues is a subject that can be negotiated by the co-ordinating bodies concerned. In this way it can also vary from one administration area to another, according to the agreement reached about it by the co-ordinating parts themselves

(262)

†Mr J CHIOLE Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to say that I have taken cognizance of the fact that he wishes to table the figures about it and does not wish to make them known here now. Can he just tell us what the arrears dues of Soweto alone in respect of rents and services are at the moment?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the hon member has not asked a question in respect of Soweto, therefore I do not have the figures to hand. [Interjections] There is, however, no intent to conceal these figures. If I do not get the hon member's permission, I shall now read him the figures

SADF: preservation policy

*4 Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force maintains a preservation policy in respect of system, sub-system and product levels, if so, what are the details of this policy,
- (2) whether the budget with regard to the above-mentioned has been curtailed since 1990, if not, why not, if so, to what extent,
- (3) whether any financial losses have been suffered as a result of this policy, if so, what losses,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B679E

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes. The policy and procedures of necessity differ from one Arm of the Service to another and are adapted to geographical and climatic conditions to prescribe preservation in all expected handling, distribution and storage conditions

- (2) In the case of the SA Army, the SA Air Force and the SA Medical Service preservation has not been curtailed because equipment which had been used intensively in operations is still in process of preservation. In the SA Navy preservation has been reduced by approximately 30% because of the cut back in equipment and its greater availability

- (3) No. A judicial investigation is underway, however, concerning the acquisition of

CONF - P

ANC wants Bill scrapped

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

(262)

RULE by proclamation will result from new legislation aimed at giving administrators power to create joint councils, says the African National Congress.

The Provincial and Local Authority Affairs Amendment Bill was an attempt to replace the failed Interim Measures for Local Government Act, said Ms Amanda Younge of the ANC's planning department

The Bill, to be tabled in parliament on Friday, will allow administrators to make two or more councils into one "joint administrative area" and

allocate spending in these areas

The ANC has called on the government to withdraw the Bill immediately

"There is no provision for elections or who is to represent what, so that, apart from being undemocratic, the Bill is impractical," Ms Younge said

The Bill would have a negative effect on negotiations at local level and on constitutional talks at Codesa

"This is a clear example of unilateral restructuring and calls into question the sincerity of the National Party at the negotiating table"

New bill cuts out ANC role — claim

Municipal Reporter

A NEW bill due to be passed on Friday will enable the government to reform local government before the ANC can have an effective say in the process, the ANC claimed yesterday

The Provincial and Local Authority Affairs Amendment Bill gives provincial administrators the right to demarcate the boundaries of new "joint administrative areas"

Unequal

ANC spokeswoman Ms Amanda Younge said yesterday that the settlement reached in Kimberley was an example of a new local government as proposed by the National Party

"While it may be non-racial, it does not give everyone votes of equal value". Voting strengths depended on the quantities of services used in the various wards

"Whites in Kimberley make up a quarter of the population, but will control half the seats in the new municipality. This is a disgraceful sham"

The office of the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Kobus Meiring, could not be reached for comment late yesterday

Govt may look for new local government forum

CAPE TOWN — Government would go ahead and launch a national local government forum if Codesa did not reach speedy agreement in implementing the interim councils for local and regional affairs, Local Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wessels said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate of the Provincial and Local Authority Affairs Amendment Bill he said "During this added period of negotiation at Codesa I am not prepared to sit back passively and do nothing in the face of the obvious indefensible, discriminatory practices"

He said he would take it upon himself to launch a national body for local government along the lines of the economic forum

Leaders from organised local government and leaders from civic organisations that were not involved in Codesa should sit down with political parties (which were part of Codesa) and take the initiative to participate in such a body, he said

He said there was no reason for local leaders to sit back and do nothing while negotiations at Codesa were deadlocked. Those in favour of establishing a national forum on local government must not now hide behind excuses when the onus is upon them to build a new life at local level

Wessels said it was clear there

B/Dany 17/6/92
BILLY PADDOCK

would be a strong and effective system of local government in the new SA and until such time that a new system had been negotiated and implemented, there had to be effective and orderly administration in the interim

"Government and local government have realised and acknowledged that black local authorities and also smaller local authorities as they are presently demarcated, are not economically viable," he said.

The problem could only be addressed through the establishment of non-racial economically viable local authorities and some measures in the Bill were specifically aimed at bringing about a purposeful and orderly transition towards a new local government system

Wessels denied that the Bill was a racist measure to further apartheid. It empowered administrators to demarcate joint administrative areas in towns where local authorities were not making sufficient progress towards a joint administration and to arrange the allocation of income and set uniform service tariffs

Sapa reports Jasper Walsh (DP Pinelands) as saying in the debate that government has struck local negotiations a death-blow with the Bill.

Government had made no attempt to consult outside the system when draft-

ing the Bill.

The most offensive clauses were those which empowered provincial administrators to determine the boundaries of joint administration areas and establish advisory commissions on financial aspects of local authority affairs

Wide powers had been given to administrators who were not elected, but had been appointed by government

The minister was clearly upset with the pace of local government negotiations taking place in terms of the unacceptable Interim Measures for Local Government Act.

He was surprised that the minister had threatened fiscal measures when joint administrations had not been established spontaneously by means of negotiations.

Virtually every problem he tried to address was a direct result of his party's failed apartheid policies

Government held the attitude "if they won't negotiate, we will force such negotiations"

"What a bankrupt approach. What a lack of sensitivity and understanding. What an admission that when the pen or word fails, there is still place for the sword"

"But the very worst action that the government can take is to brush negotiations aside and dictate their own solutions"

Parliament may sit again in 1992

CAPE TOWN — A second session of Parliament was being planned for October, but would depend on Codesa's progress, government sources said yesterday

Speculation about a second session has been rife since Codesa II failed to agree to allow Parliament to pass a Bill providing for a transitional executive council

Legislation at a second parliamentary session is usually restricted to a particular field. If Parliament meets again, the focus will be firmly on constitutional legislation.

Meanwhile, President F W de Klerk said yesterday that government was not clinging to power for as long as possible, as alleged, but was anxious to move to power sharing in the shortest possible time, Sapa reports from Ulundi.

In an address prepared for the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said government

B/Dany 17/6/92
Political Staff

was not prepared to exchange one form of domination for another.

He said political leaders were more than ever responsible for keeping negotiations on track, adding that all leaders needed to refrain from inciting their followers to act in a spirit contrary to real and honest negotiations. Government would not be bulldozed into a constitution not suited to SA's complexities

De Klerk rejected allegations government was not doing its duty in curbing violence, but conceded more security force action was necessary

He said political activities had to be planned to avoid violence and the national peace committee and Codesa had to increase their efforts against violence

Govt gives in on monitoring Bill

CAPE TOWN — Government has bowed to pressure on its controversial phone-tapping Bill and will amend the legislation to say only a judge can authorise the monitoring

The Interception and Monitoring Amendment Bill raised a storm when it was tabled last week with a clause giving the attorney-general power to authorise phone tapping, bugging of rooms and interception of post

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee will now appoint a retired judge for each division of the Supreme Court to perform this function

Parliamentary joint committee on justice chairman Gert Myburgh said the judge-president would control

Plan for regional govt

CT 17/6/92

Political Staff (262)

A REGIONAL government Codesa was mooted in Parliament by Local Government Minister Mr Leon Wessels yesterday

Introducing debate on the second reading of the Provincial and Local Authority Affairs Amendment Bill, Mr Wessels suggested the creation of a national body to negotiate local government if Codesa did not soon agree to the creation of such a body. He had no intention of doing nothing about "obviously indefensible discriminatory practices" while negotiations continued at Codesa.

He would strive to set up a national body for local government similar to the recently-created economic forum.

Turning to the bill, he denied it was a racist measure designed to further apartheid. He said it gave administrators the power to demarcate joint administrative areas in towns where local authorities were not making sufficient progress in this direction.

DP: NP in 'mockery'

Political Staff

262

CT 17/6/92

THE National Party's decision to force the Provincial and Local Authority Affairs Amendment Bill through Parliament without proper debate made a mockery of the democratic process, the Democratic Party MP for Pinelands, Mr Jasper Walsh, said yesterday.

"This is National Party 'kragdadigheid' at its worst," he said during the debate on the bill

The bill contained clauses which were totally unacceptable to the DP but it was precluded from proposing amendments and it therefore had to reject the bill as a whole

The DP rejected the bill because the government had failed to consult broadly, had dealt a death-blow to negotiations at local level by overruling local authorities and had given wide powers to provincial administrators who were not elected representatives but government appointees

Bill passed, despite DP, CP resistance

Political Staff

262

THE controversial Provincial and Local Authority Affairs Amendment Bill was passed by Parliament last night in spite of resistance from the Democratic and Conservative parties

It will now become law once it has been signed by the State President

The Democratic Party MP for Pine-lands, Mr Jasper Walsh, said the DP opposed the bill because it had been forced through the legislative process with "little consultation and contrary to the spirit of negotiations"

The DP's principal objection was that it empowered provincial administrators unilaterally to decide joint administration areas and the apportioning of certain funds

Wide powers were given to provincial administrators, who were government appointees

The failure to consult broadly, effectively overruled local authorities, Mr Walsh said

The decisions being left in the

ET 19/6/92
hands of local administrators should be settled through negotiations

The CP MP for Middelburg, Mr Pikkie Coetzee, said the party objected to the legislation because there had been no consultation at regional level

Flatly rejected

CP-dominated whites-only councils in the country have flatly rejected the legislation

The bill was passed without opposition in the House of Representatives but the DP in the House of Delegates opposed it

● Joint administrations are in place or are being considered in 28 towns in the Cape Province, according to the annual report of the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs, Sapa reports

The report, tabled yesterday, said formal negotiations were taking place in 12 towns in Natal and some 70 in the Transvaal. Progress had also been made in the Free State

New impetus to local govt debate

CT 19/6/92 Staff Reporter

(262)

THE local government debate got new impetus yesterday from the Vanderbiljpark management committee view that should their municipality combine with black municipalities each white ratepayer would have to pay R406 extra a month

The chairman, Mr Gerrit Smith, said "Tax collection in black towns is traditionally ineffective"

A Western Cape ANC official, Mr Willie Hofmeyr, said a democratic local authority would not have the same problem with tax collection as the present "illegitimate" authorities

Conrad Berge is suspicious a fourth tier of government might be imposed

Beware ⁽²⁶²⁾ the technocrats' option

STAR 23/6/92.

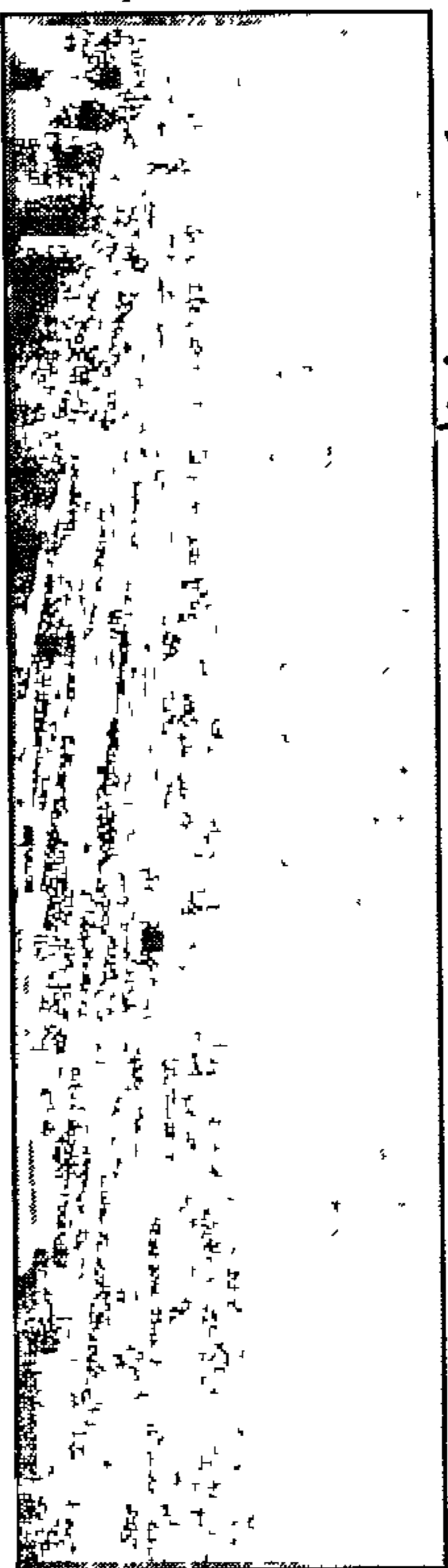
IN THE ongoing debate on a future constitution, there is one concept that slips so easily off the tongue that it appears as an axiom. It is the concept of metropolitan government.

Yet it is precisely such popular truths that should raise our neck hairs, for history reveals that they have harboured great deceits.

All the models of government currently under discussion seem to provide for strong, elected regional government existing as a middle tier between Parliament and municipalities.

Our option of this should not be jaundiced by our experience of provincial governments which were run by farmers who hated the city. We can reasonably expect new regional governments to identify strongly with urban needs.

Why then interpose a fourth, resource-consuming level of government, metropolitan government, between local and regional?



Threatened . . . cities like Johannesburg won't benefit from a nominated tier of government.

After all, the whole point of regional government is to co-ordinate the affairs of local communities. Among several possible answers to this question is one that leaps to healthily suspicious minds.

It is the desire for a nominated tier of government. In other words, interdependent local councils will nominate representatives from among their members to serve on a metropolitan government.

This is exactly what now happens with regional services councils and the result is a body with considerable executive authority but no answerability through the ballot box.

Such government delights bureaucrats and technocrats. Above all, it delights autocrats. Try this if you want to know who are the autocrats in your city — look for the smoothest-talking proponents of metropolitan government.

It seems likely that the new South Africa will be led by a tough, even heavy handed, central government. The proper counterforce is efficient regional government, sympathetic to its cities and characterful enough to engage voters.

To undermine it in any way, such as by syphoning off its authority to non-answerable metropolitan government, would be a good way to obliterate democracy across the board. □

ANDREW KRUMM

Municipal rezonings for offices 'obsessive'

SOME municipalities have an obsession about rezoning land for office rights in spite of overtraded market conditions, says Old Mutual Properties investment manager Ian Watt

Questioning whether SA and property investors could afford the current pace of rezoning, Watt said "It seems most municipal authorities are determined to get bigger chunks of commercial space to boost revenue for infrastructural needs"

"Wild" rezoning contributed to a rising oversupply of office space as many poorly conceived schemes went onto the market. This meant the serious property investor faced additional risks at the whim of town planners, he said

Bliss 24/6/92
"The result is the erosion of prime residential areas, forcing people to move further away from commercial activity, and the stretching of municipal infrastructure over longer distances"

Watt questioned the heavy emphasis placed on office rights and development at a time when there was a need for a manufacturing-driven economy

He suggested local authorities should take greater care in the timing of rezoning, and look to the reuse of certain areas

Russell, Marriott and Boyd Trust executive director Nick Harris said local authorities were not

the only culprits behind excessive rezoning

"For example, Sandton municipality's wish for the town to remain a predominantly residential area has often been overruled by the Township Board."

Residents seeking to enhance the sale value of their properties were another cause, Harris said

"It is often not developers who apply for rezoning, but residents wanting to increase the value of their properties" *24/6/92*

He said the provision of an infrastructure to support an office environment was costly, and those residents who benefited from rezoning should be made to

bear the costs of rezoning and not ratepayers in general. This would also act as a dampener on rezoning requests

A precondition of any rezoning application should be an independent environmental impact study, Harris added

He also suggested municipalities could be "making a rod for their own back" by rezoning excessively. Falling rentals — lower in real terms now than in the '70s — were reflected in land values and, accordingly, in municipal rates income

"If a scheme is not viable, land values drop and a lower rates base results. But municipalities would still have to provide an infrastructure off the lower base, and so funding could be a problem"

<p><i>R</i></p>	<p><i>News</i></p> <p><i>A. de la...</i></p>
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Public workers set to join strike

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — THE 53 000-strong Public Servants' League of SA is poised to join the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) national wage strike if its talks on negotiations with government fail. *Monday 24/6/72*

The union's Natal regional liaison officer Paresh Maharaj said the Natal executive committee was fully behind mass action as a strategy to bring government to its senses if its demands were not met.

"We have membership at hospitals, public works departments and House of Representatives institutions. The Natal executive committee will meet tomorrow to discuss the outcome of the meeting with Minister for Administration Org Marais in Pretoria yesterday."

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that leaders of public servants' staff organisations were told by Marais yesterday it was financially impossible for government to raise the 8,8% pay increase offer from July for the 760 000 Exchequer personnel.

Represented at the meeting were 11 staff associations and unions.

Pay negotiations between the association and the Commission for Administration have dragged on for months.

Marais gave an assurance yesterday that legislation to provide for a more rational and effective dispute resolving system — giving public workers improved rights — was being treated with urgency by government. The associations had expected the legislation to go through Parliament this past session.

13/10/91 29/6/92

Local govt deficit (262)
WHITE local authorities reported a combined current account deficit of more than R259,4m for the fourth quarter of 1991, the Central Statistical Service said last week. The deficit was up from R183,8m for the corresponding quarter in 1990, in spite of a 19,4% improvement in current income.

ANC tells how it would run local affairs

262

ARC 29/6/92

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

THE African National Congress would sweep away the property franchise, according to its policy document for local government.

Universal franchise without property qualifications, subsidised essential services for the poor and a ban on privatisation were some of the hallmarks of African National Congress local government policy

All permanent residents would be given the vote, all full council and sub-committee meetings would be open to the public, and municipal issues of major significance would be debated at "people's assemblies"

Essential services for the poor would be subsidised and the present grading-based remuneration system replaced by uniform wages and salaries throughout all municipalities

In a policy document finalised at the end of last month, the ANC said there was a need for strong local government, with regional government ensuring co-ordinated local development planning and providing services

The needs of disadvantaged communities would be promoted by local government to redress imbalances caused by apartheid

The restructuring of local government had to be part of a

national transformation process

After a decade of struggle over housing, health, transport, water and electricity, there was "widespread rejection of the corrupt, financially unviable and undemocratic local government system"

Past racism and sexism would be tackled by affirmative action programmes

Each city and town would be unified under a single municipality, with a single nonracial voter's roll and a single tax base

Villages, commercial farming areas and rural towns would be unified under rural district councils

Representation would be based on one-person, one-vote, with permanent residence as a qualification

The document said "The ANC rejects attempts to entrench privilege at all levels, for example through property-based franchise mechanisms"

Democracy did not stop at elections and access to information and public participation in decisions would be guaranteed

An independent Ombudsman would investigate allegations of partisanship in allocating resources, as well as maladministration and corruption

To "deepen" democracy, civic and residents' associations, trade unions, traditional lead-

ers, business and cultural organisations, women's organisations and religious organisations would be able to influence the process of local government

Advisory mechanisms would include people's assemblies and public hearings by local government commissions

Local government would handle imbalances in resources and services by effective planning, creating jobs, and the provision of facilities, housing and services in accessible places

Essential municipal services would not be privatised

Boundaries of councils would be redrawn to incorporate industrial areas and "artificially created bantustan and commuter towns"

This re-drawing would be done by a national commission, to prevent local "gerrymandering" The national legislature, taking into account local submissions, would have the final say

Future powers of local government would be determined nationally, and it was possible the powers of rural and local government would differ

Local government, sometimes helped by central or regional government, would raise revenue to implement its policies

The policy document warned against borrowing which could compromise the independence of local government

Are diamond cartels forever?

A HOST of crucial questions have been raised by the dip in the fortunes of diamond producer De Beers, not least the future of the Central Selling Organisation (CSO) diamond cartel.

There is no doubt that De Beers, the jewel in Anglo crown and the foundation of the Oppenheimer empire, lost a lot of its lustre after the announcement that the final dividend could be cut.

De Beers is a bellwether stock on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, representing eight to nine percent of the market capitalisation or value of the exchange as a whole.

A darling of the unit trusts, one of the bluest of blue chips, and a widely traded share in an illiquid stock exchange, it is closely watched by stockbrokers' analysts.

When De Beers appeared, in announcing its interim results, to have changed its tune on the future course of earnings, predicting a cut in the final dividend, many analysts were wrong-footed.

Analysts felt De Beers chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson had painted a rosier picture of the fortunes of the world diamond market, and hence De Beers, than was warranted.

The resulting disillusionment pushed De Beers down to R58,50 mid-week, from around R93, wiping more than R13-billion — equal to the market value of Rembrandt, for example — off the market capitalisation of the JSE and dragging the entire stock market, nervously waiting for an excuse to fall, down with it.

The problem is simply stated either De Beers executives misled those it spoke to, or misread world markets. If it could world markets so wrong, how confident can one be about its ability to calculate its ability to ride out its present crisis.

Ogilvie Thompson, one of the most powerful men in South Africa, avoided direct interviews and defended himself in lengthy press releases this week against unusual criticism emanating from the JSE.

Did De Beers chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson mislead stock market analysts? Or did De Beers misread the diamond market? If the latter, what is the future of the diamond cartel?

REG RUNNEY reports

The issue of Ogilvie Thompson's forecasts and corporate accountability and openness was courageously raised by *Business Day*, a newspaper owned ultimately by Anglo, in an editorial. It noted: "SA's system of interlocking groups — some essentially run as family businesses — is often seen to have reduced directors' awareness of their responsibilities to all shareholders in a world where competition for international funds grows increasingly intense, South Africans must be perceived to be complying with international expectations of unambiguous disclosure or be left out of the investment race.

"De Beers' handling of its dividend cut has inadvertently done this country's investment hopes a disservice. If corporate South Africa ignores the message of the De Beers uproar, it must share the blame if South Africa struggles to attract foreign investment."

Obviously stung, Ogilvie-Thompson, said in a media release: "The allegations that De Beers has lost credibility are unfair and illfounded and the facts support me." Had the De Beers directors wanted to mislead the market they would not have announced a cut in the final dividend, he said.

In essence his defence is that De Beers misread the world economy. Demand for diamonds — a discretionary purchase — fell further than it should, and supply of illicit diamonds meant De Beers had to mop up more than expected to keep diamond prices from falling.

Some analysts *The Weekly Mail* spoke to were strictly off the record — scathing about Ogilvie Thompson's denials. Others, notably



Julian Ogilvie Thompson .. Not available for interviews

who had got it right, and suggesting that analysts should do their own homework and not rely too much on company information.

An embittered analyst said: "Had it happened in the UK he would have to step down. In similar circumstances, the BP chairman did the honourable thing."

De Beers' importance to the JSE is outweighed by its place in the international gem market. It is the lynchpin in the world's only successful cartel, which is why it has come under pressure from a flood of "illicit" diamonds from Angola.

At the end of November 1991 Angola legalised possession and dealing in rough diamonds for individuals. The result was a diamond rush in Angola's diamond fields and a boom in illegal diamond digging and smuggling. Frankel Krujer analyst Kevin Kartun joins

Deferred purchase options or a quota system have kicked in to keep even more diamonds flooding the market from cartel mines — including the De Beers' Veneta mine opened this week. The CSO's contractual obligation to buy rough diamonds from suppliers has consequently dropped by 25 percent.

De Beers will put pressure on a new Angolan government after the September elections to join the cartel or it will simply let it go the way of Sierra Leone, which has fallen outside the De Beers net. Already, De Beers in South Africa and its Botswana operations control 50 percent of the diamond market. The CSO controls 80 percent of the diamond market worldwide.

The cartel is already 60 years old, and has arguably survived because it serves the interests of all, including consumers whose asset value is maintained.

But as logicians will attest, past events, however consistent, are not in themselves certain to be repeated in the future. And the CSO, like other cartels, will crack if participants lose confidence in its ability to give them a good deal and decide to work outside it.

For the moment, confidence is on De Beers' side. Ogilvie Thompson said at the opening of the R1,1-billion Veneta mine this week: "We are going through yet another of those difficult periods in the world diamond market, when the role that De Beers and the CSO play is so vital. Nevertheless, despite current, and we believe temporary problems, consumer attitudes to diamond jewellery remain positive. Indeed it is an extremely hopeful sign that despite the international economic recession retail demand has continued at the same level."

However, how long can De Beers mop up Angolan diamond supply? This is equivalent in Ogilvie Thompson's words to the proportions of "a major new mine coming into full production without the usual notice or time to prepare for its marketing."

De Beers director Gary Rathe said in November last year around \$300-million of Anolan

Sonnenberg criticises vote on RSC R10m

Municipal Reporter 1/7/92

DIVERTING R10 million — raised from RSC levies and intended for upgrading infrastructures such as roads and drainage — to bus passenger subsidies amounted to "political corruption" in his opinion, Dr John Sonnenberg told the Cape Town City Council yesterday

He was speaking in a debate on the matter in which it emerged that his city council colleagues serving on the Regional Services Council had, unwillingly, voted in favour of granting the R10m subsidy from RSC funds.

Previously the government provided bus passenger subsidy funds

Mrs Eulalie Stott explained that she had not voted against granting the

subsidy because ^(2b1A) "the Golden Arrow bus company was going to go out of business otherwise"

Mr Neil Ross said it seemed as if the RSC was about to be entrusted with transport planning, and thus be elevated to the status of "core city" in the Cape Town metropolitan area.

"The government is involved in a power play to re-arrange the furniture (of local government) before Codesa gets its hands on it."

Mr Clive Keegan said some RSC "bureaucrats" believed that they were the embryo of a future metropolitan authority

They wanted to grab as many functions as possible "so that they are well-placed for this"

City council slates RSC ^(261A)

Municipal Reporter

THE Western Cape Regional Services Council came in for withering criticism from Cape Town city councillors at their monthly meeting

The city council resolved it was improper for the RSC to be entrusted with any further functions until future local government structures for the Cape metropolitan area were worked out

Lawyers are to be asked to advise whether court action can be used to stop the transfer of metropolitan transport planning to the RSC, a R10 million grant to prop up the bus service, and the entrustment of further functions to the RSC

The debate was sparked by the RSC decision last week to give R10 million to prop up the bus service.

Mr Neil Ross said the development was disturbing in the context of the government's "tinkering" with local authorities, involving the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, the Provincial and Local Authorities Bill and the transfer of funds

ARG 1/7/92
He said the government was trying to pre-empt Codesa by "rearranging the furniture" of local government

The RSC was meant to establish, improve and maintain the transport infrastructure where there was the greatest need. It was possible it had exceeded its legal powers

Deputy mayor Mr Clive Keegan, who represents Cape Town on the RSC and chairs its land usage and transport planning committee, said there was no doubt that RSC staff believed it was the embryo of the city's future metropolitan government

"We must resist attempts to pre-empt the constitutional remodelling of Cape Town," said Mr Keegan

He did not believe RSCs had any future at all, because of the political baggage they brought with them and their structuring on ethnic lines

He said he and fellow Cape Town representative on the RSC Mr Dick Friedlander had objected vigorously to the way the R10 million subsidy was handled

"The people of Cape Town and this city council are in the dark about what the RSC is doing," he said

Head-on clash in R10m bus battle

ARG 4/7/92

261A

Don't you like my face? RSC chairman asks mayor

■ Western Cape Regional Services Council chairman Piet Loubser has lashed out at Cape Town's Mayor, Frank van der Velde, over his call for the city council to pull out of the RSC — going so far as to suggest Mr Van der Velde does not like his face. But the mayor has given as good as he got.

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

SALVOES of words are being fired between RSC chairman Mr Piet Loubser and Mayor of Cape Town Mr Frank van der Velde over a Weekend Argus report in which the mayor slammed the non-accountability of the RSC.

Central to the row is a controversial R10-million subsidy for bus services and the RSC itself

This week Mr Loubser faxed to Weekend Argus copies of a letter he had sent to Mr Van der Velde a day before the monthly city council meeting

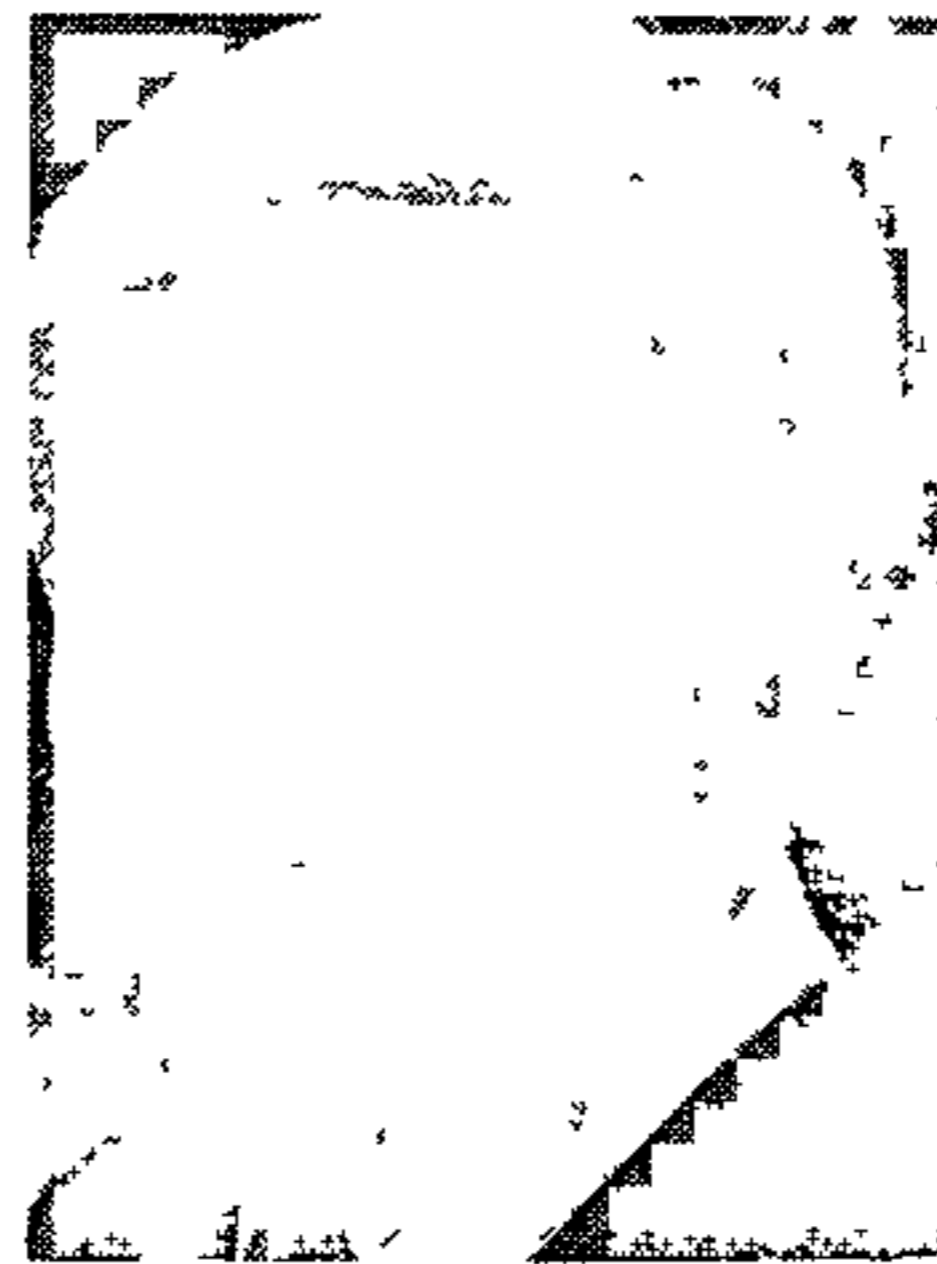
At the meeting lawyers were appointed to probe whether court action could be used to stop the subsidy and to stop further entrustment of functions to the controversial body

The council resolved it was improper for the RSC to be allowed to widen its functions until the future of local government in metropolitan Cape Town had been sorted out

In the last-minute appeal Mr Loubser asked Mr Van der



□ Mr Frank van der Velde



□ Mr Piet Loubser

Velde to disclose "facts" to the council meeting which would "lead to a resolution that takes account of all important perspectives and the best interests of your council's taxpayers as well as that of the less privileged inhabitants of your area of jurisdiction"

The "facts" included

■ Department of Transport subsidies were not cut in monetary terms but in real terms because they did not take account of inflation

■ Mr Loubser challenged the mayor's claim that the RSC was not accountable, saying the RSC gave account of its financial affairs monthly to its finance and executive committees and it held regular talks with organised commerce and industry.

"It is flattering to my ego to learn but you could not have been serious when you expressed the opinion that the granting of the subsidy was partly the result of a government appointee, Mr Loubser, chairing the RSC"

■ In terms of the 1985 RSC Act the body can appropriate funds to pay for the infrastructure and running of transport services

■ The RSC gave large sums to the city council which would

otherwise have come from rates

"It is regretted that you are of the opinion that the city council should pull out of the RSC

"Even if you don't like my face and even if you and the majority of members of your council do not support the government, the track record of the WCRSC proves it is indispensable, especially for the less privileged inhabitants of our region," Mr Loubser told Mr Van der Velde

But the mayor described Mr Loubser's statements about the subsidies as "utter nonsense"

Subsidies from the National Transport Commission had been dropping steadily so that diminished funds allowed only keeping up existing projects

Mr Van der Velde said he had been part of a delegation to get money from the Department of Transport for regional projects, and the government had been given a list of projects according to priority

Nothing had happened and the RSC had accepted the role of paying bridging finance for the State

As for Mr Loubser's claims of accountability, Mr Van der Velde said it seemed the RSC chairman did not know what the term meant. He said Mr

Loubser was not an elected representative and was accountable only to parliament

As for not liking Mr Loubser's face, he said "Of course I like his face. In fact, he has been called *Heidi se Oupa*"

But the fundamental point was that the RSC gave "patronising handouts" and was merely the agent of money collected from member councils' ratepayers

Much of this money came from Cape Town ratepayers, particularly the business community

Mr Van der Velde said Cape Town was criticised for high rates, most recently by the SA Property Owners' Association, but this was because the city redistributed wealth

"The fact the RSC is the agent for handing out money does not make it Father Christmas," he said

The situation was similar to that of the House of Representatives, which was given money to dole out to buy acceptance

"Dr John Sonnenberg said correctly during this week's debate that the RSC has legality but not legitimacy," said Mr Van der Velde

"Apartheid was legal, the Group Areas Act was legal, the Population Registration Act and 180-day detentions were legal, but that does not mean they were legitimate"

During this week's council debate Mr Clive Keegan, Deputy Mayor and RSC land-use and transport planning committee chairman, said it was "highly undesirable" to suggest Cape Town's representatives should pull out of the RSC

This would lead to even greater secrecy in the way it was run, he said

■ In the debate Mr Llewellyn van Wyk appealed to the Press, frequently critical of the city council, to give the RSC a turn under the harsh spotlight

Soweto inquiry has yet to start

ADRIAN HADLAND

AN URGENT inquiry into fraudulent construction company activities in Soweto has failed to begin its deliberations, three months after it was ordered to do so by the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council (RSC).
In April the RSC requested the Soweto City Council to set up an inquiry "forthwith to investigate and apporportion culpability for irregularities in the approval of contractors' certifications of payment by Soweto City Council employees".
Initial investigations by consulting engineer Van Wyk & Louw found almost R500 000 unaccounted for in just one project to supply roads and stormwater drainage to Soweto, undertaken by the recently sequestered Honball civil engineering company.

The RSC ordered the disciplinary inquiry to produce a detailed report, including "any punitive or corrective actions taken", by not later than May 22 this year.
Three months after the inquiry's urgent creation was ordered by the RSC, it has yet to meet.
Newly appointed RSC CEO Leon de Wet said the Soweto council had requested financial aid to pay for the disciplinary inquiry and RSC assistance with structuring the inquiry.
"We are all anxious to proceed and are trying to sort out the details," he said.

De Wet said it was a matter of time before it met and compiled its report. He could give no indication of when the report could be expected.

SADF officer kept tabs on Coetzee

PRETORIA — The SADF admitted yesterday that a senior officer had "monitored" SAP renegade Capt Dirk Coetzee in the UK, but denied the monitoring had been authorised officially.

The SADF statement followed a report in the Independent newspaper in Britain that two SA agents were arrested by British authorities in April after allegedly plotting to kill Coetzee.
An SADF spokesman said no disciplinary action had been taken against the officer, but the SADF and President F W de Klerk said in statements yesterday that the matter was being investigated.

The Independent said the agents allegedly plotted to murder Coetzee in co-operation with Ulster loyalists, but the plot was foiled after a tip-off to British intelligence from within the SAP.
Coetzee fled to Zambia in 1989, where he told of his role in poisonings and killings by SA security agents. He subsequently joined the ANC, Sapa reports.

He sought asylum in Britain in 1991 and has been under police protection.
Coetzee was quoted as saying he had only narrowly escaped death "Scotland Yard (London police headquarters) confirmed to me that this was a very serious attempt on my life," he said.

The two agents, Capt Pamela du Randt and Leon Flores, a former policeman, were arrested just before their departure from London and were interrogated for

three days before being sent home. Du Randt was secretary to chief of staff, intelligence, Gen Christoffel van der Westhuizen, who has allegedly been linked to the assassination of four eastern Cape activists in 1985.

The SADF said that two members of the defence force were sent to London in April to confirm a possible international terrorism link between Umkhonto and the IRA.
"During the visit one member, acting without sanction, authority or knowledge of the SADF or any other government authority, allegedly decided to arrange for the monitoring of Dirk Coetzee."

The SADF denied the defence force had ever had any interest in Coetzee. "The possibility of collusion between the individual in question and an individual or individuals who are not members of the SADF is also being investigated".
De Klerk said he was fully informed of the situation at the time the incident occurred, and gave instructions that every assistance be given to the British authorities. "Departmental investigations are continuing and I hope to be informed of the final results in the near future."

"These results will be communicated also to the British authorities, at which time a decision will be taken whether a further public statement is deemed desirable," the statement said.



Gengold MD Gary Maude at yesterday's presentation of the group's quarterly results. Maude said Gengold, as a whole, had a good quarter. Picture CATHERINE ROSS

Russian tender may lure SA firms

THE Russian Federation would soon call for tenders for development of what could be the largest undeveloped copper deposit in the world, and it was likely that companies such as Anglo American and Gencor would be among the large international companies approached.

Executive-director Richard Gnodde of London-based Goldman Sachs International said last night that the Udokan project presented a unique opportunity to participate in a world class copper project with a potential life measurable in decades.
Market analysts said it was likely that Anglo American and Gencor would be competing with large international companies such as Phelps Dodge of the US, RTZ of the UK and BHP of Australia.

Udokan's copper deposits were estimated at 1,25-billion tons of ore containing about 18-million tons of copper. The deposit, discovered in 1949, was near the rail service connecting to the Trans-Siberian railroad.
Analysts said this was likely to be the first of many tenders concerning Russian mineral reserves.

MADDEN COLE

Labour intensive projects for Soweto

THE Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council (RSC) has approved two labour-intensive construction projects which are worth R14m

The RSC had been involved in funding labour intensive work to provide jobs in the townships since 1990, an RSC spokesman said

It was hoped the projects would encourage entrepreneurship and the expansion of small businesses, he said

In the first project, which would provide up to 100 jobs, 6km of road would be constructed in Soweto using labour intensive methods. These would include the use of interlocking concrete blocks

The second project, involving another 50

(26/11)
(26/11)
ADRIAN HADLAND *(26/11)*

jobs, was part of a programme to upgrade the water supply in Soweto's Naledi and Zola townships. The project would cost about R10m this year. Another R10m was to be spent on upgrading Soweto's secondary water mains. *BIDAY 23/7/92*

Sapa reports that the RSC said the Soweto City Council had collected R262,4m in levies from July 1991 until June this year

"After deducting R14,5m VAT, the council's net income was R247,9m — representing an increase of 13,35% on the amount of R218,7m collected during the previous year," it said

Anger at regional council over flooding

26/11

JOSEPH ARANES
Staff Reporter

ANC 27/7/92

FLOODING is a problem every winter in the Lotus River-Grassy Park area and this year's exceptionally wet season has added to the woes of residents

The Lotus River-Grassy Park Residents Association has, for some years, been challenging the Western Cape Regional Services Council to construct and upgrade roads and stormwater drains in the area

Association spokeswoman Ms Natalie McAskill, said the situation repeated itself every year.

"The RSC can increase our rates every year, but cannot adequately address the major problem facing the residents"

RSC chief engineer Mr Rory Gilmore said the construction of roads and provision of stormwater drainage in the Lotus River-Grassy Park area was part of the council's expenditure programme.

"Particular problems and requests from ratepayers are taken into consideration but the actual programme of work is dependent on the availability of funds," said Mr Gilmore.

Since mid-1988 the council had spent almost R10 million on constructing roads, drainage and footways

A further R12 million was granted to the Grassy Park local area by the council in June for the provision of roads. The money would be made available in instalments between now and 1995, he said

RSC debtors, control don't balance — AG

Municipal Reporter

AN auditor-general's report on the Western Cape Regional Services Council 1987 to 1989 accounts found the debtors account and ledger control accounts did not balance — and the matter is still not wrapped up, an RSC report says

Debtors accounts are records of individual debtors, while the ledger control account is the sum of what was owed to the RSC

In a report covering RSC finances from January 1987 to June 1989, dated February 20 this year, the AG said "it had not been possible" to reconcile the individual debtors' accounts with the ledger control account as at June 30 1988 and June 30 1989

The auditor-general said he had told the RSC chief executive officer, Mr Chris Mocke, about this and was still waiting for a reply

Mr Mocke said the computer system provided for monthly and annual levy payments.

"The system is not immediately updated for annual levy payments after due date, which causes an imbalance between these two accounts"

Computer staff meant to develop the RSC's debtors system had left simultaneously before the task was done

"It took quite some time to recruit

suitable new staff to take over this job and rectify the situation as is being done at present".

Mr Mocke said the project was "put on the back burner for some time" because the source of the problem was known and it did not result in significant differences

"Moreover, completion of the debtors system had been a higher priority at that stage," he said

The actual outstanding debts at the end of the year were "miniscule" Mr Mocke said.

He expected the matter to be solved in the near future

Commenting on why his report was finished only in February, the auditor-general said that when the RSC was set up, the financial systems and records of the three former divisional councils were not integrated, and separate offices continued to administer different systems and draw up separate financial statements

"This naturally complicated the consolidation of the financial statements and considerably delayed finalisation of this report"

Agreement had been reached on the format of financial statements, and similar delays should not happen again, he said

(261A) 29/7/92

12 AUG 1992

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Vol. 325

PRETORIA, 31 JULIE
JULY 1992

No. 14200

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2210 31 Julie 1992

WET OP STREEKSDIENSTERADE, 1985
(WET 109 VAN 1985)

BEKENDMAKING VAN TARIEF

OOS-VRYSTAAT STREEKSDIENSTERAAD

Ek, Derek Lyle Keys, Minister van Finansies, maak kragtens die bevoegheid aan my verleen in die omskrywing van, onderskeidelik, "streeksdiensteheffing" en "streeksvestigingsheffing" in artikel 1 van die Wet op Streeksdiensterade, 1985 (Wet No 109 van 1985), hierby bekend dat die Oos-Vrystaat Streeksdiensteraad met my instemming die tarief vir die berekening van—

- (a) die streeksdiensteheffing in sy streek verhoog het vanaf 0,25 persent (BTW uitgesluit) na 0,33 persent (BTW ingesluit) van die bedrag waarop sodanige streeksdiensteheffing ingevolge die kennisgewing bedoel in artikel 12 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet bereken moet word, en
- (b) die streeksvestigingsheffing in sy streek verhoog het vanaf 0,10 persent (BTW uitgesluit) na 0,132 persent (BTW ingesluit) van die bedrag waarop sodanige streeksvestigingsheffing aldus bereken moet word

Die verhoogde heffings is betaalbaar met ingang van **1 Augustus 1992.**

D. L. KEYS,
Minister van Finansies

484—A

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2210 ^{261A} 31 July 1992REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCILS ACT, 1985
(ACT 109 OF 1985)

PUBLICATION OF RATE

EASTERN FREE STATE REGIONAL SERVICES
COUNCIL

I, Derek Lyle Keys, Minister of Finance, hereby make known, under the powers vested in me in the definition of "regional services levy" and "regional establishment levy", respectively, in section 1 of the Regional Services Councils Act, 1985 (Act No 109 of 1985), that the Eastern Free State Regional Services Council has with my concurrence, increased the rate for the calculation of—

- (a) the regional services levy in its region from 0,25 per cent (excluding VAT) to 0,33 per cent (including VAT) of the amount on which such regional services levy is to be calculated in terms of the notice referred to in section 12 (1) (b) of the said Act, and
- (b) the regional establishment levy in its region from 0,10 per cent (excluding VAT) to 0,132 per cent (including VAT) of the amount on which such regional establishment levy is to be so calculated

The increased levies are payable with effect from **1 August 1992.**

D. L. KEYS,
Minister of Finance

14200—1

No. 2211

31 Julie 1992

WET OP STREEKSDIENSTERADE, 1985
(WET 109 VAN 1985)

BEKENDMAKING VAN TARIEF

BO-KAROO STREEKSDIENSTERAAD

Ek, Derek Lyle Keys, Minister van Finansies, maak, kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my verleen in die omskrywing van, onderskeidelik, "streeksdiensteheffing" en "streeksvestigingsheffing" in artikel 1 van die Wet op Streeksdiensterade, 1985 (Wet No 109 van 1985), hierby bekend dat die Bo-Karoo Streeksdiensteraad met my instemming die tarief vir die berekening van—

- (a) die streeksdiensteheffing in sy streek verhoog het vanaf 0,3 persent na 0,333 persent plus belasting op toegevoegde waarde gehef ingevolge artikel 7 van die Wet op Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde, 1991 (Wet No 89 van 1991), van die bedrag waarop sodanige streeksdiensteheffing ingevolge die kennisgewing bedoel in artikel 12 (1) (b) van die eersgenoemde Wet bereken moet word, en
- (b) die streeksvestigingsheffing in sy streek verhoog het vanaf 0,12 persent na 0,133 persent plus belasting op toegevoegde waarde gehef ingevolge artikel 7 van die Wet op Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde, 1991 (Wet No 89 van 1991), van die bedrag waarop sodanige streeksdiensteheffing aldus bereken word

Die verhoogde heffings is betaalbaar met ingang van **1 Augustus 1992.**

D. L. KEYS,

Minister van Finansies

No. 2212

31 Julie 1992

WET OP STREEKSDIENSTERADE, 1985
(WET 109 VAN 1985)

BEKENDMAKING VAN TARIEF

DRAKENSBERG STREEKSDIENSTERAAD

Ek, Derek Lyle Keys, Minister van Finansies, maak, kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my verleen in die omskrywing van, onderskeidelik, "streeksdiensteheffing" en "streeksvestigingsheffing" in artikel 1 van die Wet op Streeksdiensterade, 1985 (Wet No 109 van 1985), hierby bekend dat die Drakensberg Streeksdiensteraad met my instemming die tarief vir die berekening van—

- (a) die streeksdiensteheffing in sy streek verhoog het vanaf 0,3 persent na 0,345 persent plus belasting op toegevoegde waarde gehef ingevolge artikel 7 van die Wet op Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde, 1991 (Wet No 89 van 1991), van die bedrag waarop sodanige streeksdiensteheffing ingevolge die kennisgewing bedoel in artikel 12 (1) (b) van die eersgenoemde Wet bereken moet word, en
- (b) die streeksvestigingsheffing in sy streek verhoog het vanaf 0,13 persent na 0,1495 persent plus belasting op toegevoegde waarde gehef ingevolge artikel 7 van die Wet op Belasting op

No. 2211

31 July 1992

REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCILS ACT, 1985
(ACT 109 OF 1985)

PUBLICATION OF RATE

BO-KAROO REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL

I, Derek Lyle Keys, Minister of Finance, hereby make known, under the powers vested in me in the definition of "regional services levy" and "regional establishment levy", respectively, in section 1 of the Regional Services Councils Act, 1985 (Act No 109 of 1985), that the Bo-Karoo Regional Services Council has with my concurrence, increased the rate for the calculation of—

- (a) the regional services levy in its region from 0,3 per cent to 0,333 per cent plus value added tax levied in terms of section 7 of the Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991) of the amount on which such regional services levy is to be calculated in terms of the notice referred to in section 12 (1) (b) of the first-mentioned Act, and
- (b) the regional establishment levy in its region from 0,12 per cent to 0,133 per cent plus value added tax levied in terms of section 7 of the Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991) of the amount on which such regional establishment levy is to be so calculated

The increased levies are payable with effect from **1 August 1992.**

D. L. KEYS,

Minister of Finance

No 2212

31 July 1992

REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCILS ACT, 1985
(ACT 109 OF 1985)

PUBLICATION OF RATE

DRAKENSBERG REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL

I, Derek Lyle Keys, Minister of Finance, hereby make known, under the powers vested in me in the definition of "regional services levy" and "regional establishment levy", respectively, in section 1 of the Regional Services Councils Act, 1985 (Act No 109 of 1985), that the Drakensberg Regional Services Council has with my concurrence, increased the rate for the calculation of—

- (a) the regional services levy in its region from 0,3 per cent to 0,345 per cent plus value added tax levied in terms of section 7 of the Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991), of the amount on which such regional services levy is to be calculated in terms of the notice referred to in section 12 (1) (b) of the first-mentioned Act, and
- (b) the regional establishment levy in its region from 0,13 per cent to 0,1495 per cent plus value added tax levied in terms of section 7 of the

Toegevoegde Waarde, 1991 (Wet No 89 van 1991), van die bedrag waarop sodanige streeksdiensteheffing aldus bereken word

Die verhoogde heffings is betaalbaar met ingang van **1 Augustus 1992.**

D. L. KEYS,
Minister van Finansies

No. 2213 **31 Julie 1992**

WET OP STREEKSDIENSTERADE, 1985
(WET 109 VAN 1985)

BEKENDMAKING VAN TARIEF

AMATOLA STREEKSDIENSTERAAD

Ek, Derek Lyle Keys, Minister van Finansies, maak, kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my verleen in die omskrywing van, onderskeidelik, "streeksdiensteheffing" en "streeksvestigingsheffing" in artikel 1 van die Wet op Streeksdiensterade, 1985 (Wet No 109 van 1985), hierby bekend dat die Amatola Streeksdiensteraad met my instemming die tarief vir die berekening van—

- (a) die streeksdiensteheffing in sy streek verhoog het vanaf 0,275 persent na 0,316 persent plus belasting op toegevoegde waarde gehef ingevolge artikel 7 van die Wet op Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde, 1991 (Wet No 89 van 1991), van die bedrag waarop sodanige streeksdiensteheffing ingevolge die kennisgewing bedoel in artikel 12 (1) (b) van die eersgenoemde Wet bereken moet word, en
- (b) die streeksvestigingsheffing in sy streek verhoog het vanaf 0,11 persent na 0,127 persent plus belasting op toegevoegde waarde gehef ingevolge artikel 7 van die Wet op Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde, 1991 (Wet No 89 van 1991), van die bedrag waarop sodanige streeksdiensteheffing aldus bereken word

Die verhoogde heffings is betaalbaar met ingang van **1 Augustus 1992**

D. L. KEYS,
Minister van Finansies

Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991), of the amount on which such regional establishment levy is to be so calculated

The increased levies are payable with effect from **1 August 1992.**

D. L. KEYS,
Minister of Finance

No. 2213 **31 July 1992**

REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCILS ACT, 1985
(ACT 109 OF 1985)

PUBLICATION OF RATE

AMATOLA REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCIL

I, Derek Lyle Keys, Minister of Finance, hereby make known, under the powers vested in me in the definition of "regional services levy" and "regional establishment levy", respectively, in section 1 of the Regional Services Councils Act, 1985 (Act No 109 of 1985), that the Amatola Regional Services Council has with my concurrence, increased the rate for the calculation of—

- (a) the regional services levy in its region from 0,275 per cent to 0,316 per cent plus value added tax levied in terms of section 7 of the Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991), of the amount on which such regional services levy is to be calculated in terms of the notice referred to in section 12 (1) (b) of the first-mentioned Act, and
- (b) the regional establishment levy in its region from 0,11 per cent to 0,127 per cent plus value added tax levied in terms of section 7 of the Value Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991), of the amount on which such regional establishment levy is to be so calculated

The increased levies are payable with effect from **1 Augustus 1992**

D. L. KEYS,
Minister of Finance

Werk mooi daarmee.

Ons leef  daarvan.

water is kosbaar

Use it.

Don't abuse  it.

water is for everybody

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GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS			GOVERNMENT NOTICES				
Finansies, Departement van			Finance, Department of				
<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>			<i>Government Notices</i>				
2210	Wet op Streeksdiensterade (109/1985) Bekendmaking van tarief Oos-Vrystaat Streeksdiensteraad	1	14200	2210	Regional Services Councils Act (109/1985) Publication of rate Eastern Free State Regional Services Council	1	14200
2211	do do Bo-Karoo Streeksdiensteraad	2	14200	2211	do do Bo-Karoo Regional Services Council	2	14200
2212	do do Drakensberg Streeksdiensteraad	2	14200	2212	do do Drakensberg Regional Services Council	2	14200
2213	do do Amatola Streeksdiensteraad	3	14200	2213	do do Amatola Regional Services Council	3	14200

Civics threaten to boycott bonds

8/Dec 7/1992
ADRIAN HADLAND

A BOYCOTT of bond repayments, directed at lending institutions throughout the country, would begin in August, SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) president Moses Mayekiso said yesterday.

In order for the boycott to be averted, certain demands would have to be met, he said. These demands included the disbanding of both white and black local authorities, the cessation of local government negotiations, a moratorium on large Telkom bills, an end to the strike at the SABC and the deployment of an international peace-keeping force, a Sanco statement said.

The bond boycott resolution was reached in Bloemfontein over the weekend at Sanco's first general council meeting since its inception earlier this year.

Mayekiso said big business, especially private lending institutions, had an obligation to put pressure on the state for the attainment of majority rule and the establishment of an interim government.

He said lending institutions had collaborated with black local authorities in order to secure land and were very selective in the granting of bonds. "We understand they are in the business of profit-making but this should not happen at the expense of the people."

He also suggested development agencies, including the IDT, should be restructured. This should be done before the IMF or the World Bank involved themselves in the country.

In 1982 the Regional Planning Department carved up SA into nine development regions to promote self-sustaining economic growth and coherent regional development. Central government spending was then intended to be allocated to the different regions in accordance with these objectives.

According to a recent report compiled by Deloitte Pim Goldby, however, the criteria for government transfers to the regions, rather than being based on the desire to effect balanced growth, appears to have been determined more on the spatial distribution of whites among the nine development regions. Those regions that are home to proportionately more whites have been the beneficiaries of proportionately more government consumption expenditure.

The problem with allocating government spending according to political objectives is that accepted development principles are bound to be disregarded. One development practice should be that, barring the need for a redistributional approach, transfers from central government to the regions be commensurate with the region's contribution to the country's GDP.

Invariably, however, imbalances in development do occur. In the interests of balanced growth, there is therefore the need for central government to redistribute tax collections in favour of the poorer regions.

In SA this has palpably not been the case. As a consequence of the NP policy of looking after white interests, certain poor regions have not only been neglected in terms of government expenditure, they have been left with tax burdens greater than their contribution to the country's GDP.

For example, in 1989 the Natal/KwaZulu region, a region whose developmental needs are probably the greatest in SA, accounted for 14,7% of GDP but paid 17,4% of the country's taxes.

Despite having the second lowest GDP per capita and the second highest unemployment rate in the country, Natal/KwaZulu receives government consumption spending of less than one third of that of the PWV region in per capita terms. And to

Apartheid milked poor regions to enrich the wealthy

R1 Day 8/7/92

PETER CHRISTENSEN

aggravate matters, the level of taxes raised in the region has been rising steadily since 1987.

Already, this "misallocation" of expenditure from central government has had serious consequences for the ability of the poorer regions adequately to provide for their populations.

This would especially be true in cases where firms locate or relocate to take advantage of the proportionately lower tax burden that exists in some regions. What is certain, however, is that if allowed to continue,

this grossly unequal allocation of expenditure will serve only to exacerbate uneven growth.

An imbalance in central government transfers to a region can generally be said to exist if the region receives a less than proportionate share of public funding relative to the population of the region, the size of tax revenues derived by the central government from the region.

The approach taken by the Deloitte Pim Goldby report was to determine general expenditure by government

on a regional per capita basis.

Determining the level of government consumption expenditure in each region was, however, problematic. It is complex due to multi-level sourcing and cross-funding between and within the different levels of government. In addition, the most recent data available is for 1985.

So 1985 was used as a regional benchmark against which the trend of aggregate government spending patterns during the '80s could be judged. With further analysis, deductions could then be made to determine the level of public-sector spending in each of the regions during each year of the past decade.

Although there are accurate regional figures only for 1985 for the demand side of the economy, on the supply side there exist regional output figures for community services for each year up until 1989. By discovering a high degree of correlation between government expenditure and community services output, it was possible to use community services output as a proxy for government consumption expenditure.

Community services output is defined as consisting of government salaries and wages, a provision for depreciation on government investment and a small component of welfare and other factor income.

Using these figures, the chart shows the serious imbalances in public spending levels for the nine develop-

ment areas. Particularly disturbing is the low level of community services provided in the poorer regions. Overall, the disparities between regions correlate closely with the spatial distribution of whites in the nine development regions.

Government has attempted in the past few years, to redress the imbalance of central government allocations to the regions. Those regions which share for years received the lowest share of community services output have therefore, in the years 1985-89, experienced the greatest growth.

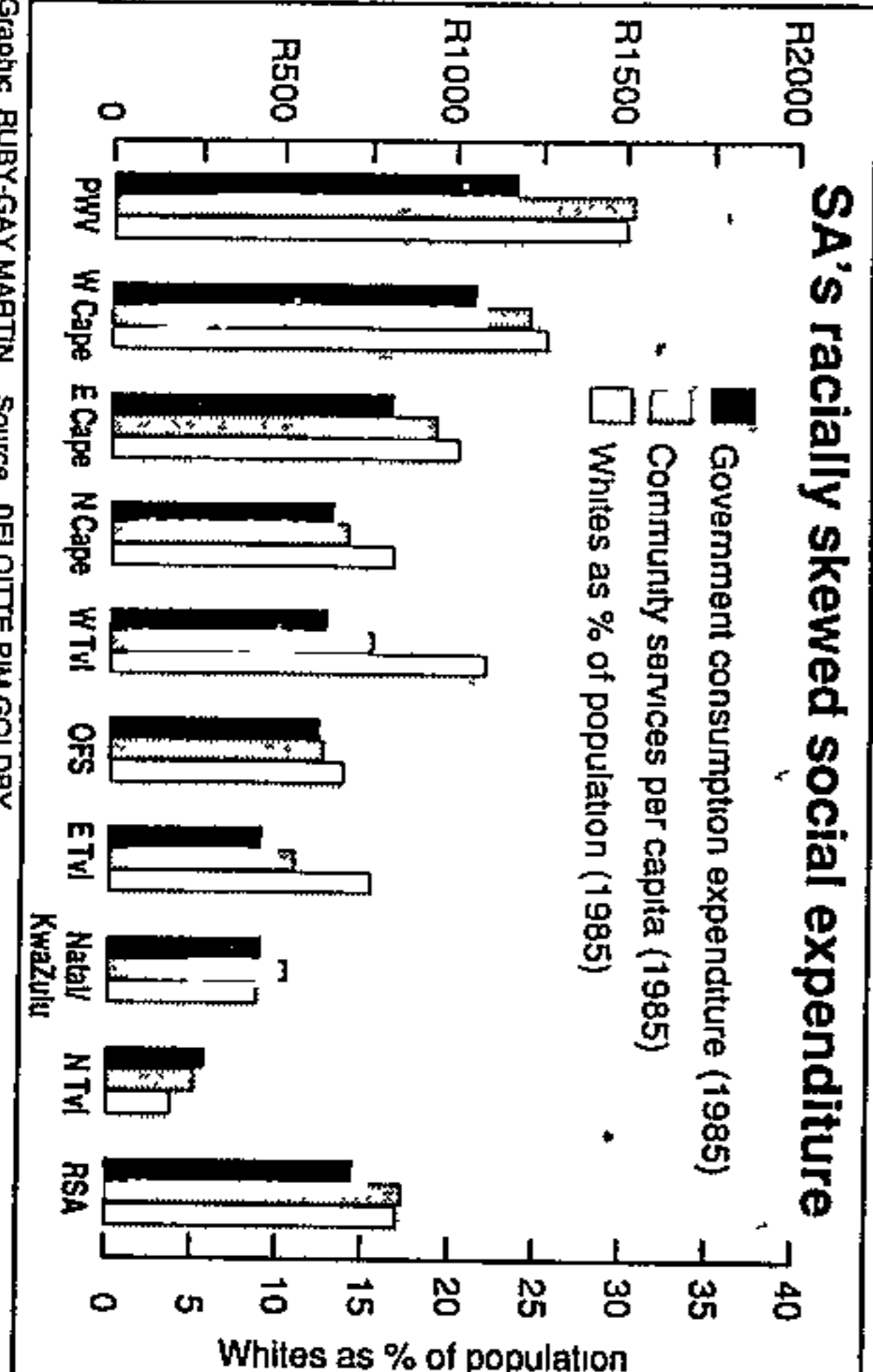
The region with the lowest community services output per capita (northern Transvaal) is now experiencing a growth in community services output per capita in the order of 5% a year. The region with highest receipt of community services (the PWV region) has experienced a fall in real terms.

Nonetheless, at present growth rates, Deloitte Pim Goldby predicts that it would take up to 52 years before Natal/KwaZulu could merely attain the national average. For the western Transvaal and northern Cape regions it would take more than a century.

Clearly, then, central government has, in the process of disbursing public funds according to a political agenda, not only failed in its duty of achieving balanced growth but, incredibly enough, redistributed income from the poorer regions such as Natal/KwaZulu and northern Transvaal to the better-off regions of the western Cape and PWV. Awareness of this practice has led to increased calls for greater autonomy to be given to the regions.

In the absence of a greater devolution of power to the regions, an alleviation of poverty and creation of wealth in the poorer regions will — considering the important contribution community services makes in their per capita income — demand a continued redistribution of community services output in favour of the poorer regions.

Ultimately, however, avoidance of a repeat of past mistakes will necessitate a federalist structure, with each region given greater freedom to determine their own development. **Christensen is economic researcher at the Inkatha Institute.**



Graphic: RUBY-GAV MARTIN Source: DELOITTE PIM GOLDBY

SPOT NEWS

KENNISGEWING 604 VAN 1992**DEPARTEMENT VAN STREEK-
EN GRONDSAKE****WYSIGINGSWETSONTWERP OP STADS-
EN STREEKBEPANNERS**

Onderstaande Wysigingswetsontwerp word hierby vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer. Enige persoon, organisasie, instelling of belangegroep wat kommentaar daarop wil lewer of vertoe daaromtrent wil rig, moet dit nie later nie as **7 Augustus 1992** indien by of voorlê aan die Direkteur-generaal, Departement van Streek- en Grondsaak, Privaatsak X833, Pretoria, 0001, en sodanige vertoe of kommentaar merk vir die aandag van die Regsafdeling.

ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:

- []** Woorde in vet druk tussen vierkantige hake dui skrapings uit bestaande verordeninge aan
 ——— Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder dui invoegings in bestaande verordeninge aan.

WETSONTWERP

Om die Wet op Stads- en Streekbeplanners, 1984, te wysig ten einde voorsiening te maak vir die registrasie van stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg

Vervanging van die lang titel van Wet 19 van 1984

1. Die lang titel van die Wet op Stads- en Streekbeplanners, 1984 (Wet No. 19 van 1984) (hieronder die Wet genoem), word hierby deur die volgende lang titel vervang

“Om voorsiening te maak vir die instelling van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Stads- en Streekbeplanners, vir die registrasie van stads- en streekbeplanners, **[en]** stads- en streekbeplanners-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici, en vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan ”

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 19 van 1984, soos gewysig deur artikel 1 van Wet 48 van 1987 en artikel 1 van Wet 20 van 1988

2. Artikel 1 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur na die omskrywing van “hof” die volgende omskrywing in te voeg.

“‘instituut vir stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici’ 'n vereniging van stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici wat as 'n instituut vir stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici kragtens artikel 9 (1) (u) erken is,

(b) deur die omskrywing van “Minister” deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

“**‘Minister’** die Minister van **[Openbare Werke]** Streek- en Grondsaak,”

NOTICE 604 OF 1992**DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL
AND LAND AFFAIRS****TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS
AMENDMENT BILL**

The following Amendment Bill is hereby published for general information and comment. Any person, organisation, institution or interest group wishing to comment on the Bill or to make representations in this regard, should submit these to the Director-General, Department of Regional and Land Affairs, Private Bag X833, Pretoria, 0001, not later than **7 August 1992**, and earmark such comment or representations for the attention of the Legal Section.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- []** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
 ——— Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

BILL

(262)

To amend the Town and Regional Planners Act, 1984, to provide for the registration of town and regional planning technicians; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows

Substitution for the long title of Act 19 of 1984

1. The following long title is hereby substituted for the long title of the Town and Regional Planners Act, 1984 (Act No 19 of 1984) (hereinafter referred to as the Act)

“To provide for the establishment of a South African Council for Town and Regional Planners, for the registration of town and regional planners, **[and]** town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians, and for matters connected therewith ”

Amendment of section 1 of Act 19 of 1984, as amended by section 1 of Act 48 of 1987 and section 1 of Act 20 of 1988

2. Section 1 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the definition of “Minister” of the following definition.

“**‘Minister’** means the Minister of **[Public Works]** Regional and Land Affairs,”

(b) by the substitution for the full-stop at the end of the definition of “town and regional planners’ institute” of a semi-colon and by the insertion of the following definitions after the said definition

“‘town and regional planning technician’ means a person registered as a town and regional planning technician under section 21A,

- (c) deur na die omskrywing van "stads- en streekbeplannersinstituut" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg.

" 'stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus' 'n persoon wat as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus kragtens artikel 21A geregistreer is,"

Wysiging van artikel 3 van Wet 19 van 1984

3. Artikel 3 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(1) Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 4 bestaan die raad uit die volgende lede wat deur die Minister aangestel word, naamlik—

- (a) agt stads- en streekbeplanners wat uit 'n lys van die name van minstens 10 stads- en streekbeplanners deur stads- en streekbeplannersinstitute benoem, deur die Minister, met inagneming van die ledetal van elke sodanige instituut, gekies word sodat daar in elke provinsie van die Republiek minstens een lid van die raad woonagtig is;
- (b) twee persone wat deur die Komitee van Universiteitshoofde in artikel 6 van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet No 61 van 1955), bedoel, benoem word wat elk 'n professor of lektor moet wees in stads- of streekbeplanning aan verskillende universiteite in die Republiek wat 'n fakulteit of 'n onderafdeling daarvan of 'n departement van stads- of streekbeplanning het,
- (c) een persoon wat deur die Minister vanuit persone in die heeltydse diens van die Staat gekies word,
- (d) een stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus wat deur die Minister gekies word uit 'n lys van name van minstens twee stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici deur institute vir stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici benoem ",

- (b) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(2) Ten einde die Minister in staat te stel om lede van die raad kragtens paragrawe (a), **[en]** (b) en (d) van subartikel (1) aan te stel, moet hy by skriftelike kennisgewing alle stads- en streekbeplannersinstitute, **[en]** die Komitee van Universiteitshoofde, alle institute vir stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici en Teknikons versoek om 'n lys van die name van 'n aangeduide getal persone ooreenkomstig bedoelde paragrawe aan hom voor te lê, en indien daar binne 'n tydperk (van nie minder nie as 21 dae) in

'town and regional planning technicians' institute' means any association of town and regional planning technicians recognised as a town and regional planning technicians' institute under section 9 (1) (u) " (2b2)

Amendment of section 3 of Act 19 of 1984

3. Section 3 of the Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection

"(1) Subject to the provisions of section 4, the council shall consist of the following members appointed by the Minister, namely—

- (a) eight town and regional planners selected by the Minister, from a list of the names of at least 10 town and regional planners nominated by town and regional planners' institutes, with due regard to the number of members of every such institute, so that there is at least one member of the council resident in every province of the Republic,
- (b) two persons nominated by the Committee of University principals referred to in section 6 of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act No. 61 of 1955), each of whom shall be a professor or lecturer in town or regional planning at different universities in the Republic having a faculty or subdivision thereof or department of town or regional planning,
- (c) one person selected by the Minister from persons in the full-time employment of the State,
- (d) one town and regional planning technician selected by the Minister from a list of names of at least two town and regional planning technicians nominated by town and regional planning technicians' institutes ",

- (b) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

"(2) To enable the Minister to appoint members of the council under paragraphs (a), **[and]** (b) and (d) of subsection (1), he shall by notice in writing request all town and regional planners' institutes, **[and]** the Committee of University Principals, town and regional planning technicians' institutes and Teknikons to submit a list of the names of a specified number of persons in accordance with the said paragraphs, and if no such list or a list containing insufficient names is submitted to the Minister within a

bedoelde kennisgewing bepaal vir die voorlegging van so 'n lys van name, geen sodanige lys of 'n lys wat onvoldoende name bevat aan die Minister voorgelê word, kan die Minister enige geskikte persoon of persone as lid of as lede van die raad aanstel in plaas van die persoon of persone wat hy sou aangestel het indien bedoelde institute of Komitee van Universiteitshoofde of Technikons nie versuim het om so 'n lys name of 'n lys met voldoende name voor te lê nie "

Wysiging van artikel 5 van Wet 19 van 1984

4. Artikel 5 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

- "(2) 'n Lid van die raad ontruim sy amp indien hy—
- (a) ingevolge subartikel (1) onbevoeg word om as lid van die raad aangestel te word,
 - (b) sy skriftelike kennisgewing gerig aan die registrateur bedank;
 - (c) volgens die reg as 'n geestesongestelde persoon aangehou word,
 - (d) sonder verlof van die raad van drie agtereenvolgende vergaderings van die raad afwesig was,
 - (e) kragtens artikel 3 (1) (a) aangestel is en hy ophou om 'n stads- en streekbeplanner te wees,
 - (f) kragtens artikel 3 (1) (b) aangestel is en hy ophou om 'n professor of lektor in stads- of streekbeplanning aan 'n universiteit in die Republiek te wees, **[of]**
 - (g) kragtens artikel 3 (1) (c) aangestel is en hy ophou om in die heelydse diens van die Staat te wees, of die Minister sy aanstelling beëindig, of
 - (h) kragtens artikel 3 (1) (d) aangestel is en hy ophou om 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus te wees "

Wysiging van artikel 9 van Wet 19 van 1984

5. Artikel 9 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur paragraaf (f) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang

"(f) die wyse waarop 'n persoon aansoek moet doen om registrasie as 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus, die gelde wat aan die raad betaal moet word ten opsigte van so 'n registrasie, die jaargelde wat aan die raad betaal moet word deur 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus, die gedeelte van sodanige jaargelde wat ten opsigte van 'n deel van 'n jaar betaal moet word en die datum waarop sodanige jaargelde of gedeelte daarvan betaalbaar word, voorskryf,"

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 period (of not less than 21 days) determined in the said notice for the submission of such a list of names, the Minister may appoint any suitable person or persons as a member or as members of the council instead of the person or persons he would have appointed if the said institutes or Committee of University Principals or Technikons had not failed to submit such a list of names or a list with sufficient names "

Amendment of section 5 of Act 19 of 1984

4. Section 5 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

- "(2) A member of the council shall vacate his office if he—
- (a) becomes disqualified in terms of subsection (1) from being appointed as a member of the council,
 - (b) resigns by written notice addressed to the registrar,
 - (c) is according to law detained as a mentally ill person,
 - (d) has, without the leave of the council, been absent from three consecutive meetings of the council,
 - (e) was appointed under section 3 (1) (a) and he ceases to be a town and regional planner,
 - (f) was appointed under section 3 (1) (b) and he ceases to be a professor or lecturer in town or regional planning at a university in the Republic, **[or]**
 - (g) was appointed under section 3 (1) (c) and he ceases to be in the full-time service of the State, or the Minister terminates his appointment, or
 - (h) was appointed under section 3 (1) (d) and he ceases to be a town and regional planning technician "

Amendment of section 9 of Act 19 of 1984

5. Section 9 of the Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

"(f) prescribe the manner in which any person shall apply for registration as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or a town and regional planning technician, the fees which shall be payable to the council in respect of any such registration, the annual fees which shall be payable to the council by a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician, the portion of such annual fees which shall be payable in respect of any part of a year and the date on which such annual fees or portion thereof shall become payable,"

- (b) deur paragraaf (g) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang
- “(g) behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Wet, ’n aansoek om registrasie as ’n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus oorweeg en daaroor besluit;”,
- (c) deur paragraaf (i) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang
- “(i) die stappe doen wat hy raadsaam ag vir die beskerming van lede van die publiek in hul transaksies met stads- en streekbeplanners, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici en vir die handhawing van die integriteit van, die verhoging van die status van en die verbetering van die standaard van dienste gelewer deur stads- en streekbeplanners, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici en, na oorweging van enige advies of aanbevelings van die Adviserende Onderwyskomitee, die verbetering van die standaard van die akademiese kwalifikasies van stads- en streekbeplanners;”,
- (d) deur paragraaf (j) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang
- “(j) navorsing aangaande aangeleenthede wat betrekking het op die stads- en streekbeplannersberoep aanmoedig en self onderneem en aan enige opvoedkundige inrigting, stads- en streekbeplannersinstituut, instituut vir stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici of eksaminerende liggaam advies gee of hulp verleen in verband met opvoedkundige fasiliteite vir en die opleiding en onderrig van voornemende stads- en streekbeplanners;”,
- (e) deur paragraaf (l) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang
- “(l) met ’n geregistreerde versekeraar soos omskryf in artikel 1 (1) van die Versegingswet, 1943 (Wet No 27 van 1943), reelings tref vir die vrywaring deur middel van versekering van stads- en streekbeplanners, **[en]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici teen eise wat voortspruit uit die verrigting van hul werksaamhede as stads- en streekbeplanners, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici;”,
- (b) by the substitution for paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph (262)
- “(g) subject to the provisions of this Act, consider and decide upon any application for registration as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician;”,
- (c) by the substitution for paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph
- “(i) take steps which it may consider expedient for the protection of members of the public in their dealings with town and regional planners, **[or]** town and regional planners in training or town and regional planning technicians and for the maintenance of the integrity of, the enhancement of the status of and the improvement of the standards of services rendered by town and regional planners, **[and]** town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians and, after consideration of any advice or recommendations of the Education Advisory Committee, the improvement of the standards of the academic qualifications of town and regional planners;”,
- (d) by the substitution for paragraph (j) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph
- “(j) encourage and itself undertake research into matters in relation to the town and regional planners’ profession and give advice or render assistance to any educational institution, town and regional planners’ institute, town and regional planning technicians’ institute or examining body in connection with education facilities for and the training and education of prospective town and regional planners;”,
- (e) by the substitution for paragraph (l) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph
- “(l) arrange with a registered insurer as defined in section 1 (1) of the Insurance Act, 1943 (Act No 27 of 1943), for the indemnification by means of insurance of town and regional planners, **[and]** town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians against claims arising from the performance of their functions as town and regional planners, **[or]** town and regional planners in training or town and regional planning technicians;”,

- (f) deur subparagraaf (i) van paragraaf (u) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende subparagraaf te vervang

“(i) die vereistes voorskryf waaraan ’n vereniging van stads- en streekbeplanners, **[en]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici moet voldoen om te kwalifiseer vir erkenning deur die raad as ’n stads- en streekbeplannersinstituut of ’n instituut vir stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici vir die doeleindes van hierdie Wet, en die omstandighede voorskryf waarin sodanige erkenning nadat ’n aansoek in verband daarmee toegestaan is, verval,”

- (g) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

“(2) Die raad moet, behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Wet, ’n register van stads- en streekbeplanners, **[en]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici hou en byhou, en sodanige register moet te alle redelike tye beskikbaar wees vir insae deur enige lid van die publiek teen betaling van die voorgeskrewe gelde.”

Vervanging van artikel 10 van Wet 19 van 1984, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 48 van 1987 en artikel 2 van Wet 20 van 1988

6. Artikel 10 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

“Voorbehoud deur Minister van sekere soorte werk vir stads- en streekbeplanners, **[en] stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici.**

10 (1) Die Minister kan, op versoek van die raad en met instemming van die Raad op Mededinging ingestel by artikel 3 van die Wet op die Handhawing en Bevordering van Mededinging, 1979 (Wet No 96 van 1979), by kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* soorte werk in verband met stads- en streekbeplanning voorskryf wat vir stads- en streekbeplanners, **[en]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici voorbehou word, en kan enige voorbehoud aldus maak, op soortgelyke wyse wysig of intrek

(2) Voordat daar ingevolge subartikel (1) voorsiening maak word vir die voorbehoud van werk, moet die Minister ’n kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant* publiseer waarin—

- (a) die voorgestelde voorsiening uiteengesit word;

- (f) by the substitution for subparagraph (i) of paragraph (u) of subsection (1) of the following subparagraph. (262)

“(i) prescribe the requirements with which an association of town and regional planners, **[and]** town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians shall comply in order to qualify for recognition by the council as a town and regional planners’ institute or a town and regional planning technicians’ institute for the purposes of this Act, and the circumstances in which such recognition shall lapse after an application in connection therewith has been granted,”

- (g) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

“(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the council shall keep and maintain a register of town and regional planners, **[and]** town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians, and such register shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any member of the public upon payment of the prescribed fees ”

Substitution of section 10 of Act 19 of 1984, as amended by section 2 of Act 48 of 1987 and section 2 of Act 20 of 1988

6. The following section is hereby substituted for section 10 of the Act

“Reservation by Minister of certain kinds of work for town and regional planners, **[and] town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians.**

10 (1) The Minister may at the request of the council and with the concurrence of the Competition Board established by section 3 of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act, 1979 (Act No 96 of 1979), by notice in the *Gazette* prescribe kinds of work in connection with town and regional planning which shall be reserved for town and regional planners, **[and]** town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians, and may in like manner amend or withdraw any reservation so made

(2) Before any provision is made in terms of subsection (1) for the reservation of work, the Minister shall publish a notice in the *Gazette* in which—

- (a) the proposed provision is set out,

(b) daar vermeld word dat dit die voorneme is om die betrokke voorsiening te maak met ingang van 'n datum in die kennisgewing vermeld, wat 'n datum nie vroeër as vier weke vanaf die datum van die kennisgewing mag wees nie, en

(c) belanghebbende persone uitgenooi word om besware teen of vertoe aangaande die voorgestelde voorsiening voor te lê.

Met dien verstande dat indien die Minister daarna op 'n verandering van die soos voormeld gepubliseerde voorsiening besluit as gevolg van besware of vertoe ten opsigte daarvan voorgelê, dit nie nodig is om sodanige verandering te publiseer voordat die voorsiening uiteindelik ingevolge hierdie artikel gemaak word nie

(3) By die maak van voorsiening ingevolge hierdie artikel, kan werk wat onder bepaalde omstandighede of vir bepaalde doeleindes of deur of vir bepaalde persone of klasse persone of binne of buite bepaalde gebiede of klasse gebiede verrig word, van die bepalings daarvan uitgesluit word."

Vervanging van artikel 12 van Wet 19 van 1984

7. Artikel 12 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Verslae aan Minister en verstrekking van inligting aan stads- en streekbeplanners, [en] stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici.

12. Die raad lê elke jaar, binne ses maande na afsluiting van sy boekjaar, aan die Minister 'n verslag voor in verband met die raad se werksaamhede in daardie boekjaar, tesame met 'n afskrif van die geouditeerde staat van inkomste en uitgawe en die balansstaat bedoel in artikel 11 (3) ten opsigte van daardie boekjaar sowel as 'n lys van stads- en streekbeplanners, [en] stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici wie se name op die laaste dag van daardie boekjaar in die register verskyn het, en moet aan elke stads- en streekbeplanner, [en] stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus wie se naam aldus in die register verskyn het, 'n afskrif van elke van genoemde stukke stuur "

Wysiging van artikel 15 van Wet 19 van 1984

8. Artikel 15 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(1) Die Adviserende Onderwyskomitee bestaan uit die volgende lede wat deur die Minister aangestel word, naamlik—

(a) een persoon wat deur die senaat van elke universiteit in die Republiek wat 'n fakulteit of onderafdeling daarvan of 'n departement van stads- of streeksbeplanning het en eksamens in artikel 20 (2) (b) bedoel,

(b) it is intimated that it is proposed to make the provision in question with effect from a date specified in the notice, which shall be a date not earlier than four weeks as from the date of the notice, and

(c) interested persons are invited to submit any objections to or representations concerning the proposed provision

Provided that if the Minister thereafter decides on any alteration in the provision published as aforesaid, as a result of any objections or representations submitted in respect thereof, it shall not be necessary to publish such alteration before finally making the provision in terms of this section

(3) In making provision in terms of this section, work performed in specified circumstances or for specified purposes or by or for specified persons or classes of persons or within or outside specified areas of classes of areas, may be excluded from the provisions thereof "

Substitution of section 12 of Act 19 of 1984

7. The following section is hereby substituted for section 12 of the Act

"Reports to Minister and furnishing of information to town and regional planners, [and] town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians.

12 The council shall in each year, within six months after the close of its financial year, submit to the Minister a report in connection with its functions during that financial year, together with a copy of the audited statement of income and expenditure and the balance sheet referred to in section 11 (3) in respect of that financial year, as well as a list of town and regional planners, [and] town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians whose names appeared in the register on the last day of that financial year, and shall send to every town and regional planner, [and] town and regional planner in training and town and regional planning technician whose name so appeared in the register a copy of each of the said documents."

Amendment of section 15 of Act 19 of 1984

8. Section 15 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection

"(1) The Education Advisory Committee shall consist of the following members appointed by the Minister, namely—

(a) one person nominated by the senate of every university in the Republic having a faculty or subdivision thereof or a department of town or regional planning and conducting examinations referred to in section

afneem, benoem word en wat 'n professor of lektor in stads- of streekbeplanning aan daardie universiteit moet wees,

- (b) twee persone wat deur die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding benoem word, **[en]**
- (c) soveel persone wat gelyk in getal is aan die verskil in getal tussen die persone kragtens paragraaf (a) en dié kragtens paragraaf (b) aangestel, en wat deur die Minister gekies word uit 'n lys van name van stads- en streekbeplanners wat benoem word deur stads- en streekbeplannersinstitute, en
- (d) een persoon wat deur elke Technikon in die Republiek wat 'n departement of onderafdeling daarvan van stads- en/of streekbeplanning het, benoem word "

Invoeging van artikel 21A in Wet 19 van 1984

9. Die volgende artikel word hierby in die Wet na artikel 21 ingevoeg

"Registrasie van stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici.

21A (1) 'n Persoon wat begerig is om as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geregistreer te word, moet 'n skriftelike aansoek om sodanige registrasie by die raad indien op die wyse deur die raad voorgeskryf, en sodanige aansoek moet vergesel gaan van die voorgeskrewe registrasiegelde en sodanige inligting wat die raad verlang

(2) Indien die raad na oorweging van so 'n aansoek oortuig is dat die aansoeker—

- (a) minstens 21 jaar oud is,
- (b) geslaag het in die voorgeskrewe eksamens, of eksamens wat die raad, na oorweging van enige advies of aanbevelings van die Adviserende Onderwyskomitee, vir die doeleindes van hierdie Wet erken,
- (c) die voorgeskrewe praktiese ondervinding van werk in stads- en streekbeplanning opgedoen het;
- (d) 'n lid is van enige instituut vir stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici, tensy die raad van oordeel is dat hy lidmaatskap van so 'n instituut sonder enige gegronde rede geweier is, en
- (e) met inagneming van die bepalings van hierdie Wet, 'n geskikte persoon is om as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geregistreer te word,

moet die raad, behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (4), die aansoeker as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus registreer, en laat die raad so 'n persoon se naam in die register inskryf en 'n registrasiesertifikaat in die voorgeskrewe vorm aan hom uitreik

20 (2) (b) and who shall be a professor or lecturer in town or regional planning at such university, ⁽²⁶²⁾

- (b) two persons nominated by the Minister of National Education, **[and]**
- (c) as many persons as may be equal in number of the difference in number between the persons appointed under paragraph (a) and the persons appointed under paragraph (b), selected by the Minister from a list of names of town and regional planners nominated by town and regional planners' institutes, and
- (d) one person nominated by every Technikon in the Republic having a department or subdivision thereof of town and/or regional planning "

Insertion of section 21A in Act 19 of 1984

9. The following section is hereby inserted in the Act after section 21.

"Registration of town and regional planning technicians.

21A (1) Any person who desires to be registered as a town and regional planning technician shall lodge with the council, in the manner prescribed by it, an application in writing for such registration, and such application shall be accompanied by the prescribed registration fee and such information as may be required by the council

(2) If after consideration of such application the council is satisfied that the applicant—

- (a) is not less than 21 years of age,
- (b) has passed the prescribed examinations, or any examinations recognised by the council for the purposes of this Act after consideration of any advice or recommendations of the Education Advisory Committee,
- (c) has gained the prescribed practical experience of work in town and regional planning,
- (d) is a member of any town and regional planning technicians' institute, unless the council is of the opinion that he has, without any sound reason, been refused membership of such institute, and
- (e) with due regard to the provisions of this Act, is a suitable person for registration as a town and regional planning technician,

the council shall subject to the provisions of subsection (4) register the applicant as a town and regional planning technician, and cause any such person's name to be entered in the register and a certificate of registration in the prescribed form to be issued to him

(3) 'n Persoon wat by die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet—

- (a) die eksamens bedoel in subartikel (2) (b) geslaag het, of
- (b) besig was met die uitvoering van stads- en streekbeplanningswerk vir 'n tydperk van minstens drie jaar wat na die oordeel van die raad van bevredigende aard is,

kan, binne 12 maande na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet of sodanige verdere tydperk wat die raad toelaat, 'n skriftelike aansoek om registrasie as stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus by die raad indien op die wyse deur die raad voorgeskryf en die raad moet, behoudens die bepalinge van subartikel (4), en by verstrekking van die inligting wat die raad verlang en teen betaling van die voorgeskrewe gelde, so 'n persoon wat na die oordeel van die raad aan die vereistes van subartikel (2) (e) voldoen as stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus registreer, en laat sy naam in die register inskryf en laat 'n registrasiesertifikaat in die voorgeskrewe vorm aan hom uitreik

(4) Die raad registreer nie ingevolge die bepalinge van hierdie artikel 'n persoon as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus nie—

- (a) indien daardie persoon te eniger tyd weens onbehoorlike gedrag uit 'n vertrouensamp onthef is of weens 'n misdryf waarvan oneerlikheid 'n element is, skuldig bevind is en ten opsigte daarvan tot gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete of tot 'n boete van minstens R200 gevonnissen is. Met dien verstande dat indien die raad ten opsigte van 'n persoon wat onderworpe is aan 'n onbevoegdheid bedoel in hierdie paragraaf, oortuig is dat, met inagneming van al die tersaaklike oorwegings, die registrasie van so 'n persoon in belang van billikheid teenoor hom geregverdig is, die raad, op die voorwaardes wat die raad bepaal, so 'n persoon as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus kan registreer,
- (b) indien daardie persoon volgens die reg as 'n geestesongestelde persoon aangehou word, of
- (c) indien die naam van daardie persoon uit die register geskrap is uit hoofde van 'n straf hom kragtens hierdie Wet opgelê

(5) Die raad moet die registrasie van 'n persoon as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus intrek indien daardie persoon—

- (a) ingevolge subartikel (4) (a) of (b) onbevoeg word om as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geregistreer te word,

(3) Any person who at the commencement of this Act—

- (262)
- (a) has passed the examinations referred to in subsection (2) (b), or
 - (b) was engaged in the performance of work in town and regional planning for a period of not less than three years which in the opinion of the council is of a satisfactory nature,

may, within 12 months from the commencement of this Act or such further period as the council may allow, lodge with the council in the manner prescribed by it an application in writing for registration as a town and regional planning technician and the council shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (4), and upon such information as the council may require being furnished and upon payment of the prescribed fees, register as a town and regional planning technician any such person who in its opinion complies with the requirements of subsection (2) (e) and shall cause his name to be entered in the register and a certificate of registration in the prescribed form to be issued to him

(4) The council shall not register any person as a town and regional planning technician in terms of the provisions of this section—

- (a) if such person has at any time been removed from an office of trust on account of improper conduct or has been convicted of an offence involving an element of dishonesty and sentenced in respect thereof to imprisonment without the option of a fine or to a fine of at least R200. Provided that if the council is satisfied, in respect of any person who is subject to a disqualification referred to in this paragraph, that with due regard to all the relevant considerations, the registration of such a person is justified in the interest of fairness towards him, the council may, on such conditions as the council may determine, register such a person as a town and regional planning technician,
- (b) if such person is according to law detained as a mentally ill person, or
- (c) if the name of that person has been removed from the register by virtue of any punishment imposed upon him under this Act

(5) The council shall withdraw the registration as a town and regional planning technician of any person if that person—

- (a) becomes disqualified in terms of subsection (4) (a) or (b) from being registered as a town and regional planning technician,

(b) per abuis as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geregistreer is of al dus geregistreer is op grond van inligting wat daarna bewys word vals te wees,

(c) versuim om jaargelde of 'n gedeelte daarvan wat kragtens artikel 9 (1) (f) voorgeskryf en deur hom betaalbaar is, te betaal binne 60 dae nadat sodanige gelde of gedeelte daarvan betaalbaar word of binne die verdere tydperk wat die raad, hetsy voor of na die verstryking van bedoelde 60 dae, in 'n bepaalde geval toelaat

(6) Die raad moet op skriftelike versoek van 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus sy naam uit die register skrap. Met dien verstande dat waar 'n ondersoek na beweerde onbehoorlike gedrag deur so 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus aan die gang is of gehou staan te word, sodanige skraping nie gedoen word alvorens daardie ondersoek afgehandel is nie

(7) Behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (4) moet die raad op aansoek by hom 'n persoon wat voorheen ingevolge hierdie artikel as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geregistreer was en wie se registrasie ingevolge subartikel (5) (c) ingetrek is, as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus registreer indien hy die voorgeskrewe registrasiegelde en enige agterstallige jaargelde of gedeelte daarvan wat kragtens artikel 9 (1) (f) voorgeskryf is, tesame met enige uitgawe van die raad aangegaan in verband met die verhaal van agterstallige gelde, betaal het

(8) 'n Persoon was as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geregistreer is, kan homself as 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus beskryf en is geregtig om sy status aan te dui of bekend te maak deur vir alle doeleindes van die betiteling SST (SA) agter sy naam gebruik te maak "

Wysiging van artikel 22 van Wet 19 van 1984

10. Artikel 22 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(1) 'n Persoon wie se registrasie as 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus kragtens die bepalings van hierdie Wet ingetrek is of wie se naam kragtens genoemde bepalings uit die register geskrap is, moet sy registrasiesertifikaat aan die registrateur terugbesorg binne 30 dae vanaf die datum waarop hy deur die registrateur, by skriftelike kennisgewing deur die pos gestuur, gelas word om dit te doen, tensy hy die registrateur oortuig dat die sertifikaat verlore geraak het of vernietig is, indien dit die geval is, of hy weer ingevolge artikel 20 (7) geregistreer is "

(b) has erroneously been registered as a town and regional planning technician or has been so registered on information subsequently proved to be false; (262)

(c) fails to pay any annual fee or a portion thereof prescribed under section 9 (1) (f) and payable by him, within 60 days after such fee or portion thereof becomes payable or within such further period as the council may, either before or after the expiration of the said 60 days, in any particular case allow

(6) The council shall at the written request of any town and regional planning technician remove his name from the register. Provided that where an inquiry into alleged improper conduct by such a town and regional planning technician is in progress or to be held, such removal shall not be made until that inquiry has been conducted

(7) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), the council shall on application to it register as a town and regional planning technician any person who was previously registered as a town and regional planning technician in terms of this section and whose registration has been withdrawn in terms of subsection (5) (c), if he has paid the prescribed registration fee and any arrear annual fee or portion thereof prescribed under section 9 (1) (f), together with any expenses incurred by the council in connection with the recovery of any arrear fees

(8) A person who is registered as a town and regional planning technician may describe himself as a town and regional planning technician and shall be entitled to indicate his status or to make it known by using for all purposes the title TRPT (SA) after his name "

Amendment of section 22 of Act 19 of 1984

10. Section 22 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection

"(1) A person whose registration as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician has been withdrawn under the provisions of this Act or whose name has under the said provisions been removed from the register, shall return his certificate of registration to the registrar within 30 days from the date upon which he is ordered by the registrar by notice in writing transmitted by post to do so, unless he satisfies the registrar that the certificate has been lost or destroyed, if such is the case, or he is again registered under section 20 (7) "

Wysiging van artikel 23 van Wet 19 van 1984, soos gewysig deur artikel 4 van Wet 20 van 1988

11. Artikel 23 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

“(1) Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 10 (3) is ’n persoon wat nie as ’n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geregistreer is nie en wat—

(a) teen vergoeding enige soort werk verrig wat kragtens artikel 10 (1) vir stads- en streekbeplanners, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus voorbehou is; of

(b) homself voordoen of op enige wyse hoegenaamd uitgee of toelaat dat hy uitgegee word as ’n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus of die naam van stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus gebruik of enige naam, titel, beskrywing of simbool wat aandui of daarop bereken is om die indruk by persone te wek dat hy ingevolge hierdie Wet as ’n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geregistreer is,

aan ’n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met ’n boete van hoogstens R2 000.”.

Vervanging van artikel 24 van Wet 19 van 1984

12. Artikel 24 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

“24 ’n Stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus is skuldig aan onbehoorlike bedrag indien hy—

(a) werk verrig van ’n soort wat kragtens artikel 10 (1) vir stads- en streekbeplanners, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus voorbehou is in verband met ’n aangeleentheid wat die onderwerp van ’n geskil of regsding uitmaak of kan uitmaak, op voorwaarde dat betaling vir sodanige werk sal geskied slegs indien die geskil of regsding gunstig verloop vir die persoon vir wie die werk verrig word,

Amendment of section 23 of Act 19 of 1984, as amended by section 4 of Act 20 of 1988

11. Section 23 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection

“(1) Subject to the provisions of section 10 (3), a person not registered as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician who—

(a) for reward performs any kind of work reserved for town and regional planners, **[or]** town and regional planners in training or town and regional planning technicians under section 10 (1); or

(b) pretends to be or by any means whatsoever holds himself out or allows himself to be held out as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician or uses the name of a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician or uses any name, title, description or symbol indicating or calculated to lead persons to infer that he is registered as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician in terms of this Act,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R2 000 ”.

Substitution of section 24 of Act 19 of 1984

12. The following section is hereby substituted for section 24 of the Act.

“24 A town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician shall be guilty of improper conduct if he—

(a) performs work of a kind reserved for town and regional planners, **[or]** town and regional planners in training or town and regional planning technicians under section 10 (1) in connection with any matter which is the subject of a dispute or litigation, on condition that payment for such work will be made only if such dispute or litigation ends favourably for the person for whom such work is performed,

(b) performs work of a kind reserved for town and regional planners, **[or]** town and regional planners in training or town and regional planning technicians under section 10 (1) during any period in respect of which he has been suspended under this Act,

- (b) werk verrig van 'n soort wat kragtens artikel 10 (1) vir stads- en streekbeplanners, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici voorbehou is gedurende 'n tydperk waartydens hy kragtens hierdie Wet geskors is,
- (c) in die geval van 'n stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of 'n stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus, 'n beperking of voorwaarde wat uit hoofde van die bepalings van artikel 21 (3) of 21A onderskeidelik ten opsigte van hom van toepassing is, oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen,
- (d) behalwe met die toestemming van die raad, wetens werk van 'n soort wat vir stads- en streekbeplanners, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici kragtens artikel 10 (1) voorbehou is, aan 'n ander persoon as 'n stads- en streekbeplanner opdra,
- (e) 'n misdryf by die verrigting van sy werk as 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus begaan,
- (f) besoldiging van 'n ander persoon as sy klient of werkgewer ontvang vir die verrigting van werk van 'n soort wat vir stads- en streekbeplanners, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici, na gelang van die geval, kragtens artikel 10 (1) voorbehou is;
- (g) 'n vereiste vervat in 'n kragtens artikel 28 (1) (c) uitgevaardigde reël oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen; of
- (h) hom strydig met 'n in kragtens artikel 28 (1) (d) uitgevaardigde reël gedra "

Wysiging van artikel 25 van Wet 19 van 1984

13. Artikel 25 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

“(1) Die raad kan ondersoek instel na gevalle van onbehoorlike gedrag waaraan 'n persoon wat ingevolge hierdie Wet as 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geregistreer is, hom na bewering skuldig gemaak het terwyl hy aldus geregistreer was en kan ten opsigte daarvan, indien bewese bevind, een of meer van die volgende strawwe ople, naamlik—

- (a) 'n waarskuwing of 'n berisping of 'n berisping en 'n waarskuwing,
- (b) 'n boete van hoogstens **[R500]** R5 000,
- (c) skorsing vir 'n bepaalde tydperk van hoogstens een jaar om in die Republiek die werk van 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus, na gelang van die geval, te verrig, of

- (c) in the case of a town and regional planner in training or a town and regional planning technician, contravenes or fails to comply with any restriction or condition applicable in respect of him by virtue of the provisions of section 21 (3) or 21A respectively, (262)
- (d) except with the consent of the council, knowingly entrusts to any person other than a town and regional planner work of a kind reserved for town and regional planners, **[or]** town and regional planners in training or town and regional planning technicians under section 10 (1),
- (e) commits an offence in the performance of his work as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician,
- (f) accepts remuneration from any person other than his client or employer for the performance of work of a kind reserved for town and regional planners, **[or]** town and regional planners in training or town and regional planning technicians, as the case may be, under section 10 (1),
- (g) contravenes or fails to comply with any requirement contained in a rule made under section 28 (1) (c), or
- (h) conducts himself contrary to a rule made under section 28 (1) (d) ”

Amendment of section 25 of Act 19 of 1984

13. Section 25 of the Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection.

“(1) The council may inquire into cases of improper conduct of which a person who is registered in terms of this Act as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town or regional planning technician is alleged to have been guilty while so registered, and may impose in respect thereof, if found proved, one or more of the following penalties, namely—

- (a) a caution or reprimand or a reprimand and a caution,
- (b) a fine not exceeding **[R500]** R5 000,
- (c) suspension for a specified period not exceeding one year to perform in the Republic work of a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician, or

- (d) intrekking van sy registrasie as stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus, na gelang van die geval, en die skraping van sy naam uit die register.

Met dien verstande dat in die geval van beweerde onbehoorlike gedrag wat die onderwerp van straf- of sivilregtelike verrigtinge in 'n geregshof uitmaak of ten opsigte waarvan die raad rede het om te vermoed dat dit waarskynlik so 'n onderwerp sal uitmaak, die raad die ondersoek kan uitstel totdat sodanige verrigtinge afgehandel is.”;

- (b) deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

“(3) Die vryspreking of die skuldigbevinding van 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus deur 'n geregshof op 'n strafregtelike aanklag, belet nie dat stappe kragtens hierdie Wet op 'n aanklag van onbehoorlike gedrag teen hom ingestel word nie, selfs al sou die feite uiteengesit in die aanklag van onbehoorlike gedrag, indien dit bewys sou word, die misdryf uitmaak wat uiteengesit is in die strafregtelike aanklag waarop hy aldus vrygespreek of skuldig bevind is of 'n ander misdryf waaraan hy by sy verhoor op bedoelde strafregtelike aanklag skuldig bevind kon gewees het”.

- (c) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang.

“(4) Indien die onbehoorlike gedrag waarvan die stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus aangekla word, neerkom op 'n misdryf waaraan hy deur 'n geregshof skuldig bevind is, is 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif van die notule van sy verhoor en skuldigbevinding deur daardie hof, nadat sodanige stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus geïdentifiseer is as die persoon wat in die notule genoem word, voldoende bewys dat hy sodanige misdryf begaan het, tensy die skuldigbevinding deur 'n hoër hof tersyde gestel is. Met dien verstande dat die aangeklaagde stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus die reg het om getuënis aan te voer dat hy in werklikheid verkeerdlik skuldig bevind is”.

Vervanging van artikel 27 van Wet 19 van 1984

14. Artikel 27 van die Wet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang.

“Skorsing in hul werksaamhede van stads- en streekbeplanners, **[en]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding en stads- en streekbeplanningstegnici wat geestesongesteld geraak het.

- (d) withdrawal of his registration as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician, as the case may be, and the removal of his name from the register.

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Provided that in the case of alleged improper conduct which forms or which the council has reason to believe is likely to form the subject of criminal or civil proceedings in a court of law, the council may postpone the inquiry until proceedings have been determined”;

- (b) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection

“(3) The acquittal or the conviction of a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician by a court of law upon a criminal charge shall not be a bar to proceedings against him under this Act on a charge of improper conduct, even if the facts set forth in the charge of improper conduct would, if proved, constitute the offence set forth in the criminal charge on which he was so acquitted or convicted or any other offence of which he might have been convicted at his trial on the said criminal charge”.

- (c) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

“(4) If the improper conduct with which the town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician is charged amounts to an offence of which he has been convicted by a court of law, a certified copy of the record of his trial and conviction by that court shall, upon the identification of such town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician as the person referred to in the record, be sufficient proof of the commission by him of such offence, unless the conviction has been set aside by a superior court. Provided that it shall be competent for the town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician charged to adduce evidence that he was in fact wrongly convicted.”

Substitution of section 27 of Act 19 of 1984

12. The following section is hereby substituted for section 27 of the Act:

“Suspension from their functions of town and regional planners, **[and]** town and regional planners in training and town and regional planning technicians who have become mentally ill.

27 (1) Wanneer dit uit beedigde inligting vir die raad blyk dat 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus in so 'n mate geestesongesteld geraak het dat dit in stryd met die openbare belang sou wees om hom toe te laat om aan te hou om werk in stads- en streekbeplanning te verrig, kan die raad na goeddeunke ten opsigte van sodanige stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus 'n ondersoek *mutatis mutandis* ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van artikel 26 hou.

(2) Indien die raad bevind dat sodanige stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus aldus geestesongesteld geraak het, kan die raad vir 'n vasgestelde tydperk sy skorsing in sy werksaamhede as stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus, na gelang van die geval, beveel

(3) Die raad kan die geldingstydperk van 'n bevel kragtens hierdie artikel uitgereik, vir 'n deur die raad bepaalde tydperk verleng of so 'n bevel intrek "

Wysiging van artikel 28 van Wet 19 van 1984, soos gewysig deur artikel 3 van Wet 48 van 1987

15. Artikel 28 van die Wet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (c) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang

“(c) wat die vereistes voorskryf waaraan stads- en streekbeplanners, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanners-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus by die verrigting van werk in stads- en streekbeplanning moet voldoen,”

(b) deur paragraaf (d) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(d) wat gedrag (benewens gedrag in artikel 24 bedoel) voorskryf wat onbehoorlike gedrag vir 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus uitmaak,”

(c) deur paragraaf (e) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang

“(e) wat die metode voorskryf waarvolgens bewerings van onbehoorlike gedrag deur 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus ondersoek moet word,”

27. (1) When it appears to the council from information on oath that any town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician has become mentally ill to such an extent that it would be contrary to the public interest to allow him to continue to perform work in town and regional planning, the council may in its discretion hold an inquiry *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with the provisions of section 26 in respect of such town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician. 262

(2) If the council finds that such town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician has so become mentally ill, the council may order for a specified period his suspension from his functions as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician, as the case may be

(3) The council may extend for any period determined by it the period of operation of, or withdraw, any order made under this section.”

Amendment of section 28 of Act 19 of 1984, as amended by section 3 of Act 48 of 1987

13. Section 28 of the Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

“(c) prescribing the requirements with which town and regional planners, **[or]** town and regional planners in training or town and regional planning technicians shall comply in the performance of work in town and regional planning,”

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

“(d) prescribing conduct (in addition to conduct referred to in section 24) constituting improper conduct for any town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician,”

(c) by the substitution for paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

“(e) prescribing the method of inquiry into allegations of improper conduct by any town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician,”

Wysiging van artikel 31 van Wet 19 van 1984

16. Artikel 31 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur die woorde wat paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) voorafgaan deur die volgende woorde te vervang

“(1) 'n Persoon wat hom veronreg voel deur 'n weiering deur die raad om hom ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie Wet as 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus, na gelang van die geval, te registreer, of deur 'n besluit deur die raad gedoen by die uitoefening van die raad se bevoegdhede kragtens artikel 25 of 27, kan te eniger tyd nadat hy van daardie weiering of besluit bewus geword het, maar nie later nie as—”

Wysiging van artikel 34 van Wet 19 van 1984

17. Artikel 34 van die Wet word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (b) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(b) is die bepalings van hierdie Wet *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing in genoemde gebied ten opsigte van die registrasie van 'n persoon as 'n stads- en streekbeplanner, **[of]** stads- en streekbeplanner-in-opleiding of stads- en streekbeplanningstegnikus ”

Kort titel

18. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op Stads- en Streekbeplanners, 1993, en tree in werking op 'n datum wat die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal

(10 Julie 1992)

KENNISGEWING 605 VAN 1992**KANTOOR VAN DIE KOMMISSARIS VAN BINNELANDSE INKOMSTE****GEWETENSGELD**

Hierby word die ontvangs erken van die volgende bedrae wat anoniem aan die Ontvanger van Inkomste, Bloemfontein, gestuur is

Datum van ontvangs 8 Mei 1992

Bedrag R2 500

(10 Julie 1992)

KENNISGEWING 606 VAN 1992**KANTOOR VAN DIE KOMMISSARIS VAN BINNELANDSE INKOMSTE****GEWETENSGELD**

Hierby word die ontvangs erken van die volgende bedrae wat anoniem aan die Ontvanger van Inkomste, Port Elizabeth, gestuur is

Datum van ontvangs 12 Mei 1992

Bedrag R40

(10 Julie 1992)

Amendment of section 31 of Act 19 of 1984

14. Section 31 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for the words preceding paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following words (262)

“(1) Any person who feels aggrieved by a refusal by the council to register him as a town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician, as the case may be, in terms of the provisions of this Act, or by a decision made by the council in the exercise of the council's powers under section 25 or 27, may at any time after he became aware of that refusal or decision, but not later than—”

Amendment of section 34 of Act 19 of 1984

15. Section 34 of the Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph

“(b) the provisions of this Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in the said territory in respect of the registration of any person as a professional town and regional planner, **[or]** town and regional planner in training or town and regional planning technician ”

Short title

16. This Act shall be called the Town and Regional Planners Amendment Act, 1993, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*

(10 July 1992)

NOTICE 605 OF 1992**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR INLAND REVENUE****CONSCIENCE MONEY**

The receipt of the following amounts, sent anonymously to the Receiver of Revenue, Bloemfontein, is hereby acknowledged

Date of receipt 8 May 1992

Amount R2 500

(10 July 1992)

NOTICE 606 OF 1992**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR INLAND REVENUE****CONSCIENCE MONEY**

The receipt of the following amounts, sent anonymously to the Receiver of Revenue, Port Elizabeth, is hereby acknowledged

Date of receipt 12 May 1992

Amount R40

(10 July 1992)

Public servants agree on pay rise

PRETORIA — Five employee organisations involved in salary negotiations for public servants yesterday reached a settlement with the Commission for Administration for an average pensionable salary increase of 9,2% **BIDA 16/7/92**.

The five organisations, representing 260 000 members, also agreed that starting salaries for general assistants be raised from R537 to about R708 a month.

According to a joint statement released by the Public Servants' Association, the Hospital Personnel Association, the South African Nursing Association, the Natal Provincial Administration Personnel Association and the Public Service Artisan and Allied Workers' Association, this would affect about 95 000 general assistants and related workers.

The settlement was signed in Durban yesterday for implementation from August 1, in spite of the withdrawal of six of the 11 employee organisations involved in the pay talks.

They said while supporting the six employee organisations who withdrew from the negotiations, they felt that they could not allow the state to decide unilaterally on the increases.

They said they therefore negotiated for the best possible adjustment that would address the most seriously affected groups such as general assistants who were also the lowest-paid workers within the public service — Sapa

Gloom in the public service

PRETORIA — Erosion of morale and motivation in the public service should be given urgent attention, Commission for Administration chairman Piet van der Merwe has warned.

He said recently there was concern about the effects of affirmative action programmes, mistakes of past policies being blamed on public servants, and statements by some politicians and journalists that public servants were unable or reluctant to adapt to changing policies.

Uncertainty and fear about pensions, job security and promotion opportuni-

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GERALD REILLY
ties had taken a toll.
He said there was disappointment and frustration over unclear policy directives, frequent shifts of functions and personnel between departments, and cuts in budgets and personnel.

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Regional leaders should talk now, says De Klerk

PIETERSBURG — Regional political leaders should start negotiating and not wait for national talks, President de Klerk said yesterday

Addressing a lunch to mark the conferment of city status on Pietersburg, Mr De Klerk said the realities of South Africa dictated that regional governments be provided with their own functions and powers entrenched and secured in a central constitution

Regional leaders should reach out to each other and start the dynamic process of developing a shared vision for the future.

Mr De Klerk said South Afri-

cans had accepted the challenge to find a way, regardless of political persuasion, to live together in the same region in peace while accepting the realities of diversity

"We need to reconcile and develop joint vision to the benefit of all our people"

He said people had to join forces behind common goals in the best interests of all. Failing to do this would result in a future torn apart by strife and conflict

A broad South African nation had to be built without underestimating the reality of diversity. In the process a balance had to be struck between unity

ARG 118/92
and the diversity of the various cultural groups

Mr De Klerk said Pietersburg represented a tremendous diversity of people, which was not manifested to this extent anywhere else in the country

In a northern Transvaal region, where borders had to be negotiated, Pietersburg would play a key role and could be one of the capitals of one of the proposed regions

Mr De Klerk unveiled a bust of himself sculpted by Jo Roos, which will form part of Pietersburg's art collection, said to be one of the largest outside the main centres of South Africa — Sapa

Apartheid tries to rule from the straw

■ Cape country towns are becoming a headache for opponents of two controversial Acts aimed at restructuring local government on terms acceptable to the government. The African National Congress says the process is futile because an interim government will "deconstruct" the new-look councils.

CLIVE SAWYER, Municipal Reporter

ALL it takes is the signature of Administrator Mr Kobus Mering and somewhere a country town feels itself closer to the blurred frontier of reform

This week, the Provincial Administration confirmed that Mr Mering had so far penned his signature to nine towns' agreements to form "joint administrations."

Joining Citrusdal, Kimberley and Riversdale in the "non-racial" council stakes will be Stellenbosch, Clanwilliam, Piketberg, Heidelberg, Great Brak River and Aurora

Applications from Franschoek, Klaver and Ladismith are pending

Opponents of the Interim Measures Act and Provincial and Local Authorities Affairs Amendment Act concede that the Cape is becoming "a nightmare" as dorps queue to take part in what is seen as an attempt by apartheid to rule from the grave

Joint administrations involve merging the administrations of traditional (white) councils, management committees and black local authorities, under one town clerk

Chief among the opponents is the African National Congress, which slammed a discussion document tabled at a Co-ordinating Council of Local Government congress, as evidence of government intent to carry on with unilateral restructuring, regardless of national developments.

Replying to criticism, Minister of Local Government Mr Leon Wessels said 207 "negotiations" were taking place countrywide to set up joint local authorities and ANC destruction of the process "bears witness to their envy"

In a sense, racial divisions are perpetuated because wards remain the same and no elections are held

The ANC said this week it would be a priority for an interim government to "deal with and remove" the results of current attempts at unilateral restructuring

A CPA survey of Cape local authorities found 72 percent of the 512 city and town councils, management committees, and black local authorities supported implementing the Interim Measures Act

A local government consultant noted that acceptance of the Act was predominantly in country areas, with major cities — including Cape Town — opposed to involvement

City council executive committee chairman Mr Dick Friedlander said the council was "strenuously opposed" to the Provincial And Local Authorities Amendment Act, particularly sections which give the Administrator power to amalgamate councils and make financial arrangements for them

Mr Friedlander, who as a member of the executive of the Co-ordinating Council for Local Government Affairs attended the congress in Bloemfontein this week, said the threat of financial measures against councils which did not wish to play ball was "not to be countenanced"

In March, Mr Wessels set a January 1 deadline for councils to set up joint administrations and warned "fiscal measures" could be used to bring recalcitrant local authorities into line

An ANC document released this week repeated the movement's rejection of joint administrations

Mr Wessels rejected the claim that fundamental local government reform was being done unilaterally

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ANC 8/8/92

Strike talks 'on track'

CHARLIE PRETZLIK

TALKS to resolve the nine-week health workers' strike were back on track, SA Health and Social Services Organisation (Sahsso) spokesman Dr Aslam Dasoo said at the weekend.

He said Health Minister Rina Venter met the Peace Accord's Wits/Vaal regional dispute resolution committee last Tuesday.

Dasoo also said staff from the Medical University of SA (Medunsa) and workers from GaRankuwa Hospital had met Venter and the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA). "The outcome of neither meeting is known. Dasoo said the strike and mass action had led to a "new climate of reconciliation".

There were indications the TPA might discuss the status of the 7 000 dismissed workers.

Talks last week involving "a number of parties" were held "out of the public eye" to help break the deadlock between the TPA and the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union and prevent anyone losing face, a source close to the negotiations said.

TPA spokesman Piet Wilken denied any knowledge of mediation.

ANC 'frustrating' govt council plans

GOVERNMENT plans to amalgamate white and black local authorities into a "one city, one tax base" system by July next year had been frustrated by political differences between the ANC and the SA National Civics' Organisation (Sanco), Local Government Minister Leon Wessels said at the weekend.

During a Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs meeting in Bloemfontein on Friday, Wessels said the ANC had "excluded itself from negotiations at local level in an effort to hide its fundamental differences with Sanco".

Hampered

Local Government Ministry spokesman Johan Smit said Wessels believed "specific differences" existed between the ANC and the civic associations which had precluded the ANC's participation in future plans for local government.

Recent ANC criticism of Sanco's bond boycott initiative was given as an example of the differences of opinion which had hampered local government negotiations.

Wessels said the ANC had walked away from the negotiating process after consensus had already been reached on the formation of a transitional subcommittee for regional and local government affairs — a body intended to restructure local government — and he accused the ANC of "run-

ning away from the burning issues confronting local government"

Wessels' comments followed an ANC statement last week rejecting the deliberations of the council as a continuation of government attempts to unilaterally restructure local government.

The ANC statement said recent meetings of the council had produced initiatives such as the Interim Measures for Local Government Act of 1991 and the Local Authority Affairs Amendment Act of this year. "Both pieces of legislation have seriously and negatively affected local government negotiations throughout the country," the statement said.

"It is clear to the ANC that the results of the current trends of unilateral restructuring will be a priority for an interim government to deal with and remove"

In his reply, Wessels said restructuring initiatives had not been unilateral as all parties at a local level had been invited to participate. He said the ANC's critical statement bore "witness to their envy of not being part of the important debate concerning the establishment of amalgamated local authorities".

Wessels said negotiations on amalgamated councils or joint administrations, which were expected to be completed by July next year, were in progress in 207 regions around the country

ADRIAN HADLAND

B/DAY 10/8/92

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This means the focus of debate will be largely on what powers regional governments will have in relation to the central government, and on the proposed regional boundaries.

For the National Party and the government a crucial aspect of proposals for a federal system of government is that it could, through negotiation, accommodate the vision of rightwing groups seeking an Afrikaner *volkstaat* or independent homeland

Such a development could defuse and bring to rest much of the rightwing hostility towards the very concept of power-sharing and non-racial government, let alone black majority rule

Political scientist Professor Lawrence Schlemmer says the NP proposals, if put into effect, would ensure that no majority party imposes its will or objectives on other parties.

Researchers Richard Humphries and Khehla Shubane, of the Centre for Policy Studies, indicate that the deadlock between the major parties at Codesa in May pushed the issue of regionalism to the forefront of political debate

Although agreement had been reached in principle that regional institutions should exist in a post-apartheid order, it was partly over the future of the regions that the parties deadlocked

The broad agreement between the parties had also offered little clarity on the regions' powers and functions, their boundaries, and their relationship to central and local governments

Even before the Codesa deadlock, there was a gulf between the National Party and the African National Congress on such issues

The NP's proposals to create regions vested with their own powers are seen as a democratic device to prevent a concentration of power in any one state institution. The aim appears to be to restrict the options of a government elected by the majority

A key element in the NP's proposals is an attempt to entrench power-sharing by stipulating that the national government must be composed of all parties which receive more than a certain share of the votes (15 percent has been mentioned as a possibility)

This aims to ensure that the NP retains a foothold in a government elected by all adults. Although the NP no longer talks of group rights, these pro-

cess create a 10th region by combining the Transkei, Ciskei and Border regions

However, an ANC discussion document has been interpreted as indicating the ANC is unenthusiastic about entrenched regional government powers. Further doubts about the ANC's commitment to strong regional government arise from a claim in the document that regions "will not be able to contradict national policy as expressed in national laws"

Some of the most ardent proponents of regional government are to be found among key homeland leaders. Some have endorsed the NP's stand in favour of regionalism or federalism, others have gone further, insisting that regardless of the NP's position, they will reject any settlement which does not entrench strong regional powers

The Democratic Party is also strongly in favour of a federal system

There are others, such as Transkei, KaNgwane, Lebowa and Venda, that have supported the ANC's position. In this group, the "independent" bodies have advocated reincorporation while the self-governing territories have been largely silent on the regionalism issue

On the question of regional powers, there appears to be little difference between the NP's position and that of many of the homelands. Whatever difference there may be is more likely to be found on the question of boundaries

The NP is believed to have kept its options open on this crucial issue. Its proposals, based on the nine economic development regions, were put forward as "a starting point", which observers interpret as a signal that the NP is prepared to change its plan

There is, in fact, a body of opinion inside the NP and government which favours a reduction in the number of proposed regions. Political scientist Professor Pieter Potgieter, of the University of Potchefstroom, has suggested a reduction from the present nine regions to six or seven, with a maximum of eight, and the national deputy chairman of the Rapportryers, Mr Louis Swanepoel, has also argued for six regions.

One suggestion is that the NP may see a redrawn Western Transvaal/Northern Cape region almost as a political quid pro quo for accepting the ANC's Border/Kei region

Argus
15/8/92

Shape of regional government likely to be the focus of talks

A division of power

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■ A key question facing South Africa's leaders when they return to the negotiating table: Where will the levers of power be placed and how must we prevent abuses of power by a future government?

FRANS ESTERHUYSE

Weekend Argus
Political Correspondent

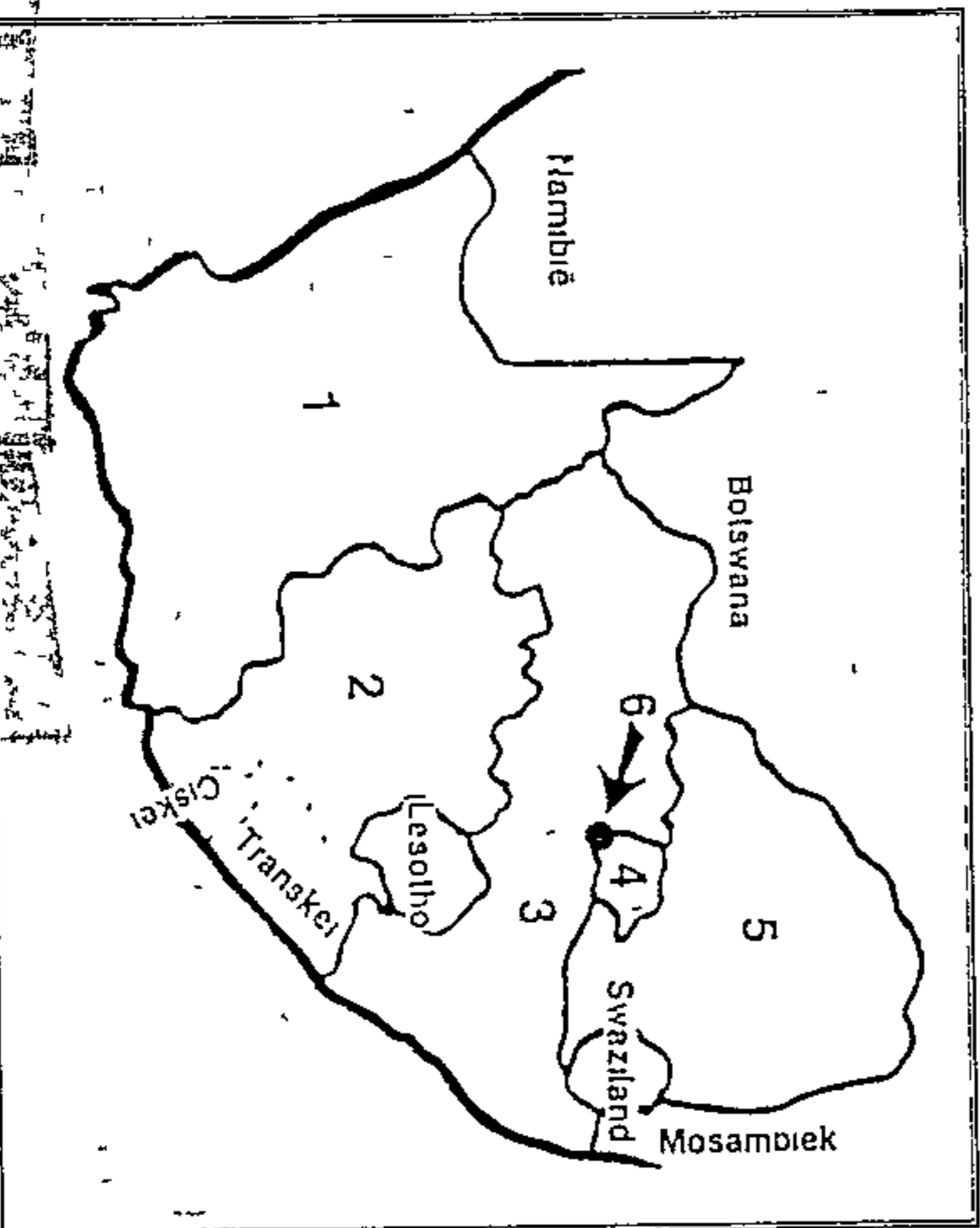
ADOPTION of a regional or federal-type government for South Africa has become a central issue on which constitutional negotiations will focus when they are resumed.

Political analysts say the big question is no longer whether regional authorities are to play a role in a new order, but the shape they will take and the

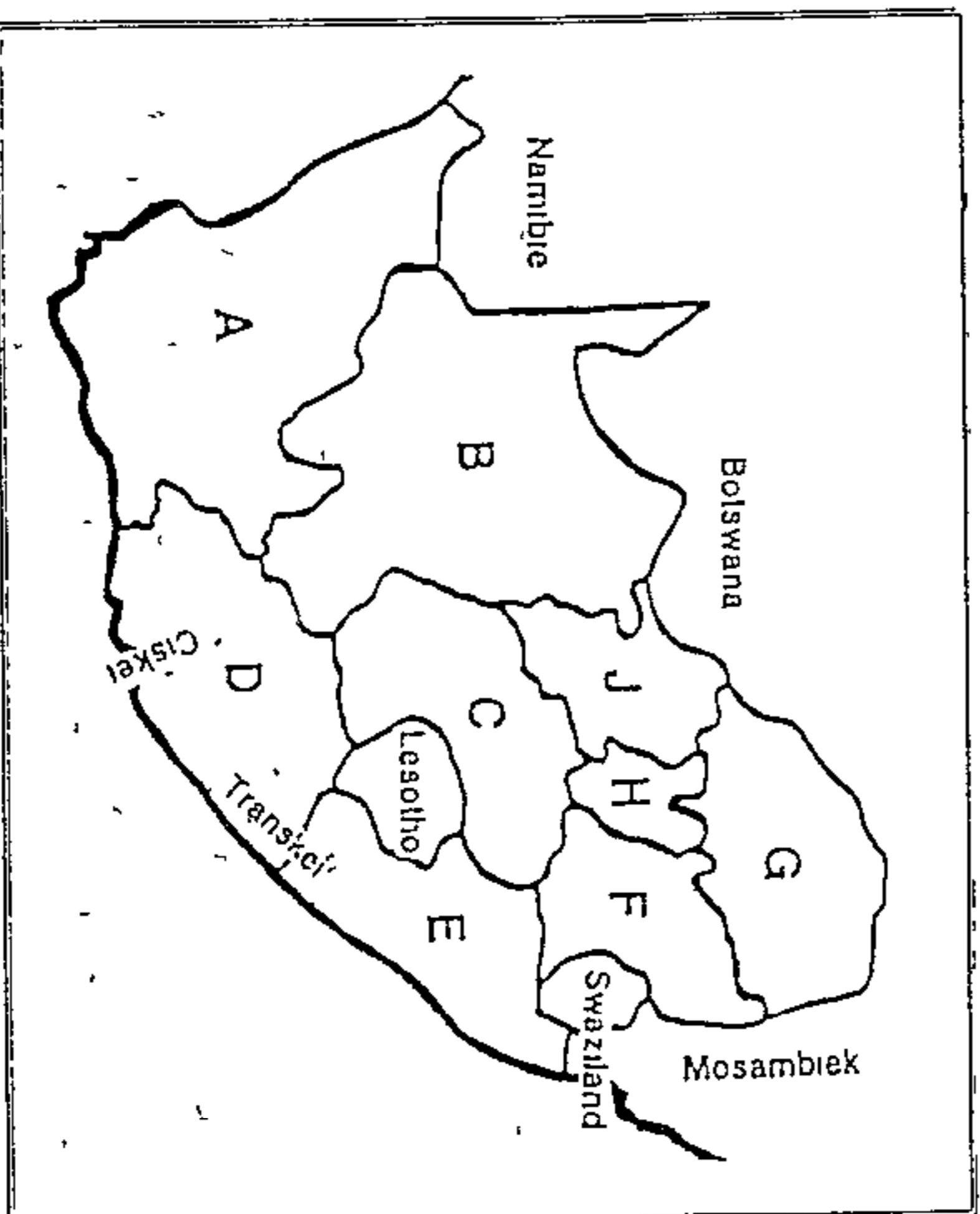
posals are firmly rooted in the group rights framework

The ANC, on the other hand, has adopted a position described by Mr Humphries and Mr Shubane as "reluctant regionalism". They suggest the ANC, like the NP, has shifted its position on regionalism in the last few years, but the ANC still prefers a unitary state and a strong central government

The ANC's proposals for regional boundaries seem to combine the development region boundaries (also used by the NP) with the 1910 provin-



A proposal for new regions.



Existing regional development boundaries.

Revamp of power supply urged

By ZILLA EFRAIM

A THIRD of local authorities distributing electricity supply fewer than 1 000 users each. This finding of a government report which concludes that SA's electricity distribution industry is incapable of supporting a major electrification drive and is often ineffective and inefficient.

The report, which was released by Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett, among others, for discussion at this week's national electrification conference.

Out of the 431 local authorities which distribute 43% of SA's electricity, only 290 are believed to be more or less financially stable. Only six, including Eskom, supply electricity to more than 100 000 domestic users each. The average is 4 350 users a local authority.

The report says it is internationally recognised that an organisation with fewer than 10 000 customers will not be financially viable.

The large number of small players has resulted in an unhealthy diversity of policies, standards and tariffs, as well as reduced customer service and the loss of benefits of scale.

Political
The report says the distribution industry's present structure has contributed to a rate of electrification which is much slower than desired.

To wipe out the backlog, about 350 000 houses will have to be electrified annually in the next 20 years. The distribution network and appliances will cost more than R1,1-billion a year.

The report suggests that between five and 15 regional service electricity distributors should be developed.

They would take over most of the distribution and reticulation work of Eskom and those of existing local authorities.

The report suggests the future structure of electricity distribution should be discussed as part of the political negotiation process.

One regulatory regime for electricity distribution, excluding Eskom's power generation, should be developed in one way or another in electricity generation, transmission, distribution and reticulation. Many of organisations report to different ministers.

The report says there is a need for conciliation and co-ordination.

NEWS IN BRIEF

B/077 2/9/92 (262)

Govt welcomes forum

LOCAL Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wessels yesterday welcomed the establishment of the National Housing Forum, saying it and government could play a constructive role in alleviating the housing crisis

Local govt finance 'must change'

STELLENBOSCH — The reliance of local governments on user charges for services as a source of financing would have to be completely overhauled, ANC national coordinator of housing and urban development William Cobbett said at the congress yesterday

(262)
He said about 81% of local authority finance in SA came from user charges which, in imposing charges on basic necessities such as electricity, were anti-development, inefficient and retrogressive in nature. They also took no account of the incapacity of low income groups to pay for essential services

Property taxes were more progressive in that they taxed those who could afford to pay for services, Cobbett said

Formulae would have to be developed

for the allocation of finance from central to local government, as local authorities would otherwise be unable to overcome huge infrastructural backlogs, he said

The implementation of the single city single tax base concept would merely level the playing fields and would not address development needs *Blam 11/9/92*

"The scale of reconstruction required exceeds the capacity of local governments," Cobbett said, adding that local authorities would have to play the role of development agencies in the context of a national and regional framework

At present in SA over 90% of local authority revenue was locally generated, whereas in the UK the figure was between 25%-33%, he said

New code of conduct for councillors possible

BIDAM 14/9/92 (262)
ADRIAN HADLAND

A NEW code of conduct for councillors and extended fiscal powers for local authorities were among the options being considered for local government restructuring, Local Government Minister Leon Wessels said at the weekend.

A multivote system for municipal elections was also being looked at. Speaking at a conference at Unisa, in Pretoria, Wessels said officials from his department and from the Department of Constitutional Development were working on a new set of restructuring proposals which would

be released for discussion by the end of the year.

Wessels said a code of conduct for city and town councillors needed to be investigated, along with measures to improve councillor accountability.

Wessels also said a two- or multivote franchise should be considered "in which there would be a general vote for all residents of at least 18 years of age, together with a second vote for ownership or occupation of property".

Wessels stated it was not government policy to impose a single, uniform local government structure on all regions.

ANC local government spokesman Thozamile Botha said decentralisation could lead to diseconomies of scale, particularly in the provision of bulk services and infrastructure.

The devolution of power to the regions could also create obstacles to the transfer of resources from one region to the next and, if entrenched in a constitution, would prove extremely difficult to change, he said.

Business Report

IMF loan for Zim ^{CT 15/9/92} ₍₂₅₂₎

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund said yesterday it had approved a \$459m loan to support a three-year economic programme for Zimbabwe

The IMF said Zimbabwe's economic performance this year is being hurt by the severe drought in southern Africa, noting that production of major crops will decline by an estimated 50% to 75%

In addition, the country is projected to have its economic performance decline by about 9%, with inflation rising 40%, and its balance of payments deficit with other countries widening sharply

To rectify this, the authorities have adopted a medium-term programme of fiscal, monetary, pricing and other structural measures

The IMF said of the lending, \$296m may be drawn under a pool of funds designed to assist poor countries, of which \$125m is available to support the programme for the first year

The remainder comes from the IMF's so-called extended fund facility, which provides funds when the lending agency and countries agree to an economic programme. — Sapa-Reuter

THE CHEA

Call for affirmative action at local level

(262)

ADRIAN HADLAND

THE implementation of affirmative action programmes in city and town halls around SA would have a major impact on the effectiveness of local government administration in the future, Durban City Council management committee chairman Peter Mansfield said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on local government at the University of Durban Westville, Mansfield said it was vital such programmes were initiated and succeeded.

"I have no doubt that democratically elected governments will be under irresistible pressure to ensure that city or town employment practices are seen to be non-racial and non-sexist," Mansfield said.

Mansfield said an affirmative action programme was under serious consideration in Durban, but that efforts to start a similar programme in the early 1980s had failed due to lack of enthusiasm by council officials.

Sapa reports that ANC spokesman on local government affairs, Thozamile Botha, told the conference a new dispensation need not result in the complete overhaul of existing local authority structures.

Botha said future local authorities would have to evolve their own work ethos which would acknowledge individual access to resources and participation in the decision-making process.

He said merit as well as affirmative action programmes ought to be the criteria in shaping training and employment policies.

"One school of thought argues affirmative action can best be implemented by a quota system, while another advocates a goal-related approach," Botha said.

Botha suggested that while a quota system could give rise to tokenism, a goal-related approach was not based on fixed quotas and had no time frame.

Botha argued for the creation of a public service commission for the training and recruitment of local government employees.

He said there should be a moratorium on any unilateral restructuring of local government.

Call for basic services boost

By David Canning

WASHINGTON — Ambitious plans to overcome backlogs in the supply of basic services in South Africa — such as electricity, water supply, water-borne sewerage and tarred access roads — are highlighted in World Bank position papers made available in Washington

A bank report on electrification, which supports efforts to redress these power backlogs, says up to 3 million low-income homes could be provided with electricity in three to five years, creating hundreds of thousands of jobs and providing an economic kick-start

The report backs Eskom's "Electricity for all" programme and the Household Electrification Forum flowing from an ANC-sponsored conference held earlier this year — and offers to support the initiative

In a separate report, World Bank researchers summarise the findings of two urban missions to SA and outline a work agenda aimed at designing an overall urban strategy

Their paper on the urban sector finds that virtually all white urban dwellers live in formal housing and have in-house water supply, water-borne sewerage, electricity, tarred roads and adequate drainage

They found the annual per capita expenditure on residential infrastructure for whites was R1 567 — higher than that of Stockholm (R633), Munich

(R758) and Hong Kong (R758)

The contrast with South African black areas was striking. More than half the black population residing in SA's largest urban areas is informally housed. Access to services by these households is of low quality or non-existent

The report cites important economic distortions caused by the physical separation of black and white cities — and the fact that high-density, low-income areas are located at the urban fringe

Much higher than normal transport costs are incurred by black households on commuting, and average trip lengths for urban commuters has grown from 24 km 10 years ago to 37 km today

Housing investment in SA is much lower than in comparable countries, owing to a number of factors such as the extreme spatial separation, insecure tenure, lack of mobility and shortage of mortgage finance

In their electrification paper, World Bank researchers say a major household electrification programme is both financially and technically feasible

Eskom is capable of bringing electricity to 700 000 homes in a three to five-year period and several municipalities have positive schemes, they say. The most ambitious is in Durban where the city council has announced plans to electrify 160 000 homes over the next five years

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STAN
21/9/92

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Govt and civics body to discuss national forum

Star 29/9/92 (262)

A convening group to discuss the formation of a national forum for local government affairs was set up at a meeting yesterday of the SA National Civics Organisation (Sanco) and a delegation led by National Housing Minister Leon Wessels

Spokesman for National Housing Johan Smit said in a statement after the meeting at Jan Smuts Airport outside Johannesburg that both parties had agreed to meet again soon for a report-back on the progress made by the convening group

He said the convening group, which consisted of members from the secretariat of the Council for Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs, Sanco and the National Committee for Local Government, was established with the aim of

discussing the formation of a national forum for local government affairs which could "play a meaningful role in providing better services and defusing tension in various communities"

In a memorandum earlier, Sanco accused the Government of unilaterally formulating housing policy and restructuring local government

Sanco proposed a forum, involving all the major and relevant stakeholders, to negotiate the formulation of housing policy and related urban development issues

Sanco also suggested that the Government become involved in the existing National Housing Negotiation Forum, and that the restructuring of local government be negotiated nationally —
Sapa

STAR 23/9/92

Boost for nonracial local govt

Staff Reporter

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The Government, through Local Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wessels, has agreed in principle to the establishment of a National Forum on Local Government to deal with the long-term restructuring of municipal authorities on a nonracial basis, SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) president Moses Mayekiso said yesterday.

Sanco held behind-the-scenes talks with the Government on

Monday to try to resolve differences over housing policy.

Sanco recently declared a bond boycott in opposition to the current "unilaterally decided" housing policy.

A Sanco delegation met Mr Wessels at Jan Smuts Airport to discuss the issue. Another meeting has been scheduled for October 2.

According to Mr Mayekiso, the forum would be jointly convened by Sanco and the National Council of Local Government Associations, with the help of the National Council of Local

Government Affairs.

Mr Mayekiso said it was also agreed that Sanco and the Government would continue to hold bilateral talks on the housing crisis "created by apartheid policies".

Sanco, he added, believed that the Government should play a major role in solving the problem of financing low-income housing.

The Minister would be asked to begin certain pilot projects aimed at resolving urgent problems.

Councils oppose Wessels on joint administration

COUNCIL leaders from SA's seven largest cities are strongly opposed to Local Government Minister Leon Wessels' plans to merge white and black councils into joint administrations by January 1 1993

It is claimed Wessels' proposals are financially and politically unworkable and would force huge rate increases on residents by next year.

A city treasury document currently circulating in Johannesburg City Council circles suggests a rate hike of more than 250% would be likely

The prime grievance is the intended appropriation of white local authorities' non-domestic tariff and rates income for redistribution by an appointed administrator

The appropriation of surplus income and creation of joint administrations were outlined by government earlier this year in the Interim

ADRIAN HADLAND

Measures and Provincial and Local Authorities Affairs Amendment Acts.

Johannesburg management committee chairman Ian Davidson said the move would place "severe restraints on the city's ability to raise finances"

With the demarcation of new joint administration boundaries, all SA cities would be expected to take on more responsibilities with less funds, he said

It has also been proposed by government that local authorities' right to generate and distribute electricity, a major source of income, should be transferred to regional government.

Durban management committee chairman Peter Mansfield said the right of central government to interfere in city finances was a "very bad precedent for the future".

If all business rates and tariffs were appropriated and redistributed outside the city boundaries, a rate increase in Durban of more than 100% would be inevitable, Mansfield said.

The attempt by government to force joint administrations would also lead to serious political difficulties as the ANC and civic associations objected to the unilateral restructuring of local government, he said.

Cape Town executive committee chairman Louis Kreimer said he was "vehemently opposed" to Wessels' plans as companies already suffering among the highest rates in SA would be forced out of business.

The Major Cities Association (MCA), representing the seven largest cities in SA, would be meeting next week to formulate their objections to Wessels' plans for local government, Davidson, who is also MCA chairman, said.

NP's Louw supports gambling

SAKKIE Louw (NP Newton Park) yesterday played a card he could come to regret, when he opposed President F W de Klerk for insisting that hard gambling be banned

This is not the first time the maverick MP has thumbed his nose at the spirit of the law and found himself firmly in the company of DP Justice spokesman and "free marketeer" Tony Leon

But this is understandable. Merely three months ago, while government was trying to force through Parliament the controversial gambling legislation — Louw was opening a casino of which he was a co-owner

And this was being done next to the NP offices in Port Elizabeth in space rented from the Cape NP

As soon as Cape NP leader and Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Vilhiers heard about it Louw was put out of business and came to Parliament stating he was opposed to nefarious gambling

BILLY PADDOCK

But yesterday he said he supported the proposal that soft gambling, lotteries and pools be legalised as even the NG Kerk had practised and benefited from this form of gambling

He said when he was a young boy he got people to guess how many beans were in a bottle "In this way thousands of rands were raised for the church and the NP," he said

Louw argued that De Klerk and the NP were being contradictory.

"A principle is a principle. I cannot accept that only a person like Sol Kerzner is allowed a monopoly on hard gambling just on the other side of the Fish River, while we on this side are prevented from doing the same," he said.

As a strong believer in the free market, gambling should be legalised and licensed, he said

Squash stars beaten up

TWO squash players taking part in the World Open Championship were beaten up by four men at an Irish bar in Johannesburg on Tuesday night.

Derek Ryan, the Irish number one, suffered face and shoulder injuries while Simon Frenz, the German number two, sustained facial injuries.

The players, together with another German player Hansi Wiens and two friends, were visiting McGinty's bar when they were attacked by four men.

Earlier on Tuesday, Ryan had lost his first round match at the championship to England's Chris Walker. — Reuter.

WORLD Bank experts have begun a study on how to amalgamate SA's racially divided cities.

They rank with those in the former Soviet Union as the most economically inefficient in the world

The Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban will be studied in the first phase of a project designed to contribute to SA policy making

The study is intended to facilitate the process of urban reform, the bank being one actor in the process, says a bank source

The results of the study, which kicks off formally with the visit of a bank mission to SA in November, are intended to provide a technical tool for politicians, the source says

The study will include a full fiscal analysis of local government.

Conflict

It will consider housing strategies in the context of the overall urban economy

The study will include white local authorities, which are efficiently managed and largely self-financing, partly because they do not carry the responsibility for the low-income population as do most cities in other parts of the world

A World Bank position paper, *Cities in Conflict*, says an urban strategy for SA will need to be guided by three principles

Apartheid structures will have to be dissolved, decision making must be transparent and accountable and local governments must have the technical and financial ability to deal with inequalities in urban living conditions

Whites in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, says the paper, enjoy an annual per capita expenditure of about \$552 on the principal types of residential infrastructure

World Bank seeking to link cities

By KEVIN DAVIE: Washington

This is much higher than cities such as Stockholm (\$223), Munich (\$267), Hong Kong (\$267), Melbourne (\$335) and Singapore (\$338)

Data for blacks, in contrast, suggests that more than 50% of them in urban areas are informally housed

About 40% of the land within a 10km radius of SA city centres — the focus of employment — is vacant.

This leads to real economic costs. It increases transport, depresses the housing sector and labour market and contributes to the growing fiscal deficit. It causes inefficient investments in bulk infrastructure

Urban transport subsidies are projected to cost R1,9-billion next year. Black households will still spend more this year on transport than on housing, the paper says

The average distance travelled by urban commuters has grown from 24km 10 years ago to 37km

The paper says housing has been depressed by apartheid. Housing investment at about 2,5% of GDP is much lower than the 4% to 9% in other countries at similar levels of income per capita

The paper says three policy archetypes typify the housing debate: huge government intervention in the provision of housing, enabling strategies which require the

Government to play the role of facilitator of largely private-sector and community-based efforts to deliver houses, and enabling strategies accompanied by a targeted programme of subsidies for the most disadvantaged members of society

The paper says that international experience has shown that the first option does not work. In the US, for instance, it has been found that publically funded housing schemes lead to a decrease of privately funded ones. There is little net increase in the overall housing stock.

Demand

It suggests that the Government will need to intervene nonetheless to ensure the success of enabling strategies

"On the demand side there will need to be active intervention to increase the availability of housing finance, improve security of tenure and design effective subsidies

"On the supply side, government will have to ensure adequate infrastructure supply (including electricity, water, sanitation, drainage and water facilities), rationalise the legal and regulatory framework and foster a competitive building and construction industry"

Prospects dimmer

POINTERS to recovery from one of the worst recessions of the century are diminishing and uncertain, says the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) in its survey of the manufacturing sector

The BER says domestic sales, new orders and unfilled orders in relation to sales have fallen from the previous mild positive expectations reported in the second quarter.

Stocks are still considered to be too high and there are indications of substantial spare capacity in the whole manufacturing sector. Production and employment are expected to remain under pressure, even after economic conditions start to improve.

There was also a significant rise in the number of respondents reporting the general political climate as a serious constraint — both on day-to-day business activity and fixed-investment plans

The BER says a downward spiral is identifiable because increased unemployment will have a negative impact on social unrest and political progress.

Business confidence suffered in the process and reached a new low in the third quarter, it says.

Kaye quits

LASER Transport managing director and executive chairman Dennis Kaye has resigned. Peter Thomson will become executive chairman and Eric Puccini will fill in as managing director

Mr Kaye, who founded the company 23 years ago and took it to the JSE in 1986, says Laser has a competent management that can cope well without him. He will retain his 56% shareholding

Seeff's latest

PROPERTY investor Seeff Holdings has launched Seeff Projects for project-related townhouse and cluster-home developments

It starts with a R300-million residential property portfolio, half of which is in up-market development in the Western Cape.

Seeff Projects will offer developers a one-stop project marketing service, which includes site procurement, building design, financial and legal considerations as well as sales and marketing input.

St Helena cut

GENGOLD's St Helena gold mine, near Welkom, will reduce its staff complement by almost a half before the end of the year

Staff numbers will be cut from 5 700 to 3 000 in two phases. In the first, 2 300 will be retrenched

Ore production will drop by half to 50 000 tons a month and gold output will fall by about 250 kilograms a month to about 360

M3 in tune

SOUTH Africa's broadly defined money supply, M3, showed a year-on-year rise of 8,72% in August, according to preliminary figures from the Reserve Bank. This is well within the bank's 7% to 10% guideline for 1992 and compares with a revised 10,11% for July

SI Times 27/9/92

SI Times (BYSS) 27/9/92 (262)

SI Times (BYSS)

27/9/92

SI Times 27/9/92

Local government forum is discussed

CIVIC leaders, provincial administrators and local authority representatives met as a task group on Friday to prepare the way for a new national forum on local government

The group was working on the future structure and financing of local authorities, Local Government Minister Leon Wessels said at the weekend

The new forum would either be a reconstituted Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs or a parallel body

"What has happened is a fresh start, a fresh attempt to level the playing field," he said

Recent legislation including the Interim Measures Act of 1991, which called for joint administrations, and the Provincial and Local Authorities Affairs Amendment Act of 1992 would be up for negotiation at the forum

The task group, which included representatives from the SA National Civic Organisation, would discuss ways of dealing with the current services crisis in many black townships as well as the creation of the national forum

The group was expected to complete its report this week Wessels was optimistic that a major announcement could be made by the next meeting of the reconstituted council in November

ADRIAN HADLAND

The appropriation of business rates to finance new joint administrations — which has had council leaders from SA's seven largest cities up in arms — would also be re-evaluated

Representatives from the major cities would have the opportunity to air their views at the national forum but could not expect to "escape the realities" of a new local government dispensation, Wessels said

However, most of the major cities had done enough towards forming joint administrations to escape the fiscal intervention set out in the Provincial and Local Authorities Act, he said

The fiscal measures were aimed at local authorities, particularly CP-controlled councils, which had done nothing toward assuming greater responsibility for neighbouring black areas

However, the CP parliamentary caucus told the Minister last week that it favoured providing services to black local authorities on a bilateral agency basis

The failure of Codesa had placed the Minister in a position where he was "stuck with the Interim Measures Act" and easily accused of unilateral restructuring, he said

"I did not want to be unilateral but had no option when the parties walked out of Codesa"

Hospitals set to re-employ strikers

NATIONAL Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union members dismissed from hospitals would begin reapplying for their positions from today, Nehawu assistant general secretary Neal Thobeyane said at the weekend

The union and the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) agreed that workers who were not taken back because they were found to be guilty of misconduct by the TPA could take their cases to arbitration

Many of the 4 500 workers appointed by TPA hospitals two months ago to replace strikers would lose their posts following the TPA's agreement on Friday to reinstate the strikers, union officials said

The bloody four-month long strike was settled after lengthy negotiations between the TPA, Nehawu and Cosatu under the chairmanship of Wits/Vaal dispute resolution committee chairman Andre Lamprecht

KATHRYN STRACHAN

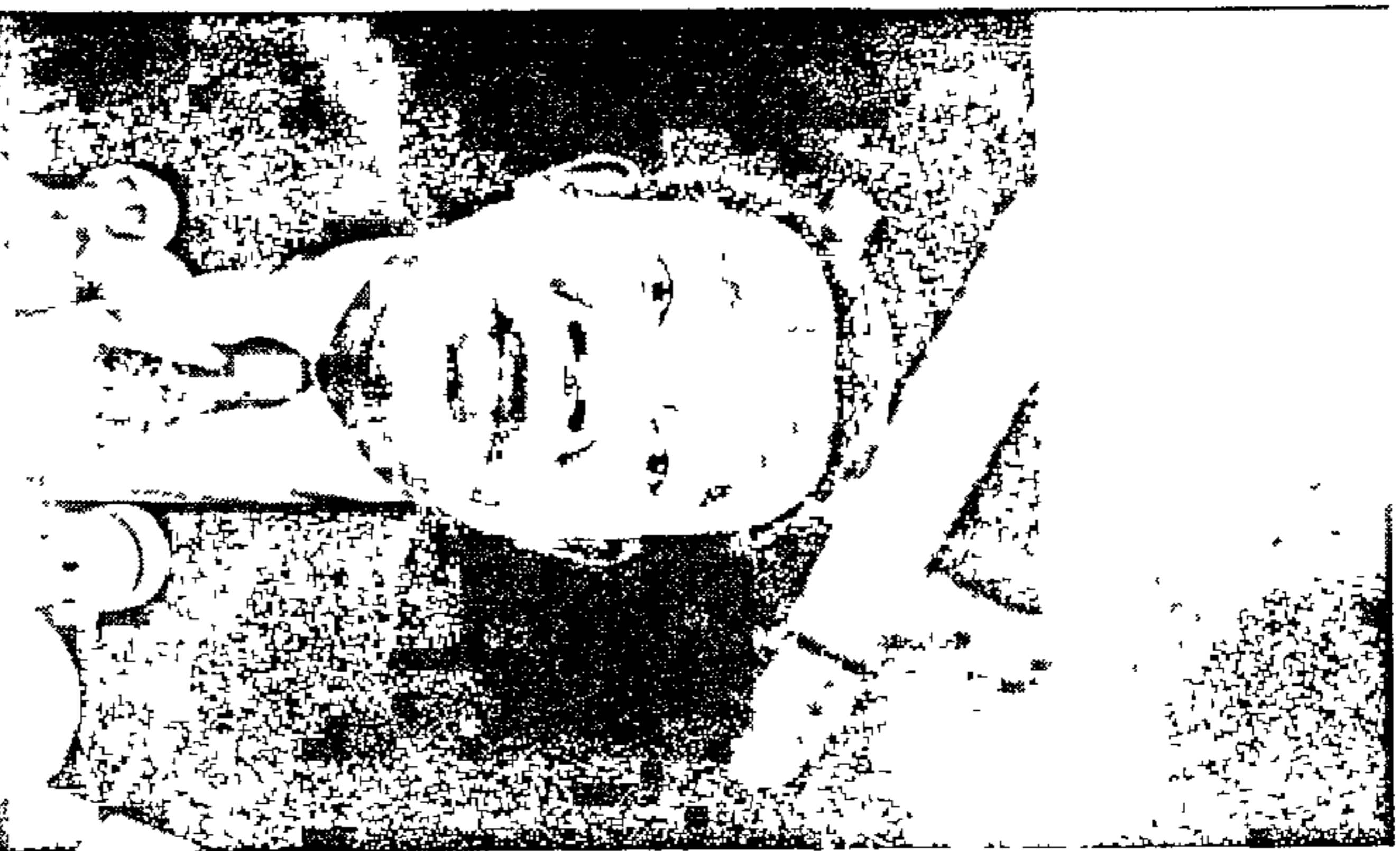
An agreement signed on Friday provided for the immediate return to work of 5 000 of the 7 700 hospital workers fired by the TPA

Thobeyane said there was no indication of how many "scab" labourers would be kept on

Although the strike had been settled, Nehawu would press on with its campaign for a higher minimum wage, Thobeyane said

The wage issue would be referred by the dispute resolution committee to the Commission for Administration

The union demanded a minimum wage of R724 to be implemented from April 1, but talks deadlocked when the Commission stood by its offer of R708 with effect from August 1



Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem addresses a Johannesburg media conference shortly before multiparty elections in his country. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Aid for Unita 'still flowing into Angola'

ADRIAN HADLAND

FINANCIAL aid for Jonas Savimbi's Unita party was still flowing into Angola from SA business and possibly unofficial military sources, Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem claimed at the weekend

Speaking at a news conference in Johannesburg, Van Dunem said Savimbi had met several SA generals on a recent trip and had returned to Angola "with a completely different attitude" on the eve of the country's first multiparty elections since independence in 1975

More than 30 Angolans have died in sporadic fighting during the past month

26/10/03
S. 16/10/03

Sanco decision soon
A DECISION on the establishment of a national forum on local government may be taken on Friday, a SA National Civics Organisation spokesman said yesterday
REPORTS Sapa Business Day Reporters

(262)

Capital, business may flee CBD

Bank warns on merger with Soweto

BIDAY 5/10/92

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THE World Bank has warned that capital and business could flee the Johannesburg city centre for the northern suburbs to escape the tax burden after Johannesburg and Soweto merge.

The warning came in the latest update of a major exercise undertaken by the bank to build a financial model for budgeting at the local level.

The updates are released on a limited basis to interested parties.

The bank was concerned over where new city boundaries would be drawn. Its model would be used to assess the fiscal impact of alternative metropolitan boundaries and would analyse the impact of rationalising lower tiers of government.

Referring to the present moves towards "city mergers", the bank warned that the way in which the process occurred could deepen fiscal stress at the local level.

"The ad hoc approach of 'city mergers' may rapidly result in imbalances in the sharing of fiscal responsibility by different white local authorities," the bank said. It believed it was "very conceivable" that Sandton and Roodepoort might take over the administration of Alexandra leaving Johannesburg with the responsibility of a larger area like Soweto.

Such a demarcation could spark the "flight" of business and capital, creating a weaker fiscal base for servicing the needs of Soweto and Johannesburg.

The bank was concerned that transfers to local authorities would continue to be used to finance current spending by black local authorities instead of investment in infrastructure.

It said as long as the focus of economic

GRETA STEYN

activity remained out of step with population distribution the central government would have to bear the burden of financing the growing deficits of the poorer regions.

"The combination of transfers to black local authorities, the TBVC states and self-governing states have been increasing at a rate of 24% annually since the mid-eighties and in fiscal 1990/91 absorbed about 85% of central government revenue growth."

The latter, it said, was used primarily to finance current expenditure. A real reduction in all other services must have been required to allow this large increase in transfers.

"In the case of provincial administrations, a significant shift has been under way as to whether the grants are to finance capital or current expenditure.

"In fiscal 1987/88, 23% of the budgeted transfers were for capital expenditure while in fiscal 1992/93 the figure has fallen to 6,9% of the transfers."

The bank said it was also worried that the current fragmentation at the lower levels of government has resulted in "ad hoc, unco-ordinated and frequently inefficient" investment.

Next month it will resume its study on regional spending and financing needs.

The exercise is being conducted in two phases the first to establish the investment needs and financial impact for the metropolitan areas of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

In the second, the financial model would be implemented. The model would help assess the implications of changes in taxes, tariffs and service fees.

Local govt
(10/11/92)
'top priority'

TIM COHEN

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PRETORIA — Discussion on regional government was government's top priority, President FW de Klerk told provincial administrators' conference delegates yesterday.

He outlined government's ideas on regional administration, including a proposal that each province have its own entrenched constitution and be financially independent.

Bodies should make provision for representation of traditional leaders and would have proportionally elected provincial assemblies. Future electoral districts could function as multimember districts with borders corresponding geographically to development areas within regions.

The provincial assemblies could have multiparty provincial cabinets *(10/11/92)*

A follow-up conference was planned *11/10/92*

In a reference to homeland leaders, De Klerk said "I sincerely hope that differences of opinion on other matters will not delay cooperation on fundamental issues between those who share the same ideals."

He also expressed support for Finance Minister Derek Keys's proposal that government spending be cut by 3% in real terms in the '93/'94 financial year.

Servicing departments and provincial administrations would have less funds to achieve their aims while they would be required to provide the same service.

Local authorities would have to amalgamate because black local authorities were not viable as separate entities.

He called on provincial officials to implement a new municipal dispensation by July 1993.

Government underlines regionalism importance

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The Government is planning a multilateral two-day conference on regionalism to follow last month's conference in which the Government proposed strong autonomy for regions with decentralised powers

Announcing this at the open-

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STAR 9/10/92
~~262~~
ing of the Administrators' Conference in Pretoria, President de Klerk said the regionalism debate now required top priority.

He said he hoped differences of opinion on other matters would not delay co-operation on this fundamental issue

The Government's position on regionalism contrasted with the official policy of the ANC, which was still clinging to the

idea of a strong centralised government with legislative powers over regions, he said

De Klerk said the Government's view was that regional functions would have to be allocated in terms of the national constitution. The constitution would also have to prohibit the arbitrary withdrawal or amendment of regional functions without the express agreement of regional legislatures

Amnesty bill set to top agenda

Nats to play

it safe

SF 21/01/2004

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ARG 10/10/04

MICHAEL MORRIS
Weekend Argus Political Staff

STATE lawyers are scrutinising draft legislation on political amnesty to ensure there are no loopholes ahead of next week's special session of parliament.

Government sources expect the contentious Amnesty Bill to be tabled on Tuesday or Wednesday.

It is almost certain the government is not in a position to table enabling legislation of any kind to prepare for interim rule — its original intention when the special session was announced midway through the year — and MPs will have to settle for a more general de-

■ As MPs converge on parliament, the government is unlikely to pass legislation for any interim structures without agreement with the ANC.

bate on the status and direction of negotiations

The government has indicated that it is wary of introducing important measures unilaterally.

In the absence of agreements with the ANC and others, there is little scope for passing enabling laws intended to prepare the path to interim government.

It has argued that there cannot be reconciliation, peace and constructive negotiation as long as society is divided and continually agitating about people who are in jail for deeds

committed in a time comparable to a state of war.

Besides the Amnesty Bill, other draft legislation due before the session includes measures to:

■ Rationalise the costly and controversial "own affairs" administrations;

■ Tidy up the gambling laws;

■ Make it possible for someone who is not a member of parliament to be in the Cabinet;

■ Suspend parliamentary by-elections under the present system.

Progress on local ⁽²⁶²⁾ government

From Page 1

not forced down Cape Town's throat. ARG 17/10/92

Public affairs consultant Ms Helen Zille said in a series of Idasa city future seminars that the release of the ANC draft policy was "a beacon in the process of transition"

But the forecast is not all plain sailing

The SA Municipal Workers Union, Sanco and the Western Cape United Squatters Association (Wecusa) demanded evidence of good faith before agreeing to stay in the process. This evidence would include a moratorium on evictions and a stop to cutoffs of services in response to non-payment

At national level, there were fears that future negotiations could be jeopardised by actions such as those by the Port Elizabeth City Council to call a whites-only referendum on a property-based franchise.

The director of UWC's local government and planning policy research project (Logopop), Mr Thozamile Botha, said any unilateral action by the government would undermine the ability of political organisations and organs of civil society to shape future local structures.

The earlier government-set deadline for joint administrations by January 1 had worsened the problem, he said.

Privately, some observers fear that developments in the months ahead could highlight tension between the differing perspectives and approaches of the ANC and Sanco.

■ Special Weekend Argus report on page 17.

New moves

to break

logjam

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ARC 17/10/92

■ The local government logjam appears to be breaking with dramatic events locally and nationally — but that does not mean everything will flow smoothly.

CLIVE SAWYER, Municipal Reporter

MOMENTUM is gathering for regional and national negotiations to decide on a framework for local government reform

After long, agonising months of stalemate and delicate behind-the-scenes work, this week alone saw the following significant developments

■ The office of the Minister of Local Government, Mr Leon Wessels, confirmed that "serious work" was being done by a working group involving the National Co-ordinating Council of Local Government Associations (NCOLGA) and the SA National Civics Organisation (Sanco).

■ Sanco said the working group was due to report back to a meeting in Johannesburg early next month. All political parties and other groups with an interest in local government would be invited to the meeting.

■ Agreement was reached at a seminar organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) to form a facilitating group to devise a framework for all-party discussions on the metropolitan future.

■ The African National Congress unveiled a draft discussion document on its vision for the Cape metropolitan future. Deputy mayor Mr Clive Keegan, who chairs the city council

ad hoc constitutional committee, said his committee's findings were likely to be similar to those of the ANC.

"We may well be confronted with a national framework for negotiations sooner rather than later. Debate could be about to burst on us in a very public way. As a region we should be able to take part in that debate at short notice," Mr Keegan said.

■ Government and ANC/SACP speakers prepared to face each other at a conference next weekend on "democratic sub-national government" to be held at the University of the Western Cape.

■ A Provincial Administration official hinted that two controversial Acts — intended to smooth and speed local government change, but which have provoked the wrath of left-wing opponents — could be scrapped soon.

"The Interim Measures for Local Government Act and the Provincial and Local Authorities Affairs Amendment Act will not be with us for a long time," the official said.

■ A city council executive committee delegation led by chairman Mr Louis Kreiner got assurances from Mr Wessels this week that the two Acts would

To Page 3

Major think-tank on local government

ALTERNATIVES to the government's unilateral restructuring of local government and the void in the provision of housing will be presented at a major conference in Bellville next weekend.

The think-tank follows hard on the heels of the publication this week of the ANC's blueprint for local government in greater Cape Town.

The organisation's draft proposals include the creation of a powerful metropolitan council and up to 20 local councils.

Municipal boundaries, however, are already being altered in terms of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act where coloured management committees and white councils simply amalgamate or rationalise themselves into one authority.

"Restructuring has placed some important constitutional issues at the top of the agenda of

By MICHEL MULLER 262

the liberation movement and the government," said organiser Thozamile Botha.

The conference would not pre-empt the proposed creation of a national negotiating forum for local government, he said, but would facilitate the formulation of long-term policy projections.

Mr Botha said the government's unilateral restructuring would undermine the ability of political organisations and other bodies to shape the future of the local structures. 18/10/92.

The restructuring of "sub-national government" (SNG) needed to take place within a national constitutional framework.

If not, it "could lead to the entrenching of white privilege at the local level".

It was also important that a future SNG could redress the historical inequalities in the dormitory towns or townships.

Members of extra-parliamentary organisations, government and the private sector will participate in the three-day conference organised by the University of the Western Cape's Local Government and Planning and Policy Research Project (Logopop).

Communist Party general-secretary Chris Ham and ANC vice president Walter Sisulu will deliver the keynote addresses.

Other speakers include Logopop researchers, the deputy director of the Department of Local Government, Dr Chris Thornhill, the Urban Foundation's Anne Bernstein and Chris Hey-

mans of the Development Bank of SA.

UWC rector Professor Jakes Gerwel will open the conference — a result of the research undertaken by Logopop.

The conference will culminate in a Johannesburg conference later this year where the ANC will determine its policy on regions.

ER GARDENS

Overdue audits 'extensive'

Political Staff

THE number of overdue audits from local authorities was extensive and with other delays was a source for serious concern, auditor-general Mr Peter Wronsley said yesterday

The failure to write up books timeously, the late submission of financial statements and consequent delays in reporting, remained a source of concern for his office, he said in a special report on delayed reports

The report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said. "The deleterious effect which all this has on public accountability is self-evident."

Mr Wronsley said there were 52 queries outstanding in the SADF of nine months or longer on June 30 this year, one of which went back to 1985/6, five to 1986/7, two to 1987/8 and nine to 1988/9

The same trend in long outstanding matters was found in the

own affairs administrations, ranging from a few cases in the House of Assembly administration and House of Delegates "to a generally most unsatisfactory state of affairs in the case of the House of Representatives".

The Democratic Party's deputy finance spokesman, Mr Jasper Walsh, said last night the auditor-general's report reflected "a serious breakdown in government accountability and a plea to Parliament for help"

21/10/92

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Local govt model takes shape

A MODEL detailing the future of local authorities, metropolitan government and municipal elections is expected to be disclosed next month by the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber

The model has been the subject of multiparty negotiations in the chamber's constitutional development working group for almost a year and sources say consensus is imminent

If the model is accepted by the chamber at its meeting next month, the Johannesburg City Council is expected to call a special council meeting to ratify the arrangements

All parties have stressed the implementation of the three-phase model is dependent on negotiations at national level and on the deliberations of a national local government forum expected to be created by the end of the year

In essence, the transition to democratic, two-tier local government fell into three phases pre-interim, interim and final, Johannesburg management committee chairman Ian Davidson said this week "Within the chamber we have already reached consensus on the three phases," he told the city council

One of the major tasks during the pre-inter-

~~ADRIAN HADLAND~~ ADRIAN HADLAND (262)

im phase was to prepare for the region's first nonracial municipal elections together with the creation of structures that would operate during the interim (government) phase

Elections would take place on the principle of proportional representation with residents voting for parties and on a ward basis within current local authority boundaries

It was envisaged that boundaries would be reassessed during the interim phase, taking into account progress made by local or joint negotiating forums

Sandton management committee chairman Willem Hefer said a new interim metropolitan government would be set up as a result of the elections

It would probably consist of 100 members, 50 nominated by local authorities and 50 elected according to party political lists

Preparations and registering of voters for municipal and metropolitan elections would take at least nine months to complete, a council source said, but negotiators were hopeful elections would take place next year

ANC, government agree on forum for local structures

SI Times [Cape Metro] 262

8/11/92
By EVE VOSLOO

THE government and the ANC have agreed in principle to a national negotiation forum or mechanism on local government — and the possible suspension of the controversial Interim Measures Act and Provincial and Local Affairs Act is on the agenda.

This was said yesterday by Mr Mathole Motshekga, an advocate in the local and regional government section of the ANC's head office. He was speaking at a panel discussion on "Beyond the Interim Measures Act — the challenge of local government re-

structuring", held by the Foundation for Contemporary Research at the Peninsula Technikon.

Mr Motshekga said the government and ANC had reached agreement on Monday.

"We also agreed that guidelines for local negotiations should be discussed in this forum. These negotiated guidelines will override their unilateral restructuring."

The Interim Measures Act gave provincial ad-

ministrators the power of veto and this should be changed.

The ANC was preparing a "Transition to Democracy Act" that would amend the parliamentary system and include provisions "which will regulate the transition on the local level."

These included.

● Reincorporating the TBVC states and self-governing territories,

● Setting up a multi-party local and regional

government commission to take over from provincial administrations.

● Setting up executive councils to take over from local authorities.

Mr Motshekga said the ANC believed it was the right of the people to control their destiny and it placed this sovereignty in the hands of the central government.

Vision

"The ANC has a clear vision of local government and believes that through struggle it is going to get this vision realised."

Other speakers on the panel were Dr Donald Craythorne, director of the constitutional affairs department in the Cape Provincial Administration; the deputy mayor of Cape Town, Mr Clive Keegan; the assistant secretary of the South African National Civic Organisation, Mr Newton Adams, and Mr Roger Ronnie, national collective bargaining officer of the South African Municipal Workers Union.

Negotiators 'need a fiscal briefing'

PRETORIA — Immediate attention should be given to practical aspects of intergovernmental fiscal relations and revenue sharing to ensure that constitutional negotiators on all sides were properly briefed, Finance director-general Gerhard Croeser said yesterday.

He told delegates at the SA Institute of Public Administration conference it was important not to wait until a new constitutional dispensation was negotiated before assessing its implications.

He said the financing of government in a new dispensation would create many demands, particularly in the light of massive backlogs in services.

A sound economic policy to create the climate for growth would be of cardinal importance in giving a future government the means to provide community services and thus could be achieved through greater community involvement.

The success of a future constitutional dispensation would depend greatly on the fiscal relationship between the different levels of government, Croeser said.

Sapa reports that Small Business Development Corporation MD Ben Vosloo told delegates government's wage bill of between 61% and 66% of its current expenditure since 1984 was the prime reason for

GERALD REILLY

the growth in state consumption and general administrative expenditure.

He said government's administration expenditure now amounted to R37bn or 11% of expected GDP.

"The government sector has been a very active creator of 'employment' during the last decade. Most business sectors, including government businesses, were net losers of employment opportunities in the 10 years prior to 1991."

Vosloo said one in four people in the formal sector worked for government.

He said government activity had grown faster than any other important index in the national accounting system, namely the population growth, inflation, the GDP and private enterprise. Government expenditure at all levels had increased from 16% of GDP in 1960 to 32% in 1991.

He said government's increasing domination of the economy was the underlying problem behind declining investments and the consequent lack of economic growth.

"In spite of the increasing amounts of money spent by the SA government sector, its investment activity significantly reduced during the last decade."

Vosloo proposed cutting the numbers of civil servants and said the public sector would have to be governed more by a competitive market process.

Govt criticised over staff cuts

PRETORIA — The Public Servants' Association is dissatisfied with the manner in which government is reducing staff in the public service.

An editorial in the latest edition of The Public Servant said the 700 000-strong Central Public Service was the largest

single target for affirmative action.

Although affirmative action had been anticipated, there was dissatisfaction over government's reluctance to communicate with employees.

The editorial said the Commission for Administration had introduced affirmative action under a veil of secrecy. — Sapa.

Public servants 'concerned'

PRETORIA — The tempo and intensity of political change in SA had caused concern among public servants, Transvaal Administrator Dame Hough said yesterday.

Speaking at the SA Institute of Public Administration conference, Hough said critics of the public sector claimed government and municipal officials opposed change. He said there were such officials, but most were coping with change in a positive manner.

In the process of change senior officials had a responsibility to see that government decisions, whether at central or local level, were carried out.

He stressed that public servants should not see themselves as potential victims of change because with their experience, insight and initiatives they could play a leading role in bringing about a new dispensation.

He said change had to be handled with the minimum of disruption in order to avoid chaos.

GERALD REILLY

The uncertainties among government workers could only be alleviated if those involved were briefed on the reasons for change.

Concerning the 1,6-million public sector employees, Hough said a balance had to be maintained between government and the private sector as employers.

The swift population increase, however, had resulted in greater demands for public services such as health, infrastructure, housing and security services.

Since 1950 SA's population had increased by 206% and by the year 2025 SA would be one of the 23 most densely populated countries in the world unless the increase was slowed.

To provide an expanding population with work an annual economic growth rate of 6% was needed. The reality was, however, that the real growth rate over the past decade had been only 1,8%.

When you come to Snyret's for comm

Provinces take 'hands off' stance on lotteries

CLIVE SAWYER
Staff Reporter

ALL four provincial administrations have vowed to oppose private sector attempts to muscle in on possible future lottery operations

The chairman of the inter-provincial liaison committee on horse-racing and betting, Natal MEC Mr Peter Miller, said that if lotteries were legalised existing infrastructure and computer networks should be used

The Totalisator Agency Board (TAB) computer, marketing and sales network could be the basis for a successful regional or national lottery, he said

The four provincial administrations would make a joint submission on lotteries, sports betting, scratch cards and casinos to the Howard Commission.

"Announcements that large

amounts of capital are to be invested by a big finance and investment company in acquiring computers to launch a national lottery are unwise and will be opposed by the provinces," said Mr Miller

Attempts were being made to treat the legalisation of lotteries as a fait accompli, even though the Howard Commission had not yet tackled the question

Organisations wanting to invest large amounts of money on commercial lotteries "should be warned that such spending could prove fruitless".

Using existing infrastructure would minimise the cost of launching lotteries, ensuring maximum pay-outs

If lotteries were legalised, they should be strictly controlled — particularly in regard to so-called "administrative expenses," so that prize-winners and beneficiaries were given maximum benefit

Planning institute launched

GAVIN DU VENAGE

CANADA's International Development and Research Centre (IDRC) and the ANC announced yesterday the establishment of a planning body to lay the groundwork for future local government structures

The IDRC has funded research projects in SA and other African countries since the early 1980s, working closely with civic associations, the ANC and universities

The 60-page report compiled by local government experts from Canada and Africa condemned the lack of "capacity" in SA's urban sector, reports Sapa

IDRC chairman Flora MacDonald said SA's limited resources and fragmented approach to town planning necessitated a national urban institute

Such an institute could co-ordinate urban policy research and develop research capacity and training programmes, she said.

A large portion of the funding would come from the Canadian government, which had already committed "several

million dollars" to setting up the institute project *BIDAY 12/11/92*

The IDRC would help find other donors, said MacDonald

At the launch of the as yet unnamed institute, ANC president Nelson Mandela said recent government initiatives to reform local structures were "superficial" and left the same essential controls intact.

"We need new institutions, new policy and new thinking," said Mandela, adding that the IDRC report would enjoy the highest priority within the ANC

Restructuring local government would require professional management and training, which should be based on ethical considerations, not party politics, Mandela said

A creative approach was needed, and "if policy approaches (to local government) were not found in the textbook, then the textbook must be rewritten", the ANC leader said

ANC lists 'obstacles' to national talks forum on local government

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

(262)
APR 13/11/92
SIGNIFICANT obstacles to a national negotiating forum on local government remain in spite of recent progress, says a senior African National Congress official

These were government failure to declare a moratorium on unilateral restructuring, including land sales, evictions, privatisation and retrenchments

Deputy head of the ANC department of local and regional government and planning Mr Motoli Motshekga was commenting on the announcement by Minister of Local Government Mr Leon Wessels that the target date for restructuring local authorities had been postponed to July, 1993

Mr Wessels told the Co-ordinating Council on Local Government Affairs that the date had been put back because of the possible restructuring of the co-ordinating

council as a national negotiating forum

Mr Motshekga said the ANC welcomed the postponement of the target date, even though the movement's original demand had been for the complete suspension of the government drive for interim joint administrations

"These target dates are the result of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act and the Provincial and Local Authorities Affairs Amendment Act, which we reject as apartheid legislation"

There was agreement between the ANC and the government on the need for a national negotiating forum. The two Acts would be on the agenda of this forum

But the continuing lack of a solution to the crisis of non-viable black local authorities was a significant obstacle

"The two Acts are being used by the government to provide

bridging finance to black local authorities, supposedly to improve services, but in fact to prop up these local authorities and management committees and to use them in setting up joint administrations"

These joint administrations blocked the process of democratising local government, he said. Other obstacles were retrenchments and continuing privatisation of services

Land sales were a key issue because it seemed the government was using the negotiations process to buy time while it restructured local government unilaterally

The ANC was concerned at reports that the Durban City Council was to sell off R100 million worth of land.

The government previously issued a statement rejecting a moratorium on land transfers

Local govt proposals punted

19/11/92
BLOOM
THE Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber last week unveiled its proposals on how future nonracial local government structures could look in the new SA.

And while the proposals still have to be ratified by the constituencies of the local authorities, civic associations and government bodies represented on the chamber, the proposals are significant

As chamber chairman Van Zyl Slabbert pointed out, concrete suggestions from the country's most powerful economic region would be difficult for government or any political party to ignore.

Civic Associations of Johannesburg (CAJ) general secretary Cas Coovadia said last week a process of consultation with political parties within the democratic movement had already been initiated.

"It is crucial for political parties to be party to this process, particularly because we envisage any elections for interim structures to be on a party-political basis," the CAJ said.

The participation of the Transvaal Provincial Administration provides access to government while local authority representatives on the chamber will sound out political parties and ratepayers' organisations

After a year of discussions in the chamber's constitutional develop-

ADRIAN HADLAND

ment working group, consensus has been reached by what Slabbert terms "a fairly significant group of people"

Municipal elections will have to wait for equivalent progress and affirmation at national level. Also critical to the implementation of the proposals will be their consideration by a national forum on local government which is expected to be established within the next two months

But, as Slabbert points out, "we will be ready and probably better prepared than most other regions"

The question of boundaries has been deferred by the chamber to a commission for deliberation only once an interim local and national government is in place and the first non-racial municipal elections will then be held according to current local authority boundaries.

Newly elected councillors, or ward representatives, will sit on restructured nonracial councils which will administer the relevant areas for the interim period

Those hoping to be elected will have to be registered as voters for the area they are intending to represent and cannot be MPs or unrehabilitated insolvents

These newly constituted councils

will be able to nominate members to serve on the interim metropolitan authority (IMA) which will replace the metropolitan chamber

The number of members nominated for the IMA will depend on the number of voters resident in each local authority area

Thus, Johannesburg will be able to nominate 15 members, Greater Soweto 23, Roodepoort four, Randburg, Alexandra and Sandton two each and one for Ennerdale and Lenasia South

These nominated members will take up 50 of the 100 seats on the IMA with the remaining 50 appointed according to party lists on a proportional representation basis

The IMA will absorb the already legislated fiscal and administrative powers of the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council and will elect its own chairman and executive committee

The 100 members of the IMA will also serve on a parallel body entitled the Metropolitan Constituent Conference (MCC). The MCC, with civic associations, business representatives, ratepayer organisations and other interested parties having non-voting, observer status, will negotiate the final constitutional arrangements for the region and advise the interim government on new national legislation for local government.

Exco limited terms of city cash probe

S/Times

(Cape metro) 22/11/92.

THE executive committee of the Cape Town City Council caved in under union pressure and changed in mid-probe the terms of reference of an inquiry into the cash office crisis where unbanked cheques accumulated in shoe boxes while losses on interest increased (262)

The unions objected to the Hugo Inquiry on the grounds that they had not been consulted and that it might conflict with the council's disciplinary procedures

The executive committee then temporarily suspended the investigation while it "amplified and clarified" the terms of reference

Ignoring the wishes of the council, the executive committee told the commission that it "should in no way seek to determine the blameworthiness of any individuals"

By MICHEL MULLER

This move could have affected the outcome of the inquiry because witnesses were warned to give evidence only in the presence of a union representative

This, critics say, might have led to some witnesses being "unable to express themselves freely"

The inquiry also rejected as superficial ombudsman Mr H G Heugh's report released in April this year

It said the ombudsman "could not possibly, as a single person, have researched and verified the mass of detail and highly specialised accounting procedures" in the department

Withdrew

Reporting to council, Mr Heugh said the cash division had built up a backlog of 45 boxes containing 54 000 unprocessed cheques worth R20 million in April last year and a similar backlog this year. The problem had started in 1986

The Hugo Inquiry could not find proof of the alleged 45 boxes of unprocessed cheques even though auditors Aitken and Peat, who had undertaken an in-depth review of the cash division, apparently had photostat copies of the statistics

The inquiry also rejected the calculations of international auditors Deloitte Pim Goldby of the amount of interest (R286 446 between July 1, 1991, and December 31, 1991)

The auditors withdrew their report, saying that incorrect particulars had been supplied by the council's internal audit branch

The inquiry also did not consider the Aitken and Peat value for money re-

view because, it said, evidence was given confidentially

"Neither the report itself nor the working notes can serve as evidence to prove allegations of mismanagement, misconduct and responsibility for loss of revenue," the Hugo Inquiry reported

It added that the amount of interest lost by the council was not as high as previously reported and that backlogs of unbanked cheques were caused by organisational shortcomings and not misconduct

Mr Heugh found there had been a progressive deterioration in the morale and motivation of the cash division staff. One aspect of the discontent had been the persistent ill-health of the now-retired chief cashier who was absent from work for long periods on health grounds

Important

Councillor Arthur Wienburg, who moved the motion to investigate allegations of mismanagement in the cash office — which handles more than R2 billion a year — said it was "astonishing the commission did not call people working at the coal face, where the problem occurred, to give evidence"

He wanted to know if the commission had been "interested in getting to the truth"

The report, released on Monday, is to be discussed at the monthly executive committee meeting tomorrow and the full council has been invited, a move usually reserved for important matters like the budget

Union officials were not available for comment.

Govt seeks ideas on urban plan

262
STAR 27/11/92
By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government does not intend to act unilaterally in formulating an urbanisation policy, Deputy Minister for Regional Affairs Andre Fourie said yesterday as he invited interested parties to submit proposals for "an inclusive consultative mechanism"

Addressing a press conference in Pretoria, Fourie said "The Government is committed to a process of negotiation and therefore accepts the President's Council's proposal for an inclusive consultation with all interested parties in the formulation of a new urbanisation vision"

The Deputy Minister said a February 28 deadline applied to submissions on the consultative structure, which should be addressed to the Director-General of Regional and Land Affairs

Fourie suggested that it was possible that an expanded National Housing Forum might fit the bill for such consultations

Some months ago the Government turned its back on the forum, which was left with representation mainly from extra-parliamentary parties, civic bodies and development agencies

Deadline for creating joint local authorities extended 262

THE January 1 1993 deadline for the creation of joint administrations between white and black local authorities has been extended by six months. *BIDAM*

Speaking in Port Elizabeth at a meeting of the Co-ordinating Council for Local Government Affairs — a government policy advisory body — Local Government Minister Leon Wessels said the decision had been taken in the light of current negotiations. *10/11/92*

Talks between the SA National Civic Organisation, provincial administrations and local authority representatives had been under way for two months. A new forum to debate the future of local government was expected to be established soon, Wessels said.

In terms of the Provincial and Local Authorities Affairs Amendment Act of 1991, the provincial administrator is empowered to enforce joint administrations by the application of fiscal penalties. These penalties included the appropriation of local authorities' nondomestic surplus income for redistribution to needier areas.

Wessels said the deadline had been extended because of the likelihood that a

ADHIAN HADLAND

national local government forum would be established.

The appropriation of nondomestic surplus income, establishment of uniform rates tariffs and creation of joint administrations would all be delayed until July 1 1993, Wessels said.

He indicated that the Provincial and Local Authorities Act and the Interim Measures Act of 1990 could be suspended by the new national forum.

Sapa reports that the council accepted the principle that it should be converted to a more representative body or, alternatively, create a forum to address local government issues.

Rent and service fee boycotts and guidelines for negotiations would be considered by the new forum.

The council would nominate people to join the national committee for organised local government associations in a working group, which would formulate proposals for a restructured forum and determine time scales for presentation to important role players. The working group would convene next Thursday.

New local govt date now 1993

TARGET dates for the restructuring of local authorities were being postponed to July 1, 1993, the Minister of Local Government and National Housing, Mr Leon Wessels, said yesterday.

(262) 10/11/92 CF

The new date affects the creation of joint local authorities, imposition of uniform commercial rates in such areas and the division of local authority funds obtained from non-residential rates — Sapa

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Public Servants' Association (PSA) has welcomed assurances given by ANC president Nelson Mandela at the weekend that no one in government service will be "thrown into the streets" by a new government

PSA GM Hans Olivier said Mandela's view would go some way towards al-

Public servants soothed

laying the fears and uncertainties currently rife in the service — "but not the whole way"

Government workers' morale had been undermined by government's threat to cut expenditure and staff by 5% — and by the ANC's affirmative action programme

Mandela's assurances

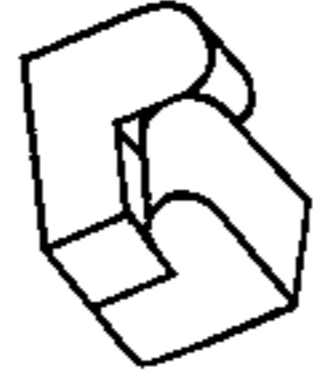
that white soldiers, policemen and public servants would not be cast aside by a nonracial government would be more acceptable if written into a watertight undertaking by the ANC

On affirmative action Olivier said "We have no problem with blacks being integrated into the service

This is realistic and inevitable. What we want to avoid, however, is people being rammed into the service who do not have the qualifications for the job"

Meanwhile talks between the Public Service Caucus and senior officials of the departments of Finance and State Expenditure and the Commission for Administration continued yesterday

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262



Minister calls for regionalism

ONE of the hard lessons of the African continent's constitutional history, was, that "unbridled" centralisation of political power led to conflict, bloodshed, and chaos (262)

Deputy Minister of Defence and of Environmental Affairs, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said yesterday a strong regional governmental system was a rational constitutional mechanism to serve the interests of all communities in South Africa CT11/2/92

The final demarcation of regions should be the product of regional contributions — Sapa

Establishing the new era at local level



Delpoit faces a deadline for local elections

R Tertius Delpoit steps into his new portfolio as Minister of Local Government and Local Affairs with the mammoth task of preparing local authorities for elections for new political and administrative structures in 1994.

Following the announcement by President de Klerk last week of a timetable for the establishment of a government of national unity, including elections in early 1994, negotiations at local government level have become all the more urgent.

Delpoit is in favour of a sub-council for local government being established as part of the Transitional Executive Council announced by De Klerk, to over-

see the process in the coming 12 to 18 months.

Contentious local government issues could be debated, either by such a sub-council or by the National Forum for Local Government, also due to be established in the new year.

Delpoit's priority is to get a process started that will take South Africa to a "new era" in local government.

"Time is of the essence. We will have to be at the national level the process at national level. That means we must get consensus on how we are going to deal with the reform at local government level."

He said the redrawing of the boundaries of local authority jurisdiction affected the politi-

A new local government Minister takes office today at the start of a crucial time for the portfolio, writes Local Government Reporter LOUISE MARSLAND

cal structures and administration of city and town councils.

The most important issues to be sorted out by all parties at a national forum included a new voting system, and the basis on which mergers of previously independent authorities would take place.

"It is not just a question of redrawing boundaries. The question of debts needs to be negotiated, the financial assets and liabilities of local authorities have to be sorted out and it involves employees too. It is a crucial year — 1993 is

make or break for local government in South Africa," Delpoit said.

Elaborating on his priorities for next year, Delpoit said he hoped that by the end of February, some form of national local government negotiating forum or council would be in place.

"I would very much like to have the support of all parties to take sensible steps in order to promote a new system. As soon as we reach consensus on what steps should be taken, we will have to start im-

plementation them, and for this, we would need new legislation."

In the latter half of next year, Delpoit said it was important — as the time grew closer to interim elections — that it was clear who spoke on behalf of citizens in the cities and towns.

"By the end of 1993, we should be in the process of moving to a new local government structure," Delpoit said. On the controversial June 1993 deadline for white local authorities to have entered into agreements of joint adminis-

tration with black neighbours, or at least to have set up negotiating forums, Delpoit would only say that he would "assist" local authorities to "swiftly" set up such structures.

He would not comment on what steps would be taken against intransigent local authorities that refused to comply. Delpoit has strongly backed the role played by members of the executive councils of the four provinces in local government negotiations.

He also intends consulting Ministers of the self-governing territories. Delpoit said his local government portfolio had to deal with areas of major reconstruction in South Africa.

Now Sash takes up fight for women's rights

With a Bill of Rights on the horizon, gender equality is being seriously debated in a new booklet, the Black Sash speaks of the wrongs women suffer and the rights they might seek, reports JO-ANNE COLLINGE

Ireland lets go of the past

Young electorate shifts from tradition to the burning issues of the day

WITH last week's election, Ireland finally began to prise itself away from civil war politics.

This may sound absurd more than 70 years after the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921, but Irish politics have been largely shaped by that treaty since.

Today's Fine Gael Party descends from those who accepted the treaty, and have since been willing to live with the border. Fianna Fail was founded in 1926 by Eamon de Valera to oppose the treaty and has continued to advocate a unitary state.

Each party became a coalition of disparate interests glued together by the civil war issue. In any "normal" political system these interests would have sought representation in different parties.

Now the mould seems to be cracking as normal politics push through. Of course, the substance went out of civil war politics long ago. It had certainly gone by the end of the '60s, when the primary demand to

MEMBERS of the Black Sash becoming self-interested? Well, only in the most honourable way. At last, women's rights are a priority for this tireless human rights organisation, founded by women more than three decades ago.

The new focus is reflected in a booklet, "Open the doors we're coming through," published by the Sash's Southern Transvaal Women's Group.

The booklet argues not only for a future constitution to outlaw discrimination against women but for a programme of legislation that would safeguard women's rights — in all spheres, not exempting health and home, the marriage contract and the marriage bed. "Open the doors" goes beyond making demands based on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It details the form and extent of disadvantage to which South African women are subject. While it covers the oft-cited areas of public life, education, physical violence, sexual rights and the right to control reproductive functions, it also highlights less common aspects of discrimination.

On marital contracts and legal status, a demand is registered for the abolition of married power in all marriage contracts. This is prompted by the fact that in many marriages, even many concluded under an-

temptual contract, the husband retains marital power, which limits the wife's contractual rights.

"The consequence of this that all women, whatever the law governing their marriage, are interrogated about their legal capacity and frequently have to prove that they are legally competent to act in their own right," the Sash booklet observes.

On property rights, the demand is simple: "Women and men must have equal rights in relation to owning and renting property, especially land and housing. Laws, regulations and customs denying women such rights must be eliminated."

The reasons are multiple — and unknown to many. Firstly, in many rural areas marriage is the only way that women can gain access to land. Secondly, the present Government policy of upgrading land title will apply to those who hold traditional certificates of occupation. Women simply do not hold these certificates.

Thirdly, women married under customary law do not inherit their husband's land nor his tenancy of a township house. They are at the mercy of officials who may allocate the house to another family.

Fourthly, the Government's subsidy for first-time home owners is available to all men, but only to women with dependants. Divorced or widowed



Their goal is justice... the Black Sash in action, fighting for pensions — and now for equal access to pensions

women are not considered first-time buyers if their husbands ever owned property.

On employment, the booklet says, "women's right to work shall be respected, including the right to the same employment and promotion opportunities as men" and "women shall be entitled to equal pay for work of equal value". In black townships, the Sash

points out, only about 30 percent of women of working age are in formal employment, though many more would like to work. Furthermore, compared with 25 years ago, black women are doing more menial jobs and a smaller proportion of semi-skilled work.

While legislation controls minimum wages and conditions, this does not eradicate gender

discrimination as men tend to enjoy conditions above the minimum, the Sash argues. In addition, "often men and women are employed in different jobs or are differently classified."

"The demand for equal pay for work of equal value has little impact if men and women do different jobs and the basis for apportioning value is biased."

On social security, apart from the fairly widely recognised rights in relation to maternity, the case is argued for securing equal rights to social security in event of unemployment, sickness, old age and "other incapacity to work."

The Sash points out, "Women, who live longer than men on average, are less likely to have adequate pensions than men."

Employer-subsidised pensions are less likely to cover women workers, large numbers of whom are employed as domestic workers or on a part-time or casual basis and are thus ineligible.

"Pension funds discriminate against women in contribution and pay-out levels. In addition, pensions are related to wages, which for women tend to be lower."

Women also lose out in terms of benefits based on length of service, because of the time they take off to bear and rear children.

The booklet argues for an effective State safety net for mothers in cases where fathers are incapable of providing for their families.

Finally, the Sash wades into the stormy waters of culture and religious belief, asserting that "women shall not be subject to social and religious practices that create or emphasise inferiority for them and which do not require equivalent behaviour for men."

Despite the fact that some women might defend certain discriminatory practices, the Sash says these practices should be held up for scrutiny in the light of the UN Convention Culture is not immutable, the booklet argues, pointing out that in China older, rural women had been appalled when foot-binding was outlawed, but "nobody would now argue for it being allowed." □

1993 a turning point for local govt - Delport

By Louise Marsland
Local Government Reporter

Next year would be a "make or break" year for local government in South Africa, Local Government and Local Affairs Minister Dr Tertius Delport said.

Delport, who takes over his new portfolio today, said that his priority in 1993 would be to get a process started that would take the country to a "new era" in local government.

One of his first tasks would be to facilitate the establishment of a national negotiating structure to resolve crucial issues facing local government.

Delport was adamant that the progress made at local government level should not lag behind the overall process.

He said that although progress in local government was

slow, the most important progress was the fact that integrated cities and towns were no longer a political issue.

Problems which will be high on Delport's agenda next year include the debts facing black local authorities and the many rent and service boycotts, plus the swift establishment of joint administrations as the country can no longer afford duplicate structures.

Delport envisaged a far broader local government forum than negotiations between the Government and the civics.

Delport said fears regarding the establishment of new political and administrative structures had to be addressed. "Communication is very important as we need confidence for economic growth."

● Establishing the new era — Page 17

STAR 1/12/92

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Govt likely to achieve 5% staff cutback

PRETORIA — Government is likely to achieve its target of cutting back 5% on staff and spending in the public service this year, say senior government sources

The cutback programme will be extended into the new financial year, but at a slower pace. The target for 1993/94 is expected to be a 3% reduction

Which means, say sources, the existing staff of about 750 000 in central government, own affairs departments, and the provincial administrations, could fall to nearly 700 000 by the end of the new financial year

The staff "stripping" programme could bring about a

610m
4/12/92 (262) GERALD REILLY

saving of about R1bn when completed

Sources point out that if Sats, and later Transnet, slash staff over a period of six or eight years from more than 260 000 to less than 160 000 without serious service disruptions there is no reason why a similar programme should not succeed in the public service

Earlier this week the public service caucus representing 12 staff associations had talks with senior government officials on the logistics of the programme and on service conditions. The talks will resume early next year

Public Servants' Association GM Hans Olivier said departments had worked hard at achieving the 5% goal and most were well on their way to succeeding

"This has not entailed firing staff left right and centre. Savings in other areas of the administration were possible. You can't just fire 5% of staff at one fell swoop. This would invite chaos"

Some officials had accepted early retirement, others had retired and had not been replaced, and the contracts of some contract workers had not been renewed

Meanwhile, government sources confirmed the scope for staff cutbacks had been greatly enhanced by government's decision to merge own affairs and general affairs departments

Civics start training

TOWNSHIP civic organisations are to embark on a local government training programme

SA National Civic Organisation president Moses Mayekiso said yesterday the objectives of the programme included servicing negotiating processes and building local government capabilities

BIDM 4/12/92

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(14)



Rent boycotts to continue

THE time was not yet ripe for the SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) to advise its members to suspend rent and services boycotts, Sanco president Moses Mayekiso said yesterday.

He said in an interview that Sanco did not want to "encourage the culture of non-payment of services".

However, a number of things had to happen before Sanco advised its constituencies to suspend the boycotts. These included "sufficient movement towards the democratisation of government — at both local and national levels", the scrapping of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act and the Provincial and Local Authority Affairs Amendment Act and the forging of a single tax base for towns and their neighbouring townships.

Mayekiso said while negotiations were continuing in the Local Government Negotiating Committee — which comprised government and civics — authorities should not "penalise our people by cutting services".

Former Local Government Minister Leon Wessels said recently government was prepared to suspend the

~~WILSON ZWANE~~
WILSON ZWANE

Interim Measures for Local Government Act and the Provincial and Local Authority Affairs Amendment Act if boycotts of rent and services were lifted. (262)

In another development, a working group of the Local Government Negotiating Committee met this week to finalise a draft document on the establishment of a local government forum.

The document would be submitted to the committee in the new year for discussion.

The document, which Sanco has circulated to its regions, contains three options for local government:

- The inclusion of extra-parliamentary groups in the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs,

- The scaling down of this council to make it more cost-effective and less unwieldy, and

- The establishment of a completely new forum for local government.

It is understood Sanco will push for acceptance of the third option.

PAC to seek black businessmen's help

THE PAC is asking black business and the black professional community to work with it in finding solutions to the country's political and economic problems. (BIDM 4/12/92)

PAC president Clarence Makwetu said yesterday his organisation believed business and professional people's contribution to current political debates was vital to SA's future stability and prosperity.

A two-day conference attracting

~~WILSON ZWANE~~
WILSON ZWANE

around 250 people would be held at Midrand at the weekend "to explore and develop possible synergies" between the PAC and black businessmen, Makwetu said.

Key speakers will include PAC deputy president Dikgang Moseneke, Nafcoc president Archie Nkonyeni and National Sorghum Brewery executive chairman Mahale Mahanyele.

Witness fails to recall events

SUSAN RUSSELL

POLICEMAN Eugene Riley, identified by two witnesses at the Webster inquest from an identikit of a suspect in the murder of Wits academic David Webster, testified yesterday he could not remember what he had done on May 1 1989, the day of the murder.

Riley said the date had no special significance for him.

The police counter-insurgency unit member told the court he and former CCB agent Ferdi Barnard had been friends since 1981.

Riley said after his suspension from the police force — he had been charged with attempted murder and robbery in Bophuthatswana — Barnard had hired him as an informant for MI last year. Barnard worked for MI from May to December last year.

Riley said Barnard had paid him for his services until August last year.

Earlier yesterday Judge M Stegmann refused an application by counsel for the Webster family, E Bertelsmann SC, for an order compelling the investigating officer to identify a source who approached him during the first week after the murder and suggested he direct his investigation towards CCB MD Joe Verster.

The judge said there was nothing to suggest that the source could offer information that was not already before the court.

The court adjourned until January 19 when counsel will present their closing arguments.

Public servants fear future survey

~~250~~ ~~701~~ 262
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The country's public service is racked with fear and uncertainty about job and pension security under a black government, a new Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) survey shows

More than two-thirds (66,4%) of respondents expected progress in their careers and their security of tenure to be restricted, and 51,9% that their work situation could become intolerable because of political pressure.

Moreover, they expected the rendering of public services to become increasingly inefficient and ineffective.

The HSRC survey released yesterday was commissioned by the Public Servants' Association (PSA) and conducted among 10% of its 80 000 members

A striking feature of the research, the survey reported, was the great uncertainty

on virtually every aspect of service benefits Slightly more than 75% of respondents feared the present shortfall in the pension fund would endanger their pension benefits 63,1% that their benefits would be reduced, 62,9% that their gratuities would diminish and 61,2% that pension annuities would be adversely affected

The majority of public servants expected the reform process to lead to a black majority government They feared their work situation would become increasingly unpleasant and that many would be compelled to resign

Of the respondents, 58% supported the NP, 25% the CP and other right-wing parties, 6% the DP and 2% the ANC Afri-

To Page 2

Public service

~~250~~ ~~701~~ 262 From Page 1

kaans-speakers predominated with 78%, while 17% had English as a first language and 6% other languages

Most of the respondents were particularly apprehensive that officials would be supplanted by political appointees Because of these fears, the present government had the confidence of 51,2% of respondents, with the greatest degree of confidence among NP supporters (71,5%)

Expressing no confidence in the NP government were 53,6% of the CP supporters and 34,6% of the ANC supporters

Among managers, confidence in government had declined by 22,11% since a similar survey in September last year

Codesa was supported by 25,4% of public servants Only 14,7% had confidence in an interim government and, of these, 66,7%

were ANC supporters and 3,4% CP supporters Only 16,9% of the NP supporters had confidence in an interim government

Among the managers, confidence in a future government had declined significantly since last year's survey — down to 29,5% from 39,3%

The majority of respondents — 64% — regarded President F W de Klerk as the only credible politician Only 14,4% considered the statements of extra-parliamentary politicians as credible

A major worry revealed was the role of political preference in appointments and promotions Although the majority regarded politicians as lacking in credibility, in the final analysis they placed their hopes for the future in the present government



(b) such dental medicines that were available for sale in the Republic before or are so available on the date on which this notice comes into operation and dental medicines that become so available after the said date shall be subject to the provisions of (a) above;

(c) Government Notice No 1876 of 16 September 1988 shall be deemed to have been withdrawn

J. SCHLEBUSCH,
Registrar of Medicines

SCHEDULE A

- 1 Topical anaesthetics
- 2 Local anaesthetics (injectable)
- 3 Chemical cautery agents.
- 4 Fluoride applications—topical and systemic.
- 5 Impregnated gingival retraction cords
- 6 Haemostatic agents.
- 7 Mouth rinses.
- 8 Pulp capping preparations containing paraformaldehyde and/or antibiotics and/or corticosteroids
- 9 Pulp medicaments and devitalisers
- 10 Root canal medicaments
- 11 Root canal cleaning agents (e.g. irrigating solutions and chelating agents)
12. Root canal sealers and cements
- 13 Post-surgical therapeutic agents and dressings
- 14 Chemical stain removers.
- 15 Bleaching agents (including home bleaching agents)
- 16 Denture creams and adhesives.
- 17 Tissue conditioners
- 18 Plaque and calculus disclosing solutions
- 19 Toothpastes containing more than 0,15% fluoride and/or claiming medicinal properties
20. Any dental device of human or animal origin (e.g. collagen implants and bone implants).

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

No. R. 3361

262 18 December 1992

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKING. AMENDMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND AGREEMENT

I, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Deputy Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Undertaking, Industry,

(b) sodanige tandheelkundige medisyne wat voor die datum waarop hierdie kennisgewing in werking tree, in die Republiek vir verkoop beskikbaar was of op bedoelde datum aldus beskikbaar is en sodanige tandheelkundige medisyne wat na bedoelde datum aldus beskikbaar gestel word, onderworpe is aan die bepalings van (a) hierbo,

(c) Goewermentskennisgewing No 1876 van 16 September 1988 ingetrek word.

J. SCHLEBUSCH,
Registrateur van Medisyne

BYLAE A

1. Oppervlaksanestetika
- 2 Lokaalanestetika (inspuitbaar)
- 3 Chemiese kouteriseringsagense
- 4 Fluoriedpreparate vir oppervlaks-en sistemiese aanwending
- 5 Geïmpregneerde gingivale retraksiekoorde
- 6 Hemostatiese agense
- 7 Mondspoelmiddels
- 8 Pulpoorkappingspreparate wat paraformaldehyd en/of antibiotika en/of kortikosteroïde bevat
9. Pulpmedikamente en -devitaliseerders
- 10 Wortelkanaalmedikamente
11. Wortelkanaalreinigingsagense (bv. irrigermiddels en chelasiëagense).
12. Wortelkanaalseelers en- semente
- 13 Postchirurgiese terapeutiese agense en wondbedekkingspakke
14. Chemiese vlekverwyderaars.
15. Bleikingsagense (insluitende tuisbleikingsagense)
- 16 Kleefmiddels en salwe vir gebruik onder kunsgebitte
- 17 Weefselopknappers
- 18 Plak- en kalkulasonthullingsmedia (tandsteenonthullingsmedia)
- 19 Tandepasta wat meer as 0,15% fluoried bevat en/of waarvoor medisinale aanspraak gemaak word
20. Enige tandheelkundige toestel van menslike of dierlike oorsprong (bv. kollageen- en beenimplantate).

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

No. 3361

18 Desember 1992

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

PLAASLIKE BESTUURSONDERNEMING WYSIGING VAN VOORSORGFONDSOORENKOMS

Ek, Glen Morris Edwin Carelse, Adjunkminister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigings-ooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en betrekking het op die Onderneming, Nywerheid,

Trade or Occupation referred to in the heading to this notice, shall be binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 31 December 1997, upon the employers' organisation and the trade unions which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisation or unions

G. M. E. CARELSE,
Deputy Minister of Manpower

SCHEDULE

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKING

PROVIDENT FUND AGREEMENT

in accordance with the Labour Relations Act, 1956, made and entered into by and between the

Municipal Employers' Organisation

(hereinafter referred to as the "employers' organisation") of the one part, and the

South African Association of Municipal Employees (Non-political)

(hereinafter referred to as the "trade union") of the other part, and the

Association of Chief Administrative Officers of Local Authorities

(hereinafter referred to as "ACAOLA") of the other part, being the parties to the Industrial Council for the Local Government Undertaking

1 Substitute the following for clause 1

"1 AREA AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE AGREEMENT

This Agreement is applicable to the Local Authorities in the area of jurisdiction of the Industrial Council for the Local Government Undertaking, and shall be observed by—

(1) all employers who are members of the employers' organisation and all employees who are members of the trade unions,

(2) all local authorities in the Province of the Transvaal (excluding Pretoria and Johannesburg) and the city and town councils and health committees of Amanzimtoti, Anerley, Ballito, Bergville, Camperdown, Colenso, Dannhauser, Dundee, Durnacol, Empangeni, Eshowe, Estcourt, Gillits, Gingindlovu, Glencoe, Greytown, Hibberdene, Hillcrest, Hilton, Howick, Isipingo, Ixopo, Kingsburgh, Kloof, Kokstad, Ladysmith, La Lucia, Maidstone, Mandini, Margate, Matatiele, Melmoth, Mooi River, Mtubatuba, Mtunzini, Munster, Newcastle, New Germany, Paulpietersburg, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Queensburgh, Ramsgate, Richards Bay, Richmond, Rosburgh, Salt Rock, Scottburgh, Shelly Beach, Stanger, Thornville Junction, Tongaat, Umbogintwini, Umdloti Beach, uMhlali, Umhlanga Rocks, Umtentweni, uMzinto, Utrecht, Uvongo, Verulam, Vryheid, Weenen and Westville in the Province of Natal, and Allanridge, Bethlehem, Bloemspruit, Boshof, Bothaville, Brandfort, Bultfontein, Clarens, Clocofan, Dealesville, Dewetsdorp, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Frankfort, Harrismith, Heilbron, Hertzogville, Hobhouse, Hoopstad, Jagersfontein, Kestell, Koffiefontein, Koppies, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Marquard, Memel, Oranjeville, Parys, Petrusburg, Petrus Steyn, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reitz, Rouxville, Sasolburg, Se-

Bedryf of Beroep in die opskrif by hierdie kennisgewing vermeld, met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Desember 1997 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasie en die vakverenigings wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasie of verenigings is

G. M. E. CARELSE,
Adjunkminister van Mannekrag

BYLAE

NYWERHEIDSRaad VIR DIE PLAASLIKE BESTUURS-ONDERNEMING

VOORSORGFONDSOORENKOMS

ooreenkomstig die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, gesluit deur en aangegaan tussen die

Munisipale Werkgewersorganisasie

(hierna die "werkgewersorganisasie" genoem), aan die een kant, en die

Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging van Munisipale Werknemers (Nie-politiek)

(hierna die "vakvereniging" genoem), aan die ander kant, en die

Vereniging van Administratiewe Hoofamptenare van Plaaslike Owerhede

(hierna "VAHPO" genoem), aan die ander kant, wat die partye is by die Nywerheidsraad vir die Plaaslike Bestuursonderneming

1 Vervang klousule 1 deur die volgende

"1 GEBIED EN TOEPASSINGSBESTEK VAN OORENKOMS

Hierdie Ooreenkoms is van toepassing op die Plaaslike Owerhede in die regsgebied van die Nywerheidsraad vir die Plaaslike Bestuursonderneming en moet nagekom word—

(1) deur alle werkgewers wat lede is van die werkgewersorganisasie en deur alle werknemers wat lede is van die vakverenigings,

(2) deur alle Plaaslike Owerhede in die provinsie Transvaal (uitgesonderd Pretoria en Johannesburg) en die stadsrade, dorpsrade en gesondheidskomitees van Amanzimtoti, Anerley, Ballito, Bergville, Camperdown, Colenso, Dannhauser, Dundee, Durnacol, Empangeni, Eshowe, Estcourt, Gillits, Gingindlovu, Glencoe, Greytown, Hibberdene, Hillcrest, Hilton, Howick, Isipingo, Ixopo, Kingsburgh, Kloof, Kokstad, Ladysmith, La Lucia, Maidstone, Mandini, Margate, Matatiele, Melmoth, Moonvier, Mtubatuba, Mtunzini, Munster, Newcastle, New Germany, Paulpietersburg, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Queensburgh, Ramsgate, Richardsbaai, Richmond, Rosburgh, Salt Rock, Scottburgh, Shelly Beach, Stanger, Thornville-aansluiting, Tongaat, Umbogintwini, Umdloti Beach, uMhlali, Umhlanga Rocks, Umtentweni, uMzinto, Utrecht, Uvongo, Verulam, Vryheid, Weenen en Westville in die provinsie Natal, en Allanridge, Bethlehem, Bloemspruit, Boshof, Bothaville, Brandfort, Bultfontein, Clarens, Clocofan, Dealesville, Dewetsdorp, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Frankfort, Harrismith, Heilbron, Hertzogville, Hobhouse, Hoopstad, Jagersfontein, Kestell, Koffiefontein, Koppies, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Marquard, Memel, Oranjeville, Parys, Petrusburg, Petrus Steyn, Philippolis, Red-

nekal, Smithfield, Springfontein, Steynsrus, Trompsburg, Tweeling, Tweespruit, Ventersburg, Verkeerdevlei, Viljoenskroon, Villiers, Vrede, Vredefort, Warden, Wepener, Wesselsbron, Winburg and Zastron in the Province of the Orange Free State, and their employees who may from time to time be admitted by the Provident Fund Committee with the approval of the Assurer on application by the Local Authority as represented by the Local Provident Fund Committee

2. CLAUSE 3: GENERAL PROVISIONS 262

Substitute the following for clause 3 of the Re-enacting agreement

Clauses 3 to 15 inclusive of the Agreement published in Government Notice No R 1615 of 31 July 1987 and confirmed by Government Notice No R 557 of 25 March 1988, as further extended/renewed, amended and confirmed from time to time shall be applicable to employers and employees

3. CLAUSE 3: DEFINITIONS

Substitute the following for the definition of "Provident Fund Committee"

"Provident Fund Committee" means a committee constituted by the parties to this Agreement, or as co-opted from other parties, to control and manage the Fund,"

4 CLAUSE 9: FINANCIAL CONTROL

Substitute the following for clause 9

"9 FINANCIAL CONTROL

9 1 All moneys received on behalf of the Fund shall be deposited with a bank or banks, or with an assurer, and all cheques drawn on the Fund shall be signed by persons appointed by the Local Provident Fund Committee

9 2 All securities, mortgages, title deeds and other documents, if any, shall be registered in the name of the Fund and may not be transferred, alienated or otherwise disposed of without the approval of the Provident Fund Committee

9 3 The Local Provident Fund Committee shall be responsible for ensuring that full and proper accounts are kept, subject to the approval of the Provident Fund Committee

9 4 The Provident Fund Committee shall submit an annual report, as submitted by the Assurers, regarding the operation of the Fund, as soon as it becomes available, to the Director-General of Manpower for cognisance

9 5 All expenditure relating to or arising from the establishment of the Fund, or in connection with the management or administration of the Fund and the investment of funds, shall be borne by the Fund

9 6 All contracts affecting the Fund shall be entered into only by the Provident Fund Committee or the Local Provident Fund Committee which is duly authorised thereto, and any documentation in connection therewith shall be signed by at least two duly authorised members of the Provident Fund Committee or the Local Provident Fund Committee

9 7 One half of the net investments of the Fund shall be allocated to the Assurer. The remaining portion of the investments shall be allocated to other assurers in order to create a consortium. Provided that, in respect of individual assurance, the full amount shall be payable to an assurance company nominated by the member/employee "

dersburg, Reitz, Rouxville, Sasolburg, Senekal, Smithfield, Springfontein, Steynsrus, Trompsburg, Tweeling, Tweespruit, Ventersburg, Verkeerdevlei, Viljoenskroon, Villiers, Vrede, Vredefort, Warden, Wepener, Wesselsbron, Winburg en Zastron in die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat, en hul werknemers wat van tyd tot tyd deur die Voorsorgfondskomitee met die goedkeuring van die Versekeraar toegelaat word op aansoek van die Plaaslike Owerheid soos verteenwoordig deur die Plaaslike Voorsorgfondskomitee

2. KLOUSULE 3: ALGEMENE BEPALINGS

Vervang klousule 3 van die herbekragtigingsooreenkoms deur die volgende

Klousules 3 tot en met 15 van die Ooreenkoms gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 1615 van 31 Julie 1987 en bekragtig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 557 van 25 Maart 1988, soos van tyd tot tyd verder verleng/hernieu, gewysig en bekragtig, is van toepassing op werkgewers en werknemers

3. KLOUSULE 3: WOORDOMSKRYWING

Vervang die omskrywing van "Voorsorgfondskomitee" deur die volgende

"Voorsorgfondskomitee" 'n komitee saamgestel deur die partye by hierdie Ooreenkoms, of gekoopteer uit ander partye, om die Fonds te beheer en te bestuur,"

4 KLOUSULE 9: GELDELIKE BEHEER

Vervang klousule 9 deur die volgende

"9 GELDELIKE BEHEER

9 1 Alle geld wat ten behoeve van die Fonds ontvang word, moet by 'n bank of banke of by 'n versekeraar inbetaal word en alle tjeks wat op die Fonds getrek word, moet onderteken word deur persone wat deur die Plaaslike Voorsorgfondskomitee aangestel is

9.2 Alle sekuriteite, verbande, transportaktes en ander dokumente, indien daar is, moet op naam van die Fonds geregistreer word en mag nie oorgedra, vervreem of andersins van die hand gesit word nie behalwe met die goedkeuring van die Voorsorgfondskomitee

9 3 Die Plaaslike Voorsorgfondskomitee moet toesien dat volledige en ware rekenings gehou word, onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Voorsorgfondskomitee

9 4 Die Voorsorgfondskomitee moet 'n jaarverslag, soos deur die Versekeraars voorgelê, oor die werking van die Fonds, sodra dit beskikbaar is, aan die Direkteur-generaal van Mannekrag voorlê vir kennisname

9 5 Alle uitgawes rakende of voortspruitende uit die instelling van die Fonds, of in verband met die bestuur of administrasie van die Fonds en die belegging van fondse, moet deur die Fonds gedra word

9 6 Alle kontrakte wat die Fonds raak, mag net deur die Voorsorgfondskomitee of deur die Plaaslike Voorsorgfondskomitee wat behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is, aangegaan word, en alle dokumente in verband daarmee moet onderteken word deur minstens twee behoorlik daartoe gemagtigde lede van die Voorsorgfondskomitee of die Plaaslike Voorsorgfondskomitee

9 7 Die helfte van die netto belegging van die Fonds moet aan die Versekeraar toegewys word, terwyl die oorblywende gedeelte van die belegging aan ander versekeraars toegewys moet word ten einde 'n konsortium te vorm. Met dien verstande dat in die geval van individuele versekering die volle bedrag oorbetal word aan 'n versekeringsmaatskappy wat deur die lid/werknemer aangewys is "

5. CLAUSE 12: EXPIRY OF AGREEMENT AND DISSOLUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

Substitute the following for clause 12 1

"12 1 Should this Agreement expire, and another agreement providing for the continuation of the Fund not be concluded within 12 months from the expiry date of this Agreement, the Fund shall be liquidated by the Provident Fund Committee subject to the continued existence of the Industrial Council "

Signed at Pretoria, on behalf of the parties, this 10th day of July 1992

C. C. C. VAN EEDEN,
Chairman of the Board

J. S. SWANEPOEL,
Vice-chairman of the Board

J. FOUCHEE,
Divisional Secretary of the Board

C. J. J. VAN DER MERWE,
President Main Industrial Council

A. J. VAN SCHALKWYK,
Secretary Main Industrial Council

L. M. BRITS,
Secretary ACAOLA Division

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No. R. 3362

18 December 1992

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

**FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY,
NATAL EXTENSION OF MAIN AGREEMENT**

I, Dennis van der Walt, Director Labour Relations, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (i) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, extend the periods fixed in Government Notices Nos R 2620 of 30 November 1984, R 1444 of 28 June 1985, R 187 of 31 January 1986, R 520 of 21 March 1986, R 742 and R 743 of 18 April 1986, R 1169 of 13 June 1986, R 1523 and R 1524 of 18 July 1986, R 1204 of 24 June 1988, R 2333 and R 2334 of 18 November 1988, R 2111 of 29 September 1989, R 391 of 23 February 1990, R 137 of 25 January 1991, R 2855 of 29 November 1991, R 863 of 20 March 1992, R 1479 of 29 May 1992, R 1792 of 26 June 1992 and R 2776 of 2 October 1992, by a further period ending 31 July 1993

D. VAN DER WALT,
Director Labour Relations

No. R. 3373

18 December 1992

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL MASONRY INDUSTRIES (TRANVAAL). AMENDMENT OF MAIN AGREEMENT

I, Leon Wessels, Minister of Manpower, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the

5 KLOUSULE 12: VERSTRYKING VAN OOREENKOMS EN ONTBINDING VAN DIE NYWERHEIDSRAAD

Vervang klousule 12 1 deur die volgende

"12 1 Ingeval hierdie Ooreenkoms verstryk en daar nie binne 12 maande vanaf die verstrykingsdatum van hierdie Ooreenkoms 'n ander ooreenkoms vir die voortsetting van die Fonds aangegaan word nie, moet die Fonds deur die Voorsorgfondskomitee gelikwieder word onderworpe aan die voortbestaan van die Nywerheidsraad "

Namens die partye op hede die 10de dag van Julie 1992 te Pretoria onderteken

C. C. C. VAN EEDEN,
Voorsitter van die Raad

J. S. SWANEPOEL,
Ondervoorsitter van die Raad

J. FOUCHEE,
Sekretaris van die Raad (SAVMW)

C. J. J. VAN DER MERWE,
President van die Hoofnywerheidsraad

A. J. VAN SCHALKWYK,
Sekretaris van die Hoofnywerheidsraad

L. M. BRITS,
Sekretaris van die VAHPO-afdeling van die Nywerheidsraad

No. R. 3362

18 Desember 1992

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

**MEUBELNYWERHEID, NATAL VERLENGING VAN
HOOFOOREENKOMS**

Ek, Dennis van der Walt, Direkteur Arbeidsverhoudinge, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verleng hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (i) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, die tydperke vasgestel in Goewermentskennisgewings Nos R 2620 van 30 November 1984, R 1444 van 28 Junie 1985, R 187 van 31 Januarie 1986, R 520 van 21 Maart 1986, R 742 en R 743 van 18 April 1986, R 1169 van 13 Junie 1986, R 1523 en R 1524 van 18 Julie 1986, R 1204 van 24 Junie 1988, R 2333 en R 2334 van 18 November 1988, R 2111 van 29 September 1989, R 391 van 23 Februarie 1990, R 137 van 25 Januarie 1991, R 2855 van 29 November 1991, R 863 van 20 Maart 1992, R 1479 van 29 Mei 1992, R 1792 van 26 Junie 1992 en R 2776 van 2 Oktober 1992, met 'n verdere tydperk wat op 31 Julie 1993 eindig

D. VAN DER WALT,
Direkteur Arbeidsverhoudinge

No. R. 3373

18 Desember 1992

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

**BOU- EN MONUMENTKLIPMESSELNYWERHEID
(TRANVAAL) WYSIGING VAN HOOFOOREENKOMS**

Ek, Leon Wessels, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms

STAR 23/12/92

State staff levels still rising

By Sven Lunsche

While private sector employment has fallen sharply during the current recession the public sector has continued to increase its staff levels

The Nedbank Economic Unit says in its latest monthly bulletin that from the beginning of the recession in June 1989 until June this year public sector employment increased by 15 000 to 1,224 million. In the three years prior to June '92 an additional 147 000 had been employed.

In the past two years the contraction among local authorities of 24 000 was more than offset by growth in the self-governing states of 20 000 and in the central government and provincial

authorities of 19 000 (These figures exclude the TBVC countries)

The salary bill in general government was R32,4 billion in the year to end-June

Turning to the outlook for 1993 Nedbank says hopes of an economic recovery are squarely placed on an improvement in the agricultural sector as well as a general recovery in the world economy

The government, already under severe stress, was unlikely to provide any stimulus for the recovery and expected tax increases could have an adverse effect on consumer demand

This was most evident in the trend in spending on durable goods, which had de-

clined by 10 percent in real terms in the first half of this year. As a result consumer spending on durables could fall from nine percent of total spending this year to just under eight percent next year

The BER expects spending on services and non-durable goods to show a slight improvement

"An overall growth of two percent is forecast for the year, taking the economy back to where it was in 1991," Nedbank says

The bank's economists still optimistic that inflation could fall to single-digit levels early next year, however, a possible rise in VAT and higher fuel levies will put renewed upward pressure on the rate later on.

Testing year ahead for local politicians

STAR 31/12/92

(RCA)

(66) (262)

THE mammoth task of preparing for elections for new local political and administrative structures in 1994 awaits Government and local government authorities and civic organisations in the new year

Last March, the then Minister of Local Government and National Housing, Leon Wessels, announced an end to all racially based municipal elections and postponed all local government elections until an interim solution could be found

Government and the SA National Civic Organisation agreed in November to establish a national forum on local government in the new year to deal with the long-term restructuring of municipal authorities on a nonracial basis

Next year has been described by new Local Government and Local Affairs Minister Dr Tertius Delport as a "make-or-break" period for local government in South Africa

Problems high on the Government's local agenda include the large debts facing black local authorities and the many rent and service tariff boycotts, the swift establishment of joint administrations, as the country can no longer afford duplicate structures, and the need to strike a balance between the needs of developed areas and undeveloped areas in cities and towns

Government will also investigate the feasibility of local government structures and administration in the Transvaal plateland in the coming months

Next June is the Government's deadline for all white local authorities to have entered into agreements to form joint administrations with black neighbours, or at least to have set up negotiating forums. Government is expected to get tough with those who cling to separate councils

Behind the scenes in 1992, often without any fanfare, progress was being made in negotiations at municipal level, reports Local Government Reporter LOUISE MARSLAND.



Tertius Delport . . . "1993 a make-or-break year"

The African National Congress and aligned civic associations continue to oppose such unilateral restructuring and will insist that new local government bodies be finalised at national level

If Government persists, labour unrest at municipal level and mass action can be logically expected

The Government's proposal of an extra vote for property owners in municipal elections will also be a major stumbling block next year in local government negotiations, as this is seen by some as effectively entrenching minority rights

The Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber ended the year on a high note with the

release of a blueprint for an interim democratic, nonracial, elected local government for Greater Johannesburg and Soweto

The chamber proposed a 100-seat interim metropolitan authority to take over the functions, finances and jurisdiction of the existing Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council and the chamber

The chamber's recommendations meant that the civic associations were also back in constitutional negotiations

An electoral commission will be set up by the chamber in the new year to draw up guidelines for interim local government elections

Another of the Metropolitan Chamber's successes was the formulation of guidelines to deal with short-term crises in urbanisation and manage the transition process in the post-apartheid city

An intensive investigation into the availability of vacant and undeveloped land on the outskirts of urban areas on the Reef for low-cost housing is continuing after the release of a chamber land audit in October

The financial and administrative crisis facing the Soweto councils will also be finalised shortly, with a decision from the Administrator of the Transvaal expected before the end of the month

The Johannesburg City Council is ready to provide services, on an agency basis and paid for by the CWRSC, to Diepmeadow and Soweto. An administrator for the two areas is likely to be appointed □

PUBLIC SECTOR - PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION 3

1992

~~1992~~

MAY — DEC

It's a whiter shade of pale

W.M.C. 22/5-28/5/92
HOW many people are earning reasonable salaries in the current civil service? (261) (261) (261)

The numbers change, according to one's definition of the public service. Does one include the post office and Transnet? (No.) Should one count the homelands states? (Not yet.) If we restrict it to the central and provincial government, there were, at last count, nearly 450 000 black civil servants, many of them teachers and policemen; nearly 300 000 are African. The same figures show just over 300 000 white civil servants.

But at the top, the composition is dazzling whiter-than-white.

In 1990, there were only 14 Africans earning more than R75 000 in central government departments or provincial administrations: 10 worked for the Transvaal Provincial Administration, three for Natal, and one for the Department of Education and Training. There were 23 coloured civil servants earning over R75 000 and 61 Indians.

However, there were 2 787 whites earning R75 000 or more, including 32 in the DET and 51 in the subsequently scandal-wracked Department of Development Aid.

Whites accounted for 96,6 percent of this rarified category — a statistic that concentrated the minds of the Commonwealth Expert Group so wonderfully that they recommended strong and immediate steps to replace the current men at the top. (See main story)

Blue collar salary raises

Sowetan

**Sowetan
Correspondent**

21/5/92

ABOUT 96 000 mostly black public servants in the lowest wage brackets have been granted an unexpectedly generous salary increase

In the latest pay negotiations between public servants and the Government, settled without dispute on Tuesday, blue-collar workers at the bottom of the wage scale will receive increases of between 16 and 32 percent as a result of an agreement to eliminate the lowest three notches of the salary key scale for public servants

Increase

A general assistant, for example, will now receive a monthly salary of about R708 as opposed to R537

However, a general increase of 9,2 percent for public servants on the fourth notch upwards has left many officials disgruntled despite the settlement

The wage talks between the Commission for Administration and 11 public servants' employee organisations under the banner of the Public Service Caucus lasted days and at one point dispute looked inevitable

On Monday, six of the employee organisations withdrew from the negotiations, but because they represented only 25 percent of the public service, talks continued

In a statement yesterday, the remaining five bodies said they felt they could not allow the State to decide unilaterally on the increases and therefore continued to negotiate for the best possible adjustment that would address the worst paid workers

A number of other issues such as maternity leave and the extension of working hours have been placed on the table by the State to be negotiated, and must still be resolved

Legislation

Mr Hans Olivier of the Public Servants Association, one of the 11 bodies involved, said yesterday that public servants desperately needed legislation to protect their rights as employees in the event of wage negotiations

They could not, for example, declare a legal dispute with the Government as was the case with trade unions and employers in the private sector

A proposed Labour Relations Act for Public Servants was still to be tabled in Parliament, and it was hoped it would be passed during the current session, Olivier said

Health care to be decentralised

810 am 12/5/92

CAPE TOWN — The creation of regional government with responsibility for health services in a circumscribed geographical area under a new constitution would form the foundation for the restructuring of health care in SA, Deputy National Health Minister Fanus Schoeman said last night

"A single authority will be responsible for the delivery of specific health services within the borders of each of these geographical areas," Schoeman said at a Medical Research Council function following the tabling of the council's report in Parliament yesterday

Schoeman said the referral of health functions to central, regional and local government levels was the principle departure point for the restructuring of health services which would be decentralised on a regional and not an ethnic basis

(261) (261) (261)
LINDA ENSOR

Local authorities would be responsible mainly for primary health care services in their own areas

A central health department will be involved mainly with national policy formulation, development of national strategies, setting of national norms and standards, national co-ordination and monitoring of service delivery

Schoeman said the basic guidelines for the financing of a new health service should include the principles that

- The health service which must be delivered and funded must be clearly described,
- Effective disincentives for excessive provision of services must be built into the system,
- The individual must remain responsible for the maintenance of his own health,

- Appropriate quality and cost control must be implemented,
- High technology services must be rationalised, and
- The option to purchase additional services must be maintained

Sapa reports that Health Minister Rina Venter told Parliament yesterday that all state hospitals would be made accessible to private patients in future as a first step toward deregulating the licensing of private hospitals. She said diagnostic centres would also be introduced at academic and regional hospitals to give private patients a "second opinion"

Government was convinced that the market for private hospital services had reached saturation point. The development of more facilities entailed higher costs for financiers and developers, which in turn were passed on to the consumer

Public servants' fears

B10cm-1215792
THE Public Servants' Association (PSA) has said some civil servants are worried about the change to a new government. PSA GM Hans Olivier warns in the association's official magazine, The Public Servant, against uncontrolled political influence in the selection and promotion of public servants. But he does not believe a future government will demolish a "well-trained" public service.

(261)

PSA submits

proposals

GERALD REILL

PRETORIA — The Public Servants' Association has submitted its final recommendations to the Commission for Administration for a new labour relations deal for government workers.

The PSA wants included in the legislation, expected to come before Parliament before the end of the current session, the right to conciliation and arbitration, access to the Industrial Court and the right to strike.

PSA GM Hans Olivier said the PSA stressed in its submission its responsibility to take effective action against unacceptable salary and service conditions.

“Although we have asked for the right to strike, we would want to avoid a situation such as that which has developed in Germany at all costs,” he said.

But, he added, government workers could not continue to be at the complete mercy of government when it came to service conditions.

(251) (255)
MUCH OF CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE
UNACCEPTABLE, SAYS JUDGE
AUG 22/92

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Much of the evidence of Captain Brian Mitchell, one of the accused in the Trust Feed trial, was declared "totally unacceptable" by Mr Justice Wilson at the start of the judgment hearing in the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday

Summing up the three-month trial, he criticised initial police investigations into the massacre, which claimed the lives of eleven people at Trust Feed settlement near Maritzburg in 1988 and said there appeared to have been a "cover up" of evidence

"It is very distressing that much of the evidence supplied by the police has been hard to accept and files provided by the police have either been suspect or completely inaccurate."

He found it disturbing that while police had initially gathered enough evidence to arrest Captain Mitchell this was not done. Instead of being suspended or demoted, he was promoted to a higher rank

The seven policemen on trial are Captain Jacobus van den Heever, Sergeant Neville Rose, Captain Brian Mitchell, Special Constables Kehla Ngubane, Thabo Sikhosana and Marshall Kambule and Special Sergeant Dumisane Ndwane

The policemen have been charged with eleven counts of murder and eight counts of attempted murder after a house in the Trust Feed area

was attacked on the night of December 2 and 3, 1988.

Mr Justice Wilson said this was a very unusual case. Not only was the State against the seven accused, but Captain Jacobus van den Heever and Sergeant Neville Rose had also been implicated in the crimes by the four special constables on trial. In addition, Captain Mitchell seemed to be in conflict with the same four constables over responsibility for the massacre.

The judge said that there had been more counter-allegations in this case than he had experienced in any other trial. He said that he had never seen counsel for the defence trying to implicate each other's clients.

The State had led evidence in some detail relating to the manner in which the initial police investigation was carried out and he felt it was in the interests of relatives and the public to lay this matter open.

Said Mr Justice Wilson "We believe it is in the interests of both the South African Police and the administration of justice that the public should be made aware that irregular behaviour by the police in the past will no longer be excused or shielded."

Mr Justice Wilson read out the charges to which the seven had pleaded not guilty. He said Captain Mitchell had changed his plea in February this year to one of guilty of culpable homicide. However, the Attorney-General, Mr Mike Imber, had refused to accept his plea.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C6E

QUESTIONS THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Indicates translated version (1) The required information is not readily available To obtain it all court records will have to be scrutinized which is not economically feasible In an effort to be of assistance to the hon member, the various attorneys-general were contacted and information regarding the following case was obtained

For written reply General Affairs

Persons giving themselves out as medical practitioners

3 Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) (a) How many members of the public were prosecuted in South Africa during 1991 or the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available for giving themselves out as qualified and registered medical practitioners, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they so prosecuted and (c) what was the nature of the charges giving rise to their prosecution, (2) A statement is not necessary

HOUSE OF DELEGATES Data in respect of the period 1986 to 1990 Since 1991 information by population group is no longer available

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply General Affairs

Number of cases handled by State Attorney 15 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many cases involving the Administration House of Delegates were handled by the Office of the State Attorney in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available, (b) what are the names of the advocates who were given briefs in this regard by the said office, (c) what was the total amount paid in respect of costs to each of these advocates for each of the three years referred to above and (d) how many cases were successfully defended? D66E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily available To obtain the information all records at the respective offices of the State Attorney for the relevant period will have to be scrutinized which is not economically feasible

Emigrants/immigrants all races

24 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many persons of each specified race group (a) immigrated to and (b) emigrated from South Africa during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available? D97E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Table with 2 columns: Race Group, (a) Immigrated, (b) Emigrated. Rows: Whites, Coloureds, Indians, Blacks, Other Asians.

Own Affairs

Cost of administering departments

9 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services

(a) What was the cost of administering the Department of (i) the Budget and Auxiliary Services, (ii) Housing, (iii) Education and Culture, (iv) Health Services and Welfare and (v) Local Government and Agriculture in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) how many personnel, including Ministers, were involved in the administration of each such Department? D55E

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES

- (a) The estimated cost of administering each Department is tabulated hereunder: (i) Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services R1 809 648 (ii) Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture Ministry of Housing R1 447 170 Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture R883 798

NB Expenditure in respect of the Chief Director and his secretary has been allocated on the basis of 70% to Housing and 30% to Local Government and Agriculture

- (iii) Department of Education and Culture R1 670 381 (iv) Department of Health Services and Welfare R1 157 467 (v) See (ii)

The expenditure figures are, however, not final as the books of the Administration is expected to be closed in July 1992 only

(b) The number of personnel, including Ministers, involved in the administration of each Department as follows

- Hansard*
- (i) Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services 20
- (ii) Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture 22
- Ministry of Housing 22
- Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture 10

current session of Parliament, if so, (a) why, and (b) how many, in respect of each Department?

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES D63E

Yes

NB The Chief Director of the Department and his Secretary have been included under Housing but they also render service to the Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture. Regarding expenditure see note under (a)(ii).

(a) The vehicles are used by the ministerial staff who are often required to work late in the evenings and over weekends. Certain private secretarial duties are undertaken during the day, which also necessitate the use of vehicles. This is in keeping with the practice followed by the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives.

- (iii) Department of Education and Culture 16
- (iv) Department of Health Services and Welfare 14
- (v) See (ii)

(b) Office of the Chairman of the Ministers' Council and Ministry of Housing 1

Ministry of Local Government and Agriculture and of the Budget and Auxiliary Services 2*

Ministry of Health Services and Welfare 1

Ministry of Education and Culture 2*

Deputy Ministry of Housing 2*

13 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services

Whether the Administration House of Delegates has drawn any vehicles from the Government Garage for use by staff members doing sessional work in Cape Town during the

* Indicates the Minister where a police driver is afforded use of a vehicle

Hansard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Precedence given to Interpellation No 2

Open-skies policy/application by airline

*1 Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether any persons arriving with British and other non-South African passports at the South African Embassy in London and other foreign embassies, respectively, to vote in the referendum of 17 March 1992, were immediately issued with South African passports, if so, how many such passports were issued,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B517E INT

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Charman, of course I shall make a statement during the three special overseas voting days for the referendum, 90 new passports, including renewals, that is an average of 30 per day, were issued by officials of the Department of Home Affairs attached to the SA embassy in London.

There is nothing strange about that at all. In South Africa passports are wherever possible, issued within 24 hours, and often while one waits. The same is done abroad. The same was done here in respect of London and, as far as could be established, other overseas embassies issued no such passports, or very few, during that period.

The hon member tried to insinuate that the issuing was irregular. Why else would he have asked the question? [Interjections.] The hon member is trying to insinuate that passports were at times handed out merely to try to win Yes-votes in the process, in other words unfair bias in favour of the Yes-vote. That is the whole nonsensical object of this interpellation. In 1991 our London office issued a total of 2 984 passports, an average of 57 per day.

Those hon members can be thankful that the referendum was not held last year, because then 81 more votes would have counted against them. The 90 passports issued in London represent only 2,62% of the 3 429 special votes that were cast there, if all these new passport-holders did in fact vote. What is more important, however, is that every one of the 90 applicants qualified fully and was entitled to a SA passport on account of his or her SA citizenship. The hon member surely does not want to deprive SA citizens of their right to be able to apply for passports?

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Especially not if they vote yes!

*The MINISTER The hon member for Losberg must pardon me when I refer to his irresponsible press statements immediately after his return from London [Interjections.] These link up with his highly questionable action during the referendum campaign. They link up with the feedback that I received in respect of the counting hall in Roodepoort, which to say the least, was shocking.

The hon members for Roodepoort and Losberg tried to dominate the counting at that polling-station caused endless delays, impeded officials in carrying out their duty, and made no secret of the fact that they trusted nobody. The hon member for Losberg, as a no-agent, kept jumping onto the platform and making announcements [Interjections.] What was he? He was nothing but a no-agent! [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order!

*The MINISTER Threats were frequently made of intimidation and court cases

*Mr C J W BADENHORST He was just like Terre Blanche's horse!

*The MINISTER With this action in Roodepoort in the 1989 election he cast grave suspicion on the excellent officials of my department. The officials feel very hurt over incidents such as those in Roodeberg—pardon me, I mean Roodepoort—and other places [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has now ranted and raved dreadfully. It is as though someone fired a shot in the dark and hit the hon the Minister!

Inquiry slams chaotic policy on development

261 Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A secret government inquiry, completed 18 months ago, strongly criticised the "proliferation" of official institutions, funds and role players involved in development assistance

This had resulted in the wasteful application of scarce human, financial and managerial resources "because of the overlapping and duplication of activities"

The report of the nine-member committee of inquiry, headed by former auditor-general Joop de Loo, was completed in October and handed to former Administration and Economic Co-ordination Minister the late Wim de Villiers

At the time, De Villiers said that after the report had been studied, further steps would be considered, but little action has been taken since then and the proliferation of government bodies involved in development work has continued

The "confidential" report of the committee on development assistance, which has not been published, found that valuable opportunities in the rationalisation of government development assistance had been squandered through a mass of bureaucratic structures

"Unfortunately vested interests have too often prevented sound conclusions and recommendations by previous investigations to come to fruition and often new ad hoc decisions were taken without fully relating them to the impact they might have on existing structures and policies"

The committee said in the first phase of the past three or four decades development assistance was aimed at attaining political and economic independence for the homelands. The second phase, from the early '80s, tried to recognise economic realities but apartheid structures remained in place and were even expanded

The third phase, from the late '80s, was nonracial in approach and although many racial structures were still in place, they probably would be dismantled soon and development assistance streamlined

The committee proposed interim steps to address most deficiencies, saying that rectifying many of the problems was not

□ To Page 2

Development

dependent on constitutional development. One of the most obvious deficiencies was the lack of a development assistance system supported by a coherent advisory and monitoring support mechanism

Among the most important problems identified were the demarcation of jurisdictions, insufficient community involvement, the vesting of functions within and among different levels of government and among government corporate institutions and the private sector; the inefficient utilisation of human resources, duplication of functions, inappropriate operational methods and deficient accountability systems

"Apart from the present incoherent institutional arrangement of development agencies, a number of other important de-

iciencies were also identified. The most important one can be related to the lack of a sound system of financial relations between different levels of government"

The committee said central government departments should, as far as possible, be responsible only for policy advice to the executive and for macro-planning, financing, monitoring and co-ordination

It also recommended that development projects and programmes should be executed by the second and third tiers of government and that the co-ordination of development policy should be undertaken by a new institution

It said this institution should be staffed by skilled experts and its responsibilities statutorily prescribed

From Page 1

Public sector employment still growing

(261) (250)
STAR 13/4/92
(254)

At the end of December last year, there were 1,621 million full-time employees and 55 181 part-time employees in the public sector

The total bill for their pay for the last quarter of the year was R11,9 billion, but this included annual bonuses. The average monthly wage was R2 389

At December 31, there were 59 870 vacancies including four posts in the agricultural marketing boards and 26 285 in central government and provincial administrations

The employment figures represent slight increases over the same quarter of the previous year: 0,05 percent for whites, 1,9 percent for coloureds, 5,4 percent for Asians and 0,8 percent for blacks

Pay for the quarter under review was up 16,9 percent over 1990

The following figures released by the Central Statistical Service at the weekend give details of employment and wages in the public sector, in parastatal institutions and in government trade establishments such as Transnet and Telkom

General Affairs 369 806 employees plus 13 540 part-time workers, whose average monthly salary or wage was R2 343

Own Affairs 185 870 (4 753) R2 757

Provincial Administrations 206 543 (16 984) R1 759

Transnet 159 865 (631) R2 793

South African Post Office and Telkom 95 396 (1 662) R2 620

Executive Institutions for General and Own Affairs 1,007 million (37 634) R2 392

Civil Services of homelands 207 569 (2 323) R1 665

City Councils, etc 208 609 (2 538) R2 385

Regional Services Councils 14 349 (141) R2 014

Other 3 282 (104) R2 280

Parastatal Institutions 20 097 (515) R2 446

Universities 34 468 (9 404) R3 461

Technikons 6 756 (2 356) R3 591

Agricultural Marketing Board 2 746 (30) R3 007

Public Corporations 119 153 (136) R3 248

(The totals of these figures will not agree with the figures given in the summary, which is for the public sector only) -- Sapa

Unabated growth of bloated bureaucracy

THE country's massive bureaucracy continues to expand in numbers employed and in the cost to taxpayers, according to Central Statistical Service figures released yesterday

The public sector's pay bill — which includes Transnet, the Post Office and Telkom — will soar to almost R50bn for the sectors' 1,6-million workers in the next 12 months

In the last quarter of last year their pay amounted to R11,9bn — R1,7bn up on the figure for October to December 1990

Increases for virtually all public sector workers are now again in the pipeline

16/4/92
261
GERALD HEILLY

Central government general affairs employees increased by 16 361 to 373 446 at end-December, compared with December 1990

Their earnings for the last quarter increased by R340,4m to R2,6bn compared with the same quarter the year before.

The number of bureaucrats in own affairs departments also rose by more than 2 000 to 190 523. Their pay jumped by R287,5m for the quarter to R1,560bn

However provincial administration workers decreased by 594 to 223 491, but their total pay increased from R1,044bn to R1,141bn for the quarter

But it is in the self-governing territories where bureaucracy is expanding the fastest

There the numbers increased by 16 568 to a total of 209 892. They earned R231,6m more, bringing the total bill to R1,045bn

CSS says average monthly salaries and wages at constant 1991 levels for the October-December quarter remained constant compared with 1990

Vacancies decreased by 23,9% last year

Public Service Sets 5 000 New Members

Stimes 5/4/92

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THE government shut down one of its largest departments this week — and in so doing added 5 000 new members to an already bloated public service.

BY EDITH DULBRING Political Reporter

The Department of Development Aid, created to implement grand apartheid, and the SA Development Trust, which administered services in the self-governing homelands and the trust lands were abolished on Wednesday.

But not a cent was saved, nor did any public servant lose his job.

Instead, a budget of nearly R7-billion was divided between several government departments

and provincial administrations. And 5 000 employees of the SA Development Trust — the subject of a recent corruption investigation — were absorbed into the public service.

Opposition parties greeted the development with dismay, saying it was proof that the government lacked the political will to trim the public service.

Democratic Party manpower spokesman Robin Carlisle said yesterday he was outraged at the further evidence of the government's unwillingness to reduce its spending and the size of the public service.

"The absence in planning to reduce the public

service would mean an exploding bureaucracy under a new political dispensation," he said.

More than 51 percent of this year's R100-billion budget will be spent on public service salaries.

Small Business Development Corporation MD Ben Vosloo said Pretoria's bloated bureaucracy boasted one of the highest per capita incomes in the country.

He complained recently that by failing to cut the bureaucracy, the government was placing a heavy tax burden on individuals and companies who con-

tributed 42 and 16 percent respectively of government revenue.

The scrapping of SA Development Trust means the government now becomes responsible for 5 224 new public servants and has to find jobs for 4 071 former Development Aid employees.

Most Development Aid employees have been absorbed by the provincial administrations.

Fifty top officials, who are paid more than R100 000 a year, have received posts of similar seniority in the fledgling department of Regional and Land Affairs, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public Works.

In announcing the closures, Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers said "The abolition of the Department of Development Aid and the SA Development Trust brings a historic era — started in 1910 during which a single department catered for the material, moral and social well-being of black people — to an end."

Decision

President FW de Klerk announced the closure of the department last October after receiving a report from the Pickard Commission which investigated internal irregularities.

The commissioner's findings have not been made public. Acting Transvaal attorney-general MT van der Merwe said this week no decision had been made on the prosecution of individuals named in the commissioner's report.

A spokesman for Regional and Land Affairs said this week that the closure of the SA Development Trust meant that the contracts of 5 224 employees became the responsibility of the provinces and central government departments.

The employees could choose whether they wanted to continue under their contracts or become fully fledged public servants.

"What it in effect means is that the government now becomes responsible for 5 000-odd new public servants," he said.

'Apartheid' departments stop functioning today

CAPE TOWN — The Development Aid Department and the SA Development Trust stop operating today following a process of rationalisation and an attempt to rid SA of apartheid administration

Staff, functions and assets have been transferred to the self-governing homelands, central government and provincial administrators

This brings to an end another section of the apartheid bureaucracy used by Verwoerd and succeeding Native and Bantu Affairs Ministers to implement their dream of separate homelands for different ethnic groups

Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers said at a briefing yesterday the abolishment of the Development Aid Department and the Trust brought to an end an era "started in 1910 to cater for all the material, moral and social well-being of black people"

President F W de Klerk announced last October that the department and the trust were to be abolished after recommendations of the Commission for Administration which also found evidence of corruption

Since then the Department has been dedicated to the transfer of 3-million hectares of land to the self-

810 days 1/4/92

BILLY PADDOCK

governing states A final 1,2-million ha were to be transferred to Public Works and Regional and Land Affairs, De Villiers said

The 11 proclamations and three Government Gazettes published yesterday finalise the termination of the department and the trust, and affect essentially 100th of SA's land that will now be administered without racial discrimination SA's total land area is 123-million ha

Self-governing homelands administer 7-million ha and 10-million ha are set aside in the TBVC states The remaining 1,2-million ha are fragmented and could not be consolidated

All the development and related functions rendered by the SA Development Trust would now rest with individual line function departments and respective administrations, De Villiers said

No townships that were not under the jurisdiction of self-governing homelands were incorporated in the latest move, he said, adding that Soshanguve, Lethlabile and Botshabelo townships had been transferred to the respective administrations of the Transvaal and the Free State

All residents holding occupational

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rights in Soshanguve and Lethlabile would immediately be entitled to register their properties under full ownership in terms of the Upgrading and Land Tenure Rights Act of 1991

No payment would be required, but residents would have to take the initiative and register their properties, which would be transferred to them formally in the Deeds Office sometime in the near future, he said

"The dominium in other townships, settlements and areas are transferred to the Regional and Land Affairs Minister who will further dispose thereof subject to certain agreements still to be concluded," De Villiers said

Because of this transfer of 3-million ha to the self-governing states, the legislative and executive powers of these administrations relating to land and mineral rights have been extended by proclamation

Further proclamations were also promulgated yesterday to make provision that Acts of Parliament and proclamations of the State President are assigned to the Administrators of Provinces for execution These relate mainly to social welfare, health, nature conservation, township establishment as well as rendering local government services

Accent on service to community

CAPE TOWN

Correctional supervision or community service as an alternative to imprisonment would be introduced selectively from today and was expected to be a nationwide option by the end of March next year, Minister of Correctional Services Adriaan Vlok said yesterday

A system of correctional supervision had been experimented with in the Pretoria area since August last year It had been introduced on March 20 to areas in the Cape Peninsula including Bellville, Goodwood, Simon's Town, Mitchell's Plain and Wynberg

A sentence of correctional supervision is a sentence in its own right which is served within the community and not in a prison It involves service to a community without payment

Vlok said a number of conditions, such as house arrest, were set to limit offenders sentenced to correctional supervision

"Criminals who have chosen crime as a way of life, or those who pose a real threat to society, are excluded from correctional supervision" — Sapa

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7 APR 1992



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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STAATSKOERANT

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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KAAPSTAD, 25 MAART 1992

No. 13868

CAPE TOWN, 25 MARCH 1992

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 908

25 Maart 1992

No 908

25 March 1992

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 33 van 1992 Wysigingswet op Kulturele Instellings (Volksraad), 1992

No 33 of 1992 Cultural Institutions Amendment Act (House of Assembly), 1992

Wet No 33, 1992 WYSIGINGSWET OP KULTURELE INSTELLINGS (VOLKSRAAD), 1992

ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:

- [] Woorde in vet druk tussen vierkantige hake dui skrappings uit bestaande verordenings aan
- _____ Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui invoegings in bestaande verordenings aan

WET

Tot wysiging van die Wet op Kulturele Instellings (Volksraad), 1989, ten einde 'n sekere teksverandering aan te bring; 'n raad te magtig om werknemers aan te stel en hul diensvoorwaardes vas te stel; sekere aangeleenthede betreffende 'n raad verder te reel; en die instandhouding en ontwikkeling van onroerende goed van, en die oordrag van roerende goed aan, 'n verklaarde instelling verder te reel; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

(Afrikaanse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken)
(Goedgekeur op 16 Maart 1992)

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Volksraad van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

Vervanging van artikel 2 van Wet 66 van 1989

1. Artikel 2 van die Wet op Kulturele Instellings (Volksraad), 1989 (hierna die Hoofwet genoem), word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang 5

“Toepassing van Wet

2. Die bepalings van hierdie Wet is, behoudens die bepalings van item 3 van Bylae 1 by die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet No 110 van 1983), van toepassing met betrekking tot aangeleenthede in hierdie Wet bedoel, en wel ten opsigte van persone wat lede is van die bevolkingsgroep **[uit]** waaruit lede **[waarvan]** van die Volksraad **[bestaan]** gekies word ” 10

Vervanging van artikel 6 van Wet 66 van 1989

2. Artikel 6 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

“Besoldiging en ander diensvoorwaardes van persone in diens van verklaarde instellings 15

6. (1) 'n Raad kan die persone wat hy nodig ag, aanstel om die werksaamhede van die betrokke verklaarde instelling te verrig
(2) Die bepaling van die besoldiging en ander diensvoorwaardes van persone wat kragtens subartikel (1) aangestel word, geskied ooreenkomstig 'n skema wat die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Begroting goedkeur 20
(3) 'n Skema vermeld in subartikel (2) kan van tyd tot tyd gewysig word met die goedkeuring van die Minister, verleen met die instemming van die Minister van Begroting 25

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AMENDMENT ACT
(HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1992

Act No 33, 1992

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- []** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments
- _____** Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the Cultural Institutions Act (House of Assembly), 1989, so as to effect a certain textual alteration; to empower a council to appoint employees and determine their conditions of service; to further regulate certain matters regarding a council; and to further regulate the maintenance and development of immovable property of, and the transfer of movable property to, a declared institution; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 16 March 1992)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Substitution of section 2 of Act 66 of 1989

1. The following section is hereby substituted for section 2 of the Cultural Institutions Act (House of Assembly), 1989 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)

“Application of Act

2. The provisions of this Act shall, subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 to the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1983), apply in relation to matters referred to in this Act, and in respect of persons who are members of the population group **[members]** out of which members of **[comprise]** the House of Assembly are elected”

Substitution of section 6 of Act 66 of 1989

2. The following section is hereby substituted for section 6 of the principal Act

“Remuneration and other conditions of service of persons employed by declared institutions

6. (1) A council may appoint such persons as it may deem necessary to perform the functions of the declared institution concerned

(2) The determination of the remuneration and other conditions of service of persons appointed under subsection (1) shall be in accordance with a scheme approved by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of the Budget

(3) A scheme mentioned in subsection (2) may from time to time be amended with the approval of the Minister, granted with the concurrence of the Minister of the Budget

Wet No 33, 1992 WYSIGINGSWET OP KULTURELE INSTELLINGS (VOLKSRAAD), 1992

(4) Iemand wat onmiddellik voor die datum van inwerkingtreding van die Wysigingswet op Kulturele Instellings (Volksraad), 1992, in diens van 'n verklaarde instelling was, word geag op genoemde datum kragtens subartikel (1) aangestel te wees as 'n werknemer van dié instelling. Met dien verstande dat die besoldiging en ander diensvoorwaardes van so 'n werknemer nie minder gunstig mag wees nie as die besoldiging en diensvoorwaardes waarop hy onmiddellik voor genoemde datum geregtig was. 5

(5) Indien 'n persoon wat kragtens subartikel (1) aangestel is of geag word aldus aangestel te wees, ooreenkomstig sy diensvoorwaardes uit sy pos ontslaan word, kan hy binne 14 dae na die datum waarop hy van sy ontslag verwittig is, skriftelik teen die ontslag na die Minister appelleer, wat die ontslag kan bekragtig, wysig of tersyde stel. 10

Wysiging van artikel 7 van Wet 66 van 1989

3. Artikel 7 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig— 15
- (a) deur paragraaf (a) van subartikel (3) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang
- “(a) 'n Lid van 'n raad word vir 'n tydperk van drie jaar aangestel tensy 'n korter tydperk **[by die aanstelling van die lid deur die Minister vasgestel is]** voorgeskryf word”, en 20
- (b) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang
- “(4) Indien 'n lid van 'n raad voor die verstryking van die tydperk waarvoor hy aangestel is, te sterwe kom of sy amp ontruim, kan **[die Minister]** 'n ander persoon **[aanstel]** aangestel word om dié amp te beklee vir die onverstreke gedeelte van die tydperk waarvoor so 'n lid aangestel was.” 25

Wysiging van artikel 10 van Wet 66 van 1989

4. Artikel 10 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—
- (a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang
- “(1) Die Minister kan, met die instemming van die Minister van Begroting **[en Werke]**, op die grondslag en voorwaardes wat hy bepaal, aan 'n raad enige grond of gebou beskikbaar stel vir gebruik deur daardie raad ten einde die raad in staat te stel om sy werksaamhede met betrekking tot die verklaarde instelling te verrig **[en kan maatreels tref vir die instandhouding van so 'n gebou]**”, 30 35
- (b) deur in die Engelse teks in subartikel (2) die woord “assign” deur die woord “transfer” te vervang, en
- (c) deur die volgende subartikel by te voeg
- “(3) Die Minister kan maatreels tref vir die instandhouding en ontwikkeling van enige grond of gebou wat kragtens subartikel (1) aan 'n raad beskikbaar gestel word of wat kragtens subartikel (2) aan 'n verklaarde instelling oorgedra word of wat 'n verklaarde instelling kragtens artikel 5(3) koop of op 'n ander wyse verkry of huur of reeds aldus gekoop of op 'n ander wyse verkry of gehuur het.” 40 45

Vervanging van artikel 11 van Wet 66 van 1989

5. Artikel 11 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

“Beskikbaarstelling aan verklaarde instellings van roerende goed

11. (1) Die Minister kan 'n monster, versamelstuk, versameling of ander roerende goed wat aan die Regering of aan die Republiek of sy inwoners behoort, geskenk of bemaak is of wat geskenk of bemaak is op voorwaarde dat die skenking of bemaking vir die gebruik of tot voordeel van die Republiek en sy inwoners of 'n deel van sy inwoners staan, of 'n deel van so 'n **[monster]** versameling of ander goed, aan die sorg en beheer van **[die raad van]** 'n verklaarde instelling toevertrou. 50 55

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AMENDMENT ACT
(HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1992

Act No 33, 1992

5 (4) Any person who was in the employment of a declared institution immediately prior to the date of commencement of the Cultural Institutions Amendment Act (House of Assembly), 1992, shall be deemed to have been appointed under subsection (1) on the said date as an employee of such institution. Provided that the remuneration and other conditions of service of such employee may not be less favourable than the remuneration and other conditions of service to which he was entitled immediately prior to the said date.

10 (5) If a person who was appointed under subsection (1) or who is deemed to be so appointed, is in accordance with his conditions of service dismissed from his post, he may within 14 days after the date on which he was notified of his dismissal, appeal in writing against such dismissal to the Minister, who may confirm, vary or set aside such dismissal ”

15 **Amendment of section 7 of Act 66 of 1989**

3. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of the following paragraph

20 “(a) A member of a council shall be appointed for a period of three years, unless **[the Minister has, upon the appointment of the member, determined]** a shorter period is prescribed ”, and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection

25 “(4) If a member of a council dies or vacates his office before the expiration of the period for which he has been appointed, **[the Minister may appoint]** another person may be appointed to fill the vacancy for the unexpired portion of the period for which such person was appointed ”

Amendment of section 10 of Act 66 of 1989

4. Section 10 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

30 (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection

35 “(1) The Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of the Budget **[and Works]**, on such basis and on such conditions as he may determine, make available to a council any land or building for use by that council in order to enable the council to carry out its functions in relation to the declared institution concerned **[and may take steps for the maintenance of such building]** ”,

(b) by the substitution in subsection (2) for the word “assign” of the word “transfer”, and

(c) by the addition of the following subsection

40 “(3) The Minister may take steps for the maintenance and development of any land or building which is made available to a council under subsection (1) or which is transferred to a declared institution under subsection (2) or which a declared institution purchases or otherwise acquires or hires under section 5(3) or which

45 it has already so purchased or otherwise acquired or hired ”

Substitution of section 11 of Act 66 of 1989

5. The following section is hereby substituted for section 11 of the principal Act

“Making available of movable property to declared institutions

50 **11. (1)** The Minister may place any specimen, collection piece, collection or other movable property which belongs, has been given or has been bequeathed to the Government or to the Republic or its inhabitants, or given or bequeathed on condition that the gift or bequest shall be for the use or benefit of the Republic and its inhabitants or any section of its inhabitants, or any portion of any

55 such **[specimen]** collection or other property, under the care and management **[of the council]** of any declared institution or transfer

Wet No 33, 1992 WYSIGINGSWET OP KULTURELE INSTELLINGS (VOLKSRAAD), 1992

of sodanige monster, versamelstuk, versameling of ander roerende goed of deel aan 'n verklaarde instelling oordra, tensy die skenker of erflater vir die bewaring daarvan ander voorsiening gemaak het
(2) 'n Monster, versamelstuk, versameling of ander roerende goed wat kragtens subartikel (1) aan 'n verklaarde instelling oorgedra is, mag slegs met die goedkeuring van die Minister vervreem word " 5

Kort titel

6. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op Kulturele Instellings (Volksraad), 1992

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AMENDMENT ACT
(HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY), 1992

Act No. 33, 1992

such specimen, collection piece, collection or other movable property or portion to a declared institution, unless the donor or testator has made other provision for the care thereof

5 (2) Any specimen, collection piece, collection or other movable property transferred under subsection (1) to a declared institution may be alienated only with the approval of the Minister ”

Short title

6. This Act shall be called the Cultural Institutions Amendment Act (House of Assembly), 1992

Public-service talks delay

STAR 24/3/92

Own Correspondent

(261)

DURBAN — Talks scheduled to take place yesterday between 11 employee organisations representing more than 300 000 public servants and the Government's Commission for Administration have been postponed to an unspecified date

A spokesman for the organisations said the commission had originally requested a postponement to mid-February. He said the referendum and the Budget speech had probably had an im-

act on the talks

The deputy director-general of the commission, Dr Lucas Stoop, confirmed the meeting had been postponed because the commission needed more time

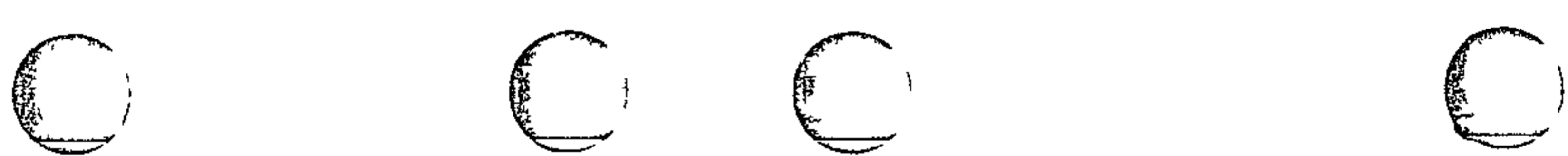
The spokesman said most worker organisations were busy holding ballots among their members as to whether they should stay away or impose a ban on voluntary overtime

He said the stayaway scheduled to take place had had a limited effect and had been confined mainly to Cape Town

About 30 000 workers, members of the Public Servants League, embarked on a one-day strike on Friday

The PSL has written to President de Klerk saying they "cannot accept the present basis of negotiations and we therefore deem it necessary for you to personally intervene in this very sensitive and important matter"

The organisation alleged it had been threatened with disciplinary action



Public service needs industrial muscle

STAM 24/3/92
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The Government has failed to provide a sound industrial relations mechanism for its own employees, writes MIKE SILUMA.

THE threatened nationwide disruptions, and a stayaway by public servants last week, have focused attention on an anachronism of the labour relations scene in South Africa the lack of a proper collective bargaining system for the country's several hundred thousand-strong army of public servants

After three rounds of negotiations with the Commission for Administration (CFA), which saw the CFA raising its original wage increase offer by a mere 0,28 percent to 8,82 percent, the Public Servants Caucus (representing 11 staff associations and trade unions) rejected the CFA offer as it "in no way addressed the legitimate requirements of public servants"

Sticking to their demand of a 15,3 percent raise, 10 of the caucus's member groupings recommended industrial action to the 305 000 public servants affected by the talks. The action would include, in addition to lunchtime protests and marches, a stayaway on Friday

According to the caucus, public servants' pay at present lagged behind that of their private-sector counterparts by as much as 34,6 percent in some cases. Public-sector minimum pay levels, the caucus complained, were "far below all respectable poverty datum line calculations"

In desperation, the caucus called on the Government to "ensure that a responsible approach is adopted (by the CFA) to these negotiations"

The source of the unions' frustrations lies in the ironic fact that the Government that gave South Africa the Wiehahn Commission (which marked an industrial relations milestone by bringing about the recognition of black unions in 1979) has not, 13 years later, established a sound industrial relations mechanism for its own employees in the public service

Even the SA Nursing Association (Sana), which distanced itself from industrial action,

found it necessary to point out that "the fact that there is no provision in the negotiation forum for a dispute-resolution procedure could lead to exploitation by the employer"

Congress of SA Trade Unions spokesman Siphon Binda said "Public-sector workers have no recourse to the Industrial Court and other channels to address their grievances, especially in the event of dismissals"

That the planned protest action was ineffectual was thanks to the relative weakness of the unions in this sector and the lack of a tradition of industrial action among the bigger, older associations, such as the 90 000-strong Public Servants Association. In some cases, such as Sana, participation in industrial action was precluded by strict ethical and disciplinary considerations

This, however, should not detract from the fact that public servants, especially those rendering essential services such as nursing, should not have to rely on withholding their labour to ensure a decent wage and proper working conditions

A hopeful sign is that the CFA seems to have finally come to the realisation that prohibiting industrial action will not be sufficient in itself to prevent disruptions to the public service

The CFA is currently locked in discussions with the union caucus on the establishment of a collective bargaining forum and a dispute-resolution mechanism for the public sector in terms of a proposed Public Service Labour Relations Act

If it is to succeed in normalising industrial relations in the public sector, the new law would have to ensure collective bargaining by recognising public servants' right to strike

It would also have to provide for a form of conciliation board, similar to the ones used so successfully in the private sector. Where it prohibits strikes, the law would have to make a provision for compulsory arbitration, on matters such as pay and conditions, which would be binding on both the State and the employee groups

In addition, the proposed law would have to give a much tighter definition of essential services, where employees would be precluded from taking industrial action. This would clarify the status of categories of State employees, such as nurses, teachers, the police, the army and prison warders

Last week's debacle should highlight the need for the speeding up of the talks and the establishment of an acceptable industrial relations system for the sector. The wage talks are scheduled to resume today □

No more racial local elections

By FERIAL HAJFAJEE
RACIALLY-BASED
municipal elections have
been formally abandoned by
the government in one of its
first significant post-referen-
dum announcements

Minister of Local Govern-
ment and National Housing
Leon Wessels yesterday
announced that all municipal
elections would be post-
poned pending the establish-
ment of an interim govern-
ment.

The Convention for a
Democratic South Africa
(Codesa) saw local govern-
ment as a priority and would
start discussions to hammer
out a policy as soon as possi-
ble

Wessels also committed
the government to a policy of
"one city, one tax base", say-
ing the referendum result had
given the government a clear
mandate to do so

Sounding uncannily like
the government's opponents
of yesteryear, Wessels said
ratepayers could no longer
afford the luxury of duplicat-
ed services

The minister's announce-
ment was acknowledged
guardedly by Moses Maye-
kiso, the president of the
Civic Associations of the
Southern Transvaal (Cast)
and president-elect of the
new national civic associa-
tion

He said the government
should go further than just to
suspend racial elections, it
should dissolve all black
local authorities. In the inter-
im, white local authorities
should take over the admin-
istration of black townships
"We don't want a vacuum in
administration," said Maye-
kiso

He added that national
developments should be mir-
rored locally and a national
interim local administration
should be put in place when
an interim government was
established

Public servants rebel

11/10/92 20/3 - 26/3/92

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going to be "extremely difficult". He believed the offers negotiators have been mandated to table by Transnet management are "well below the expectations of workers".

He was adamant that transport workers should not expect double digit increases and said that if the union was inflexible, then Transnet would have to retrench.

The South African Railways Harbours and Allied Workers' Union (Sarthwu) and the white Federation of Unions of Transnet are planning to table joint wage demands with Transnet when negotiations start at the end of April.

They will iron out their demands in a meeting today.

Sarthwu's more adversarial negotiating style and its growing white membership, has influenced the conservative unions in the federation and seems set to do the same in this wage round.

Sarthwu assistant general secretary Tshibiso Moshao said the union would again table a demand of a R1 500 minimum wage — the present minimum is R788. "But we will bear in mind the state of the economy," he added.

The monthly wage for the lowest-paid worker in the public service is only R538 a month. By contrast, Transnet workers get R900 a month, and Post Office and Telkom workers get R851 a month. The largest municipalities also pay considerably more than the public service.

The Post and Telecommunications Workers' Association tabled its initial demands with management this week.

Legal prohibitions on strikes by nurses have been removed with the promulgation of the Nursing Amendment Act.

This means nurses participating in, or inciting a strike will no longer be criminally liable.

Public service workers — until now fairly restrained in labour affairs — are becoming more militant in their demands, reports FERRAL HAFFAJEE

Public pay rise will be the lowest acceptable. Public service salaries fall short of inflation by between 18,2 percent and 41,5 percent, while they lag behind private sector salaries by between 24,2 percent and 34,6 percent.

The caucus said in a statement "Minimum salaries are far below all respectable poverty datum line calculations."

In 1990, public servants were awarded a

(Nehawu) in the caucus is believed to have played a major part in the militant stand of the previously quiescent public service.

The negotiations see the Congress of South African Trade Unions-affiliated Nehawu and the non-aligned Health Workers' Union table joint demands with the other public service unions and associations, most of which are organised along racial lines.

They first presented a united front for a new labour deal in negotiations last year. In the past month's tough talks, the Commission for Administration (the employer body) has increased its initial offer by a minuscule 0,28 percent, to 8,54 percent.

Employees are adamant that a 15,3 per-

In addition to the referendum, the Budget and escalating violence, the government this week faced a revolt from public servants, up to now one of its most loyal constituencies.

And all indicators point to wage negotiations in the semi-state sectors being just as arduous this year.

Eleven employee organisations, under the umbrella of the Public Service Caucus and representing 305 000 public servants, this week threatened industrial action if the government did not improve its salary offer.

Public servants are considering go-slows, public protests, stayaways and a general strike.

Increases in the past two years have not been market-related and have not taken account of inflation, says Public Servants' Association (PSA) general manager Jan Oliver.

The presence of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union

Public servants plan mass protest today

CAPE TOWN — The Public Service League of SA has announced a mass stayaway and demonstration meetings by about 50 000 public servants countrywide today

League GM Bernard Wentzei said in a statement the action was to demonstrate "utter rejection" of government's proposed 8,82% general salary increase from July 1

The league was demanding 15,3% and a minimum salary of not less than R850 a month

"The Commission for Administration, as employer, is always using the public servant to address its supposedly critical financial position," he said

This was totally unacceptable and mass demonstration would underline the seriousness of public servants' frustrations

Meanwhile, the SA Nursing Association has taken a firm stand on plans for stayaways and marches by nurses negotiating salary increases.

The Sana said the proposed actions could lead to disruptions of services and impaired patient care.

"The stand of the association is that nurses should not be placed in a position where they need to withhold their services from patients in order to exert pressure on the employer to obtain better conditions of service"

The 20 000-member Institute for

Public Servants will not participate in the stayaway

Institute president Solomon Matseke said all members of his organisation rendered essential services

He said the institute would register rejection of the proposed 8,5% increase by staging voluntary lunch-hour pickets

He said negotiations with the Commission of Administration would continue until consensus was reached on a 15% across-the-board increase

The Transvaal Provincial Administration appealed yesterday to its officials to refrain from participating in stayaway and protest actions — Sapa

Public Sector!
Provincial Administrations

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REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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STAATSKOERANT

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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KAAPSTAD, 18 MAART 1992

No. 13862

CAPE TOWN, 18 MARCH 1992

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 902

18 Maart 1992

No 902

18 March 1992

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 28 van 1992 Addisionele Begrotingswet, 1992

No 28 of 1992 Additional Appropriation Act, 1992

WET

Tot bewilliging van 'n addisionele bedrag geld vir die behoeftes van die Staat ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig.

*(Engelse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken)
(Goedgekeur op 16 Maart 1992)*

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg —

Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van Staat, uitgesonderd provinsies

1. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die Staat, uitgesonderd die provinsies, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig, ten laste van die Staatsinkomsterekening, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 1 bewillig 5

Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop 10

2. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Kaap, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 2 bewillig 15

Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie Natal

3. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie Natal, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Natal, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 3 bewillig 20

Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat

4. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Oranje-Vrystaat, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 4 bewillig 25

Bewilliging van addisionele bedrae geld vir behoeftes van provinsie Transvaal 30

5. Behoudens die bepalings van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), word daar hierby uit die Staatsinkomstefonds vir die behoeftes van die provinsie Transvaal, ten opsigte van die boekjaar wat op 31 Maart 1992 eindig, ten laste van die Rekening vir Provinsiale Dienste Transvaal, die addisionele bedrae geld uiteengesit in kolom 1 van Bylae 5 bewillig 35

Kort titel

6. Hierdie Wet heet die Addisionele Begrotingswet, 1992

ACT

To appropriate an additional amount of money for the requirements of the State in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1992.

*(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 16 March 1992)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of State, excluding provinces

5 1. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the State, excluding the provinces, in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1992, as a charge to the State Revenue Account, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 1

10 **Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of province of the Cape of Good Hope**

2. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of the Cape of Good Hope in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1992, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Cape, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 2

Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of province of Natal

20 3. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of Natal in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1992, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Natal, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 3

25 **Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of province of the Orange Free State**

4. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of the Orange Free State in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1992, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Orange Free State, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 4

Appropriation of additional amounts of money for requirements of province of the Transvaal

35 5. Subject to the provisions of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), there are hereby appropriated out of the State Revenue Fund for the requirements of the province of the Transvaal in respect of the financial year ending 31 March 1992, as a charge to the Account for Provincial Services Transvaal, the additional amounts of money shown in column 1 of Schedule 5

Short title

40 6. This Act shall be called the Additional Appropriation Act, 1992

Bylae 1

(TEN LASTE VAN DIE STAATSINKOMSTEREKENING)

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Staatspresident	375 000	
2	Parlement	7 353 000	
3	Buro vir Inligting	4 999 000	
4	Buitelandse Sake	84 317 000	
5	Staatkundige Ontwikkelingsdiens	14 641 000	
6	Weermag	138 429 000	
7	Mineraal- en Energiesake	30 465 000	
8	Privatisering	1 200 000	
9	Justisie	63 802 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydrae aan Regshulpraad		10 335 000
10	Korrektiewe Dienste	7 440 000	
11	Administrasie Volksraad	206 608 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Verbetering van maatskaplike pensioene en toelaes		12 584 000
12	Finansies	361 868 000	
13	Oudit	2 000 000	
14	Streekontwikkeling	1 000	
15	Mannekrag	6 890 000	
16	Administrasie Raad van		
	Verteenwoordigers	287 375 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Verbetering van maatskaplike pensioene en toelaes		23 525 000
	Behuisingshulp en gebiedsontwikkeling		12 100 000
17	Administrasie Raad van		
	Afgevaardigdes	61 346 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Verbetering van maatskaplike pensioene en toelaes		5 161 000
18	Polisie	102 956 000	
19	Waterwese en Bosbou	1 000	
20	Handel en Nywerheid	202 066 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan S A Toerismeraad		5 000 000
21	Onderwys en Opleiding	134 143 000	
22	Binnelandse Sake	7 188 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae		
	Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrasie		200 000
	1820 Settlers' Association		50 000
23	Vervoer	78 142 000	
24	Openbare Werke en Grondsake	51 319 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		

Wet No 28, 1992

ADDISIONELE BEGROTINGSWET, 1992

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel	R	R
	Finansiële bystand aan die Komitee		
	Die Afrikaanse Taalmonument		44 000
	Hulptoelaes		
	Vereniging van Staatsamptenare		152 000
	Meintjeskoprestourant		38 000
25	Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling	123 578 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bydraes en hulptoelaes		
	S A Nasionale Raad vir Blindes		78 000
	S A Mediese Navorsingsraad		2 192 000
26	Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en		
	Nasionale Behuising	250 527 000	
27	Landbou	11 897 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Bedryfsubsidies en -bystand		9 000 000
28	Ontwikkelingshulp	595 196 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes		
	S A Ontwikkelingstrustfonds		
	Aankoop van grond		46 661 000
	Ontwikkeling vir bewoning		653 000
	Uitkoop van eiendomme in		
	onafhanklike state		11 152 000
	Ontwikkeling van grond en		
	dienste in Swart gebiede		13 172 000
	Ontwikkeling in onafhanklike state		42 000
	Bystand aan regerings van selfregerende gebiede		418 045 000
	Maatskaplike bystandstoelaes		34 547 000
	Ontwikkelingsbystand		69 972 000
29	Kommissie vir Administrasie	51 923 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan die S A Instituut		
	vir Organisasie en Metode		3 000
30	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	1 000	
31	Sentrale Ekonomiese Adviesdiens	1 000	
32	Nasionale Opvoeding	47 080 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes vir sport- en ontspannings-		
	bevordering		5 000 000
33	Omgewingsake	5 068 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelae aan die Nasionale Botaniese Tuine		514 000
34	Staatsbesteding	892 000	
	TOTAAL	2 941 087 000	

Schedule 1
(AS A CHARGE TO THE STATE REVENUE ACCOUNT)

5	Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		R	R
10	1	State President	375 000	
	2	Parliament	7 353 000	
	3	Bureau for Information	4 999 000	
	4	Foreign Affairs	84 317 000	
	5	Constitutional Development Service	14 641 000	
15	6	Defence	138 429 000	
	7	Mineral and Energy Affairs	30 465 000	
	8	Privatisation	1 200 000	
	9	Justice	63 802 000	
20		Including—		
		Contribution to Legal Aid Board		10 335 000
10		Correctional Services	7 440 000	
11		Administration House of Assembly	206 608 000	
25		Including—		
		Improvement of social pensions and allowances		12 584 000
12		Finance	361 868 000	
30	13	Audit	2 000 000	
	14	Regional Development	1 000	
	15	Manpower	6 890 000	
	16	Administration House of Representatives	287 375 000	
35		Including—		
		Improvement of social pensions and allowances		23 525 000
		Housing aid and area development		12 100 000
	17	Administration House of Delegates	61 346 000	
40		Including—		
		Improvement of social pensions and allowances		5 161 000
	18	Police	102 956 000	
	19	Water Affairs and Forestry	1 000	
	20	Trade and Industry	202 066 000	
45		Including—		
		Grant-in-aid to S A Tourism Board		5 000 000
	21	Education and Training	134 143 000	
	22	Home Affairs	7 188 000	
50		Including—		
		Grants-in-aid		
		Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrasie		200 000
		1820 Settlers' Association		50 000
55	23	Transport	78 142 000	
	24	Public Works and Land Affairs	51 319 000	
60		Including—		
		Financial assistance to the Committee		
		Die Afrikaanse Taalmonument		44 000
		Grants-in-aid		
		Public Servants Association		152 000
		Meintjeskop Restaurant		38 000

Bylae 2**(TEN LASTE VAN DIE REKENING VIR PROVINSIALE DIENSTE
KAAP)**

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	1 000	
3	Hospitaal- en gesondheidsdienste	249 519 000	
4	Paare en verkeersadministrasie	39 018 000	
5	Diverse dienste	4 861 000	
6	Rente en delging	13 762 000	
7	Werke	2 575 000	
8	Kapitaal	7 701 000	
9	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	26 610 000	
10	Gemeenskapsdienste	69 629 000	
	TOTAAL	413 676 000	

Bylae 3**(TEN LASTE VAN DIE REKENING VIR PROVINSIALE DIENSTE
NATAL)**

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene administrasie	1 000	
2	Gesondheidsdienste	75 529 000	
3	Paare en brúe	8 482 000	
4	Werke	13 146 000	
5	Diverse dienste	5 500 000	
6	Gemeenskapsdienste	23 789 000	
7	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	11 831 000	
	TOTAAL	138 278 000	

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1992

Act No 28, 1992

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
5		R	R
25	National Health and Population Development	123 578 000	
	Including—		
	Contributions and grants-in-aid		
10	S A National Council for the Blind		78 000
	S A Medical Research Council		2 192 000
26	Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing	250 527 000	
27	Agriculture	11 897 000	
	Including—		
15	Industry subsidies and assistance		9 000 000
28	Development Aid	595 196 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid		
20	S A Development Trust Fund		
	Purchase of land		46 661 000
	Development for settlement		653 000
25	Purchase of properties in independent states		11 152 000
	Development of land and services in Black areas		13 172 000
	Development in independent states		42 000
30	Assistance to governments of self-governing territories		418 045 000
	Social assistance allowances		34 547 000
	Development assistance		69 972 000
29	Commission for Administration	51 923 000	
35	Including—		
	Grant-in-aid to the S A		
	Institute for Organization and Methods		3 000
30	Improvement of conditions of service	1 000	
40	31 Central Economic Advisory Service	1 000	
32	National Education	47 080 000	
	Including—		
45	Grants-in-aid for sport and recreation advancement		5 000 000
33	Environment Affairs	5 068 000	
	Including—		
50	Grant-in-aid to the National Botanical Gardens		514 000
34	State Expenditure	892 000	
	TOTAL	2 941 087 000	
55			

Schedule 2**(AS A CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES
CAPE)**

5

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
10	1 General provincial services	1 000	
	3 Hospital and health services	249 519 000	
	4 Roads and traffic administration	39 018 000	
15	5 Miscellaneous services	4 861 000	
	6 Interest and redemption	13 762 000	
	7 Works	2 575 000	
	8 Capital	7 701 000	
	9 Improvement of conditions of service	26 610 000	
20	10 Community services	69 629 000	
	TOTAL	413 676 000	

25

Schedule 3**(AS A CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES
NATAL)**

30

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
40	1 General administration	1 000	
	2 Health services	75 529 000	
	3 Roads and bridges	8 482 000	
	4 Works	13 146 000	
	5 Miscellaneous services	5 500 000	
45	6 Community services	23 789 000	
	7 Improvement of conditions of service	11 831 000	
	TOTAL	138 278 000	

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60

Bylae 4**(TEN LASTE VAN DIE REKENING VIR PROVINSIALE DIENSTE
ORANJE-VRYSTAAT)**

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene provinsiale dienste	25 959 000	
2	Gesondheidsdienste	19 350 000	
3	Padnetwerkvoorsiening en verkeersadministrasie	10 123 000	
4	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	34 626 000	
5	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	4 549 000	
	TOTAAL	94 607 000	

Bylae 5**(TEN LASTE VAN DIE REKENING VIR PROVINSIALE DIENSTE
TRANSVAAL)**

Begrotingspos		Kolom 1	Kolom 2
No	Titel		
		R	R
1	Algemene administrasie	21 476 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes, subsidies, finansiële bystand en intekengelde		
	Transvaalse Raad vir die Uitvoerende Kunste		7 206 000
	Stadsraad van Johannesburg		15 000 000
2	Biblioteek- en museumdiens	2 057 000	
3	Werke	37 047 000	
4	Gesondheidsdienste	51 397 000	
5	Natuur- en omgewingsbewaring	1 908 000	
6	Paane en brûe	51 905 000	
7	Gemeenskapsontwikkeling	182 258 000	
	Met inbegrip van—		
	Hulptoelaes, subsidies, finansiële bystand en intekengelde		
	Essensiële dienste aan en ontwikkeling van hulpbehoewende gemeenskappe		500 000
8	Verbetering van diensvoorwaardes	1 000	
	TOTAAL	348 049 000	

Schedule 4**(AS A CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES
ORANGE FREE STATE)**

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	General provincial services	25 959 000	
2	Health services	19 350 000	
3	Road network provision and traffic administration	10 123 000	
4	Community development	34 626 000	
5	Improvement of conditions of service	4 549 000	
	TOTAL	94 607 000	

Schedule 5**(AS A CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES
TRANSVAAL)**

Vote		Column 1	Column 2
No	Title		
		R	R
1	General administration	21 476 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid, subsidies, financial assistance and subscriptions		
	Performing Arts Council, Transvaal		7 206 000
	City Council of Johannesburg		15 000 000
2	Library and museum service	2 057 000	
3	Works	37 047 000	
4	Health services	51 397 000	
5	Nature and environmental conservation	1 908 000	
6	Roads and bridges	51 905 000	
7	Community development	182 258 000	
	Including—		
	Grants-in-aid, subsidies, financial assistance and subscriptions		
	Essential services to and development of communities in need of aid		500 000
8	Improvement of conditions of service	1 000	
	TOTAL	348 049 000	

Civil servants plan go-slows over pay

310000 16/3/92
261 GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — More than 300 000 public servants are set to take industrial action this week for the first time in decades

This follows their rejection of an improved government pay offer.

The Commission for Administration on Friday increased its wage increase offer from 8,45% to 9,9%, with the proviso that it be effective from August and not July as previously suggested. The 11 staff associations and unions involved in the negotiations are demanding a 15,3% increase.

The showdown came after veiled threats that hundreds of thousands of white workers would vote "no" in the referendum because of the pay impasse.

Negotiations broke down completely on Friday last week. A member of the employees' caucus said workers would embark on "soft industrial action" on Friday. This was likely to include go-slows, work-to-rule and absenteeism.

Staff representatives and the commission will meet again on March 23. Industrial action was likely to continue if government refused to budge, a source said.

A Public Servants' Association (PSA) spokesman said the Public Service Act "effectively emasculates" government workers' ability to fight an unacceptable pay rate as they were not allowed to enter arbitration or go on strike.

Legislation was, however, expected to go through Parliament this session to grant government workers new rights.

white tears 'must be allayed'

Jobs are safe, Mandela tells public service

B/day 10/3/92

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BILLY PADDOCK

ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday went out of his way to reassure white public servants that their futures under a nonracial government were safe

Many whites in the public service and the security forces feared they would lose their jobs, "but this is a totally false perception that has helped to fuel the violence", he said in an interview

Public servants should feel secure in their positions as they would not lose out. There would be a process of democratisation of the public service but this would be done in a humane manner

"We would start the process of democratisation from the top and retire officials," Mandela said. But none of the officials would lose out financially

"If an official is, say, 50 years old and he normally retires at age 60, we would pay him out all his benefits and pension as if he had worked till retirement age," he said

The costs of the exercise had not been calculated nor the extent of the "retirement process"

Mandela said whites had feared that the change to a democratic, nonracial government would signal a radical falling of standards, and all those in the bureaucracy believed they would be replaced by blacks. White fears were genuine and understand-

able but he wanted to allay these and tell whites the ANC had no such intentions. "I don't think a new government would last very long if it just dismissed people but the process of democratisation will have to happen — we would be failing in our duty if we did not democratise the services"

Mandela, hailing the Codesa working group agreement on a transitional executive structure as the first step towards an interim government, said he believed Cosatu's threat of mass action and a general strike would become redundant

Cosatu was an independent organisation that was entitled to take its own position. He believed Codesa was progressing well, but the Cosatu statement indicated the impatience of people.

Mandela said he did not think he and some key ANC leaders should be included in the cabinet of the transitional executive structure and he would advise against it

He said the strength of the ANC was more important and key leaders should concentrate on putting the organisation in a position to win an election for a constituent assembly

Rejecting the ethnicity of the referendum, Mandela said he was optimistic that

□ To Page 2

Mandela

B/day 10/3/92

From Page 1

the majority of whites would vote "yes" but warned that should this fail to happen, the ANC would be forced — with regret — to return to the struggle. But it was premature to say the ANC would reactivate the armed struggle

"If there is a 'no' vote then we will have to fight as we fought for the past 40 years"

He dismissed former President P W Botha's call on whites to vote "no" and said that while his views should not be underestimated, he did not think Botha had much public influence

Addressing white farmers' fears that their farms would be nationalised along Zimbabwe lines, Mandela said the condi-

tions were entirely different. "We will be influenced by our own conditions, not those of Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe believes in a one-party state but we believe in a multiparty state."

He said the ANC's policy on nationalisation was under discussion and review. It was being debated with business and other opinion-makers to find a solution

A special policy conference had been called for May

Mandela said the OAU decision in Addis Ababa last week to endorse Codesa was very important and would put pressure on the PAC to join the process

Report by W Paddock TML 11 Diagonal St Jhb

Civil servants plan pay protest

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — A nationwide protest campaign will be launched this week by 11 public sector employee organisations against government's "unacceptable" pay increase offer from July of 8,54%, a spokesman for the organisations said at the weekend.

Each of the organisations will determine its own form of protest.

Political observers say the protests will come at a bad time for government.

More than a million government workers are affected by the deadlocked pay negotiations, and about half of them are white voters. *B/Dawg 9/13/92*

The spokesman said the organisations represented 305 000 public servants, but the outcome of the pay negotiations would affect more than a million state employees.

Negotiations started on February 17 when the organisations demanded increases which the Commission for

Administration claimed would have amounted to an overall 31% hike.

This was rejected by the commission, which made a counter offer of 7,5%. This, in turn, was rejected by the organisations.

Negotiations were resumed on Wednesday and Thursday last week, but again ended in deadlock.

The commission upped its offer to 8,5%, while the employees dropped their demand to a 21% increase.

The commission then raised its bid by 0,04%.

The employee organisations again reduced their claim — to 15,3%. A spokesman said they had taken into account the economic recession, the drought and the need to curtail government spending.

The commission, however, refused to budge from its 8,54% offer. Negotiations will continue, but but no date has been fixed.

Agreement on national food industry forum

CAPE TOWN — Cosatu's Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) and multinational cereal manufacturer Kellogg this week signed the first agreement towards setting up a national food industry forum, Fawu general secretary Mandla Gxanyana said on Friday.

The proposed national body would include all players in the food sector and serve as an industry-wide negotiating forum, he said.

The March 3 agreement with the Kellogg Company of SA was the first to involve a formal, signed commitment to the envisaged forum, Fawu head office spokesman Mansoor Jaffer said.

Gxanyana said a food industry forum would negotiate minimum positions on matters like collective bargaining, training and development, economic restructuring, worker participation and a code of conduct for transnational companies. The agreement followed others between Fawu and firms in the food industry, including Donald Cook and Anglo American subsidiary Rhodes Fruit Farms.

The union hoped management and labour representatives would meet in early May to discuss setting up the forum. — Sapa *B/Dawg 9/13/92*

Serving in the new SA

FM 6/3/92

~~261~~ 261

FM 6/3/92



Marius Rezelman runs the Management Support Division at the Secretariat of the Economic Community of Southern Africa. He has helped various public sector bodies to plan for change

vice needs to be a clear and precise item on the negotiating agenda. These sentiments are echoed by Piet van der Merwe, chairman of the Commission for Administration, and Hans Olivier, president of the Public Servants' Association.

How is this to occur? Codesa is now dominated, and rightly so, by constitutional and political issues. The participants at Codesa are also predominantly politicians. Where then can the civil service debate find its rightful place? (see diagram)

The make-up of the new SA can already be visualised. It will be a nonracial democracy with certain powers, entrenched by the constitution, devolved to regional authorities. Regional boundaries will be drawn on geographic and economic lines and not ethnically, as is now the case. Great emphasis will be placed on redressing social and economic imbalances and government will have a more pronounced role in development.

Within this situation, the functions and make-up of a new public sector become apparent. It needs, progressively, to become representative of the whole population, accepted by the community and capable of implementing development-orientated policies.

But the civil service restructuring process needs to start now. It needs to be led by officials, working on the lead provided by politicians at Codesa. Even the process of restaffing and training of the new civil service (including the retraining and resociali-

sation of officials) needs to be negotiated and planned by personnel experts, not politicians.

The forum to ensure this debate must be separate from Codesa. It involves different people and different issues. It should consist of various different functional working groups addressing each level of governmental services provided, or still to be provided, in a new SA. Participants should include present civil servants in SA as well as the homelands, and representatives of other poli-

Control over the new SA will be determined in the civil service and not necessarily at political level, according to a leader in the field, Prof Donovan Marais. Unless the civil service changes concurrently with the political/constitutional reform process, SA runs the risk of a new political dispensation inheriting a civil service that will be structured and staffed according to outdated policies.

ANC civil service spokesman Patrick Fitzgerald says this could be fatal. The civil service is the implementing arm of government. As such, its power effectively to block political reform initiatives is vast.

The FM of August 30 reported that the CP was planning to use disaffected public servants to block reform. If one takes into account that in the 1988 Pretoria municipal by-elections the CP won nearly all of the city's northern and western constituencies, at least a portion of the present civil service's ability to veto reform becomes clear. This possibility is reinforced by the present swing among whites to the Right, as illustrated in Potchefstroom.

A look at the division of senior employment in the public sector by race and income (1989) illustrates the pre-eminence of whites (see table).

Finansies & Tegniek (April 24) reported that the ANC wished to see the top 1 500 jobs in the public sector reflect the composition of the population as a whole. If achieved, this means a shift from 80,5% white to 80,5% black.

According to Fitzgerald, the ANC has no directly formulated recipe for the organisation and reorganisation of the civil service for the new SA. He contends that the civil ser-



tical/liberation organisations

The system needs to be co-ordinated by a neutral facilitating agent, not only capable of understanding the functioning of the present system, but also having the ability to comprehend the political sensitivities of a new order. One such agent co-ordinating all such functional areas will prevent the formation of various Codesas, each plugging its own cause. At this stage, forums for health and the economy have already been mooted.

There is a need also to deal simultaneously with black aspirations as well as white fears regarding their roles in a new SA. Blacks, for example, aspire to equal education opportunities, yet at the same time, whites fear decreasing education standards.

Although it is doubtful that SA will have an integrated civil service in the interim phase of the next three years or so, it is likely in the medium and longer term to take on a strong social welfare orientated approach.

These issues cannot wait for a new constitution. They require urgent attention.

SENIOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Race and income category: 1989

R	White	Coloured	Asian	Black	% White
165 001+	29	0	0	0	100,0
120 000-165 000	3	0	1	0	75,0
110 001-120 000	91	1	0	0	98,9
87 001-100 000	720	5	5	2	98,4
74 001-87 000	1 945	17	55	12	95,9
49 001-74 000	13 596	1 509	1 055	397	82,1
38 001-49 000	21 809	2 147	1 952	814	81,0
29 001-38 000	42 048	4 974	3 389	3 119	78,6
Total	80 241	8 653	6 457	4 344	80,5

Source: Hansard, March 12 1990

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Telephone rental. House of Delegates

QUESTIONS

1 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

Own Affairs

What amount was paid by the Administration House of Delegates for the use of telephones by each of the members of the Ministers Council in their (a) residences and (b) offices in (i) Cape Town and (ii) Natal during the period 1 January 1991 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available? D3E

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES

PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1991

	RESIDENCE		OFFICES		TOTAL	MTTH AV
	Cape Town	Natal	Cape Town	Natal		
Chairman of the Ministers' Council and Minister of Housing	R 452,73	R 1 457,82	R 5 147,32	R 2 766,79	R 9 824,66	R 818,72
Minister of Health Services and Welfare	1 740,64	2 093,54	3 211,89	1 729,85	8 775,92	731,33
Minister of the Budget and Aux Services	2 564,05	1 251,72	2 911,57	1 181,21	7 908,55	659,05
Minister of Local Govt and Agriculture	1 885,69	4 704,64	3 478,01	1 419,31	11 487,65	957,30
Minister of Education and Culture	2 631,02	5 322,33	4 406,39	4 731,62	17 091,36	1 424,28
Deputy Minister of Local Govt	3 303,90	3 156,70	2 897,91	1 797,20	11 155,71	929,64

Note

1 The above amounts include rentals
Cognisance must also be taken of the fact that the above accounts is inclusive of the Ministers' role as Members of Parliament

2 Monthly telephone usage allowed to Members of Parliament and Office bearers against vote of Parliament

Members of Parliament 2250 units = R371,25 per month
Office Bearer (eg Leader of Official Opposition) 5625 units = R928,12 per month

These latter amounts exclude rentals

Department's budget

2 Mr M ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(261) (1)

What amount of his Department's budget for health services and welfare was spent by (a) his Department itself and (b) other

continued

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Parent-teacher associations

3 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(a) How many schools under the control of his Department (i) have and (ii) do not have parent-teacher associations and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

D25E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) (i) 204

(ii) 254

(b) information furnished is as at 1992/02/14

Government Departments as agents for his Department for the period 1 April 1990 to 31 March 1991,
(2) what are the estimated figures for the period 1 April 1991 to 31 March 1992?

D12E

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

(1) (a) R251 013 834

(b) R12 452 672—Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture

(2) (a) R312 193 000

(b) R11 300 000—Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

ANC plan for

S/Times 23/2/92

By EDYTH BULBRING Political Reporter

THE ANC has accepted the government's proposals for dividing South Africa into nine regions, but with one major difference — it proposes a 10th region which amounts to a Xhosa homeland.

The ANC's proposals — contained in a discussion document drawn up by the constitutional department of the organisation — creates a region comprising the Ciskei, Transkei, East Griqualand and Border.

If accepted, the proposal would, ironically, meet long-time ambitions of successive homeland leaders for a united Xhosa homeland.

The discussion document states the boundaries should not be taken as representing official or definitive views as to the precise outer limits of the regions.

The objective of the document was merely to give a rough indication of what the regions should look like, the document states.

The division of SA into regions, said the document, did not contradict the ANC's commitment to a united, non-racial country, as the powers and functions of the regional governments would be limited.

The ANC's proposals are similar to the Development Bank of Southern Africa's 1981 proposals for the creation of nine economic regions, but with three qualifications.

Whereas the DBSA's proposal required Transkei be divided into two on economic lines, with the northern part being a portion of the Natal region and the southern part in the Eastern Cape, the ANC's proposal cuts the Eastern Cape region in half to create a 10th region.

Consult

This 10th region would include the present Ciskei, Border, East Griqualand and Transkei areas, the northern boundary to coincide with the 1910 frontier of the Cape Province and Natal.

A second qualification on the DBSA's proposals is that the 1910 boundaries should be followed wherever relevant and, thirdly, a mechanism must be created for relatively minor adjustments to be made after consultation with people living near the borders.

Like the DBSA, the ANC proposes SA should be divided into the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Natal, Orange Free State, Eastern Transvaal, Western Transvaal, Northern

Transvaal and PWV regions. The Border/Transkei is the ANC's proposal for a 10th region.

Size

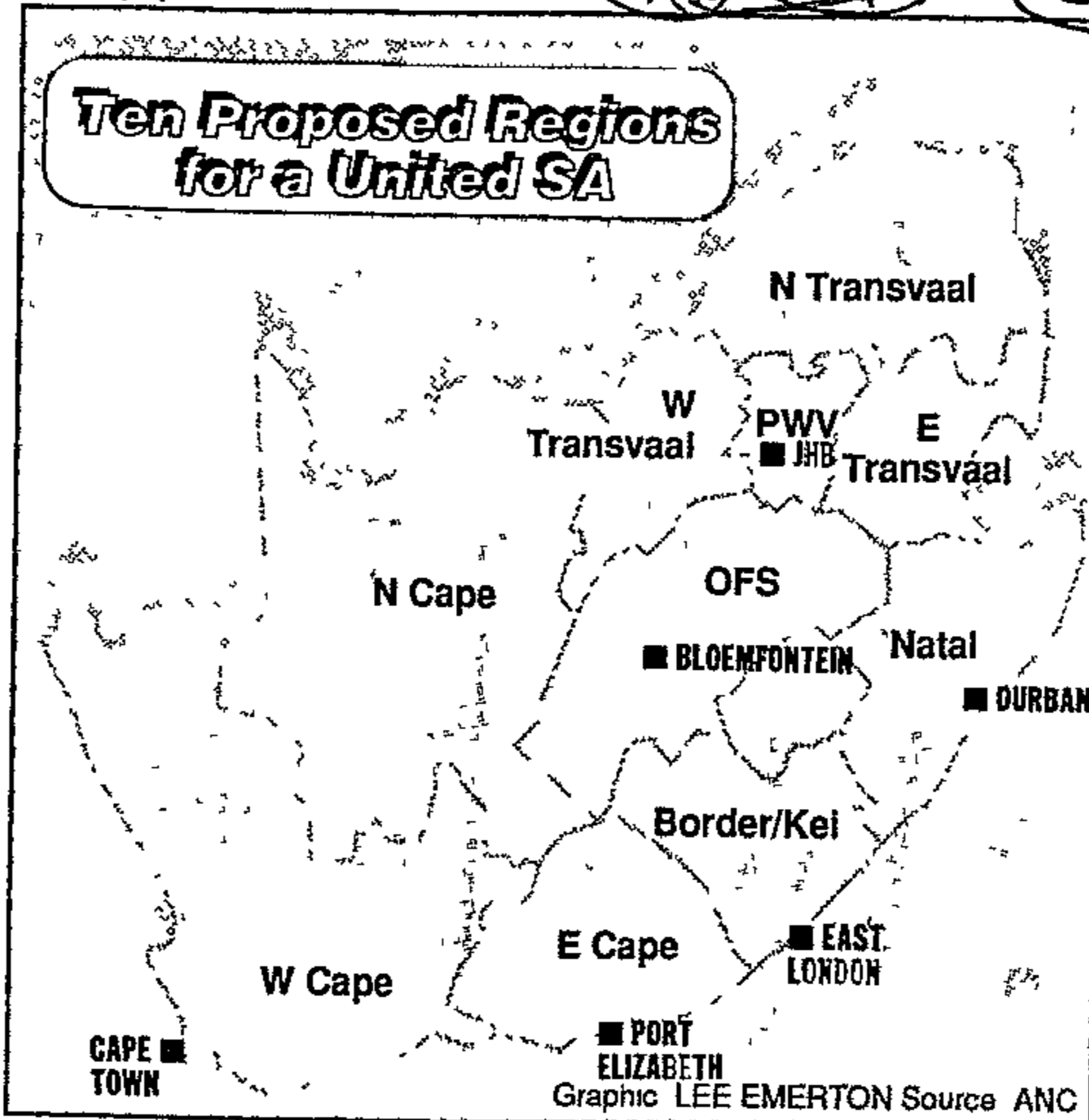
The criterion for the breakdown of SA into regions is that they should be economically and socially functional with appropriate communication links.

The regions should allow for balanced urban and rural development and should not be fragmented. The old provincial, dis-

trict and magisterial boundaries which did not carry racist overtones should be followed and size, population, economic activity and geographic positioning should be considered.

The ANC's proposals, besides the addition of a 10th region, differ marginally from the DBSA's proposals.

The document proposes that the Northern Cape, which includes the western districts of Bophuthatswana, should also include



Mafikeng/Mmabatho, following the 1910 boundaries.

These two areas would then be excluded from the Western Transvaal.

The Orange Free State region, which includes the Qwa Qwa and Thaba Nchu districts, would include Sasolburg if the 1910 boundaries are followed. Sasolburg is included in the PWV region under the DBSA's proposals.

The ANC's proposal for Natal differs from the government's in that it excludes the northern Transkei, which becomes part of the 10th region.

Powers

The document proposes the constitution should entrench the powers of the regions, which would not be exclusive but exercise concurrent powers with the national government. National legislation would prevail in case of conflict.

The regions would not be autonomous but their powers could not be taken away without a constitutional amendment.

The ANC sees the tasks of the regions as being complementary to national government functions.

Regions would not be able to contradict national policy, although they would have a say in shaping that policy.

The regions would also have leeway in the implementation of national policy.

The discussion paper emphasises that the regions would be based on non-racialism, democracy, development and accountability at all levels.

Xhosa region

Govt and civil servants in wage impasse

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Negotiations between public servants and the Government over salary increases have broken down, with public servants accusing the Government of trying to squeeze them out of their jobs

An acrimonious deadlock was reached this week between the Commission for Administration and the Public Servants Association (PSA) and 10 other public staff associations and unions

The commission's offer of an 8,5 percent salary increase across the board for public servants was contemptuously rejected by the public servants' delegation

"There is total mistrust and breakdown of relations between public servants and the Govern-

ment, and the feeling among public servants is that their living standards are deliberately being lowered in order to force them out of the public service," said PSA general manager Hans Olivier

"We have a real loyalty crisis on our hands and it is bad for the performance of the public service," he added

Mr Olivier said his organisation wanted salary increases "at least in line with inflation" "We will have no part in such a ridiculous offer," he said

Other issues on the table are salary disparities among staffers, allowances, leave and housing subsidies

Negotiations started off on a bad footing with the PSA stating it was upset by rumour that little or even no funds would be made available for improvement of public servants' conditions

261
STAR 20/292

Fight looms over salary increases

STAR 17/2/92 (26)
Pretoria Bureau

Public servants, who fear that little or even no funds will be made available in the Budget for improvement of their salaries and conditions, will today bargain with the Government over their grievances.

The Public Servants Association of SA (PSA) and 10 other public staff associations and unions will battle with the Commission for Administration for a substantial general increase across the board, adjustments in allowances, leave, an increase in housing allowances, allowances for married women and disparities within occupational families.

PSA general manager Hans Olivier said if rumours that no funds were available for the public service are true, "we foresee turmoil because many public servants only received a general increase of as little as 6 percent to 8 percent last year."

"They are at present much poorer than 10 years ago. This can be ascribed to the deflation of the rand and a constant lack of funds to remunerate public servants on a market-related basis, let alone adjustments that are reasonably inflation related."

"We are no longer prepared to be told what has already been decided," he said.

Councils put the new SA into practice

STAR

10/2/92

261

BOUNDARIES are being redrawn in South Africa's cities and towns as local authorities begin negotiations with neighbouring black towns to merge administrations, resulting in a distribution of wealth, resources and skills

More than 70 cities and towns in the Transvaal alone are involved in discussions to merge

Later this month, the northern Cape city of Kimberley will form South Africa's first multi-racial city council when it merges with neighbouring Gale shewe and the Indian and coloured management committees

This "brave" step, according to the chairman of Kimberley's executive committee, Stoffel de Jager, was because residents believed in equal rights for all — and had decided to put it into practice

Mr de Jager said the merger would result in savings of R2 million and a comprehensive development plan for Gale-shewe

Civic and ratepayers' associations took part in the decision to merge in a negotiation forum, which will continue after the new council is formed, to allow the people to have input into the governing of their city

Following close behind Kimberley will be a merger between Germiston, Bedfordview, Palm Ridge and Katlehong on April 1 — making it the second biggest city in the Transvaal after Johannesburg

The new council, which will probably be called the Greater Germiston City Council, will consist of 57 councillors who will elect a nine-member management committee and a mayor with three deputies. All existing councillors will have seats on the new council

The South East Rand Coordinating Committee (Sercom) was formed 18 months ago to act as a forum for negotiation. Apart from the councils, the Katlehong Civic Association, Eskom and the East Rand Regional Services Council took part

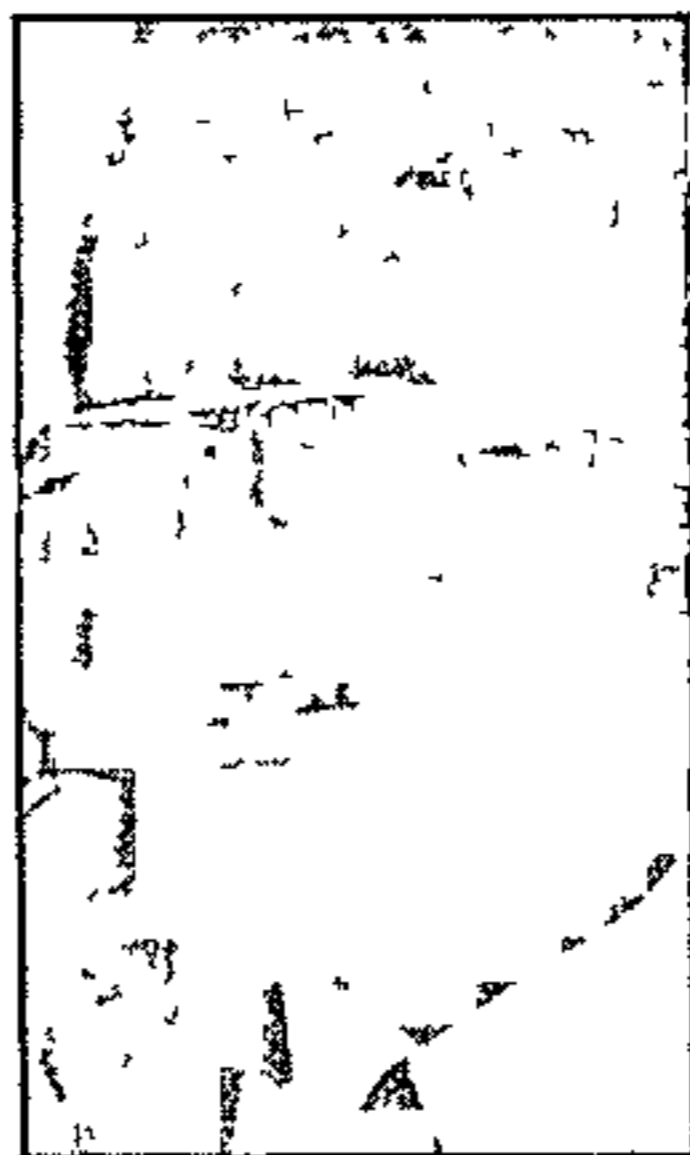
Sercom chairman Lew Lapan believes it will be the duty of such 'new' councils to upgrade less advantaged areas within their jurisdiction

'Economically, we cannot afford the duplication of every engineer, fire chief, and so on, for every little town. We don't have a choice,' he said

The powerful civic movement on the Reef would never allow a straightforward merger between the Johannesburg and Soweto councils, Johannesburg management committee chairman Ian Davidson said

'This is a totally integrated urban economy. Johannesburg is as much dependent on Soweto

Before disfranchised citizens in South Africa get the vote, many local authorities are giving them a stake in local government, writes Municipal Reporter LOUISE BURGERS



Moses Mayekiso welcome each other as brothers

as it is on Sandton. One needs a solution for the entire region'

'In this transition period, we have to bring the people with us — and we are bringing both black and white ratepayers closer to local government'

Mr Davidson said the establishment of the regional services councils three years ago was the first step in redrawing the boundaries of cities and towns. 'There has to be a redistribution of wealth from those areas that are generating the wealth to those that are lagging behind'

Johannesburg was establishing a forum to negotiate with all its ratepayers' associations and civics. A joint negotiation forum was being set up to facilitate discussions between Soweto and Johannesburg councils, civics and other interested parties, such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration and Eskom, he said

Similar joint negotiating forums are under way in Benoni, Alberton, Pretoria, Randburg and Sandton

Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal president Moses Mayekiso said the official position of the civics was that new local government structures had to be determined by national negotiations

'In the interim, black local authorities must be disbanded and black areas must be administered by white local authorities in consultation with the civics. It is not acceptable to merge old, corrupt structures

But where there is consensus, black councillors are allowed (to take part) provided it is accepted that they will be phased out

'New boundaries are being drawn up but the constitution must prescribe the boundaries of the towns, and the civics must be involved or else old boundaries may continue,' Mr Mayekiso said

Mr Davidson said white ratepayers were living in blissful ignorance. 'We want to bring them in together with black ratepayers to give them insight into the negotiation process. The politics of privilege are gone — we're in a new era'

Because the Government was moving so fast, people were venting their wrath on local authorities who were caught off balance, said Peter Gardiner, chairman of the Northern Joint Negotiating Forum (NJNF), comprising Sandton, Randburg and Alexandra

'There is a resistance to what is happening among white communities as they are seeing a threat to the quality of their lives and to their pockets'

Sandton has established a section 59 committee to investigate a merger between the three towns on the NJNF. 'Sandton and Randburg are effectively running Alexandra — a merger is a logical conclusion,' said Mr Gardiner

Mr Mayekiso sounded a word of warning to those municipalities refusing to negotiate. 'They cannot reverse the tide of change. We must welcome each other as brothers, we are all Africans and we have to accommodate each other to get rid of misunderstandings and mistrust. And to do this, we must be neighbours and get rid of unequal development'

There have been suggestions that an all-race municipal election is likely next year, but this would have to be sanctioned by the central Government

The Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber, formed after the historic Soweto Accord, has already begun discussions to draw up a non-racial voters roll in the Johannesburg metropolitan area

The chamber's objective is the phased-in establishment of a non-racial interim government at regional and local levels

A fully representative two-tier government structure will require the transformation of the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council into an interim metropolitan authority to ensure implementation and enforcement of the chamber's decisions

The timing of the final phase of restructured regional and local authority elections will depend on progress in the negotiations at national and local levels □

Government urged to scrap Own Affairs

261

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

THERE is no reason why the Government cannot abolish the concept of Own Affairs which entrenches apartheid education, the Democratic Party's Mr Roger Burrows said yesterday.

Own Affairs is the most awesome vestige of legislative grand apartheid. It makes room for blatant racism, the multiplication of services and resources and causes gross overspending in the national budget, Burrows said.

In terms of Own Affairs, Pretoria creates, funds and controls centrally no less than 15 education departments and at least 14 health departments.

Own Affairs also provide for multiplication of resources in areas such as agriculture, local government, housing and works as well.

There is a growing possibility that Own Affairs would be abolished between now and the end of the present session of Parliament, which is traditionally in June.

Sowetan 7/2/72

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261

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Growing public sector has R48bn payroll

(261)
3/2/92
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The only sector in the SA economy showing employment growth is the bureaucracy

Central Statistical Service figures released yesterday show a substantial increase in total wages and salaries, as well as employment numbers

Between September 1990 and September last year the number of workers in the public sector increased by 15 761 to 1 681 706, although the provincial administrations actually employed 7 278 fewer workers during the period

For the quarter ended September last year, public servants were paid a total of R11,2bn — an increase of R1,5bn (16%) compared with the same quarter in 1990

That means in the new financial year public sector pay, including expected increases and benefits, will rise to around R48bn

The figures include workers in Transnet, the Post Office and Telkom

Biggest increase was in central government (general affairs), where numbers employed increased by 21 612 to 374 235 in the year to end-September. Workers in own af-

fairs departments increased by 2 483 to 189 498

Taken with provincial workers, central government workers totalled 783 245 — an increase of 16 817

There was a sharp increase also in the number working for the self-governing territories from 190 346 in September 1990 to 205 959 in September last year.

Economists said yesterday it was that steep escalation in total wages and salaries to almost R48bn that was cause for alarm

In the third quarter last year, general affairs workers were paid a total of R2,435bn — an increase of R321,6m, own affairs workers R1,554bn — an increase of R261,895m, and provincial administration workers R1,098bn — a hike of R110,3m

The figures include the public service increases of between 6% and 16% granted from July last year

There was also a huge increase in the amount paid to workers in the self-governing territories

Shaping up to the new South Africa

S/Times 2/2/92

261

WHILE white extremists tinker with plans for their own homeland, the government and the ANC are considering possibilities for regional authorities that transcend existing provincial and homeland boundaries

A basic blueprint does exist — the nine regional economic development regions unveiled by the government more than a decade ago

BRIAN POTTINGER looks at the plan and imagines what the regions would be like in three years as political statelets in a non-racial South Africa with 35-million citizens

Western Cape (Region A)

THIS area, stretching from Cape Agulhas north-west to the Namibian border, south east to Knysna and bounded in the north by a line from the Namibian border to Graaff-Reinet, will be the real Afrikaner heartland of the country — forget Orania and Transvaal Boerestaats

By 1995 it will comprise 933 000 whites, 2.3-million coloureds, 27 000 Indians and 747 000 black people — mostly Xhosa

Western Cape, then, will be a predominantly white and coloured region with more than 70 percent of the inhabitants using Afrikaans as a first language. Twelve percent of fixed investment in the country is in this region and it ranks with Natal in its share of national GDP

Although the ANC has strong support among Xhosa residents and younger members of the coloured community, polls show, it is a moderate alliance of coloureds and whites that will probably dictate the policies of this region

Northern Cape (Region B)

This is a vast, sparse region ranging from the southern borders of the Karoo to the Botswana boundary in the north and from the Namibian border in the west to roughly the current boundaries of the Free State and Transvaal in the east

Just over a million people live here — nearly 70 percent of them African. The coloured community is three times more populous than the white community which numbers barely 130 000 and is overwhelmingly Afrikaans-speaking

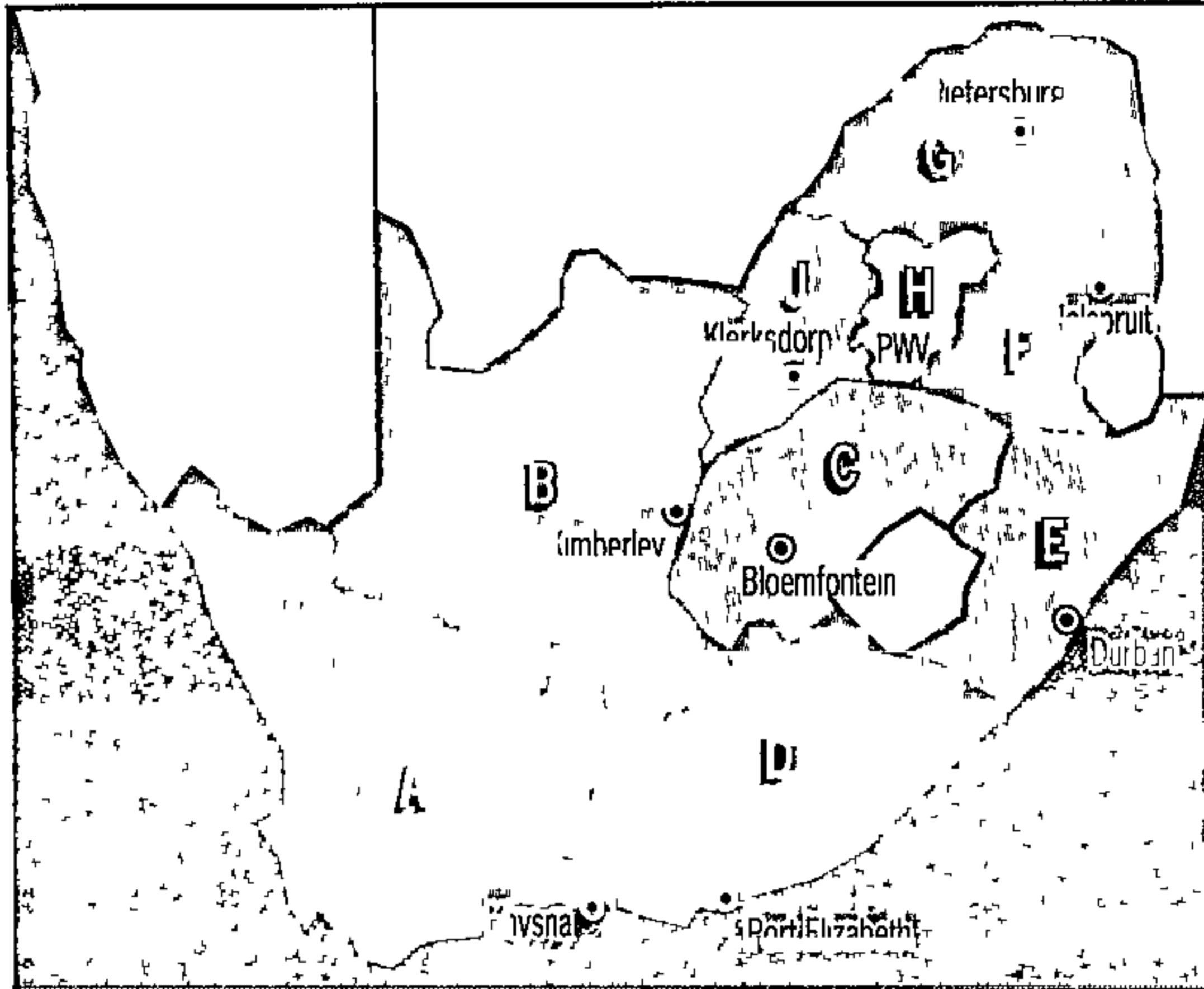
Northern Cape, apart from some urbanised black populations around the larger towns such as Kuruman and Vryburg, is predominantly rural. Less than one percent of the fixed investment in the country is in this region

Religion and relations to the land will dictate the politics here

Orange Free State (Region C)

The proposed Free State region will have a population of 2.9-million people in 1995 of whom approximately 380 000 will be whites, the majority living in Bloemfontein

The politics of the Free State could well be volatile



The economic development regions which could become the building blocks in a new constitution

there are some strongly politicised ANC-supporting areas in Bloemfontein and the smaller towns. Among the white farming community, meanwhile, there are some very conservative whites

But generally, the Free State has a reputation for phlegmatism — its urban communities reasonably stable and its children industrious. There is strong ANC support among the black population

Eastern Cape (Region D)

This region runs from Knysna north-east along the coast to the present Natal border and inland on a line from Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Colesburg, Bethulie and up to the Lesotho border. It would take in both the existing homelands of Ciskei and Transkei

Eastern Cape would be overwhelmingly African, and indeed Xhosa. Only 30 percent of the region would be white, coloured or Indian. This, then, would be a Xhosa-dominated area with its main centres at Port Elizabeth and East London. It is, historically, a staunchly ANC area

It is not, however, an economically buoyant area. Only five percent of the country's GDP comes from this region

Natal/Kwazulu (Region E)

The Natal region is an amalgam of the present Kwazulu and Natal. Not only is it the most populous region, it is economically the most powerful after the PWV region. If regions were to be represented in a central government in terms of population, Natal could claim nearly a quarter of the seats

It has the largest concentrations of two of the major ethnic groups in the country — roughly seven million Zulus and more than 860 000 Indian South Africans. There are also 657 000 whites, predomi-

VOTER POWER

If the nine political regions in a future constitution were allocated seats in a central parliament of 300 representatives on the basis of voters, the representation would look as follows:

Western Cape...	27
Northern Cape...	9
Orange Free State...	21
Eastern Cape...	42
Natal...	72
Eastern Transvaal...	18
Northern Transvaal...	10
PWV...	60
Western Transvaal...	15

Source: Major Reuben Sive

nantly English-speaking, and just over 116 000 coloured Natalians

It ranks with the Western Cape in terms of GDP percentage and has a slightly higher rate of fixed investment. Its one drawback is the considerable rural poverty in the north, an area with the lowest per capita income in the country

The Zulu population is divided politically, some polls suggest evenly, between the Zulu-nationalist organisation Inkatha and the ANC — the former strong in the rural areas and the latter in the urban ones

The most likely dominant political alliance in Natal will be between Inkatha, English-speaking whites and conservative Indians — and they will push hard for as much autonomy as possible from Pretoria

Eastern Transvaal (Region F)

This region stretches from the Natal and Free State borders in the south to a line running east and west through Lydenburg in the north and from the huge Jo-

hannesburg-Pretoria conurbation in the west to the Swaziland and Mozambican borders in the east

About two million people live in this area — 86 percent of them black South Africans, the remainder white

It is not a wealthy region. Eight percent of the country's GDP comes from this province

Northern Transvaal (Region G)

This is a populous region with more than four million people living in the area bounded by Botswana in the west, Zimbabwe in the north and Mozambique in the east. Its southern fringe rests on the Johannesburg-Pretoria conurbation and a line running west through Thabazimbi and east through Lydenburg

It is bushveld country taking in parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu and the whole of Venda. Whites are conspicuous by their absence — no more than one out of 40 Northern Transvaalians is white

It is also poor — it contributes 2.4 percent of the country's GDP and comprises 1.4 percent of the country's fixed investment. The political temper of the region is hard to gauge: it is an amalgam of three different tribes and three former homelands. ANC support, meanwhile, is untested. The white community is strongly conservative

Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (Region H)

Here is the industrial and urban heart of South Africa. By 1995 there will be nearly nine million people crammed into the area — 68 percent of them African

Half of all the fixed investment in the country is in this region and it produces two fifths of the country's GDP. It could claim a fifth of all seats in a central government parliament on the strength of its population

The two million white in-

habitants — equal numbers of English and Afrikaans-speakers and a high proportion of Portuguese-speaking people — range from the affluent to the direly poor

The black community, meanwhile, comprises a number of different language and tribal groups — the largest single group are Tswanas who outnumber the Xhosa and Zulus combined. In the black community, as well, there are great class differences between settled residents and shackdwellers, the comparatively affluent and the destitute, the formally employed and the unemployed, under-employed and self-employed

The pressure is compounded by a huge influx of illegal immigrants from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and further afield

The politics of the region — like the society — is turbulent and unpredictable. Majority support, however, is likely to go to the ANC

Western Transvaal (Region I)

This is a smallish region jammed between the PWV area, Botswana border, Free State and Northern Cape boundary. By 1995 it will have a total of just over a million people of whom four-fifths will be black. The white population of 256 000 will be found largely in the bigger towns such as Potchefstroom and Ventersdorp. The latter town is where the ultra-right-wing resistance will remain centred and where it will, no doubt, continue plotting its serpentine plans for an all-white homeland

□ Statistical sources: Regional Profiles and Development Guidelines produced by the Office for Regional Development and the Regional Development Advisory Committee and the Development Bank of Southern Africa's Inter-Regional Profile

Communist boss joins boowler brigade

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO: London

JOSIAH JELE knows more about formulating military policy and writing political propaganda than he does about human resource management or the efficient running of a sewage works.

Which is why the 62-year-old SA Communist Party stalwart and ANC political commissar is among 10 black South Africans on a crash course in Britain to discover the day-to-day workings of a civil service.

He is learning the importance of impartiality and is being given his lessons by the British, who put the word civil into service.

Funded by the Overseas Development Administration at a cost of R750 000, the course is being taught by lecturers at the Civil

Service College in London

For Mr Jele, the insights into the workings of government have been "fascinating, but we will not transplant all we are learning". "I know very little about the inner workings of the civil service. Remember, we've been outside government all of our lives

Different

"But we're not greenhorns. Most of us have been actively involved in the liberation movement in areas such as policy formulation and implementation, and the course takes that experience into account."

The 10 men — six ANC, two PAC, one Azapo and one from the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy — have been impressed by the impartiality of the British civil service. Mr Jele, on the electoral com-

SUNDAY TIMES 26/1/92

mission of the ANC, which will be responsible for training people in electoral and voting procedures, said "The democratic British system impresses me, but I am not sure if it is as good as I would like ours to be."

"South Africa will probably have a different type of democracy, with more emphasis on involving the people in the decision making."

Mr Jele's focus is local government and he has spent his time in the UK visiting organisations and seeing how they work in practice.

He sees restructuring local government as South Africa's most pressing problem.

"Local government needs to be representative, nonracial, have legitimacy and be democratised."

He said although the aim was to make the SA civil service as impartial as its British counter-

part, "for now, in the period of transition, people cannot be insensitive to political vibes around them."

"The present, largely white run and mainly Afrikaans, civil service is political. We will need to depoliticise them and urge them to adapt."

"Unfortunately, our civil service will have to be political. Whatever we do must reflect the thinking, feelings and aspirations of the disadvantaged."

Changes

As the key to government, he said the service had to make noticeable changes at the top.

"We need retraining and reorientation. There will also be a need for a code of conduct."

Mr Jele left South Africa in 1965. He left behind a wife, a 10-year-old son and an unborn

daughter, with whom he was reunited for the first time in 26 years when the ANC was unbanned in 1990.

After a year at a military academy in Moscow, Mr Jele became political commissar in Tanzania, then broadcasting director responsible for preparing propaganda scripts for distribution in SA.

Public service faces axe

ENTIRE branches of the public service could face the axe to enable President FW de Klerk to fulfil an election promise to cut taxes.

Stung by growing criticism by business leaders of his economic management and aware that despite his repeated commitment to maintain fiscal discipline government spending is way over budget, Mr De Klerk has promised "unprecedented" measures to slash spending.

In terms of the new financial management plans which he announced in his opening of Parliament speech, ministers will have to prove to the cabinet within three months of the Budget that they have taken steps to keep spending in line with their reduced budgetary allocations.

Survive

Where sticking to budgetary limits has political implications — for example the rationalisation or even axing of a section — the cabinet will decide.

Explaining the new system, Finance Minister Bar-end du Plessis said that in the past when departments had been asked to cut spending, they had simply "shaken the tree until enough leaves had fallen off" to enable them to survive.

Now Mr De Klerk was insisting that departments

Stung by growing criticism by business leaders of his economic management and aware that despite his repeated commitment to maintain fiscal discipline government spending is way over budget, Mr De Klerk has promised "unprecedented" measures to slash spending.

Job losses in the civil service would depend on management plans, Mr Du Plessis said.

Last week he announced that government spending in the first nine months of the financial year was 18,5 percent above budget.

As a result, the government would have to ask Parliament for a substantially larger additional budget than was envisaged by way of the contingency reserve of R1,2-billion, he said.

National Party MPs, meanwhile, have become increasingly concerned about the government's management of the economy and high levels of state spending.

Some said this week that Mr De Klerk and his cabinet would have to cut government expenditure —

Arrogant

To date Mr Du Plessis has dropped the maximum marginal rate from 45 percent to 43 percent, but has made no adjustment for fiscal drag.

Response to Mr De Klerk's announcement was varied.

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer said his party would take the NP seriously when it actually cut, rather than spoke about cutting, state expenditure.

The ANC attacked Mr De Klerk for arrogantly claiming the right to unilaterally restructure the economy.

By MIKE ROBERTSON
Political Correspondent

not only "shake leaves off but get rid of branches", he said.

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No. R. 316 24 Januarie 1992

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

INTREKKING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS KLEINHANDELVLEISBEDRYF (WITWATERSRAND)

Ek Daniel Pieter Antonie Schutte, Adjunkminister van Mannekrag, trek hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, Goewermenskennisgewings Nos R 1797 en R 1798 van 9 September 1988 in met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing

D. P. A. SCHUTTE,

Adjunkminister van Mannekrag

No. R. 318 24 Januarie 1992

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

ELEKTROTEGNIJSE AANNEMINGS- EN BEDIENINGSNYWERHEID, KAAP HERNUWING VAN OOREENKOMS VIR DIE BEDIENINGSEKSIE

Ek, Dennis van der Walt, Direkteur Arbeidsverhoudinge, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalings van Goewermenskennisgewing No R 898 van 26 April 1991, van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 30 Junie 1992 eindig

D. VAN DER WALT,

Direkteur Arbeidsverhoudinge

**DEPARTEMENT VAN ONTWIKKELINGS-
HULP****No. R. 308** 24 Januarie 1992

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE OWERHEIDSDIENSPENSIOENFONDS UITGEVAARDIG Kragtens DIE WET OP PENSIOENE VIR SWART OWERHEIDSDIENS, 1971

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5 van die Wet op Pensioene vir Swart Owerheidsdiens, 1971 (Wet 6 van 1971), wysig ek, Jacob de Villiers, Minister van Streek- en Grondsake, hierby die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermenskennisgewing R 317 van 24 Februarie 1978, ooreenkomstig die Bylae hier van

J. DE VILLIERS,

Minister van Streek- en Grondsake

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 8 (3) word hierby herroep
2. Regulasie 11 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang

"(1) 'n Lid wat met ingang van die bepaalde datum of 'n datum na die bepaalde datum uit sy werk bedank of weens wangedrag of weens swak gesondheid wat deur sy eie toedoen ontstaan het of om 'n rede wat nie uitdruklik in hierdie regulasies genoem word nie, daaruit ontslaan word, is, behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 3 (8), geregtig op betaling

No. R. 316 24 January 1992

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

CANCELLATION OF GOVERNMENT NOTICES RETAIL MEAT TRADE (WITWATERSRAND)

I, Daniel Pieter Antonie Schutte, Deputy Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, cancel Government Notices Nos R. 1797 and R. 1798 of 9 September 1988 with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice

D. P. A. SCHUTTE,

Deputy Minister of Manpower

No. R. 318 24 January 1992

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING AND SERVICING INDUSTRY, CAPE RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT FOR THE SERVICING SECTION

I, Dennis van der Walt, Director Labour Relations, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notice No R 898 of 26 April 1991, to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 30 June 1992.

D. VAN DER WALT,

Director Labour Relations.

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT AID**No. R. 308** ~~207~~ (261) 24 January 1992

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE AUTHORITIES' SERVICE PENSION FUND MADE IN TERMS OF THE BLACK AUTHORITIES' SERVICE PENSIONS ACT, 1971

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 5 of the Black Authorities' Service Pensions Act, 1971 (Act 6 of 1971), I, Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, hereby amend the regulations published under Government Notice R 317 of 24 February 1978 in accordance with the Schedule hereto

J. DE VILLIERS,

Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 8 (3) is hereby withdrawn
2. Regulation 11 is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation

"(1) Any member who, with effect from the specified date or a date after the specified date, resigns from his employment or is discharged therefrom on account of misconduct or on account of ill-health which has occasioned by his own fault or for a reason not specifically stated in these regulations shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 3 (8), been

uit die pensioenfonds van 'n bedrag wat ooreenkomstig die formule bereken word, plus rente bereken teen 'n koers van 2,5 persent op bedoelde bedrae vir iedere voltooide jaar pensioengewende diens "

3. Regulasie 18 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang

"(1) Die Direkteur-generaal behartig die sake van die Fonds, en die koste daaraan verbonde of aan 'n aktuale ondersoek of waardering of 'n aangeleentheid wat daarmee in verband staan, word bestry uit gelde wat die Parlement vir dié doel bewillig het, tensy die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies bepaal het dat bedoelde koste of 'n gedeelte daarvan uit die Fonds bestry moet word."

4. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 20 ingevoeg

"Waardering van die Fonds

20A. (1) 'n Aktuans waardeer die bates en laste van die Fonds een keer iedere drie jaar op 'n datum wat die Direkteur-generaal bepaal en doen verslag aan die Direkteur-generaal oor enige surplus of tekort wat sy ondersoek aan die lig bring.

(2) Indien die aktuans in sodanige verslag sertifiseer dat daar 'n aansienlike surplus of 'n aansienlike tekort is, kan die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies dié stappe doen wat hy nodig of dienstig ag "

Inwerkingtreding

5. Die bepalings van paragraaf 3 en van paragraaf 4 van hierdie Bylae word geag op onderskeidelik 1 Maart 1985 en 30 September 1986 in werking te getree het.

No. R. 309

24 Januarie 1992

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE OWERHEIDSDIENSSUPERANNUASIEFONDS UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP PENSIOENE VIR SWART OWERHEIDSDIENS, 1971

Kragtens die bevoegheid my verleen by artikel 5 van die Wet op Pensioene vir Swart Owerheidsdiens, 1971 (Wet 6 van 1971), wysig ek, Jacob de Villiers, Minister van Streek- en Grondsake, hierby die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1954 van 29 Oktober 1971, ooreenkomstig die Bylae hiervan

J. DE VILLIERS,

Minister van Streek- en Grondsake.

BYLAE

1. Regulasie 1 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (viii) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang

"(viii) 'kwalifiserende tydperk', met betrekking tot—

(a) 'n persoon in owerheidsdiens, 'n aaneenlopende tydperk van twee jaar diens, waarby owerheidsdiens, Regeringsdiens en toepaslike diens by 'n plaaslike bestuur, by 'n liggaam of organisasie wat sy geide of inkomste in geheel of gedeeltelik by wyse van 'n Regeringsubsidie ontvang of by 'n ander werkgever ingesluit kan word, mits die Direkteur-generaal iedere tydperk wat aldus ingesluit word, vir die bepaling van genoemde twee jaar ag owerheidsdiens te wees,

entitled to payment from the pension fund of an amount calculated in accordance with the formula, plus interest calculated at a rate of 2,5 per cent on the said amount for each completed year of pensionable service."

3. Regulation 18 is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation.

"(1) The Director-General shall manage the business of the Fund, and the cost connected therewith or of any actuarial investigation or valuation or matter incidental thereto shall be paid from moneys voted for this purpose by Parliament, unless the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, determines that the cost concerned or any part thereof shall be paid out of the Fund "

4. The following regulation is hereby inserted after regulation 20:

"Valuation of the Fund

20A. (1) An actuary shall value the assets and liabilities of the Fund once every three years at a date determined by the Director-General and shall report to the Director-General on any surplus or deficit his investigation may reveal.

(2) If the actuary certifies in such a report that there is a substantial surplus or a substantial deficit, the Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, take such steps as he may deem necessary or expedient."

Commencement

5. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Schedule shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 March 1985 and 30 September 1986, respectively.

No. R. 309

24 January 1992

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE AUTHORITIES' SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND MADE IN TERMS OF THE BLACK AUTHORITIES' SERVICE PENSIONS ACT, 1971

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 5 of the Black Authorities' Service Pensions Act, 1971 (Act 6 of 1971), I, Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, hereby amend the regulations published under Government Notice R. 1954 of 29 October 1971 in accordance with the Schedule hereto.

J. DE VILLIERS,

Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 1 is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (x) of the following subregulation:

"(x) 'qualifying period', in relation to—

(a) any person in the service of an authority, means a continuous period of two years' service which may include service under an authority or the Government and appropriate service under a local authority, under a body or organisation which derives its moneys or revenue wholly or partly in the form of a Government subsidy or under any other employer, provided the Director-General, for the purpose of determining the said two years, deems each period so included to be service under an authority,

(b) 'n persoon wat in diens van 'n owerheid of van 'n verklaarde departement of liggaam los werk verrig, 'n aaneenlopende tydperk van minstens twee jaar diens waarby 'n tydperk waarin sodanige persoon aldus los werk verrig het, of 'n tydperk van owerheids- of Regeringsdiens in enige hoedanigheid, ingesluit kan word, mits sodanige aaneenlopende tydperk deur die betrokke owerheid (in oorleg, waar toepaslik, met 'n verklaarde departement of liggaam) as 'n kwalifiserende tydperk vir die toepassing van artikel 3 (5) van die Wet aanbeveel is en aldus deur die Direkteur-generaal goedgekeur is.

Met dien verstande dat die aaneenlopendheid van 'n tydperk in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoel, geag word nie onderbreek te word nie—

(i) deur afwesighedsverlof wat aan die betrokke persoon toegestaan is kragtens die bepalings van enige wetsbepaling betreffende sy diensvoorwaardes,

(ii) in die geval van 'n persoon aan wie geen afwesighedsverlof aldus toegestaan kan word nie, deur arwesigheid van diens vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 120 dae of dié langer tydperk wat die Direkteur-generaal onder spesiale omstandighede goedkeur,

(iii) deur 'n tydperk van skorsing, mits die betrokke persoon toegelaat word om sy diens te hervat,

(iv) deur die tydperk van 'n onderbreking tussen enige twee tydperke van diens wat vir die bepaling van 'n tydperk in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoel, bymekaar getel gaan word, mits die Direkteur-generaal onder die omstandighede van enige sodanige geval, sodanige onderbreking nodig en redelik ag

Voorts met dien verstande dat geen tydperk in paragraaf (i) tot en met (iv) bedoel, by 'n tydperk in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoel, ingesluit word nie, tensy die betrokke persoon gedurende eesgenoemde tydperk volle of minder as volle besoldiging ontvang het."

2. Regulasie 8A word hierby herroep

3. Regulasie 23 word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang.

"(1) Die Direkteur-generaal behartig die sake van die Fonds, en die koste daaraan verbonde of aan 'n aktuele ondersoek of waardering of 'n aangeleentheid wat daarmee in verband staan, word bestry uit gelde wat die Parlement vir dié doel bewillig het, tensy die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies bepaal dat bedoelde koste of 'n gedeelte daarvan uit die Fonds bestry moet word "

4. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 25 ingevoeg

"Waardering van die Fonds

25A (1) 'n Aktuaris waardeer die bates en laste van die Fonds een keer iedere drie jaar op 'n datum wat die Direkteur-generaal bepaal en doen verslag aan die Direkteur-generaal oor enige surplus of tekort wat sy ondersoek aan die lig bring

(2) Indien die aktuaris in sodanige verslag sertifiseer dat daar 'n aansienlike surplus of 'n aansienlike tekort is, kan die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies die stappe doen wat hy nodig of dienstig ag

(b) any person who performs casual labour under an authority or under a declared department or body, means a continuous period of not less than two years' service which may include any period in which such person so performed casual labour or any period of service in any capacity under an authority or under the Government, provided that such continuous period has been recommended by the authority concerned (in consultation, where applicable, with a declared department or body), as a qualifying period for the purposes of section 3 (5) of the Act, and has so been approved by the Director-General

Provided that the continuity of a period referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) shall be deemed not to be interrupted—

(i) by leave of absence granted to the person concerned in terms of the provisions of any law governing his conditions of service,

(ii) in the case of a person to whom no leave of absence may so be granted, by absence from duty for a period not exceeding 120 days or such longer period as the Director-General may approved in special circumstances,

(iii) by a period of suspension provided the person concerned is permitted to return to duty,

(iv) by a period of an interruption between any two periods of service which are due to be added together for the purpose of determining any period referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), provided the Director-General deems such interruption necessary and reasonable in the circumstances of any such case

Provided further that no period referred to in paragraphs (i) to (iv) inclusive shall be included in a period referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) unless the person concerned received full or less than fully pay during the first-named period,"

2. Regulation 8A is hereby withdrawn

3. Regulation 23 is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation

"(1) The Director-General shall manage the business of the Fund, and the cost connected therewith or of any actuarial investigation or valuation or matter incidental thereto shall be paid from moneys voted for this purpose by Parliament, unless the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, determines that the relevant cost or any part thereof shall be paid out of the Fund "

4. The following regulation is hereby inserted after Regulation 25.

"Valuation of the Fund

25A (1) An actuary shall value the assets and liabilities of the Fund once every three years at a date determined by the Director-General and shall report to the Director-General on any surplus or deficit his investigation may reveal

(2) if the actuary certifies in such a report that there is a substantial surplus or a substantial deficit, the Minister may, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, take such steps as he may deem necessary or expedient "

Inwerkingtreding

5. Die bepalings van paragraaf 3 en van paragraaf 4 van hierdie Bylae word geag op onderskeidelik 1 Maart 1985 en 30 September 1986 in werking te getree het

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. R. 313

24 Januarie 1992

HANDELSKEEPVAARTWET, 1951
(WET No 57 VAN 1951)

WYSIGING VAN DIE EKSAMENREGULASIES VIR BEKWAAMHEIDSERTIFIKATE VIR DEKOFFISIERS, 1985

Die Minister van Vervoer het kragtens artikel 356 (1) van die Handelskeepvaartwet 1951 (Wet No 57 van 1951), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R 2656 van 29 November 1985 soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos R 37 van 10 Januarie 1989 en R 532 van 22 Maart 1991.

2. Regulasie 37 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die tabel daarin deur die volgende tabel te vervang

Commencement

5. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Schedule shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 March 1985 and 30 September 1986, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. R. 313

24 January 1992

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1951
(ACT No 57 OF 1951)

AMENDMENT OF THE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR DECK OFFICERS, 1985

The Minister of Transport has, under section 356 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No 57 of 1951), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto

SCHEDULE

1. In these regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice No R 2656 of 29 November 1985, as amended by Government Notices Nos R. 37 of 10 January 1989 and R. 532 of 22 March 1991

2. Regulation 37 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the table of the following table.

"Addisionele kwalifikasie"	Klas van sertifikaat of bevelvoeringsendossement									
	1	2	* 2e	3	* 3e	4	* 4e	5	* 5e	6
Gesigtoetsertifikaat	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Navigasiebeheerkursus	x	x	x		x		x		x	
Sertifikaat in noodhulp ter see				x		x		x		
Skeepskaptein se sertifikaat in mediese opleiding	x	x	x		x		x		x	
Brandbestrydingskursusertifikaat				x		x		x		
Kursus in elektroniese navigasiesistels				x		x		x		
Sertifikaat as Bekwame Dekseeman				x		x		x		
Bekwaamheidsertifikaat in oorlewingsvaarture				x		x		x		
Beperkte Bekwaamheidsertifikaat in Radiotelefonie				x		x		x		x

* Dui die Bevelvoeringsendossement vir Kortseehandel of Beperkte Handel aan na gelang van die geval "

"Additional qualification"	Class of certificate or command endorsement									
	1	2	* 2e	3	* 3e	4	* 4e	5	* 5e	6
Sight Test Certificate	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Navigation Control Course	x	x	x		x		x		x	
First Aid at Sea Certificate				x		x		x		
Ship Captain's Medical Training Certificate	x	x	x		x		x		x	
Fire-fighting Course Certificate				x		x		x		
Electronic Navigation Systems Course				x		x		x		
Efficient Deck Rating Certificate				x		x		x		
Certificate of Proficiency in Survival Craft				x		x		x		
Restricted Certificate of Competency in Radiotelephony				x		x		x		x

* Indicates the Short Sea Trade or Limited Trade command endorsement, as the case may be "

Changing safari suits to dashikis

Yes, affirmative action is about to hit the civil service — but it won't change as much as you think it will.

By BARBARA LUDMAN

WILL the lady behind the grille at the Home Affairs office be more pleasant in the "new" South Africa than in the old? Will the faceless bureaucrats in Pretoria keep better track of your passport application? Will their superiors decide to approve it in time for a once-in-a-lifetime trip to the Far East?

Will it make any difference whether the hands holding your passport application are white or black?

The Commonwealth Expert Group (CEG) targeted the civil service as a major priority for transition 18 months ago. "There is a need for a restructuring of the civil service with a view to ensuring that black South Africans take senior jobs in government, both at the central and local level," the group writes in the recently published *Beyond Apartheid Human Resources in a New South Africa* (David Philip).

"Specific targets should be set for black advancement in public administration during the transition period, particularly for increasing the number of blacks in top management positions (director or upwards) which number some 3 000, of which less than four percent are filled by blacks and only 0,5 percent by Africans."

That's neither the face behind the grille nor the people in Pretoria — it's their bosses.

The optimum number targeted changes according to the speaker African National Congress manpower director Mzwai Piliso has been quoted as saying the ANC is looking at the top 1 500 jobs, for example, while the CEG says 600 jobs among the top 3 000 is a reasonable target for urgent personnel replacement with specialised training for new recruits. "Assuming an average cost of £6 000 per trainee," they write, "the total cost of the proposed crash programme would amount to £3,6-million."

President FW de Klerk is on record as promising current and former civil servants that their careers and pensions are not in jeopardy.

But the CEG believes that without specific targets for increasing the number of blacks in top management, "it will be impossible to create a new civil service culture in South Africa."

"Everybody talks about affirmative action but nobody thinks about what it will cost," says Unisa sociology Professor Louwrens Pretorius. "If you replace officials from the level of director upwards, you're probably talking about people who have anywhere from 20 to 30 years' experience."

"How are you going to replace them? Are you going to wait until they reach retirement age, or are you going to send them on early retirement? Are you simply going to retrench? Are you going to double up? Nobody has researched what these possibilities will cost."

Pretorius and Unisa political science Professor Pierre Hugo have tried

a rough estimate of the cost of retiring the top 3 000 people earning more than R29 000 in any department — a more conservative estimate than skimming over the top echelon across the civil service. They've come up with R150-million, including pensions, retirement benefits and gratuities — and note that replacements will get the same benefits.

"If we take just the salaries," says Pretorius, "what else could one do with R150-million? In 1990/91, the government made available R34-million in loans to African people in lower income groups to purchase building materials. The average loan was about R8 500 and this provided building material for 4 000 families. R150-million on the same basis would provide for 17 600 families, or about the number of families you have in Orange Farm. If we argue that the public treasury is relatively limited, then we also have to start looking at what economists call opportunity costs."

"I'm not saying that we don't need affirmative action. I think we need it politically and symbolically. A political system cannot run without legitimacy which, to a large extent, has to do with people's identification with the public service."

"And at a simple, moral level you have to give people the right to rise to the level they can. But we have to weigh our options. Affirmative action is a developmental action, but people also need to develop in other ways: we have to provide primary health care, education, housing and so on."

Why must new civil servants go in at the top?

One possibility comes from visiting American Professor Louis Picard, who is writing a book on transformation and the civil service.

"South Africa has an old civil service," he says. "They haven't been recruiting here for 10 years, primarily because of cost. So we have a bunch-up of older Afrikaans white civil servants who would be pensioned off in the normal run of things, and because all of us are mortal, costs are bearable within a transformation process."

"Of course, if one is sensible one recruits at all levels. There are young, competent, middle-level people around who have been working in various capacities throughout the system — in homeland bureaucracies, in local government — who will have to be absorbed. So you devise a process that involves both affirmative action and the rationalisation that is inevitable."

"As you get down into that younger group of white civil servants there may be some who simply decide this is a good time to shift into something



else. That's the down side, that you lose the best of these people whereas the worst stay because they have no option."

The ANC's Papie Moloto, project co-ordinator for the Department of Human Resources and a local member of the CEG, sounds a shift in emphasis.

"If one considers that the bulk of government expenditure is on wages and salaries of civil servants, then the quality of the service that each of these members of the service delivers to society must be worth the expenditure," he says. "It's an argument for reforming the civil service entirely, rather than merely setting quotas."

"In the ethnically polarised society of today's South Africa, it will be essential to build bridges of trust and confidence between the present civil service and the community which never had access to civil service work."

"It has to be clear that the dominant position occupied by white, male, Afrikaans-speaking, Calvinistic and

conservative people in the civil service has to give way to one in which the complexities of the demography of the country can be reflected in the composition of the civil service."

However, "certain procedures have to be followed to ensure harmony within the service and avoid disruption caused by lack of continuity and pursuit of political ideals at the expense of performance."

"In reforming the civil service, therefore, it should be clear that the source of the new civil service will inevitably include the former apartheid civil servants irrespective of their gender, colour or creed. The basis of selection will have to be the preparedness to serve in democratic structures, as well as serving a democratic community along democratic lines."

There are people unhappy with that concept. In the just-published *Redistribution and Affirmative Action* (Southern), in a chapter on the angst of white civil servants, Unisa's Hugo and Centre for Policy Studies' course Stack quote Moloto as saying there

will be a significant number of whites remaining in the public sector "after weeding out the die-hard racists", and they comment that "white public servants will no doubt worry about who will be doing the 'weeding' and what measurement of 'racism' will be employed."

Still, nobody — except perhaps the CEG — is talking about quotas per se. Indeed, Hugo and Stack write that in the light of a new government's stated goal of building a non-racial society, plus an absence of alternative employment for ex-civil servants, "such a government would be highly unlikely to translate the concept of affirmative action into sweeping whites out of the public service."

"Normally," says Wits management academic Patrick FitzGerald, "when you find people talking about quotas or promoting incompetent people, they're not talking about affirmative action at all. They're talking in a context where affirmative action has failed, hasn't happened or has only happened in the most token sense."

"Do you really believe people are appointed on merit in the present civil service? Simply appointing people on merit would drastically improve the representivity of the civil service."

IN various reports in the past few weeks Weekend Argus has focused attention on the financial affairs of the Western Cape Regional Services Council.

These reports, based initially on concerns expressed by the influential Tygerberg Chamber of Commerce, drew attention to the fact that the WCRSC had not submitted audited statements of its accounts in the five years of its existence.

They revealed that the chamber had been pressing for RSCs to publish their financial statements and improve their accountability to the people who paid the levies, namely the businessmen. The chamber had also called for legislation to ensure that RSCs provide sufficient and timely financial disclosure.

Furthermore, the chamber reported that it had obtained an undertaking from the WCRSC to publish statements by November last year.

In a follow-up story published in Weekend Argus on Saturday May 9, under the headline "New money shock on the way", it was reported "Cape taxpayers could be in for another shock with the expected publication of the Auditor-General's report on the Western Cape Regional Services Council.

"In the wake of disclosures in the Pickard report on the defunct Department of Development Aid, businessmen are protesting strongly that the WCRSC has not published audited accounts since it was inaugurated in 1987."

Mr P J Loubser, chairman of the WCRSC, has objected to what he terms the "insulting tenor" of this report and headline. He has asked for an apology.

Weekend Argus wishes to make it absolutely clear that it has no evidence of any wrongdoing or irregularity in the operations of the annual estimates (budgets) prepared by them. He points out that these reflect the estimated costs of planned activities and the sources of revenue to fund them for the coming financial year.

Such estimates, he says, also reflect the current year's provisions and the actual results achieved relative to each year's provision. He says these estimates are available for public scrutiny and accepted at a special meeting of the council, which is open to the public.

Weekend Argus

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ARG 13/6/92

and the Western Cape RSC

tendentious to mention the WCRSC in the context of the Pickard Report.

Weekend Argus duly apologises to the council, its chairman, its members and staff for creating the impression that there may have been irregularities in the administration of the WCRSC's affairs. There was no justification for Weekend Argus' allegation in the headline and first paragraph of the report of February 29 which stated "Business slams RSCs for misusing levies".

At the same time, however, Weekend Argus makes no apology for questioning, along with the Business Burghers of Bellville, the fact that audited financial statements of the affairs of the WCRSC are not made available in good time and regularly.

The fact remains that the WCRSC has not published audited accounts since its inception in 1987 — and it still has not done so.

Mr Loubser, however, maintains that legislation to ensure sufficient and timely disclosure does exist and that any allegation of secretiveness with regard to the financial affairs of the RSC is totally unfounded.

He says that, during five years of the RSC's existence, he has addressed umpteen public meetings and several meetings of commerce and sakeamers and, from time to time, issued Press statements in this regard.

On at least one occasion he addressed the full Executive Council of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce and, in his speech as well as in a question-and-answer session which lasted until they had no more questions to ask, supplied all the information required by members.

Mr Loubser also says that the traditional and realistic way of evaluating the finances of government institutions is in terms of the adequate accountability that suspicion is nurtured, and that public institutions like the Western Cape Regional Services Council should understand that only timely and comprehensive public accounting can ensure credibility and propriety.

Full disclosure is essential to ensure that a public body is above suspicion.

In the case of the WCRSC the latest information available to Weekend Argus from parliamentary sources is that the WCRSC accounts will come up "soon".

The good citizens of the Tygerberg Chamber of Commerce are awaiting their appearance with interest.

So is Weekend Argus.

He notes that reports on financial affairs are submitted to the council's monthly meetings, which are open to the public and are regularly attended by representatives of the media, including The Argus.

In spite of this, deep concern has been expressed by the Tygerberg Chamber about the system of accountability.

It is a concern shared by Weekend Argus. Furthermore, the fact is that final audited accounts are still not available.

Weekend Argus takes the view that it is precisely in these circumstances of inadequate accountability that it is WCRSC.

Weekend Argus accepts that, in the circumstances, the headline and some aspects of the opening paragraphs of the May 9 report were unjustified. It regrets that it was

Copies of the estimates and the chairman's report are also furnished, he points out, to all local daily newspapers on the day they are accepted and the Press normally gives them generous exposure.

Mr Loubser adds that, in the past three years, the WCRSC has held meetings to which organised business, including the Tygerberg Chamber of Commerce, were invited. Visual material in the form of slides and a video as well as bound, typed handouts, which also contained the gist of what was presented visually, were handed to each delegate present.

Mr Loubser says that the agendas of these meetings are prepared in conjunction with representatives of organised commerce and industry and takes the view that this makes ample provision for questions and open discussions.

Public workers set to join strike

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — THE 53 000-strong Public Servants' League of SA is poised to join the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) national wage strike if its talks on negotiations with government fail. *Monday 24/6/92*

The union's Natal regional liaison officer Paresh Maharaj said the Natal executive committee was fully behind mass action as a strategy to bring government to its senses if its demands were not met.

"We have membership at hospitals, public works departments and House of Representatives institutions. The Natal executive committee will meet tomorrow to discuss the outcome of the meeting with Minister for Administration Org Marais in Pretoria yesterday."

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that leaders of public servants' staff organisations were told by Marais yesterday it was financially impossible for government to raise the 8,8% pay increase offer from July for the 760 000 Exchequer personnel.

Represented at the meeting were 11 staff associations and unions.

Pay negotiations between the association and the Commission for Administration have dragged on for months.

Marais gave an assurance yesterday that legislation to provide for a more rational and effective dispute resolving system — giving public workers improved rights — was being treated with urgency by government. The associations had expected the legislation to go through Parliament this past session.

22 JUL 1992

REPUBLIEK
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PRETORIA, 16 JULIE
JULY 1992

No. 14165

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

KANTOOR VAN DIE KOMMISSIE VIR ADMINISTRASIE

No. R. 2058

16 Julie 1992

BYLAE

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident, kragtens artikel 35 (1) van die Staatsdienswet, 1984 (Wet No. 111 van 1984), die volgende regulasie uitgevaardig het:

Die Staatsdiensregulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No 2047 van 11 Desember 1959, soos gewysig, word hierby verder gewysig deur die bestaande regulasie A13 deur die volgende nuwe regulasie A13 te vervang

"Aanneem van Nominasie vir Parlement, ens

A13 1 As 'n beampte of werknemer 'n nominasie of rekwisisie aanvaar as kandidaat vir verkiesing tot, of kragtens subartikels 41 (b) en (c), 42 (b) en (c) of 43 (b) en (c) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet 110 van 1983), benoem of verkies word as lid van die Parlement, word hy geag vrywillig uit die Staatsdiens te getree het met ingang van die datum waarop hy sodanige nominasie of rekwisisie aanvaar het of waarop hy aldus benoem of verkies is

A13 2 As 'n beampte of werknemer kragtens artikel 70 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1983 (Wet 110 van 1983), aangewys of aangestel word as lid van die Presidentsraad word hy geag uit die Staatsdiens ontslaan te wees met ingang van die datum waarop hy aldus aangewys of aangestel is

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION FOR ADMINISTRATION

No. R. 2058

16 July 1992

ANNEXURE

For general information it is hereby notified that the State President has, under the powers vested in him by section 35 (1) of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No. 111 of 1984), issued the following regulation:

The Public Service Regulations, published under Government Notice No 2047 of 11 December 1959, as amended, are hereby further amended by substituting the following new regulation A13 for the existing regulation A13

"Acceptance of Nomination for Parliament, etc

A13 1 If an officer or employee accepts a nomination or requisition as candidate for election to, or in terms of subsections 41 (b) and (c), 42 (b) and (c) or 43 (b) and (c) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act 110 of 1983), is nominated or elected as member of Parliament, he is deemed to have voluntarily retired from the Public Service with effect from the date on which he accepted such nomination or requisition or on which he is so nominated or elected

A13 2 If an officer or employee is designated or appointed as member of the President's Council in terms of section 70 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act 110 of 1983), he is deemed to have been discharged from the Public Service with effect from the date on which he is so designated or appointed

14165—1

PTO p.

Public servants agree on pay rise

PRETORIA — Five employee organisations involved in salary negotiations for public servants yesterday reached a settlement with the Commission for Administration for an average pensionable salary increase of 9,2% **BIDAT 16/7/92**.

The five organisations, representing 260 000 members, also agreed that starting salaries for general assistants be raised from R537 to about R708 a month.

According to a joint statement released by the Public Servants' Association, the Hospital Personnel Association, the South African Nursing Association, the Natal Provincial Administration Personnel Association and the Public Service Artisan and Allied Workers' Association, this would affect about 95 000 general assistants and related workers.

The settlement was signed in Durban yesterday for implementation from August 1, in spite of the withdrawal of six of the 11 employee organisations involved in the pay talks.

They said while supporting the six employee organisations who withdrew from the negotiations, they felt that they could not allow the state to decide unilaterally on the increases.

They said they therefore negotiated for the best possible adjustment that would address the most seriously affected groups such as general assistants who were also the lowest-paid workers within the public service — Sapa

Gloom in the public service

PRETORIA — Erosion of morale and motivation in the public service should be given urgent attention,

Commission for Administration chairman Piet van der Merwe has warned

He said recently there was concern about the effects of affirmative action programmes, mistakes of past policies being blamed on public servants, and statements by some politicians and journalists that public servants were unable or reluctant to adapt to changing policies

Uncertainty and fear about pensions, job security and promotion opportuni-

31 DAY 2117192
GERALD REILLY

ties had taken a toll. He said there was disappointment and frustration over unclear policy directives, frequent shifts of functions and personnel between departments, and cuts in budgets and personnel

(261) (262)

Record number of homeland public servants

PRETORIA — Bureaucrats in the self-governing territories received 16,6% pay increases last year, latest Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show

Employment in the civil services of central government, provincial administrations and homelands all increased, but it was the self-governing territories which showed the highest growth

CSS figures show that 787 154 people were employed in the public sector in the first quarter of this year — an increase of 3 524 compared with March last year

They earned R5,027bn in the first quarter — an increase of R551,631m compared with last year's period.

Workers in general affairs departments increased by 666, in own affairs departments by 1 071 and in the provincial administrations by 1 787

Staff numbers in the self-governing territories increased by 8 710 to a record 210 210 Their pay increased R142,259m to R995,943m

The wage bill for the total public sector was R25bn — including the Post Office, Telkom, Transnet, universities

~~29~~ 29 17 12
~~29~~ GERALD REILLY (261)

and technicians

Meanwhile, a Human Sciences Research Council study has found that public servants have a high degree of suspicion about politicians.

The study, commissioned by the Public Servants' Association, found that 63% expected negotiations to lead to a black majority government, with 56,1% expecting such a government within two years.

Only 39,4% of respondents were positive about the expected implications of the reform process

It was found that 51% had faith in the present government, 25,4% in Codesa, 14,7% in an interim government and 22,6% in a future government.

Mandela tries to renew Zambian ties

LUSAKA — ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela held talks yesterday with Zambia's president in the hopes of rebuilding an alliance diminished by political change

"We are looking forward to closer relations with you," Mr Mandela told President Frederick Chiluba before their first meeting in Lusaka

Under former President Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia was the ANC's biggest supporter in Africa, serving as the headquarters for ANC guerrilla leaders and giving sanctuary to thousands of South African exiles

But after Mr Chiluba came to power in elections last November, his government established relations with South Africa's government and

opened a trade office in Pretoria Relations with the ANC cooled as South African goods poured into Zambia's shops and as South African government officials were invited to visit the country

Today Mr Mandela is scheduled to meet Mr Chiluba again and to meet defence minister Mr Ben Mwila

²⁶¹ Zambian foreign minister Mr Veron Mwaanga said Zambia would like to resolve the issue of Mr Katiza Cebekhulu

Mr Cebekhulu was allegedly kidnapped by the ANC in South Africa and brought to Zambia last year to prevent him from testifying against Mrs Winnie Mandela in her kidnap and assault trial — Sapa-AP

Joint control of departments likely

GOVERNMENT and the ANC are set to reach agreement that legislation be tabled in Parliament next month to allow multi-party joint control over government departments

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said last night after his address to the NP Transvaal Congress that an announcement to this effect was possible within the "next day or two"

At Codesa all parties agreed that transitional executive councils be set up in terms of a transitional constitution. Until now government has been unable to include this in its plans for the October session because it required the ANC's agreement.

In saying this, Meyer lifted the veil of secrecy to show he and secretary-general

BLOOM 18/9/92
BILLY PADDOCK (261)

Cyril Ramaphosa had been discussing more than the immediate obstacles to a summit on violence

Meyer said President F W de Klerk had not announced this part of the plan for the parliamentary session because it had not yet been finalised. He was hopeful agreement would be reached soon.

Meyer also disclosed that government was negotiating with the TBVC and the non-independent states on rationalising their functions to allow central government to have joint control over them.

Independent homelands would have two choices — reverting back to self-governing

□ To Page 2

Control

BLOOM 18/9/92
status or having certain functions, such as police, defence and education reintegrated with SA, Meyer said.

He said that since April government had been having talks with the TBVC states to rationalise their defence and security forces into the SA forces

Government was trying to reach bilateral agreements with homeland leaders before legislative action was taken

Agreement with the ANC on legislation for the transitional executive councils would provide a carrot for homeland leaders to give up control of some functions as they would still have a say through membership on the executive councils

(25) (261) (11) (201A)
Meyer also disclosed that solutions to ANC demands for hostels to be fenced and the carrying of dangerous weapons to be banned could soon be found

The Goldstone commission recommendations and UN envoy Cyrus Vance's report had not fully considered the practical implications of a blanket ban on weapons

He and Ramaphosa were involved in trying to isolate and identify the real problem area — which was not a single person on a hunting trip with a weapon but rather a group of people in a volatile situation provoking fear and violence. He believed the formula being worked on was reasonable and that the ANC could accept it

Confusion over public service cuts

B10M 25/9/92
PRETORIA — Government's intention to cut spending on public service salaries and related expenses by 5% before March 31 1993 had caused confusion in the service, Public Servants' Association (PSA) GM Hans Olivier said yesterday

Govt department and provincial administrations had informed officials of the measures to be used to effect the saving, including encouraging early retirement, he said

The PSA had received a flood of inquiries

PSA **BERALD REILLY**

Of great concern was the lack of clarity about the selection criteria to be used to reduce personnel numbers

Olivier said government should explain whether the criteria laid down in the Public Service Act would be used or whether each department would make its own decisions

PSA members were advised not to request early retirement but to wait until a department or a provincial administration terminated their services

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Axe to drop on social services

CONFRONTED by a soaring debt burden, the government has been forced to slash spending on social services such as education, health and pensions

"There will be fewer good works. We have more than we can afford," said Finance Minister Derek Keys in an interview with the Sunday Times

The government is now studying plans submitted this week by all departments to effect massive cuts

Growing concern at spiralling public debt has left Mr Keys no option but to embark on this controversial course of action

Public debt is money that the government is forced to borrow because it spends more each year than it raises in taxes

This year, the government budgeted on borrowing R15-billion, but because of the depressed state of the economy, that figure is expected to double

As a result, interest payments, which have to be met before the government can spend a cent on anything else, have also rocketed

For every rand the government expects to receive in taxes from individuals this year, 56 cents will be paid out in interest

Borrow

Nedbank chief economist Edward Osborn said this week the government was falling into a debt trap. Like other African and South American countries, South Africa was reaching a point where it was being forced to borrow more money simply to pay the interest on the debt it had accumulated.

The situation was explosive, said Mr Osborn, who has estimated that servicing the debt this year will cost R17,5-billion

By next year, this will

rise to R20,5-billion — more than the R19-billion spent by the government on education, the largest single allocation in this year's R100-billion Budget

Mr Osborn said that if firm action was not taken to cut government spending, the budget deficit — the amount the government borrows to meet the shortfall between what it raises in taxes and duties and what it spends — would rise from R30-billion this year to R52-billion in five years' time and R179-billion by the year 2002

Outraged

Democratic Party finance spokesman, Ken Andrew accused the government of "mortgaging the country's future"

By its actions, it was ensuring that any future government would be hamstrung in its attempts to tackle the country's economic difficulties

Mr Andrew said he was outraged that the borrowed money was being used to fund current expenditure — such as salaries — and not capital

□ To Page 2

Axe set to drop on social services

Sunday Times 4/10/92
□ From Page 1

projects such as roads and houses which would at least provide the country with assets for the future

The situation is made worse by the fact that the government has also been guaranteeing loans raised by the independent homelands and self-governing territories

The government will assume responsibility for these debts, which are not being redeemed by the homelands when the territories are re-incorporated

On March 31 the homelands had debts totalling R8,78-billion. But at a Cabinet meeting in July, the government decided to guarantee additional overdraft facilities totalling R2,5-billion for the Transkei, Ciskei and Venda

The yearly interest bill on this debt would amount to an additional R17-billion at current rates

Mr Keys said he was worried about the government's growing debt burden, but was not panicking

To eliminate the growing deficit, he could either raise taxes or cut government spending. He ruled out the former in the short term, but said a rise in

VAT was indicated in next year's Budget.

The government had opted now for spending cuts.

It had set up a programme aimed at reducing its consumption expenditure — money spent on civil servants' salaries and associated expenses — from its present 21 percent of gross domestic product (the total value of all goods produced by the nation) to 16 percent within five years

Aim

South Africa's GDP is estimated this year at R317-billion, while the government's consumption expenditure is expected to total R65-billion.

If the proposed cuts were to be effected this year, the government would spend R14,3-billion less on salaries and associated expenditure — in effect, major job cuts

But because the programme is being phased in over five years, the aim this year is to cut government spending by three percent in real terms and civil service numbers by five percent.

All government departments had to submit detailed plans on how they were going to achieve these cuts to State Expenditure Minister Amri Venter by this week

A spokesman for Mr Venter said the plans had been received and were being studied

STAR 14/10/92 (261) ~~261~~

Civil service seen as 'computer illiterate'

CAPE TOWN — The civil service is computer illiterate for the most part, says a senior Department of Finance official

H P Boshoff, deputy director in the department's financial systems division, said in evidence to Parliament's joint committee on public accounts the result was that the state had to use expensive consultants at astronomical tariffs. His evidence was given in April, but published only this week.

Director-General of Finance Gerhard Croeser, describing a system in which the Commission of Administration ran centralised computing bureaux and provided programmers, said that at one stage his department had been

"down to one programmer to take care of the whole system for the collection of our income tax"

Nationalist MP Derrick Christophers asked "Should one not approach the Commission of Administration and tell them that one has to pay market-related prices so that you can have one real computer expert in each department to run this system?"

Croeser agreed

In its recommendations the committee expressed concern at the lack of effectiveness in the government computer network available to central government institutions and urged that the commission compile a comprehensive computerisation plan for the State — Sapa

Pruning of public service is under way

8 Times (13455) 18/10/92
THE process of pruning the public service as part of a wider package of economic reform is under way.

Commission for Administration chairman Piet van der Merwe says all government departments have to be ready by April 1 for the next Budget cycle.

He says departments have to get ready now for the 3% minimum cut requested by State President FW de Klerk. "Some savings will be effected this financial year"

Dr Van der Merwe be-

By KEVIN DAVIE

lieves the programme will achieve real cuts "If the department does not have the money, it will not be able to spend it. The programme will succeed because economic necessity is forcing it on us"

But Dr Van der Merwe stresses that not all departments will be able to cut back expenditure by 3%

He says the number of policemen will need to increase further as SA is underpinned by international standards

There is also likely to be an increase in the numbers of teachers for black education.

Dr Van der Merwe says savings can be made in the areas of white education, to a lesser extent coloured education, in provincial expenditure and by scrutinising all budgets

He says the SADF have announced cutbacks through the closure of certain bases

Staff cutbacks will firstly be through natural attrition (retirement and resignations), then early retirement and finally retrenchment with a negotiated package.

Dr Van der Merwe says it is not possible to estimate the numbers involved, as some departments may realise larger savings than the 3% minimum He says the 3% target is realistic

While some departments are lean others can make cuts "This is possible in any organisation"

Largest

An analysis of the growth of the public service (excluding self-governing and TBVC states) from September 1989 to 1991 shows that the largest increase has been the employment of 26 000 policemen, bringing total numbers to 99 000.

Security services employed 197 000 people in September 1991, about 26% of the total

There are an additional 10 000 teachers in black education compared with two years ago

The third area of increase has been in the Department of Finance, where additional personnel used to collect VAT have helped swell total numbers by 1 065 to 10 394 during this period

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The number of public servants in the 23 general affairs departments have dropped by 5 017 to 75 656 during the last two years They number 9,9% of the total

"Even if you close all these departments you only achieve a 10% saving in numbers," says Dr Van der Merwe

Public Works (12 035) and Water Affairs and Forestry (18 126) employ relatively large numbers These are being reduced through privatisation and sub-contracting.

The three own affairs departments employ 197 000 people, about 25% of the total. These public servants are mainly teachers.

A single department of education will ultimately make savings through better utilisation of schools

"But what you save in white schools will probably be needed more in black schools"

Teachers are the largest single category of public sector worker There are 265 000 educators, 212 000 labourers, 200 000 clerks and managers, 179 000 security personnel and 94 000 nurses in the public sector (including the self-governing states)

The public sector, which includes the self-governing and TBVC states, the universities and technikons, Transnet, Eskom, Posts and Telkom and local authorities, employed 1,8-million people in September 1991

This is 13,5% of the economically active population of 13,4-million.

Forty percent of the public service in SA is black If the TBVC and self-governing states are included, this rises to about 60%

money, it won't be able to spend it'

GERALD REILLY

Public servants soothed

PRETORIA — The Public Servants' Association (PSA) has welcomed assurances given by ANC president Nelson Mandela at the weekend that no one in government service will be "thrown into the streets" by a new government.

PSA GM Hans Olivier said Mandela's view would go some way towards al-

laying the fears and uncertainties currently rife in the service — "but not the whole way"

Government workers' morale had been undermined by government's threat to cut expenditure and staff by 5% — and by the ANC's affirmative action programme

Mandela's assurances

that white soldiers, policemen and public servants would not be cast aside by a nonracial government would be more acceptable if written into a watertight undertaking by the ANC

On affirmative action Olivier said "We have no problem with blacks being integrated into the service

This is realistic and inevitable. What we want to avoid, however, is people being rammed into the service who do not have the qualifications for the job"

Meanwhile talks between the Public Service Caucus and senior officials of the departments of Finance and State Expenditure and the Commission for Administration continued yesterday

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Govt likely to achieve 5% staff cutback

PRETORIA — Government is likely to achieve its target of cutting back 5% on staff and spending in the public service this year, say senior government sources

The cutback programme will be extended into the new financial year, but at a slower pace. The target for 1993/94 is expected to be a 3% reduction.

Which means, say sources, the existing staff of about 750 000 in central government, own affairs departments, and the provincial administrations, could fall to nearly 700 000 by the end of the new financial year.

The staff "stripping" programme could bring about a

4/12/92 ~~4/12/92~~ ~~26/~~ GERALD REILLY ~~26/~~ 26/

saving of about R1bn when completed

Sources point out that if Sats, and later Transnet, slash staff over a period of six or eight years from more than 260 000 to less than 160 000 without serious service disruptions there is no reason why a similar programme should not succeed in the public service.

Earlier this week the public service caucus representing 12 staff associations had talks with senior government officials on the logistics of the programme and on service conditions. The talks will resume early next year.

Public Servants' Association GM Hans Olivier said departments had worked hard at achieving the 5% goal and most were well on their way to succeeding.

"This has not entailed firing staff left right and centre. Savings in other areas of the administration were possible. You can't just fire 5% of staff at one fell swoop. This would invite chaos."

Some officials had accepted early retirement, others had retired and had not been replaced, and the contracts of some contract workers had not been renewed.

Meanwhile, government sources confirmed the scope for staff cutbacks had been greatly enhanced by government's decision to merge own affairs and general affairs departments.

No civil reception for Bill

W/Mail 4/12-10/12/72
Weekly Mail Reporter

DISAPPOINTMENT is likely to greet the draft legislation for public servants introduced into parliament this week.

The long-awaited legislation regulates employment in the sector for the first time, but the wide definition of essential services makes striking illegal for many workers (26)

Nurses, paramedics, doctors, fire-fighters, air traffic controllers, prisons and court personnel and the defence and police forces may not strike. The ban also applies to those who keep key-point computer services going and to water, power and sanitation workers.

A fine of R2 000 or two years imprisonment can be imposed for contravening the strike provisions.

Trade unions and employers must give each other 20 days notice of a legal strike or lock-out, but employers can get a

strike interdict within 48 hours.

Employers may not dismiss striking workers for the first 30 days of a legal strike, perhaps to prevent a replay of the mass dismissals during the hospital strikes earlier this year.

The act established a bargaining forum, to be called the Public Service Bargaining Council, for the sector. This forum will have a central bargaining authority as well as a chamber for each government and regional department (26)

The Public Servants Labour Relations Bill sets out dispute settling mechanisms for the sector and makes provision for the registration of trade unions.

The publication of the draft Bill before the end of the year was one of the conditions set by the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union when it agreed to end the hospital strike.

A curate's egg for civil servants

w/Man 11/12 - 17/12/92
A DRAFT statute which covers civil servants was finally introduced into parliament last week, two years after the Labour Manifesto was signed

Unfortunately, there are many features which undermine any positive effects the Bill may have

But two features — the extension of the "unfair labour practice" jurisdiction and stop-order facilities — establish important basic rights. It is important that these features will now be a right rather than a privilege at the discretion of the director general of manpower

This will allow unions in the public sector to establish their resource base and their ability to defend the rights and interests of their members

The Bill intends "to regulate new labour relations in the public service, including collective bargaining at central and departmental levels and to provide the prevention and settlement of disputes between the state as employer, its employees and employee organisations"

At present there is only a forum for consultation between the Commission for Administration and employee organisations on wage or salary matters and on the proposed legislation

This is clearly unsatisfactory — the lack of proper collective bargaining rights and formal procedures for speedy dispute resolution were major contributory factors to the recent, lengthy hospital strikes

While the Bill establishes a bargaining council at central level, it also presents a number of impediments to concerted bargaining.

LUCI NYEMBE argues
*that the Public Service
Labour Relations Bill gives
with one hand and
takes with the other*

For example, an employee organisation has to prove that it represents workers affected by a particular issue if it wishes to negotiate that matter in the council

With 11 unions and staff associations presently recognised, the effect is that employee organisations would not be able to challenge or support each other unless an issue affected their members.

It is generally accepted that disclosure of information is crucial in the bargaining process. In the private sector, unions often have access to company annual reports or interim statements

This enables them to challenge or accept the validity of company claims about their "ability to pay"

In the Bill the definition of "classified information" is so broad that it can be used to withhold basic and necessary information from employee organisations

There are at least five separate procedures in the Bill for resolving disputes depending on the categorisation of the dispute. It can be a collective dispute of right, an individual dispute of right, an unfair labour practice, a dispute of interest which has financial implications in an essential service, or a dispute of interest which has no financial

implications in an essential service. Problems arise where a dispute may simultaneously be a dispute of right and of interest, for example retrenchments. Where the categorisation of a particular dispute is challenged (probably by the employer) the case could be thrown out on a legal technicality and the merits of the dispute would never be heard.

This bodes ill for the resolution of disputes in a sector where their resolution or escalation has a direct impact on the lives of ordinary citizens

Strike action is permitted for public service employees, following elaborate procedures and requirements, including balloting and 20 days' notice to the employer.

The employer, on the other hand, can interdict a strike on 48 hours' notice. But even following these legal requirements to the letter does not indemnify "legal" strikers against dismissal

In addition, failure to comply with the legal provisions makes the "guilty" parties criminally liable. Criminal sanctions include a fine or imprisonment or both

Strikes are also prohibited in "essential services" and the definition of these goes way beyond the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of "services whose interruption would endanger life, personal safety or health of the whole or part of the population"

●Luci Nyembe is a research officer at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies specialising in the public sector.

Public servants fear future survey

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The country's public service is racked with fear and uncertainty about job and pension security under a black government, a new Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) survey shows

More than two-thirds (66,4%) of respondents expected progress in their careers and their security of tenure to be restricted, and 51,9% that their work situation could become intolerable because of political pressure

Moreover, they expected the rendering of public services to become increasingly inefficient and ineffective

The HSRC survey released yesterday was commissioned by the Public Servants' Association (PSA) and conducted among 10% of its 80 000 members

A striking feature of the research, the survey reported, was the great uncertainty

on virtually every aspect of service benefits. Slightly more than 75% of respondents feared the present shortfall in the pension fund would endanger their pension benefits 63,1% that their benefits would be reduced, 62,9% that their gratuities would diminish and 61,2% that pension annuities would be adversely affected

The majority of public servants expected the reform process to lead to a black majority government They feared their work situation would become increasingly unpleasant and that many would be compelled to resign

Of the respondents, 58% supported the NP, 25% the CP and other right-wing parties, 6% the DP and 2% the ANC Afri-

To Page 2

Public service

kaans-speakers predominated with 78%, while 17% had English as a first language and 6% other languages

Most of the respondents were particularly apprehensive that officials would be supplanted by political appointees Because of these fears, the present government had the confidence of 51,2% of respondents, with the greatest degree of confidence among NP supporters (71,5%)

Expressing no confidence in the NP government were 53,6% of the CP supporters and 34,6% of the ANC supporters

Among managers, confidence in government had declined by 22,1% since a similar survey in September last year

Codesa was supported by 25,4% of public servants Only 14,7% had confidence in an interim government and, of these, 66,7%

were ANC supporters and 3,4% CP supporters Only 16,9% of the NP supporters had confidence in an interim government

Among the managers, confidence in a future government had declined significantly since last year's survey — down to 29,5% from 39,3%

The majority of respondents — 64% — regarded President F W de Klerk as the only credible politician Only 14,4% considered the statements of extra-parliamentary politicians as credible

A major worry revealed was the role of political preference in appointments and promotions Although the majority regarded politicians as lacking in credibility, in the final analysis they placed their hopes for the future in the present government



Pretoria Bureau

Only half of white public servants have confidence in the present government, and the majority deeply fear political change, according to a new survey by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

More than half believe their work could become intolerable because of political pressure, the survey, commissioned by the mainly-white Public Servants' Association (PSA), found.

The survey was conducted among 10 percent of the PSA's 80 000 members, described as "predominantly Afrikaans-speaking men" with matric or

White public servants fear

political change - survey

STAFF 16/12/92

post-matric qualifications

Almost two-thirds (63 percent) of respondents believed the present reform process would lead to a black majority government, and 61,6 percent felt a black majority government would have negative implications for their work.

The main cause for concern was job security, with more than two-thirds (68,9 percent) worried about the possible replacement of staff through po-

litical appointments

Almost all the respondents (96,7 percent) insisted special attention should be given to the security of tenure of presently-employed public servants.

Only 36,6 percent would place their trust in a Bill of Rights, while the majority had no confidence in other legal measures such as Labour legislation or the Public Service Act to ensure their fair treatment by a future employer.

Of the respondents, 58 percent supported the National Party, 25 percent the Conservative Party and other rightwing parties, 6 percent the Democratic Party and 2 percent the ANC.

A striking feature of the findings is the great uncertainty and lack of confidence on virtually all aspects of benefits.

The majority (57,7 percent) thought merit would disappear as a basis for appointments and promotions, while only 44,5 percent believed their abilities, competence, qualifications or experience would entrench their positions in a future political dispensation.

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Testing year ahead for local politicians

STAR 31/12/92

(26)

(26) (26)

THE mammoth task of preparing for elections for new local political and administrative structures in 1994 awaits Government and local government authorities and civic organisations in the new year

Last March, the then Minister of Local Government and National Housing, Leon Wessels, announced an end to all racially based municipal elections and postponed all local government elections until an interim solution could be found

Government and the SA National Civic Organisation agreed in November to establish a national forum on local government in the new year to deal with the long-term restructuring of municipal authorities on a nonracial basis

Next year has been described by new Local Government and Local Affairs Minister Dr Tertius Delport as a "make-or-break" period for local government in South Africa

Problems high on the Government's local agenda include the large debts facing black local authorities and the many rent and service tariff boycotts, the swift establishment of joint administrations, as the country can no longer afford duplicate structures, and the need to strike a balance between the needs of developed areas and undeveloped areas in cities and towns

Government will also investigate the feasibility of local government structures and administration in the Transvaal plateland in the coming months

Next June is the Government's deadline for all white local authorities to have entered into agreements to form joint administrations with black neighbours, or at least to have set up negotiating forums. Government is expected to get tough with those who cling to separate councils

Behind the scenes in 1992, often without any fanfare, progress was being made in negotiations at municipal level, reports Local Government Reporter LOUISE MARSLAND.



Tertius Delport ... "1993 a make-or-break year"

The African National Congress and aligned civic associations continue to oppose such unilateral restructuring and will insist that new local government bodies be finalised at national level

If Government persists, labour unrest at municipal level and mass action can be logically expected

The Government's proposal of an extra vote for property owners in municipal elections will also be a major stumbling block next year in local government negotiations, as this is seen by some as effectively entrenching minority rights

The Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber ended the year on a high note with the

release of a blueprint for an interim democratic, nonracial, elected local government for Greater Johannesburg and Soweto

The chamber proposed a 100-seat interim metropolitan authority to take over the functions, finances and jurisdiction of the existing Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council and the chamber

The chamber's recommendations meant that the civic associations were also back in constitutional negotiations

An electoral commission will be set up by the chamber in the new year to draw up guidelines for interim local government elections

Another of the Metropolitan Chamber's successes was the formulation of guidelines to deal with short-term crises in urbanisation and manage the transition process in the post-apartheid city

An intensive investigation into the availability of vacant and undeveloped land on the outskirts of urban areas on the Reef for low-cost housing is continuing after the release of a chamber land audit in October

The financial and administrative crisis facing the Soweto councils will also be finalised shortly, with a decision from the Administrator of the Transvaal expected before the end of the month

The Johannesburg City Council is ready to provide services, on an agency basis and paid for by the CWRSC, to Diepmeadow and Soweto. An administrator for the two areas is likely to be appointed □

Public Sector + Local Authorities - General

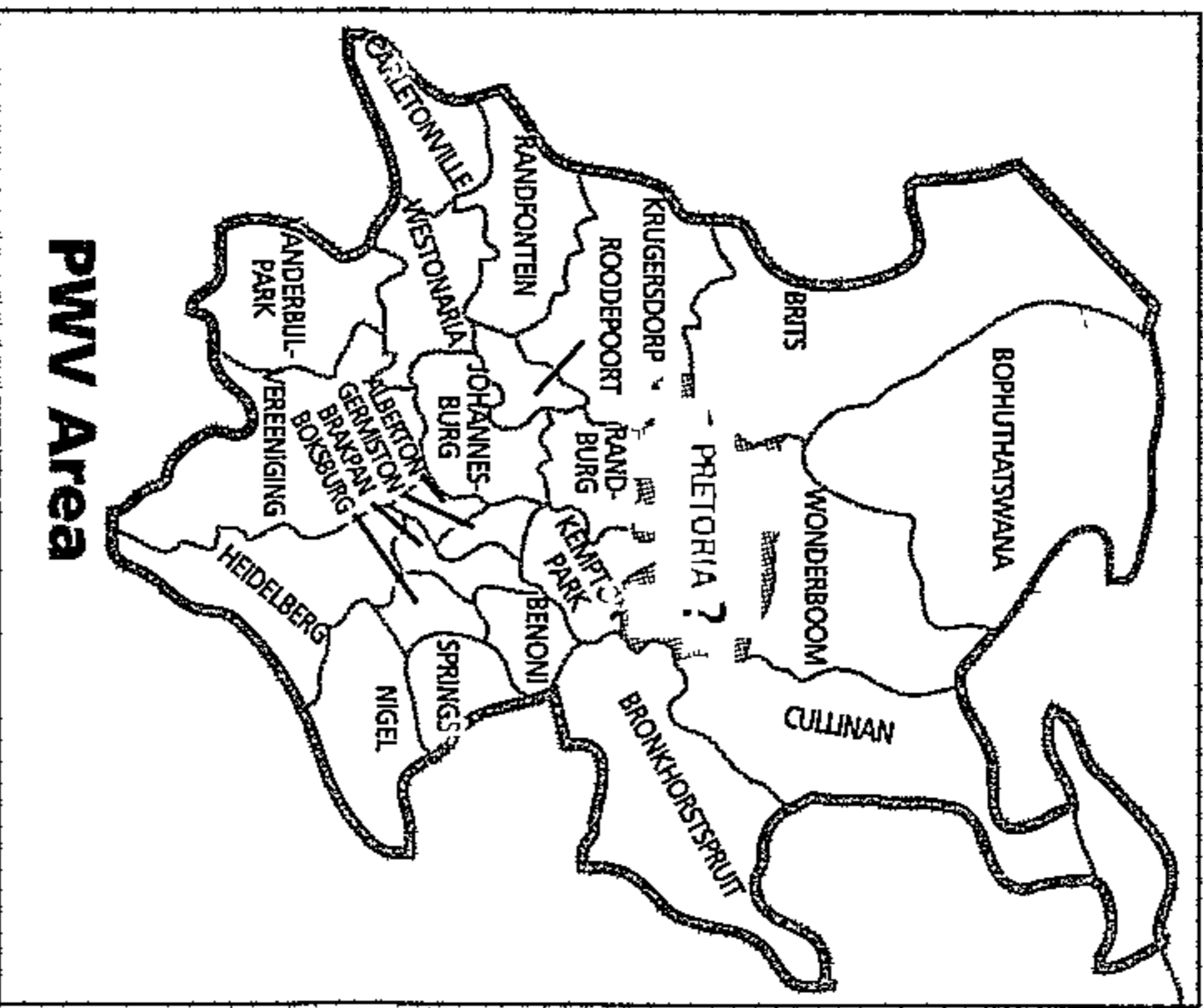
1993

At the stroke of negotiators' pens, South Africa is set to be different in the weeks ahead. Political Correspondent Kaizer Nyatumba spells out how the country's new regional dispensation will look and what it will imply

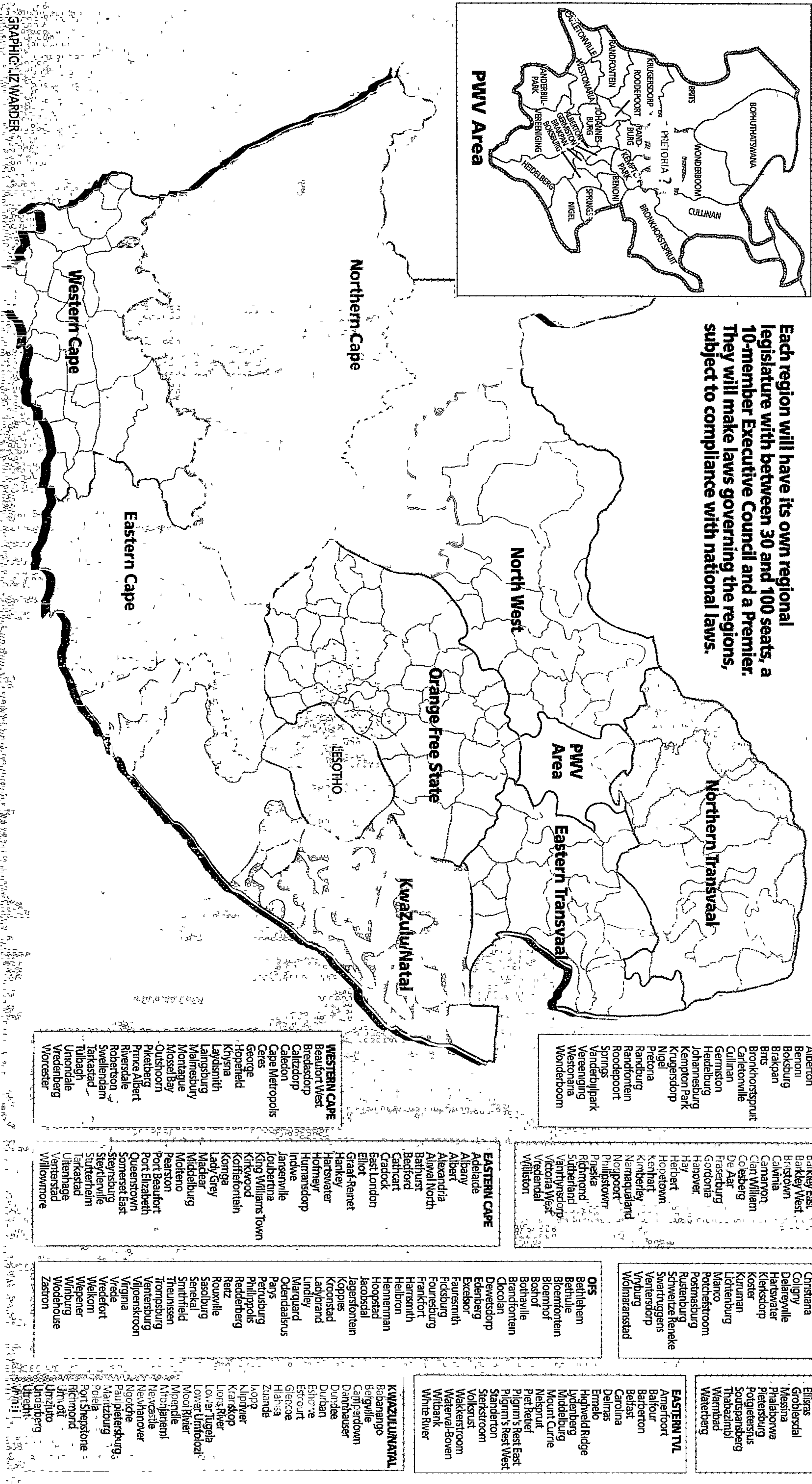
SA map long way from being settled

Star 11/1/93

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Each region will have its own regional legislature with between 30 and 100 seats, a 10-member Executive Council and a Premier. They will make laws governing the regions, subject to compliance with national laws.



As negotiators get ready to take the battle from the arena of multiparty talks at the World Trade Centre to the streets of the country in what is bound to be a cracking election campaign, above is the map with which South Africans might have to become familiar, give or take some town or area in some regions.

The nine-region map, first unveiled by the delimitation commission on July 31, is by no means written in stone. It has been accepted for purposes of next year's April 27 national and regional elections but, with a few exceptions, its boundaries remain fairly fluid and might still change either before or after the elections.

And instead of "region", the preferred new epithet of "province" will probably be part of our everyday vocabulary.

In its last discussion of the proposed new regional dispensation last week, the 21-delegate Negotiating Council accepted a recommendation by the facilitating planning committee that the regional boundaries initially suggested by the delimitation commission be incorporated in the Interim Constitution for electoral purposes.

There were two provisos that further bilateral meetings

would take place until yesterday to give the parties more time to reach consensus, and that recommendations of the extended co-ordinating committee of the demarcation commission were accepted.

The nine regions are Northern Transvaal, PWV, Eastern Transvaal, Natal/KwaZulu, Free State, Northwest, Northern Cape, Western Cape and Eastern Cape/Kei. Each will have its own regional legislature.

intervene only to set minimum national standards and under clearly defined circumstances.

Apart from the controversy about some regions' boundaries, until last week there was no agreement on whether the Eastern Cape/Border Kei should form one huge region or be split into two provinces, and on whether a Northern Cape region — widely seen as the area which would cater for the self-determination demand-

west

Should the Northern Cape as a separate region ultimately fall through, there will still be nine provinces if the Eastern Cape/Border Kei end up separated, which appears unlikely at the moment.

Regions which were mired in various degrees of controversy with regard to their boundaries were — and, in some cases, still are — Natal/KwaZulu, PWV, Eastern

tion last week to tell the multi-party negotiators they wanted to be part of Natal/KwaZulu was referred back to the delimitation commission's extended co-ordinating committee.

- Groblersdal be included in the Northern Transvaal
- KwaNdebele form part of a bigger Eastern Transvaal
- Sasolburg be under the Free State

- A new structure be created to finalise the positions of East Griqualand *vis-a-vis* Natal/KwaZulu and Eastern Cape/Kei and Pretoria *vis-a-vis* the PWV, as well as the status of the Eastern Cape/Kei and Northern Cape regions

This structure, which would consider all submissions made to date and hold more talks with affected people, would be required to complete its task "within a time consistent with the requirements of the electoral process".

Significantly, provision would be made in the Interim Constitution for amendments to be made, if necessary, by proclamation before the elections to reflect agreements which exist then.

Outstanding matters still not completed by the time the elections are held would then be referred to an elected constituent assembly "for further consideration".

Fact File

Each region/province will have its own legislature with between 30 and 100 seats, a 10-member executive council and a premier. The regional governments will have considerable powers to make laws for the regions, subject to compliance with national laws and standards.

ture with between 30 and 100 seats, a Cabinet — called an executive council — of not more than 10 people, and the regional head of government, called a premier.

These provinces will have at least 20 fairly strong "concurrent competences with Parliament" and will make laws for their provinces with regard to matters falling within their functional areas. The central or federal government will in-

ed by some right-wing groups — was desirable.

The dominant view seems to be that the regions be left as they are now, even though the ANC and its "patriotic front" allies at the World Trade Centre, as well as the Pan Africanist Congress, are against a Northern Cape province. Instead, they want the Orange River to be the boundary between an expanded Western Cape region and the North-

Transvaal, Free State and Northern Transvaal

As a way of dealing with remaining sticking points, the Negotiating Council accepted recommendations that

- The present Natal/KwaZulu boundary is retained as an interim measure, with the magisterial districts of Alfred and Mount Curry remaining part of Natal/KwaZulu. However, the position of Umzimkulu — whose residents sent a delega-

More opposition to forum's draft legislation

Threat to reform plan for councils (262)

■ BY JO-ANNE COLLINGE

There are clear signs that talks in the Local Government Negotiating Forum (LGNF) have hit rough seas and that the reform plan on nonracial councils may be headed for the rocks

LGNF sources said this week that no date had been fixed for a plenary session of the forum — now more than a month overdue — but that the LGNF management committee was due to meet on Monday.

Opposition to the forum's decision to draft legislation to replace segregated urban councils with nonracial appointed councils for the first phase of transitional rule has mounted

steadily since the plan was announced at the end of June.

The far Right predictably threatened to resist any attempt to implement nonracial structures. It is understood that there has also been opposition among local government bodies in Natal and the Cape.

In addition, a number of white ratepayers' bodies have expressed disquiet that change will proceed over their heads

The DP has criticised the process of local government reform, describing the LGNF as an unrepresentative structure comprising basically the Government and the ANC, in the guise of the SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco).

While Local Government Min-

ister Tertius Delpport declared recently that he was not about to back down under pressure and that local government reform was very much part of the Government's agenda, talks have clearly got tougher

The ANC and Sanco, original proponents of appointed transitional councils, nevertheless regard the councils as a concession on their part. Black voters would remain under-represented on councils constituted on a 50/50 basis by statutory and non-statutory parties

It is an open question whether the non-statutory parties will make further concessions, or simply shelve local government reform until after the election in April.

New boycott of Boksburg in pipeline

The Voerloorus Civic Association is planning a new consumer boycott of Boksburg after a march to the civic centre on Saturday, VCA general secretary Vusi Sikhakhane said yesterday

The marchers will hand over a memorandum to the Boksburg council demanding a nonracial interim local government and the return of furniture allegedly confiscated last year. The resi-

dents are also complaining of harassment by the SAP's Internal Stability Unit

"The boycott will continue until our demands are met," Sikhakhane said. — Staff Reporter

'Time for talks now on regional setups'

BLOEMFONTEIN — The time was ripe to begin negotiating regional constitutions, Regional and Land Affairs Minister André Fourie told the NP's Free State congress yesterday. Fourie said many of government's original proposals on regionalism and undertakings it had made during the referendum were already included in draft documents being discussed at the World Trade Centre.

One demand was for strong regional autonomy, and had culminated in provisions in the proposed interim constitution which envisaged adoption of regional constitutions. Although boundaries of new regions had not yet been decided, discussions on regional constitutions could begin now, he said.

Government had already begun to prepare for autonomous regions by discussing rationalisation of adminis-

B/Say 2/9/93

TIM COHEN

trative functions with existing regional administrations. He said the discussions were not intended to preempt constitutional discussions, but were focused on administrative rationalisation only. (262)

Local Government Minister Tertius Delpert addressed concerns of delegates on how financing of merged local governments would be arranged. Government was under pressure to table legislation this year on the merger of local government, but he said only that several models had been tabled.

In the final constitution, legislation should provide for local governments to agree on how they wanted to organise their affairs. If local authorities did not arrive at agreements, legislation would force the issue.

'Freedom of information laws vital'

SA NEEDED freedom of information laws to ensure that political and state authorities could never again act without public accountability, International Federation of Journalists general secretary Aidan White said yesterday.

White told an SA Union of Journalists meeting in Johannesburg "If the new constitution now in the making is to have a lasting impact it must put

B/Say

LLOYD COUTTS

in place the policies for the creation of an open society." 2/9/93

Such laws should contain a freedom of information law which made all official documents and information accessible, except in a few clearly defined instances. Laws should protect journalists to maintain confidentiality of sources, he added. (213)

Teachers fail to return to work

KATHRYN STRACHAN

HUNDREDS of teachers in Soweto stayed away from school yesterday despite the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) claim that its members in the area had accepted the national executive decision to suspend the strike. (213)

Soweto Education Co-ordinating Committee co-ordinator Lilly Mphuthi said teacher attendance at high schools across the township was "very poor" even though the union had announced the suspension of the nationwide strike six days earlier.

The committee could not understand why teachers were still staying away from school, she said, adding that it was trying to obtain clarity on the union's position. B/Say

Sadtu Soweto branch spokesman Simon Mabuso said the process of reporting back the decision to union members had been completed and schooling had returned to normal. Claims of poor school attendances were untrue, he said. 2/9/93

Sadtu southern Transvaal administrator Themba Mazibuko said the union was still assessing whether the decision to suspend the strike had been accepted by its members throughout the region.

Department of Education and Training spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said he had "serious doubts" about the extent of schooling taking place across the country, and confirmed attendances at Soweto schools were particularly erratic.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Cracks in the wall

The headlong rush by government and the ANC-backed SA National Civics Organisation (Sanco) into local government reform is in danger of grinding to a halt in the face of growing opposition from town and city councils and disagreement between negotiators

Though publicly still committed to the replacement of white councils before the end of the year, there seems no option but for the two parties to reassess the process — even if it means delaying the start of transition

The scheduled tabling of legislation in parliament this month has already been postponed to October, but unless significant progress is made it seems unlikely that broadly acceptable proposals will be ready by then

Draft legislation was agreed to by delegates to the Local Government Negotiating Forum, which represents government, the provinces and local authorities on the one hand and Sanco on the other, but deadlock on important detail forced a delay

The plan provides for the replacement of local authorities by appointed representatives. Half will come from statutory bodies such as town and city councils and their ancillary coloured and Indian councils, and the other half from nonstatutory bodies such as Sanco. The appointed councils would probably remain in office for at least a year while preparations are made for democratic local elections

But the forum has been unable to agree on key aspects, including how the 50-50 split would be composed. Government wants all councillors to remain in office and an equal number of new representatives to be appointed. But this could lead to unnecessarily large interim councils

Government has also proposed power-sharing for five years after the first election and additional representation for wards that make higher financial contributions to local coffers. It is generally accepted that fundamental political reform at the local level will be more difficult to achieve than at national or regional levels, but neither government nor Sanco seem to have adapted their strategies accordingly

On the contrary. While negotiators at the World Trade Centre appear to agonise over every detail of the constitution, there seems to be undue haste to implement local govern-

ment reform without careful consideration of the implications

While change can obviously not be held hostage to white fears, the genuine concern of ratepayers — who suspect they will be forced to finance the development of black areas incorporated into new local authorities — has not been adequately addressed

An indication of the extent of opposition to the government/Sanco plan is that even the DP rejects it as undemocratic and bilateral. It has also been rejected by the IFP (262)

The CP is urging CP-controlled councils to resist integration by withholding rates payments and setting up independently elected white councils — even if they have no legal standing. The Afrikaner Volksfront is planning to distribute 1m letters objecting to the plan and warning that it will lead to control by an ANC/SACP alliance of every council. Some rightwing councils are threatening harsher action including militant resistance and even the destruction of municipal infrastructure as an alternative to handing over control

Municipal organisations in the Transvaal, Natal and Free State have rejected the 50-50 plan and a proposal by conservative councils in the Cape to follow their lead was narrowly defeated at a recent meeting of the Cape Provincial Municipal Association. It decided instead to call for "local options" for councils that opposed the plan

Sanco negotiators reject local options and insist that the 50-50 deal should go ahead. They say councils reluctant to change should be forced by legislation

Within the government/Sanco proposals there is also no clarity on the role — if any — of ratepayers' associations and political parties. Nor is there a feasible strategy for dealing with the expected resistance from rightwing councils

Charles Simkins, professor of political economy at Wits, argues that the forum plan and the forum itself are fundamentally flawed in several areas. He says while the plan may be workable in a relatively short time in the smaller towns, it will not work in cities because the unification of black and white areas would create unwieldy local authorities

The priorities for the cities should include the demarcation and establishment of local authorities, decisions on their powers and functions, the provision of revenue sources and capacity and the establishment of democratic rule

He says a problem with the composition of the forum is that while nonstatutory civic associations are represented, ratepayers' associations and other nongovernmental bodies

are not

Simkins believes good communication and wide-ranging consensus must underpin local government reform or the result will be a mess



Simkins flawed in several areas

Fm 3/9/93

Federalism? Ja, well, ²⁶² no, fine ...

Chris Louw

FEDERALISM, and exactly what it entails, lies at the heart of the constitutional conflict at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park. The debate has degenerated to the somewhat childish level of "is", "is not" on the question of whether the draft constitution really is federalist.

Inkatha insists that the powers afforded to future regional governments by the negotiating council are less than those of the old provincial administrations.

The African National Congress says it has bent over backwards to accommodate the IFP and ensure strong autonomous regions.

And members of the technical committee on constitutional issues say their draft constitution fulfills all the requirements of federalism.

Much of the debate centres on the definition of "real federalism". Not even a private meeting between Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer's advisers and kwaZulu government adviser Dr Mario Orlandi-Ambrosini could resolve the issue.

In a letter to the *Sunday Times* last week, Ambrosini sets out the requirements for federalism.

●Divided sovereignty and dual citizenship

●The right of the member states to exist under their own autonomously adopted state constitutions (indestructible states in an indestructible union)

●The right of member states to have final decision-making on their constitutional autonomy

●The right of member states to participate as such at the legislative decision-making level — the creation of a senate representing the states with equal legislative powers and functions as the nationally elected legislative assembly

Commenting on Ambrosini's definition, constitutional expert and rector-designate of Unisa Professor Marinus Wiechers insisted that the proposals contained in the draft constitution fulfilled all the criteria for federalism. "There are various forms of federalism," he said, claiming that the Kempton Park version approached that of the Federal Republic of Germany and went further than the American version.

Asked what powers the regions would lack that the provincial administrations enjoyed, IFP MP Mike Tarr mentioned the areas of health, education and local government.

Wiechers, a member of the constitutional technical committee, dismissed these arguments, pointing out that there was no legal protection of provincial powers. "Central parliament could — and in fact, did — remove any of these powers."

Health, he said, was always controlled by the central state.

Tarr insisted that the kwaZulu constitution be drawn up by the joint executive authority, representing the executive of the IFP as well as the executive council of the Natal Provincial Administration.

"We think the government in Natal has advanced far further than any other region," he said. "You do not need to go further than the joint executive authority in this regard."

In what seemed a softer approach on an elected constitutional convention, Tarr said the IFP would prefer the present government to continue governing while the the constitution-making body was deliberating. But the IFP would have serious problems if the constitution-making body simultaneously acts as government, "because we believe that whatever may be decided prior to the elections for a constitution making body, could then be torn up and thrown away"

Power sharing in local govt to be proposed

B/Day 13/9/93

PATRICK BULGER

GOVERNMENT was involved in behind-the-scenes discussions with the ANC and civics about entrenching a limited period of power sharing at local government level, civic sources said at the weekend.

The SA National Civics' Organisation had requested that government table its proposals to a local government negotiating forum committee tomorrow.

However, the proposals have been negotiated in broad outline at ANC-government talks over the past three weeks. The essence is power sharing, weighted majorities for wealthier residents who will be paying for new local government arrangements and devolution of local government

functions to a sublocal level

Local Minister Tertius Delpport was said to have told the civics' negotiators that he was prepared to "bring down the guillotine" on local government structures in exchange for their acceptance of the deal.

However, the civics source said, the civics would probably not accept the deal and would wait until after the April 27 election before committing themselves to local agreements. (262)

Indications that government is digging in its heels on local government reform were provided by President F W de Klerk

in his opening address to the 79th Transvaal congress of the NP at Esselen Park outside Johannesburg on Friday night.

De Klerk emphasised that local government negotiations that had proceeded to the point of an intention to disband local government structures and replace them with appointed bodies were by no means the final word on local government. However, he said, the time had arrived to give both manner and method to a new local government dispensation.

He said substantial insecurity about the future of local government was being fanned by CP "misinterpretations".

● Comment: Page 6

Govt to push for greater regional powers

262 OCT 13/93

JOHANNESBURG — National Party negotiators are to push for greater regional powers at multi-party talks.

Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said in a statement at the weekend that the government would be tabling submissions for greater regional powers to the technical committee drafting the fourth draft constitu-

tion

A constitutional court must be established to ensure that these powers can be protected and not circumvented by "a clever lawyer using interpretive arguments", he said.

Mr Meyer also said the deadlock-breaking mechanism being mandated by the ANC would also have to be tougher

This should be no problem as the

ANC has privately conceded that it has to be changed and it is understood that it is prepared to revert to a two-thirds majority with the explicit agreement from regions concerned on changing any issue materially affecting it.

The hope is that with the interim constitution being as complete and coherent as possible, the elected

constitutional assembly would not

change much materially. It is understood that President F W de Klerk will try to woo Inkatha back to talks by disclosing these latest submissions to Inkatha head, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, when they meet on Thursday.

Mr De Klerk would also be raising the issue of Inkatha disrupting elections as stated by senior cen-

tral committee member Mr Walter Felgate last week.

Chief Buthelezi confirmed at the weekend that the Kwazulu government will not accept the authority of South Africa's new Transitional Executive Council when it is installed next month.

He said that negotiators had "wicked plans" to force Inkatha to give up its power

Local govt. Bill 'almost finalised'

GAVIN DU VENAGE

A BILL to implement a revamped local government system was "more or less finalised" and would be tabled in Parliament within the next two months provided no political obstacles sprang up, sources in the local government negotiating forum said yesterday.

However, the sources expressed concern about President FW de Klerk's remarks that the disbanding of councils and their replacement by nonracial councils was not definite. De Klerk told last week's Transvaal NP congress the forum's decision to replace councils with appointed, nonracial councils had not been finalised.

Sources said local government negotiations were being hampered by the "election atmosphere" in which they were taking place. Pre-election politics were

overshadowing the basic needs for sound local government restructuring.

Government would put its proposals formally to a forum technical committee today. The proposals were expected to contain three points of emphasis, sources said.

The first was to address the process leading up to local elections.

Suggestions on issues such as delimitation of boundaries, wards, and drawing up of voters' lists would be put forward.

Government also was expected to ask for united structures for local authorities similar to that planned at national level.

The third aspect of the proposals would look at appointed nonracial councils.

A-G raps white councils for poor financial control

MICHAEL MORRIS

Political Correspondent

262
ART 14/9/93

WHITE municipalities in the Cape have been rapped over the knuckles by the Auditor-General for deficient financial control, exceeding budgets without authority and for other shortcomings

The 1991/92 Auditor-General's report on the accounts of the Cape Provincial Administration lists 23 municipalities on which audit opinions have been withheld "due to the non-submission of financial statements, errors, omissions in financial statements, inadequate financial records and infor-

mation as well as deficient internal checking and control".

Among them are St Helena Bay and Laingsburg

State auditor P J Bakkes noted that by the end of October last year, 131 of the Cape's 212 white local authorities had not submitted statements for the 1991/92 financial year.

He also found:

- In most cases internal checking and control were deficient
- Approved budgets were exceeded without the necessary authority.
- Steps were not consistently taken to follow up long-outstanding debtors

Aug 16 9 1983 (262)

Cosatu wants 'exclusive powers' for regions limited

SHARON SOROUR, Labour Reporter

UNIONISTS at a special Cosatu congress resolved to limit the powers of the technical subcommittees at the World Trade Centre, saying their wide-ranging terms of reference were "unacceptable"

Delegates said technical subcommittees should not "tamper with hard-won worker rights"

In a resolution on constitutional negotiations, Cosatu reaffirmed its previous position that the Constituent Assembly be completely sovereign

"It should have the right to reverse any provisions contained in the interim constitution — including the question of regional demarcation — except in respect of the constitutional principles," said Cosatu

Referring to regionalism, Cosatu said a democratic state could not be based on a system which entrenched regional powers "to the detriment" of local and national government

Exclusive powers for regions should be limited

Redistribution by another name

(262)

Government and its negotiating partners were quick to congratulate themselves over the smooth passage of the Transitional Executive Council Bill. They should not have been so hasty.

The talks at Kempton Park which have dealt in lofty terms about matters related to constitution-making — including the transitional executive — are one thing. Formulating a coherent and workable structure for local government is quite another.

That seemingly intractable task has been left to yet another creature of administration — the Local Government Negotiating Forum (LGNF). It was hoped to have a Local Government Transition Bill ready for promulgation during the short parliamentary session. That now appears to have been optimistic.

It's no surprise that the LGNF talks have broken down, stuck on the question of how the huge disparities between white and black municipalities can be addressed and, more critically, who will finance their integration. We could have predicted that. It's always when bread and butter issues are raised that temperatures rise.

From the redistributive nature of the discussions, it seems evident that white households are going to be asked to pay for the past injustices of apartheid. There's talk that voting in any future joint administrations will be weighted in favour of "wealthier" residents. The corollary is that shack dwellers who don't pay rates will also have a vote, even if a lesser one. Is this the case?

It's now broadly accepted that simplistically integrating black and white municipalities just won't work. Whites will resist, if not ultimately obstruct, such transparent redistribution. And blacks are yet to be weaned from the boycott mentality which has seen charges for municipal services in the townships go unpaid.

It must not be forgotten that rates are just another tax. If municipal imbalances cannot be financed through transparent means, they will be financed in a more indirect fashion — through the central Treasury. That can only mean an increased tax burden for those responsible enough to pay their taxes.

It's not heartening news, but that's what we have to look forward to. ■

Fresh input for debate on regions

Monday 21/9/93

BILLY PADDOCK

A REGIONAL dispensation with excessive decentralisation should be avoided as it would make it difficult for SA to achieve its overarching national goals of equitable development, a Consultative Business Movement (CBM) report argued.

The discussion report, prepared by an international task group, examined the fiscal implications of a regional structure of government.

The report stresses the need to create the correct balance between central, regional and local powers and functions. While it states that extreme decentralisation should be avoided, it also cautions that an overcentralised system will lead to regional and local alienation.

It will also lead to inefficiencies arising from inadequate responsiveness of government to regional and local interests.

It recommends that some of the exclusive powers negotiators granted to regions in the third draft of the constitution should rather be concurrent. Among these are roads, road traffic, public transport, public media and delivery of water and electricity and other essential services.

The CBM's first report on regionalism in March exerted strong influence on the debate and was a precursor to the ANC shifting its position on regional autonomy, including sections of that report in its submissions. This report is expected to have a similar impact on the process, particularly regarding the establishment of a financial and fiscal commission.

The report says fiscal structures have to respect and promote the right of equal treatment by the state, promote economic growth, reconstruction and development and address the problems of poverty, be economically efficient, and make provision for interim arrangements to ensure continuity of services.

In relation to multitier relationships two key principles have to be adhered to:

□ Government must aspire to a high degree of fiscal responsibility and it must maximise regions' incentives to enhance their tax bases, and

□ Fiscal equalisation must ensure that resources are distributed across regions to minimise the adverse implications for those regions with the greatest need.

Furthermore, regional disparities in social infrastructure must be reduced quickly by setting as a target the standard of the region with the highest overall social infrastructure.

Because of the large disparities between regions, trade-offs will take place, resulting in more revenue being put into the common pool for poorer regions.

The report offers guidelines for determining a system of fiscal relations between the centre and regions. These are:

□ Adequate checks and balances must be in place to ensure fair and efficient allocation of resources, and

□ The system must operate in a manner that ensures built-in discipline and enables regions to compete in a fiscally healthy way.

Central government must be responsible for economic policy and broad development strategy, within which framework regional decisions should be made, the report states. The national institutions should be responsible for fiscal policy, monetary policy, growth and development policies, setting standards, regulation, and sectoral policy frameworks.

Central government should be charged with determining the total sum of grants to regions, the path towards equalisation and deciding which taxes are to be under regional control. It should also set parameters for regions to vary the tax bases and tax rates under their control.

The report says the public service must undertake the provision of public goods subject to regulation and competitive tendering.

It calls for a high degree of political accountability to the electorate and says the key to success for a multitier system is a scrupulous respect for the rules of the game. "Multitier systems will not work without great respect for the rule of law."

INTERIM CONSTITUTION
Fm 24/9/93
Backing for regionalism

(262)

The Inkatha-led Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) is not the only one with doubts about the constitutional framework emerging at the negotiations. Sections of the business community are also edgy. Durban Regional Chamber of Business says it is shocked by the second draft of the constitution and claims that the proposals could threaten democracy if they are not modified.

Chamber president John Dickson says he knows other drafts supersede the second but the problem areas have not been addressed.

Topping the chamber's concerns is the proposed post-election deadlock-breaking mechanism, which will effectively allow the constitutional architects to sidestep the two-thirds majority safety net if negotiations become bogged down in a constituent assembly, and enable them to approve a final constitution by a simple majority.

However, the chamber is also concerned that the constitution-making process is being bulldozed through too quickly with a new draft emerging about once in every 10 days. And, in the interests of haste, democratic principles are being tossed, unnoticed, out of the window.

A third worry for the chamber is that only trivial concessions have been made to the concept of federalism.

The business community, says Dickson, generally favours a maximum devolution of power to the regions with central government retaining residual power. "This is not what is proposed in the second or subsequent drafts. Much of the power is being retained in the centre with, at best, concurrent legislative competencies at regional level. If passed in its present form, the constitution will only allocate certain minor powers, such as town planning, markets, road traffic and casinos, exclusively to the regions."

The bottom line, he adds, is that if such proposals go through they will severely ham-

Fm 24/9/93
per economic development and confidence, and are therefore unacceptable.

While the SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) has been asked to champion the Durban chamber's cause, it seems much less alarmed, except over the question of the deadlock-breaking mechanism.

Sacob parliamentary liaison director Peter Duminy concedes that the politicians are preoccupied with achieving political compromises. However, he maintains they are paying attention and responding to the concerns of organised business. He also stresses that Sacob's influence is limited to what is necessary to get the economy going on a sustained basis.

(262)

"Overall we are encouraged by the response. The negotiators have, for example, established an expert panel to examine what we consider to be the extremely important issue of regional fiscal and financial powers."

"Given the pressure at Kempton Park, there has been quite an effort to take all relevant factors into account."

"Few would disagree that a more thorough constitution drafting job could be done with more time. However, it is such a bag of nettles that, without a deadline, the chances are that nothing would be achieved. The deadline, though not inflexible, has kept minds focused."

In all, Sacob has made about 15 submissions to the negotiators and Duminy says it has placed on record its preference for federal principles.

Its cause will be strengthened by notice of government's intention — aimed at luring Inkatha back to the talks — to push, during the next three weeks of debate on the interim constitution at Kempton Park, for a strong federal system that would be immune to change by an elected body.

Government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer has also rejected the idea of a simple majority being able to adopt a new constitution, and will be looking to beef up the composition and functioning of the proposed constitutional court. ■

Storm of controversy in Western Cape over regional map of new South Africa

Fury on the borders

RG 25/9/93
213 262

FRANS ESTERHUYSE

Weekend Argus Political Correspondent

FURIOUS debate over proposed regional boundaries for a federal-style new South Africa continues in the Western Cape this weekend

Fierce controversies are expected to erupt between rival groups at hearings of the negotiating council's demarcation commission at Vredendal today and at Calvinia on Monday

The new hearings are being held after widespread objections to the commission's proposals for a nine-region plan for a new South Africa

Some of the strongest criticism was against the commission's plan for carving up the Cape into three main regions — Western Cape, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape, with part of the present northern Cape to be excised and joined to Western Transvaal as part of a North West region

Opponents of the plans for the Western Cape and Northern Cape have

FRANS ESTERHUYSE

Weekend Argus Political Correspondent

THE demarcation commission has been urged to avoid being swayed by "expedient political considerations" in determining regional boundaries for the new South Africa

The plea comes from the Cape Town-based Surplus People Project (SPP) on the eve of the commission's sitting at Vredendal today to hear further evi-

slammed the proposals and dismissed them as "an economic disaster" and "ill-considered"

Since the initial storm over the proposals last month, more opposition to some of them have built up and a variety of pressure groups has emerged to fight for what they regard as a fairer deal for the Cape

The commission then reopened its inquiry into regional boundaries and invited further written submissions and oral evidence from interested parties in "sensitive areas"

In the Western Cape the main issue on which evidence is being invited is whether this region should be combined with part of the Northern Cape to make one region

In the Northern Cape the key issue is whether the northern boundary of this region should include Kuruman and Postmasburg, and whether Namaqualand should be excluded from the region

In the Eastern Cape the crucial

question is whether Eastern Cape/Transkei/Ciskei should be one or two regions, and where the boundaries should lie

The commission's deadline for written submissions was yesterday. Applications to give oral evidence had to be received by the commission not later than September 13

Critics in the proposed Northern Cape region claimed the plan would deprive the region of its economic nucleus — the R1 billion a year mineral and mining industry at Sishen and Postmasburg

Objections have also come from Namaqualand where community leaders say inhabitants regard themselves as part of the Western Cape and do not want to be incorporated in the new Northern Cape

Similar objections have come from the Olifants River region where some groups argue that the Northern Cape without the Olifants River will not be economically viable. Others object

hercely to being linked to the Northern Cape, when they feel they are part of the Western Cape and have links in Cape Town. They argue it is just not feasible for them to have to travel 1 000 km to their proposed capital city, Kimberley, if they are to be included in the Northern Cape region

Critics argue that the proposed boundaries do not take into account the real interests of communities, but seem to be aimed at making it possible for right-wing groups to create a kind of *volksstaat* or homeland in the Northern Cape

Sharp differences of opinion on where the boundaries for the new regions should be drawn appear to have arisen from various sources within the Cape Province

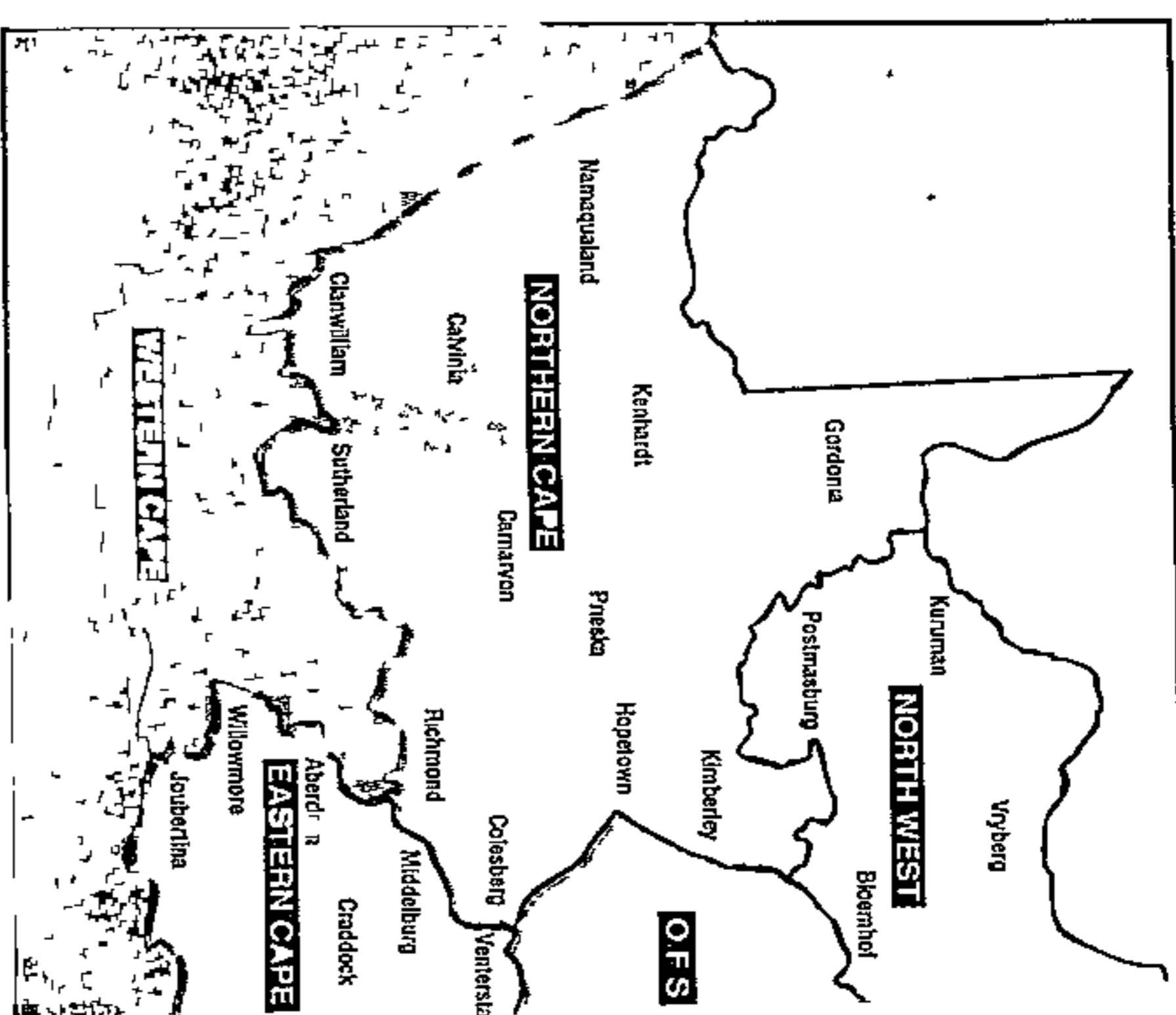
The Democratic Party has indicated that it could not support a plan which appeared to pander to conservative views in the Transvaal by creating an area in the Cape that could become a

volksstaat. The DP instead proposed a much larger Western Cape, with the Kimberley area having the choice of going in with the Free State or staying with the Western Cape

Regional development officials have said the proposed Western Cape boundaries were drawn up without regard to the wishes of community leaders or economic realities

Meanwhile top constitutional lawyer Professor Marinus Wierchers has urged that demarcation of regional boundaries should be resolved during multiparty talks before the election next year, as there was great uncertainty about the issue

Cosatu, on the other hand, has urged that the proposed constituent assembly should have the right to reverse any provisions contained in the interim constitution — including the question of regional demarcation — except in respect of the constitutional principles



NEW SA: The map of the new South Africa, as proposed to the negotiating council at Kempton Park by its demarcation commission. The map has unleashed a storm of controversy which again shifts to the Western Cape this weekend. There have been calls for the Western Cape region to include Namaqualand and parts of the Northern Cape



Focus to fall on local govt

262

CT29/9/93

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG — Constitutional negotiators decided yesterday that urgent attention should be paid to local government and its restructuring in the run-up to next year's elections to ensure conformity with the new constitution in the third tier of government.

It was the first time local government was considered by negotiators after the technical committee's report which is seeking to entrench it in the new constitution.

The committee reported that it had had no contact with the local government negotiating forum.

Local Government Minister Dr Tertius Delport said the committee's report provided a useful framework within which local government could evolve but said it was vital to include the forum's work to prevent two processes happening simultaneously.

ANC local government negotiator Mr Thomazile Botha agreed

Group's report released

and said the report could not really be considered carefully because many of the issues dealt with had already been developed in the forum and urgent interaction with the forum was needed.

Dr Delport put forward a resolution, which was accepted, that interim measures in the run-up to the elections should be co-ordinated and mechanisms found to ensure that developments in local government in this period be negotiated and be directed by national negotiations.

The committee drafted a chapter on local government for inclusion in the constitution which provided for local government to

have constitutional protection, legislative authority and an adequate financial base.

It provided that local governments be democratically elected and regulate their own affairs within limits of the law and constitutional principles.

There was concern that existing local governments would continue to exist after the election.

Mr Botha said that this in effect allowed for the continuation of apartheid-constructed authorities to persist into the new order. However, it was pointed out that this was impossible as it contravened constitutional principles.

The committee also urged the negotiators to speedily finalise bilateral meetings so that it could deal with the outstanding matters on regional powers, the deadlock-breaking mechanism, the electoral system and issues relating to the national executive.

Today negotiators will debate the first draft of the new Electoral Act while the government will meet the Bophuthatswana government and the IFP.

Talks turn to local govt for first time

BILLY PADDOCK

NEGOTIATORS decided yesterday that urgent attention had to be paid to local government and its restructuring in the run-up to next year's elections to ensure conformity with the new constitution in the third tier of government. **BIDAY 29/9/93**

It was the first time that the key issue of local government had been considered by negotiators following the technical committee's report seeking to entrench it in the new constitution. **29/9/93**

However, the committee reported that while it was aware of the existence of the Local Government Negotiating Forum, it had had no contact with that body.

Local Government Minister Tertius Delport said the committee's report on local government provided a useful framework within which local government could evolve, but it was vital to lock into the forum's work to prevent duplication.

ANC local government negotiator Thozamile Botha agreed, saying the report could not be fully assessed because the forum had already developed many of the issues. There was an urgent need for interaction with the forum. **(262)**

Delport proposed a resolution, which was accepted, that interim measures in the run-up to the elections should be co-ordinated and mechanisms found to ensure that developments in local government in this period be negotiated and directed by the national negotiating council.

□ To Page 2

Local govt **BIDAY 29/9/93** □ From Page 1

There was concern that government or provinces, as in the case of Natal, would continue "unilateral restructuring through amalgamation of local authorities and redrafting boundaries" **(262)**

In essence, the committee drafted a chapter on local government for inclusion in the constitution, providing constitutional protection, legislative authority and an adequate financial base for local government. Local governments would be democratically elected and would regulate their own affairs within the limits of the law and constitutional principles. They would be consulted prior to changes in their status and national or regional governments would not be able to impose changes without adhering to national interests and the constitution.

The draft also proposes that local governments be entitled to levy taxes and

raise revenue to exercise their powers efficiently, and that they get a fair allocation of funds from regional governments.

There was concern that existing local governments would continue after the elections. Botha said this would in effect allow apartheid structures to persist. But it was pointed out that this would contravene constitutional principles and was impossible.

The committee also urged negotiators to finalise bilateral meetings so that it could deal with the outstanding matters on regional powers, the deadlock-breaking mechanism, the electoral system and issues related to the national executive.

Today negotiators will debate the first draft of the Electoral Act, while government will meet the Bophuthatswana government and the Inkatha Freedom Party

Negotiators agree ⁽²⁶²⁾ on local government

ARG 29/9/93

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Negotiators have agreed on establishing local government as a third tier of government.

But, local government authorities will only be restructured after the April 27 elections because new provisions for these authorities will be contained in the Interim Constitution which will only be enacted on the day of the elections

The Negotiating Council yesterday accepted a proposal by Local Government Minister Dr Tertius Delport that a mechanism should be found to consider interim measures for local government in the run-up to the elections

ANC negotiator Thozamile Botha argued that "the status quo might not change radically"

Technical Committee member Professor Marinus Wiechers, however, pointed out that "apartheid local government authorities" would be unconstitutional and a transgression of the Bill of Rights.

The council has approximately four weeks to finalise the draft Interim Constitution to allow for it to be passed during the November session of parliament

The Technical Committee on Constitutional Matters, which is drafting the Interim Constitution, yesterday outlined 14 issues which have not been finalised and another nine which have not been discussed in the council

Issues to be finalised include deadlock-breaking mechanisms for the adoption of the final constitution, the executive, the judiciary and the powers of regions.

Delport calls for local-unity governments

Weekend Argus Correspondent

BETHAL — The government is determined to press ahead with nonracial local authorities, but may leave it to local forums to work out the details, says Local Government Minister Tertius Delport. (262)

"Just as South Africa needs a government of national unity, so much the more it needs governments of local unity, in which everyone is properly represented," Dr Delport told the Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) congress in Bethal yesterday.

Legislation providing for multiracial local government until local elections could be held was still in the pipeline, said Dr Delport.

The legislation would deal with the delimitation of cities and towns as well as the establishment of local forums to work out "local options" within a statutorily-defined framework. ARG 2/10/93

These local forums could be given two options. Fully amalgamated councils or "over-arching councils with certain powers and one administration, but retaining the identity of the constituent municipalities", said Dr Delport.

"In both cases, there will be appointed councils, with appointments being done by the local forum."

If local forums could not reach agreement on the form of local government in their areas, "other measures would come into play to bridge the phase between the implementation of the legislation and the election of new councils".

Dr Delport emphasised that the appointed councils would be merely an interim arrangement until local government elections were held.

He called on the South African National Civic Organisation and other organisations behind township rent boycotts to "co-operate actively" to end the boycotts.

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Government plan ignores Volkstaat

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

A GOVERNMENT submission to the Demarcation Commission yesterday shows no movement to accommodate an Afrikaner state, despite weeks of negotiations with the Afrikaner Volksfront.

In his submission yesterday, Regional and Land Affairs Minister André Fourie presented the same

regional map that the government submitted to the commission in July.

The Volksfront also submitted the same star-shaped map it had previously made public.

Volksfront spokesman General Tienie Groenewald said the organisation had hoped to submit something different, based on negotiations with the government. However, after negotiations were

suspended, this had not been possible.

In his submission, Mr Fourie said the government favoured including Pretoria and parts of Bophuthatswana in the PWV area, with the exclusion of Sasolburg.

The Volksfront objects to Pretoria becoming part of the PWV and sees it as the capital of the Volkstaat. Mr Fourie said the PWV, as the

largest urbanised area in South Africa, had its own peculiar problems and it was important that the area be governed and administered by a single authority.

The government was also still insisting on dividing the Eastern Cape into an Eastern Cape and KwaZulu region. However, Mr Fourie said the boundary between the two regions was negotiable.



Black and white towns must merge — Delport

BIDAY 4/10/93

GAVIN DU VENAGE

He said government was negotiating for a system that he said would lead to local governments of national unity.

Government was looking at several other options to bring to the negotiations, including a ward delimitation system that looked not only at numbers, but also at financial contributions.

Delport said two options for the transitional period should be considered: either full integration of local authorities or an executive council with limited powers and one administration, but that would allow individual municipalities to maintain their identity. Both would consist of appointed councils, he said, with half of the councillors nominated by the establishment, or statutory bodies, the other by civics.

However, regardless of the form the new system was to take, present structures had to go, Delport said. These were not an option, and where local agreements could not be reached, overriding legislative steps would be used to bring councils towards transition, he said.

The civics would have to end their service payment boycotts if stability in the interim was to be guaranteed.

TO ACHIEVE nonracial local government, neighbouring black and white towns would have to be amalgamated into single entities, Local Government and Housing Minister Tertius Delport told a gathering of conservative councillors on Friday.

Addressing the Transvaal Municipal Association's annual congress in Bethal, Delport said it was not possible to end discrimination merely by altering legislation.

The association said earlier it wanted the present racially constituted towns to keep their status, with white areas assisting black areas on an agency basis.

However, Delport said black and white towns were interdependent, and to deal with non-racialism within existing boundaries would only be a half measure. Interdependence was illustrated by the number of effective consumer boycotts, he said.

The fact was most black towns developed separately without the normal characteristics of a town, such as a business district and a rates base. (262)

Therefore government had undertaken policy decisions to end segregated local government. This would include rationalisation of local authority ordinances, removing all references to race, and a process to amalgamate towns.

Head office angers Sadtu branch

KATHRYN STRACHAN

away from their schools in an attempt to force the Department of Education and Training (DET) to refund money deducted from salaries when teachers went on strike earlier this year. Although principals were not consulted on the decision, teachers say they have been targeted because they represent authority. (265) (62)

Vadi told delegates at the conference the national office recognised it should have intervened earlier.

The national executive committee could not be reached for further comment.

A RIFT has developed between the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) national office and its Soweto branch, with teachers claiming the head office has failed to back their demands. BIDAY

Sadtu Soweto branch media officer Solly Mautjana said at the weekend teachers would not accept threatened head office intervention in their plans to expel Soweto principals from schools. 4/10/93

Sadtu vice-president Ismail Vadi told an Institute of Race Relations conference last week the union would intervene soon to end the "unacceptable" protest.

Soweto teachers have chased principals

Delport vows to fight for power-sharing in local govt

Star 4/10/93

BY JO-ANNE COLLINGE

Minister of Local Government Tertius Delport has pledged to fight "with all my might and conviction" for a municipal power-sharing deal in which council representation will not be determined purely by the numbers of voters.

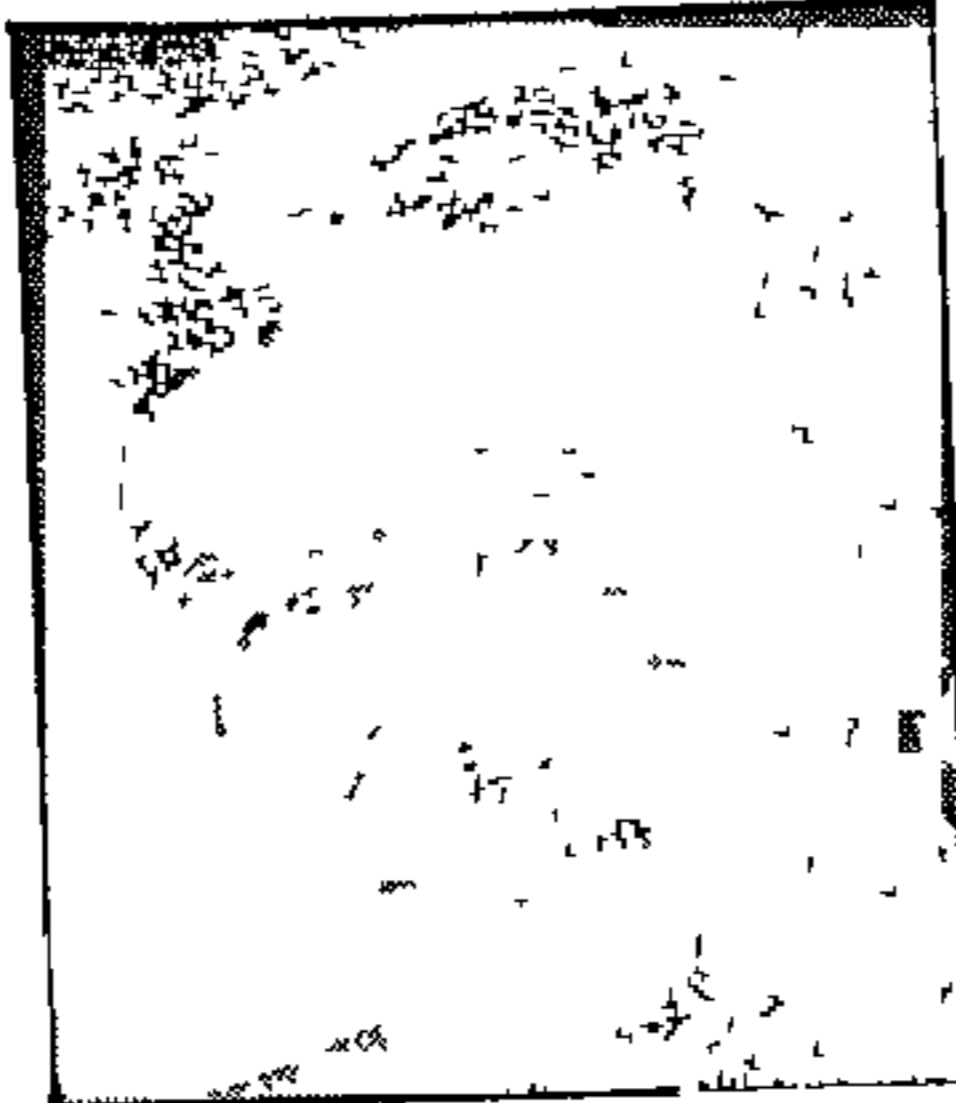
After months of talks behind closed doors, the Minister publicly unveiled the Government's vision of reform for third-tier government at Transvaal Municipal Association congress in Bethal on Friday.

"I have repeatedly taken the position that, just as SA needs a government of national unity at central level, so it needs a government of local unity at local level so that each individual feels properly represented and protected against exploitation," said Delport.

Delimitation

The Government had no intention of deviating from this position and had several proposals on how it could be achieved.

"One option is to explore a system of ward delimitation in which population will not simply be the determining factor but also, for example, the finan-



Tertius Delport ... "fighting with all his might".

cial contribution of the area," said Delport.

He added that the Government would press for increased voting majorities on taxation and personnel policies.

These views represent the Government's pitch for the local government chapter in the transitional constitution. This chapter has been left largely untouched by the multiparty negotiating process at Kempton Park, but the pace of talks on local reform is bound to be forced over the next few weeks, if the transitional constitution is to be completed for the November sitting of Parliament.

Delport also made it clear

that the Government had not abandoned plans to restructure third-tier government even before the transitional constitution came into operation.

The idea of appointed councils remained on the table, but the Government was pressing for an alternative where local players could not reach consensus on a full merger of town and township councils.

Separate

Delport proposed "either fully amalgamated councils or an umbrella council with limited functions and one administration, but with the retention of separate identities for the constituent municipalities".

The details of appointing councils on the "50/50 model" — in which "statutory" and "non-statutory" organisations would have an equal say — had still to be worked out.

But one thing was definite: "Local government cannot stay as it is. That option simply doesn't exist. Where agreement cannot be reached on a local level, other compulsory measures will have to come into effect to bridge the phase between the promulgation of (reform) legislation and the election of new councils."

262

'No way back for the city'

CT 4/10/93
(262) (252)

By PETER DENNEHY

HISTORY is about to overrun those local authorities that want to hold on to apartheid structures, ANC chief negotiator Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said on Saturday

Addressing about 400 guests at a R250-a-seat fundraising dinner in the Banqueting Hall of the Cape Town Civic Centre, he said "We cannot see ourselves going back to two worlds in one city

"The reality of the future that we are countenancing is that you are going to end up with a black mayor in this town, a coloured chairman of the executive committee, an African town clerk

"That is the reality we must deal with. We must cross the threshold together, as a people who are building a nation. You cannot run away from Cape Town because there is going to be a

Ramaphosa: You'll get a black mayor

black mayor here

"We must come to grips with the problem of how to empower people so that they can become the best mayors, town clerks, and chairmen of the executive committee"

The Transvaal Municipal Association's campaign against joint local authorities was one of "utter and total futility". Even Nelspruit and Louis Trichardt would have joint local authorities "whether they like it or not"

Here in Cape Town, the services now provided in white sub-

urbs are very different from those provided in townships like Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga, Mr Ramaphosa said

"You must have as your principle the objective of having standard services for all people"

Those who received the benefit of the services must be made to pay, but the tariffs must be affordable, he said

Mr Ramaphosa called for "absolute transparency" in the way local government is managed, including how loans are used

Ways had to be found to fund local government, "to make sure those who can't afford to pay their bills are assisted"

• Ms Hilda Ndude, head of the ANC local government division in Cape Town, said the funds raised at the banquet would be used for seminars attended by the non-statutory delegation to local government negotiations

ANC rejects local govt plan

THE ANC was opposed to the concept of "local governments of local unity", as proposed by government, the organisation's local government head Thobzamele Botha said in Johannesburg yesterday. **BIDAY**

Botha said the ANC rejected the concept of power-sharing beyond the interim period during which appointed nonracial councils would run local government.

Local Government Minister Tertius Delport had proposed that joint councils run local authorities after local elections, in a similar way that a government of national unity would run the country next year.

Botha said government's proposal was in response to white ratepayers' fears that they would have to carry the cost of integration. **6110193**

While these concerns had to be attended to, ratepayers should realise that blacks had contributed to the rates base of white communities, without receiving the benefits. **(262)**

However, Botha said ratepayers would not have to carry the cost of

GAVIN DU VENAGE

township reconstruction alone. Most of the funds needed would be drawn from inter-governmental transfers, the introduction of a more equitable tax structure and the introduction of transparency in public funding so that subsidies were visible.

New methods of recovering the costs of capital expenditure would also have to be found, Botha said.

Although most parties agreed on the need for change, there was still very little consensus on what form change should take and what the final product should look like.

He said that while the ANC supported the concept of participation during the transition, it should not be abused by those intending to delay or prevent the installation of a democratic, nonracial local government.

He added that blacks also had fears that whites would try and entrench benefits accrued under apartheid through loading votes in favour of property owners.

WHEN Parliament resumes next month it will be expected to pass into law a transitional constitution for South Africa. The exact form of this constitution is being hotly negotiated at present, but earlier drafts have already been published, providing the public an opportunity to assess where the negotiators are heading.

Unquestionably the hottest potato for those involved in framing the proposed constitution is the question of regional autonomy versus central government power. "Federalism" has become the phrase by which several parties involved in the political process stand or fall — and it has also become one of the most obfuscated terms in the public political debate. Groups such as the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Afrikaner Volksfront have withdrawn from negotiations because of disagreement over the proposed division of powers between a future central government and the different regions. Against that, the African National Congress favours a strongly unitary/centrist constitution, the Democratic Party wants a federal arrangement and the National Party stands somewhere between the two poles.

With the Transitional Constitution Mark III on the way, the Cape Times asked several political analysts to discuss the division of powers proposed in the first drafts, and the direction in which they are pointing the country.

MR RICHARD HUMPHRIES, of the Centre for Policy Studies in Johannesburg, says South Africa has not had a constitutional debate which actually pits the merits and demerits of federalism against other constitutional models. The debate has instead been fudged and taken on a certain constitutional sponginess.

"First, because the NP has been rather shy or undecided about the extent to which it actually wants a federal system. It prefers to talk about a constitutional option which incorporates some federal characteristics.

"Second, the extensive recourse to the term regionalism has also obscured real constitutional differences and alternatives. Thirdly, the federal camp has ignored the extent to which there are different models of federalism."

PROFESSOR DAVID WELSH, of the department of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town, believes that the document represents an "awkward compromise between the more centralist/unitary proposals of the ANC and the NP's proposals for maximum decentralisation of power.

"Federalism is usually defined as a system of government in which law-making powers are divided between a central legislative body and legislatures in the regions or territorial units making up the federation.

"Citizens are thus subject to two sets of law-making bodies. In true federations the central government may not usurp or override the powers vested in the regions. Moreover, amendments to the constitution, especially if they affect regional powers, usually require the assent of some specified number of regional governments.

"Federalism refers not only to a type of constitution with specific characteristics, but also a political process which is characterised by on-going bargaining and negotiation, especially over fiscal and financial issues, between the centre and the regions.

"Federations vary considerably in the extent to which they decentralise power. Germany, India and Malaysia cluster at the more centralist end of the continuum, while Swiss federalism is probably the

Centrist or federal?

Analysts ask who will hold the reins

262 CT 7/10/93

With negotiators busy hammering out a final draft constitution for South Africa-in-transition, ISABEL KOCH asked six leading analysts to examine the previous drafts and comment on the thorny issue of dividing power between the central government and the different regions or states.

ly inhibited by the "extreme difficulty of obtaining working documents from the World Trade Centre

"It is also a remarkable anomaly that debates of the Negotiating Forum are not published in the form of a Hansard. Major legislation is about to be rushed through Parliament without the general public having had an adequate opportunity to scrutinise bills and debate major issues. Like Codesa, the Multi-party Forum is in danger of becoming an exclusive club. This bodes ill for the style of government we can expect in future."

PROFESSOR MERVYN FROST, of the department of politics of the University of Natal, says that the draft constitution is not federal at all but strongly unitary.

"The negotiating teams of the National Party and the ANC both claim that the draft constitution is strongly regional. They would have us believe that there is not much difference between this and federalism. Federalism, they argue, is not an all or nothing affair.

"The ANC/NP claims are false. Federations do differ from one another, but they all have certain features which distinguish them from unitary forms of government."

"First, a federal constitution is one in which the constituent state governments are given the final say on specified matters. Normally the constitution includes a list of areas within which the state governments may legislate without fear of being overridden by the central power.

"Second, federal constitutions also grant to the states a guaranteed say in the central legislature. This is usually done by having a second house (senate) which has co-terminus power with the national assembly.

"Taken together these two features of a federal form of government establish powerful checks and balances which prevent the abuse of power by government at all levels.

"The draft constitution put before the citizens of South Africa is not federal at all, but strongly unitary. It specifies that there will be regional governments. Doing this does not establish a federal form because all states have regional governments.

"It lists a rather trivial set of competences to be granted to the state/provincial/regional government (fire fighting, markets and pounds, and tourism and recreation etc). However, even these may be tinkered with by central government if central government deems it necessary for maintaining minimum standards national

"What is more, as things stand at the moment, there is no guarantee that under the new and final constitution to be drawn up by the constituent assembly to be elected in April next year, even these limited powers will be included.

"The dispute, of course, flows from the diametrically opposed policy approaches by the different parties, the ANC alliance has always believed there should be a strong central government, KwaZulu and most members of the Cosag group see in a strong regional representation at least some opportunity for the exercise of regional/ethnic autonomy and a guarantee against domination by a central government under control of the ANC alliance."

PROFESSOR CHRIS MARITZ, head of the Department of Development Studies of the Rand Afrikaans University, sees the almost feverish attempts to label the emerging dispensation as "federal" or "unitary" as stemming from "the perception among the ANC and fellow-travellers that unitary is 'good' and federal is 'bad', and among members of the other side that federal is 'good' and unitary is 'bad'.

"This self-imposed anguish appears to be premature, or missing the point, but probably both, and for some good reasons.

"It should be remembered that constitutional models are abstractions in the sense that there are not two unitary or federal systems in the real world which look and function precisely alike. Social, historical, geographical and a number of other givens cause each one to differ in its functioning from the other.

"Secondly, the distinguishing characteristic between a unitary and federal system is the locus of power and authority. In a unitary system all power is, theoretically, located at the central level, which level can devolve to the second and third tiers, but it can also be withdrawn again. In a federal system each constituent state has autonomy in certain specified areas and this sovereignty cannot be changed unilaterally by the central government.

"It should be remembered that South Africa has had a unitary system with strong federal characteristics in the form of provincial legislatures since 1910 to the mid-80s. Furthermore, there is not a very clear line to be drawn between a decentralised unitary system and a strongly centralised federation."

Professor Maritz considers that while most of the 27 constitutional principles agreed upon at the World Trade Centre could be seen as underpinning unitarism.

cial issues, between the centre and the regions.

"Federations vary considerably in the extent to which they decentralise power. Germany, India and Malaysia cluster at the more centralist end of the continuum, while Swiss federalism is probably the most decentralised of all existing federations."

"The recent drafts emanating from the Technical Committee on Constitutional Issues reflect attempts at an awkward compromise between the more centralist/unitary proposals of the ANC and its allies and the NP's proposals for maximum decentralisation of power. The exclusive powers vested in the regions are not very significant — and some, like town planning and ambulance services, are more properly the preserve of local authorities. Very significant powers are listed concurrently like those to be jointly exercised by the centre and regions."

"Technically, the realm of federalism has been entered, though only just. But strong mobilisation at the regional level could tilt the operation in a more decentralist direction."

Professor Welsh is strongly critical of the fact that informed comment by outsiders on the constitutional debate is serious-

tences to be granted to the state/provincial/regional government (fire fighting, markets and pounds, and tourism and recreation etc). However, even these may be tinkered with by central government if central government deems it necessary for maintaining minimum standards, national standards, uniformity or for the purpose of national economic policies.

"If on these trivial matters the centre may intervene, we must expect things to be worse with regard to the more important matters such as housing, education, agriculture, policing and so on. On these matters the centre and regions are to be given concurrent power which means in effect that where there is conflict the centre's voice will prevail."

"With regard to the state power at the centre the draft constitution makes provision for regional representation in the senate. But the powers of the senate are limited and on important matters it has, at best, delaying powers."

"All these things are brought most sharply into focus with regard to the drawing up of the final constitution. This is to be done by the house sitting jointly. If the constitution is not passed by a two-thirds majority it is referred to a panel of experts and then back to the joint session of both houses. If it again fails to get a two-thirds majority it may then be passed by a simple majority. In this procedure there is no special entrenchment of the rights of regions. Indeed this procedure may well produce a unitary outcome more extreme than the interim constitution."

"A unitary constitution is one in which the central government is given overriding legislative competence on all major matters. What we have been presented with by the ANC/NP negotiating teams is a thoroughgoing unitary constitution. South Africans are well acquainted with what happens when power is unchecked. Forty years of NP rule has seen to that. We should insist on better checks."

PROFESSOR NIC OLIVIER, a retired academic and former DP Member of Parliament, also has little doubt that the draft constitutions presented so far do not provide for a true federal system.

"Although a great variety of federal-type constitutions are found in the modern world, there are certain fundamental approaches inherent in a conventional federal set-up; two of these are that the powers and functions of the central government are defined, circumscribed and limited, while all other powers and functions are exercised by the federal units; and that the powers and functions of the federal states are entrenched and guaranteed against interferences by the central authority."

"Many constitutions provide for some concurrent powers that could be exercised by both in which case the constitution usually prescribes in what areas the central government and in what areas the federal units will have legislative and administrative power."

"The approach followed at the Negotiating Forum has been to define and circumscribe the functions, powers etc that will be given to the states/provinces/regions while all other powers and functions, except for a limited number of concurrent matters, are placed in the hands of the central government. As a matter of fact the proposed regional powers compare unfavourably with the powers that the old provinces enjoyed under the act of Union."

"Many of the functions designed to be exercised by the regions in terms of the latest proposals are functions that rightly belong to local authorities. If these are taken out of the list of functions allocated to the regions, the regions are left with minimal powers and functions. Even in these limited powers, the central government could have an overriding capacity."

decentralised unitary system and a strongly centralised federation."

Professor Maritz considers that while most of the 27 constitutional principles agreed upon at the World Trade Centre could be seen as underpinning unitarism, there are several that are federal in principle. Among them are number 17, which specifies that the allocation of powers between the levels of government shall be made on a basis that promotes legitimate regional autonomy and cultural diversity and number 18, which requires the approval of a specified majority of regional legislatures for amendments to the constitution that would alter the powers, boundaries or functions of the regions.

"The precise constitutional form the new dispensation is to take is presently emerging and it can be assumed it will not fit the classical unitary nor federal model. Those who want to force it conceptually either way should remember the Shakespearean 'what's in a name'. A constitution as the basic law of a country is never completed and should start its ordering function on that which is presently in existence in terms of values, attitudes and objectives."

PROFESSOR FINK HAYSOM, head of the Centre for Applied Legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said if compared with the formal characteristics of federalism as set out in textbooks, the proposed constitutional principles are federal.

● There will be functions and powers to be exercised exclusively by either the regions or the central authority,

● These functions and powers, together with the boundaries and democratic institutions of the regions, will be entrenched in the constitution and may not be unilaterally amended or removed by the National Assembly,

● A Constitutional Court, not the National Assembly will determine jurisdiction disputes as between the regions, or between a region and the central authority.

"The trouble with labels is that they obscure more than they explain. Constitutional lawyers correctly point out the real autonomy and nature of regional politics has less to do with the national constitution and more to do with the country's social, legal and economic institutions, and its demographic, historic and political culture."

"The proposals also contain features which would make for a strong central authority. But all federal states have these unitary features. For example, the right of the central authority to override regional authorities on specified grounds. Thus not much turns on labels we apply. Much more will turn on the detail, whether the content and substance of the constitution correctly balances."

● The need for vibrant regional politics as against the imperative of national reconstruction,

● The need to accommodate regional diversity as against the need to promote nation building and,

● The need for accountable government close to the people as against the expense of irrational and duplicated government promoted by parochial competing bureaucracies.

"It is these concrete issues that must be addressed, not the question of whether a given constitution fits one or other label. Would the proposal promote economic confusion, irrational compartmentalisation, a bloated bureaucracy or a divided citizenry? Will promoting the centrifugal features of a constitution lead to a Balkan-type civil war? It is on these concrete issues that the competing confederal options proposed by the IFP and other rightwing groups must be tested. It matters not what label we attach to the proposal."

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From DIE BURGER

Wrong advice

IN reaction to the national congress of the Democratic Party held in Cape Town over the weekend, the National Party on Monday asked the DP to dissolve.

The NP said there was no good reason for the DP to continue existing as a separate party, and invited DP members to join the NP.

It is difficult to grasp the logic underlying this advice. It is indeed true that there is no great difference between the policies of the two parties. But there is no guarantee that all DP members would indeed vote for the NP in case of the DP dissolving.

In fact, there is reason to believe that a significant number of DP members would not see their way clear to voting for a long-time opponent, owing to past animosity and other accounts.

In this way votes may be lost which would be vital to form a powerful, moderate front which could guard against a total take-over.

What would make more sense is that these two parties should come to some form of agreement on co-operation before or after the election.

It could take the form of an alliance or a loose understanding to prevent, as Dr Zach de Beer put it at the DP congress, the ANC from gaining a two-thirds majority which would enable it to enforce its own constitution on the country and make and break according to will.

In view of the approaching election many claims are made, among others on the ground of surveys, as to the support that parties are supposed to enjoy.

Some of these appear grossly exaggerated, particularly from parties which have not previously taken part in a democratic election.

There is no better way of determining the real power of a party than precisely by an election.

Therefore, it is desirable that as many parties as possible take part in a test at the polls, but then preferably on its own strength.

It would, for example, be good if the SACP fought under its own banner.

It is precisely because it creates the impression of being afraid of taking part on its own that it chooses to ride on the back of the ANC.

In these circumstances we are of the opinion that however well meant, the NP gave the DP the wrong advice.

There are better ways of achieving the same objective.

ANC halts concessions on regions

CT7/10/93 (262)

LISBON. — The African National Congress was not prepared to make any further concessions on regionalism, particularly to the Inkatha Freedom Party, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela said here yesterday.

The ANC had already made "far-reaching" concessions on the issue of regions and their powers under a new constitution, Mr Mandela told a meeting of the Socialist International in the Portuguese capital.

"We cannot accept the IFP's insistence that the powers of the constitution-making body be compromised by arriving at a substantial constitutional arrangement, even before the elections (due on April 27) have been held," he said.

"We have come out very clearly for a strong central government, a strong regional government and a strong local government."

"We are not prepared to go beyond this," he said.

"It is generally accepted that the broad constitutional principles agreed to in the multi-party negotiation forum contain elements of federalism."

Mr Mandela, on a two day trip to Portugal, was introduced to the gathering of leading socialist figures from around the world by Israeli foreign minister Mr Shimon Peres.

Mr Mandela said later that the Portuguese government and business community had given assurances they would assist South Africa

"The support we have been given is exactly as we asked," he told an international news conference.

• Mr Mandela arrived in Brussels late yesterday for a two-day visit during which he is scheduled to meet Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene and Foreign Minister Willy Claes

Tomorrow he will meet Jacques Delors, president of the EC's influential European Commission.

Mr Mandela will also make several public addresses and receive an honorary degree from the Free University of Brussels — Sana.

Beware the bottomless pit

There's no such thing as a free municipal service

(2) (2)

The World Bank thinks it could cost between R16bn and R30bn to integrate black and white areas within SA's major metropolitan areas. That is why the state of the nation at local government level is as much cause for concern as at the first tier.

The Local Government Negotiating Forum is deadlocked. Publication of a Local Government Transition Bill has been delayed.

This is no surprise, considering the long-festering problems in black urban areas, the great sums needed to cure them and the burning question of where that money is to be found. There is as much pressure for redistribution at local as national level and this is the focus of the difficulties.

The key issues of desegregating and rationalising local government and methods of finance are interlocked. A two-tier system of local government for metropolitan areas is preferred to a multiplicity of municipal units operating without an umbrella structure.

That said, radicals evidently hope to achieve a powerful measure of redistribution through the amalgamation of existing white and contiguous black municipal units. Pushed to extremes, the economic effects of this would be destructive and out of step with ANC president Nelson Mandela's latest exposition of policy — which leans heavily towards the free market and nurturing of private enterprise. So much is at stake that the negotiations dare not be botched, however long it takes to reach consensus.

While municipalities function effectively while black verges on total breakdown, kept going by transfers of funds via RSCs and from government. RSCs are playing a major role in redistributing revenue from "white" businesses to black urban authorities.

The picture for all black local authorities in the Transvaal is equally dismal (table 2). In the 1992-1993 financial year, expenditure totalled R1,5bn, including R1,1bn on essential services and R424m on administration and sundries. Budgeted income was R1,3bn, a R183m deficit.

But this was far too optimistic, the outturn was a R812m deficit, even after R712m from the TPA, RSCs and subsidies. No-one suggests that services provided were lavish yet the deficit was more than 50% of outgo clearly untenable, even short-term.

Durban management committee chairman Peter Mansfield says matters may not be so bad outside the Transvaal. In Natal, joint services boards (similar to RSCs, but operating in rural areas too) have not had to cope with non-payment, so have been able to focus revenue on development.

Nationally, black local authorities owe the provinces and other sources of finance some R3bn unpaid rents and service charges total R1,8bn, of which two-thirds is owed in the Transvaal. That any significant part of this will ever be repaid is unlikely. But there is no point in write-offs at this stage.

The state should only be cleaned in a comprehensive settlement of political issues. This implies a reorganisation of local government structures and a real commitment to abandon payment boycotts, which in turn will only happen with the deracialisation and rationalisation of those structures.

Johannesburg City Council has indicated that it is ready to help administrator Greater Soweto, but first requires an adequate commitment to pay for services. Davidson argues that valuable assets must not be handed over to bodies which can't maintain them. Sacrifices from the white side, sooner or later, are inevitable. But they must not take the form of pouring resources down a bottomless pit of deficits and civil disorder.

Continued from page 26

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local authorities. This far exceeds the target of at least 15% of operating costs. Unfortunately, all this money went to meet operating deficits, not — as was the original intention — towards capital development.

Money is not the whole story. The collapse of services also reflects a deficiency in administrative and technical skills. Also needed is a reversal of the culture of civic disobedience and non-payment, which has helped to run the finances of black councils.

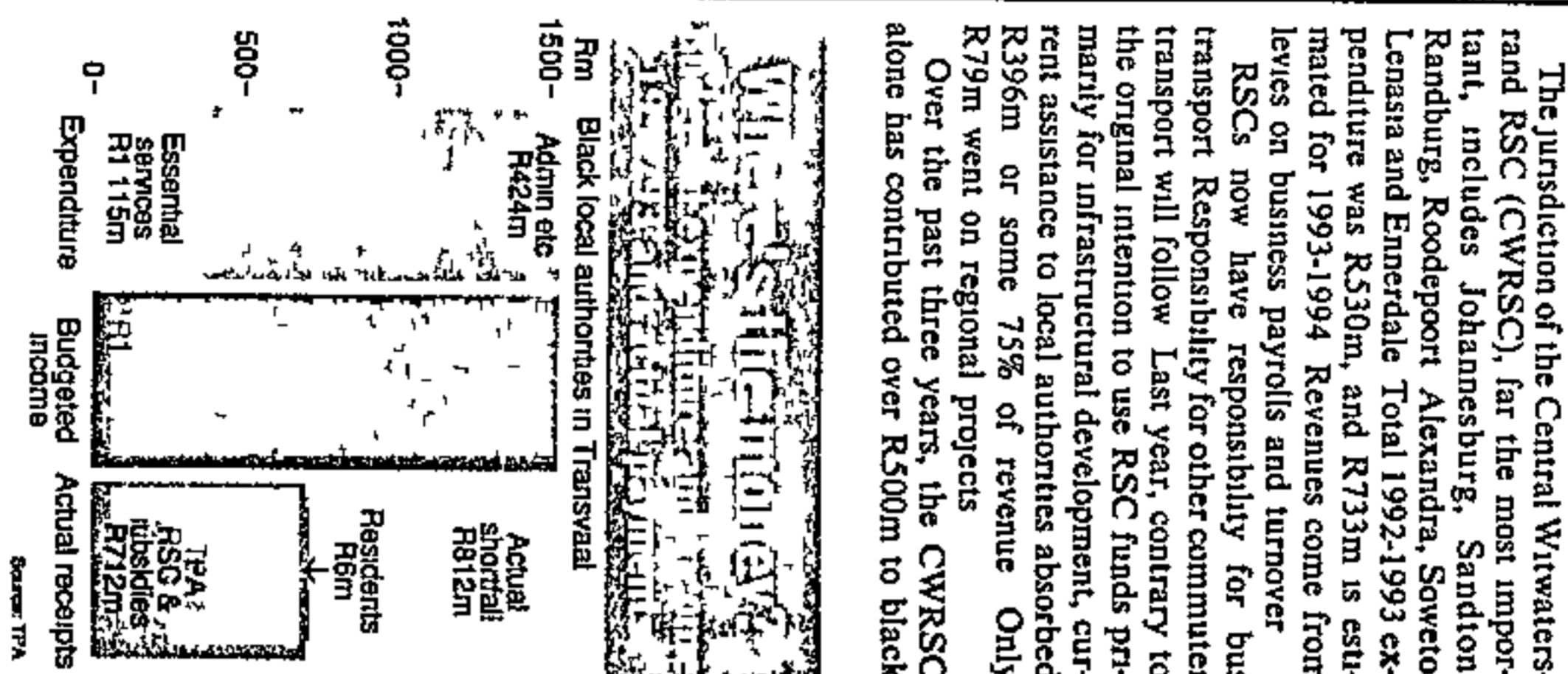
All this notwithstanding, white municipalities evince much goodwill and desire to help clean up the mess of black urban life — and accept that sacrifices will have to be made.

Johannesburg management committee chairman Ian Davidson has told the Institute of Municipal Treasurers & Accountants it would take at least two years to wind up the financial affairs of black local authorities. Before amalgamation can be addressed, fundamental decisions will have to be taken on revenue policies. Not the least problem will be to value properties in black areas.

He favours assessment rates as a "one-tax base" together with service tariffs also based on property valuations. The State must play a major role through the provision of finance and in other ways such as effort from State welfare agencies and should also assume the burden of assisting the unemployed. Davidson argues government created the problem. It cannot now repudiate responsibility.

There are only four potential sources of revenue for black urban upliftment: rates on property, service charges, market-acceptable borrowings and subsidies from central government or regional governments. All will have to be used, but the disparities

Continued on page 26



The jurisdiction of the Central Witwatersrand RSC (CWRS), far the most important, includes Johannesburg, Sandton, Randburg, Roodopoot, Alexandra, Soweto, Lenasia and Ennerdale. Total 1992-1993 expenditure was R530m, and R733m is estimated for 1993-1994. Revenues come from levies on business payrolls and turnover. RSCs now have responsibility for bus transport. Responsibility for other commuter transport will follow. Last year, contrary to the original intention to use RSC funds primarily for infrastructural development, current assistance to local authorities absorbed R396m or some 75% of revenue. Only R79m went on regional projects.

Over the past three years, the CWRS alone has contributed over R500m to black



more than half — R65 — and is paid by fewer than 10% of households. Since 1984, payments boycotts aggravated the problem. In Greater Soweto, by August 1990, payments had dropped sharply to an average of 20%, while inundation spread and infrastructure was vandalised.

In 1990, increasing desperation prompted negotiations between the three city councils of Soweto, Diepsig and Dobsonville, the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the SCA, which led to the Greater Soweto Accord in September 1990 and which included a commitment to end boycotts. The council wrote off R516m in arrears rents and service charges. A Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber was formed, including white local authorities and the TPA, with a mandate to work for a non-racial and effective metropolitan system.

Yet the problem of non-payment in black areas remained, for various reasons, while funds were never adequate, despite big transfers from the TPA and CWRS. In April 1992, the SCA called for a renewed boycott.

At present, the amount collected is a mere sixth of the cost of buying water alone. Eskom took control of the electricity distribution network in payment of a debt of R240m. Consumer accounts for electricity in Greater Soweto are now payable direct to Eskom. Ongoing Eskom executive director for finance & services Mack Davis says taking over the supply has many facets, including rehabilitation of equipment. Most meters are now working accurately and there's

between white and black areas suggest that some constraint will have to apply to the raising of revenue through rates. A fifth could be RSC revenue, which could be retained if RSCs are replaced by metropolitan councils with the same taxing powers.

Department of Finance guidelines on percentage increases in municipal budgets must be retained. However, especially if the municipal franchise is to be based on residence rather than property ownership, there is a powerful case for effective constraints from above, most logically from the future regional governments, which presumably will, at least approximately, replace the present powers of the provinces.

Significantly, Local Government Minister Tertius Delpoit has said that inter-governmental transfers and grants will continue in the medium term, as white ratepayers won't be expected to shoulder the full cost of infrastructural development in neighbouring black communities. Government provided about R750m grants and transfers this year, over and above funds supplied by RSCs.

A constraint on increases in rates would presumably be the price to be paid for financial assistance from the national revenues. With the constitutional structure still in the melting pot, it is premature to argue how this constraint should operate. One possibility would be a veto at regional government level, but many others can be envisaged.

Market-acceptable borrowings should be used only to finance capital projects. If used for current expenditure, they would undermine the financial structure of local government.

The apartheid theory — that urban blacks were "temporary sojourners", restricted to bleak dormitory suburbs, denied freedom and severely limited in business activities — is fatally politicised and compromised the administration of local government in black eyes. Rents and service charges were low.

Only in 1977 was there recognition of the permanence of black urban communities, with the establishment of Community Councils, converted into full municipalities in 1982. Though their powers were theoretically extensive, they were crippled by a severe shortage of money. Groups such as the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) began to clamour for the resumption of subsidies from nearby white councils.

Even 10 years ago, the house rent for a typical Soweto household comprised only around 7.5% of the total charges levied of around R40 in money of that day (Table 1). Electricity was simply not provided. The rent was inadequate to amortise the loans raised to finance housing and provide for its insurance and maintenance. Residents, however, widely perceived the entire amount as rent.

The 1983 figure, if escalated at an average inflation rate of 13%, would now amount to some R126 per month. Even that would be inadequate to pay for the supply and maintenance of essential services, but the current monthly rental in Soweto is in any event little

Details	Revised estimate	Estimate
1992/93	1992/93	1993/94
R000s	R000s	R000s
Crating expenditure	11 179	12 144
1. Inlet and technical services	28 943	16 569
2. Assistance to local bodies	6 332	402 922
Operations and maintenance	144 215	144 215
Projects	212 167	212 327
consultants fees	2 100	2 310
-Metro chamber operating expenses	1 500	1 500
-Metro chamber research	2 000	3 000
-Joint urban traffic control	34 350	38 000
-Joint urban traffic control	—	0
Regional projects	78 893	258 707
Repayments on loans	14 537	42 711
Surplus (unspent funds)	197	279

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Bid to favour wealthy spikes local government talks

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

NEGOTIATORS meet tomorrow in an attempt to break the deadlock which has arisen over the government's plans to favour the wealthy in local government elections.

With three weeks to go before the deadline on completing a constitution, agreement on local government is crucial to complete the package.

The deadlock has arisen over the government's insistence that there will

be entrenched power sharing in councils of local unity for a period of five years based on an unequal vote which favours the wealthy.

While there is broad consensus on a first phase, which provides for appointed non-racial local government lasting until local government elections in October next year, there is bitter disagreement over power sharing proposals for the period after the elections.

The government and the ANC agree that new non-racial councils will be

elected in the following manner — half of the seats will be elected on the basis of proportional representation, the other half from wards.

Local Government Minister Tertius Delpoit said the wards should be demarcated using criteria such as rateable property, consumption of services and financial contribution — not just by the number of voters in each ward.

This would mean that a ward in an advantaged area could consist of 20 000

voters, while in a disadvantaged area it could consist of 100 000 people. Both wards will elect one councillor.

The government is also insisting that all parties should be represented on all council committees and that there should be special majorities to decide on issues like land usage, personnel, tariffs and the budget.

"To run your cities, you will need financial contributions from some areas and you have to acknowledge that they insist on being in a position to

influence decision making," Mr Delpoit said.

ANC local government negotiator Thozamile Botha said the ANC could not accept a loaded vote which would ultimately give these wards the veto on decision making on crucial areas in local government.

While the ANC was not against considering a power-sharing mechanism to accommodate certain concerns, it could not agree with the government's model, which could paralyse local government reform.

Star 13/10/93
Local poll 'in 1994'
(262)

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Strand — Local government elections could not be held before or at the same time as the scheduled April 27 general election, Local Government Minister Tertius Delport said yesterday.

However, he stressed that the process of local government reform had to result in elections which could take place "some time next year"

Delport was addressing the National Party's Cape congress, at which several delegates expressed concern over the issue.

Delport pointed to a number of steps that had to be taken before local government elections could be held — one being the delimitation of borders.

Delport was adamant that retaining the status quo — or to "keep apartheid structures" — was "no option".

Early local govt elections ruled out

CT 13/10/73
(262)

From ANTHONY
JOHNSON

STRAND — The government yesterday ruled out early, non-racial elections for local government but warned that apartheid city councils had to go

The Minister of Local Government, Dr Tertius Delport, told the NP Cape congress here there was "no question" of holding local government elections before or on the same day as next year's April 27 general election

He said a great deal of work had to be done on how the various race-based local authorities could be amalgamated

Dr Delport said that the amalgamation process was being seriously hampered by rent and service payment boycotts in townships

For example, only about four percent of Soweto residents were regularly paying up, producing an income of about R600 000 a month

The shortfall that had to be borne by the state was R30 million a month

Buthelezi denies 'army' plan

B/SAY 14/10/93
WILSON ZWANE
 KWAZULU chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday moved to counter reports that his administration would establish a fully fledged army to ward off attacks against Zulus.

Buthelezi said the voluntary R5 levy in Kwazulu would be used to set up "plain self-protection units" to defend the Zulus. He said Kwazulu had people to train these units. "We have no intention of stating where the training will take place although it is not secret," he said. He would not divulge the nature of the training members of the planned units would receive, but said Kwazulu had no plans to establish "anything more than self-defence units."



Bolton Properties Limited
 Reg No 71/03132/06

Interim report for the six months ended 31 August 1993

	Unaudited	6 months ended	6 months ended	Audited
(R000)	6 months ended	31 8 93	31 8 92	year to 28 2 93
Consolidated income statement	31 8 93	31 8 92	28 2 93	
Turnover	141	189	499	
Net income before taxation and extraordinary items	176	282	533	
Taxation	72	135	254	
Net income before extraordinary items	104	147	279	
Extraordinary items	570	71	(1 523)	
Transfer (to)/from capital reserve	(435)	(71)	1 388	
Net income attributable to shareholders	239	147	144	
Earnings per share before extraordinary items (cents)	2.0	2.8	5.4	
Dividends per share (cents)	0.0	0.0	3.0	

Abridged balance sheet

Shareholders' interest 7 992 41 992 9 102

New checks on public service

B/SAY 14/10/93
BILLY PADDOCK

GOLDEN handshakes, improper, irregular and rushed public service appointments and promotions are to be reviewed and the recipients stripped of the benefits.

This provision was being entrenched in the constitution "to prevent exploitation of the circumstances surrounding constitutional and political transition", negotiators heard yesterday.

They were considering a section of the constitution dealing with setting up an independent Commission of Administration, giving security of tenure to public servants for a period after the new constitution comes into force.

But the final clause states that the appointment, promotion and awarding of permanent benefits in terms of legislation passed prior to the constitution, may be reviewed within a year of the new constitution being enforced.

The period covered by the review has still to be decided, but the technical committee has suggested October 1 1993 to September 30 1994.

ANC negotiator Mac Maharaj said he was concerned that the recipients were being punished, not those who granted the promotions and appointments. But he agreed with the concept.

He was also concerned that the security of tenure of appointments could prevent the restructuring of the public service and halt affirmative action. The technical committee disputed this. No party opposed the clause.

Solution soon on local government

B/SAY 14/10/93
PATRICK BULGER

GOVERNMENT and civic organisations were within days of agreement on local government restructuring, civic and government sources said yesterday.

Local Government Minister Tertius Delpoit met a delegation representing the ANC and the SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) on Tuesday. Delpoit warned at the meeting that unless there was agreement on local government restructuring — which he said would constitute chapter 10 of the interim constitution in terms of which elections would be held in April next year — there would be no agreement on any aspect of the constitution.

Civic sources said they understood Delpoit to mean that without an interim constitution there would be no election.

An indication of how serious government was approaching this crucial and decisive round of local government negotiations was the fact that the government delegation included three Cabinet Ministers — Delpoit, Regional and Land Affairs Minister Andre Fourie and Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte.

TPA MEC Andre Cornelissen was also present.

The negotiators had drawn up a Local Government Transition Bill which they intended to submit to Parliament on November 8.

Sanco co-ordinator Andrew Boraine met a government delegation in Cape Town on Tuesday to add the finishing touches to proposed legislation for local government in the transitional period.

Civics negotiators said they had stressed three non-negotiable aspects. These were:

- No arrangement in terms of which richer parts of towns or cities enjoyed preference and weighted votes;
- No subcouncils or wards that could frustrate the will of the duly-elected majority in any local government elections, and
- That there be an agreement to write off debts incurred during the apartheid local government era.

However, Sanco negotiators felt despite the distance that separated the two parties' negotiating positions, they had arrived at what was described as a "tentative agreement".

The local government negotiating process has now been attached to the national negotiating process at Kempton Park.

A committee on local government affairs has been established there, comprising Transkei delegate Zam Titus, negotiations heavyweight Praveen Gordhan and Bophuthatwana's Rowan Cronje.

Three meetings had taken place between a committee representing the Local Government Negotiating Forum and national constitutional negotiators.

New urgency in local govt talks

Municipal Reporter

(262)

NEGOTIATIONS on the future of local government are being pursued with great urgency by organisations representing existing municipalities, as they fear their bargaining position will be undermined after April 27

A report-back by the Cape Province Municipal Association to all its members says that unless a transitional act is passed during next month's session of Parliament, "such an act could not be promulgated before the general election on April 27".

CT 15/10/93
"Naturally, this will have a fundamental effect on organised local government's bargaining position," CPMA director Mr C P du Plessis says in the circular

"Consequently, negotiations are being continued with great urgency"

Among several points of difference between existing local government bodies and the "non-statutory groups" — like the ANC and the SA National Organisation of Civics (Sanco) — Mr Du Plessis mentions the question of municipal franchise.

He says the statutory side wants a property-based municipal franchise, whereby voters must own or lease property or be married to someone who does. Sanco, however, wants universal franchise

Accountable Star 15/10/93 councils urged

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Spend-thrift city and town councils could soon be made to face the wrath of their constituents in terms of a parliamentary standing committee proposal

The multiparty Joint Committee on Provincial Accounts, in a report tabled in Parliament yesterday, expressed concern at several cases where audit opinions of local authority accounts were withheld — the Auditor-General's severest expression of censure

It also pointed to "the further deterioration in financial administration at some authorities" and "the large number of cases in respect of which

financial statements were not submitted timeously"

The committee pointed out that councils were in the first place accountable to their taxpayers and constituents and recommended that the Department of Finance and other relevant departments

■ Make "statutory provision" enabling provincial administrations to obtain "timeous information" on the finances of local authorities and to "act against the chief executive officer of a local authority"

■ Investigate ways of bringing reports by the Auditor-General to the "constituents of the community so that they can call the council to account"

(262)

Local govt forum 'is being sidelined'

BIDON 15/10/93

GAVIN DU VENAGE

LOCAL government negotiations were going on behind closed doors between government and the ANC/civic organisations alliance to the exclusion of all other parties, Johannesburg's management committee chairman Ian Davidson said yesterday. (2b2)

He said the Local Government Negotiating Forum (LGNF), set up to formulate a new system, was being sidelined. The forum had not met since June, and its management committee meeting scheduled for earlier this week had been summarily cancelled by Local Government Minister Tertius Delport.

Davidson said other negotiators had a "feeling of disquiet" over being left out of important discussions. It was particularly disturbing that government and ANC/civic negotiators lacked expertise in this field.

While bilateral discussions were necessary to iron out problems between government and the ANC/civic alliance, they had to include other parties who understood local government.

The United Municipal Executive was kept informed of discussions on an "ad hoc" basis, which was unsatisfactory. It would meet soon to discuss the lack of information. Organisations such as the Inkatha Freedom Party and the CP were also not being accommodated in these ne-

gotiations.

"The process of negotiating the finer points of local government seems to have been taken off the agenda," he said.

ANC head of local government Thozamile Botha denied the LGNF was being sidelined. He said politicians did not have the expertise to work out a new system, and could formulate only guidelines.

He said restructuring of local authorities would be left to local government players. But difficulty in coming to agreement within the negotiating forum's working groups, despite months of talks, had made bilateral discussions necessary.

The forum, as well as Chapter 10 of the new constitution, would only set the parameters within which local authorities could work out their future.

Botha said each local authority was expected to form a negotiating forum with its neighbours to work towards integration. Failure to do this would mean it would have to be imposed on them.

A government spokesman said yesterday any decision reached in bilateral discussions would have to be put to the negotiating forum. Exclusive discussions were needed as they "cleared the mud" and made further negotiations possible.

Pretoria could be capital district

PROPOSALS to make Pretoria a capital district need thorough investigation, according to the commission on the demarcation of regions

However, it advises that on economic grounds the city remain part of the PWV region

The commission said contending vested interests in Pretoria due to its status as administrative capital necessitated further investigation into the option of creating a separate district similar to Washington, District of Columbia

"The fate of Pretoria is tied to its status as national administrative capital and hence is not only a regional matter, but an issue of national importance"

"The Pretoria 'DC' option raises questions with regard to geographic coherence and institutional and administrative aspects. It also opens the door for other metropolitan regions to form separate regions. Therefore, it needs to be further investigated"

The commission's second report included an unaltered nine-regions map, and arguments for and against the re-

■ The second report of the Commission on Demarcation has been tabled at the Multiparty Negotiating Forum — but there is no new map of proposed boundaries, reports the Weekend Argus Political Staff.

drawing of boundaries in "sensitive areas"

It was prepared on the basis of 467 written submissions and 177 oral hearings following the first report, which came in for widespread criticism from negotiators, local communities and other interest groups

The commission stressed the purpose of the second report was not to redraw boundaries, but to provide further information for debate in the negotiating council

It said demarcation of regional boundaries was a "complex issue", best left to political leaders to resolve by negotiation

Unless final boundaries are the result of extensive consultation and negotiation, a regional dispensation could lead to "a never-ending process of dissatisfaction" — especially in the case of sensitive areas

The negotiating council will start debating the second report on Monday

In evaluating the arguments for and against the inclusion of Pretoria in the proposed Eastern Transvaal region, the commission found the PWV region including Pretoria was an "economically viable and functional" region

For the majority of residents of the PWV to benefit from their contributions to the area's economy, the "current fragmented approach" to development in the region had to be reversed

"The excision of parts of Pretoria to the Eastern or Northern Transvaal will perpetuate this fragmentation

"The strength of the PWV as a region lies in its capacity to develop a common regional identity which transcends ethnic and other divisions"

The argument that the inclusion of Pretoria in Eastern Transvaal would

make that region more economically viable was also not sufficient to justify "carving up the PWV"

In fact this argument, the commission found, would apply better to the inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal region, the poorest of the nine proposed regions

However, including Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal region could not be justified either in terms of existing economic linkages or the geographic configuration of the PWV region.

The debate on Pretoria had to be conducted on a regional and national level because of the fact that several groups had vested interests in the city

"Given these contending interests not everybody will be satisfied with the demarcation of Pretoria"

That brought to the fore the possibility of demarcating Pretoria as a separate region along the lines of Washington DC

The nine proposed regions are: Northern Transvaal, Eastern Transvaal, PWV, Free State, North/West, KwaZulu/Natal, Eastern Cape, Western Cape and Northern Cape

(262) REC 16/10/93

Negotiators closer to defining new map

By RAY HARTLEY: Political Reporter

NEGOTIATORS will move closer to defining South Africa's new regional map when they consider a 105-page report on the demarcation of regions at the World Trade Centre tomorrow.

The report is the product of a two-month investigation by a task group mandated to outline disputed regional boundaries

Among the key areas of disagreement discussed in the report are

- The suggested amalgamation of the Free State with the North West,
- Whether Sasolburg should fall under the PWV or Free State,
- Whether the Eastern Cape, Transkei, Border, and Ciskei should form one region, and
- Arguments for and against the inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal, Eastern Transvaal and PWV

New report on regions

Biday 18/10/93

TIM COHEN

CAPETOWN — A task group on regional demarcation has handed political negotiators a hot potato by issuing a new report which does not make specific recommendations on regional boundaries.

The task group drew up the new report after lengthy debates on its first recommendations failed to achieve agreement on the subject which remains one of the most important outstanding issues.

The task group, consisting of Bax Nombete and A S du Plessis, said an "inclusive process seemed to be imperative in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and workable dispensation" (2b2)

In the 104-page report, due to be discussed by negotiators this week, the task group provided arguments for and against possible solutions on seven disputed areas. Evaluating the arguments, the task-

group often did not make specific proposals, although the evaluations tended toward accepting the technical committee's original recommendations.

The task group's most unequivocal recommendation was against the proposal that the eastern Cape and Kei regions not be a single entity, as the original technical committee report recommended. "Arguments that the division of the SPR (state, province or region) will tend to perpetuate the compartmentalisation of poverty are persuasive and are supported by the data," the report said.

"Notwithstanding the divergent views that have emerged on this issue, it could be concluded that the demarcation of (a) sin-

□ To Page 2

Regions

Biday 18/10/93

□ From Page 1

gle) greater eastern Cape/Kei SPR could in all likelihood be supported by the majority within this SPR."

The report also tended to favour its original proposal that the northwest area and the Free State be split, saying the proposal that they be merged seemed to be sustainable only on the basis of historical and sociocultural factors. (2b2)

The report listed arguments which favoured splitting the Cape Province into southern and northern sections, as originally proposed, but suggested a single region might be sensible from an economic point of view.

The vexed issue of whether Pretoria should form part of a PWV region, the northern Transvaal, or the eastern Transvaal was the subject of lengthy debate, which included the proposal that it could become "Pretoria DC" — a separate region on its own, similar to Washington DC.

The task group said the number of regions should not be increased, but the possibility of subregions should be considered.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that leaders of the newly formed Freedom Alliance want to begin bilateral talks with the ANC and the SA government as early as next week.

Conservative alliance chairman Rowan Cronje said on Saturday "Contrary to the negative perceptions some people opposed to us are trying to create about spoiling

tactics, we are determined that inclusive and meaningful negotiations should get under way without delay."

The meetings had been initiated by the alliance "as a matter of urgency . . . the alliance partners are keen to begin the meetings as early as possible next week".

The Inkatha Freedom Party, the Conservative Party, the Afrikaner Volksfront, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and other groups espousing strong devolution of political power have come together in a bloc which is boycotting current constitutional talks.

Also on Saturday, Afrikaner Volksfront leader Constand Viljoen said the Afrikaner was armed, trained, psychologically determined and ready to fight for his freedom.

He was addressing 1 000 supporters in Church Square, Pretoria. The meeting was observed by police who disarmed those wanting to attend the rally.

The arrival of acquitted Hani murder trialist, Gaye Derby-Lewis, drew extended applause. She invited supporters to visit her husband, Clive Derby-Lewis, in prison following his conviction and death sentence. Reuter reports Derby-Lewis said she would work to ensure her husband would not hang. However, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said at the weekend it would not be ANC policy to hang Derby Lewis and Janusz Waluz.

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Group cautions on regional borders

BIDAY 19/10/93

BILLY PADDOCK

A TASK group set up by the commission for demarcation reported yesterday that sensitive matters on the delimitation of regions were beyond the scope of a commission and would need much more political leadership and discussion (262)

The group told negotiators at the World Trade Centre one of the most sensitive issues was whether the northern Cape region should be split and incorporated into the northwest region and the western Cape region

Another was whether the Free State and the northwest region should be incorporated as one region

But the most heated debate revolved around the eastern Cape/Kei region. Government and the DP argued that the eastern Cape should be separated from the Kei region because of historic animosity and economic growth point differences

However, the dominant view was that it should be a single region.

Eastern Cape traditional leader Stella Sigcau said she disagreed strongly with the DP and government because they "just want the eastern Cape node to remain undeveloped and poverty stricken"

ANC negotiator Thozamile Botha argued for the retention of the 1910 boundaries, which would keep it as one region. He said even the ANC's original proposal tended to consolidate boundaries

He said after the ANC had revisited the issue, it believed that it should be a single region. However, there might be a need for subregional de-

velopment structures and strategies and these could co-operate, he said.

The DP's Eddie Trent said Port Elizabeth and East London had developed separate metropolitan areas serving their respective hinterlands and combining the two regions could result in political instability.

However, he said that if there was a strong reason for it being one region he would recommend that these have soft boundaries so that the matter could be reconsidered later.

Another area of dispute was over retaining Pretoria in the PWV. The Afrikaner Volksumie raised strong objections to what it called "extreme racism in reverse".

Negotiator Schalk Burger pointed out that in the report the commission said "fears exist that the white right wing want Pretoria incorporated in the eastern Transvaal in order to create a volkstaat there".

He also said the addition of Pretoria to the eastern Transvaal would increase the linguistic heterogeneity of the region although it would be less heterogeneous than the PWV

He said he was concerned that the Afrikaner claim for self-determination had been ignored, and indicated the Volksumie might walk out.

It is understood that the planning committee which has looked at ways of resolving what seemed intractable problems, will recommend that all the boundaries be regarded as soft boundaries for purposes of the election and that final demarcation be left to future negotiations.

Sisulu to head up policy institute

TIM COHEN

FORMER ANC economic planning department head Max Sisulu plans to establish an independent institute to develop policy for the "broad democratic movement".

Sisulu said yesterday the proposed institute, to be called the National Institute for Economic Policy, would have no official link with the ANC or Cosatu, but would aim to make up for past apartheid-induced deficiencies (262)

Organisers were still drafting the institute's constitution and defining its objectives, but its board would include South Africans of high calibre. (19/10/93)

It was "absolutely vital", he said, for the broad democratic movement to develop policy urgently on a wide variety of issues.

The institute would be a successor to the Macro Economic Research Group (Merg), set up more than a year ago to investigate policy for the ANC and Cosatu. But it would differ from Merg in that it would not be formally linked to the ANC and Cosatu, though ANC and Cosatu members could sit on the board in their personal capacities.

Sisulu said the institute would be funded by donors and, in due course, an appeal for assistance would be made to the business community. It would draw on the resources of several universities.

The institute would be established shortly after the demise of Merg, which, according to news reports, had been affected by its staunch left-wing bias. It was possible the institute would take over some of the research commissioned by Merg, he said.

Law governs domestic employment

BIDAY 19/10/93

ERICA JANKOWITZ

THE extension of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act to cover the approximately 830 000 domestic workers employed in SA homes means employers will have to comply with legislative controls governing the employment relationship, commentators say (262)

However, no minimum wage has been stipulated. The SA Domestic Workers' Union suggests a R500-a-month salary for unskilled workers, or R6 an hour for part-time workers

The new Act sets down minimum working conditions for domestic workers, gardeners, drivers for private households, and people who look after the sick, aged, frail and dis-

abled. These are. (19/10/93)

- A maximum spread-over (ie time measured from when the worker reports for duty until she knocks off, including meal and rest times) of 12 hours a day for those who do not live in or 14 hours for those who do;
- A maximum of five hours' work before a break of at least one hour (or 30 minutes by mutual agreement) must be taken;
- A maximum of 10 hours' overtime a week — and this must be by mutual agreement and not enforced;
- A minimum of 14 consecutive days' paid leave a year;

- Thirty-six days' paid sick leave per three-year cycle;
 - A minimum of one month's notice of termination of the contract or a month's pay in lieu of notice;
 - Minimum overtime pay of one-and-one-third times normal rate except for public holidays and Sundays when double time must be paid, and
 - Seven paid holidays, including New Year's Day, Good Friday, Ascension Day, Workers' Day, Republic Day, Day of the Vow and Christmas Day
- Part-time workers — those who work a minimum of three days a week for the same employer — must have one day's paid leave for every 26 days of employment.

Group cautions on regional borders

BIDAY 19/10/93

BILLY PADDOCK

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But the most heated debate revolved around the eastern Cape/Kei region. Government and the DP argued that the eastern Cape should be separated from the Kei region because of historic animosity and economic growth point differences.

However, the dominant view was that it should be a single region.

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velopment structures and strategies and these could co-operate, he said.

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However, he said that if there was a strong reason for it being one region he would recommend that these have soft boundaries so that the matter could be reconsidered later.

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Quandary over new regions ⁽²⁶²⁾ borders ^{CF 19/10/93}

JOHANNESBURG — A debate on regions at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park yesterday served only to highlight the lack of agreement between participants

The 21 parties were unable to agree even on the number of regions, let alone boundaries

Negotiators agreed instead to mandate the planning committee, whose job it is to facilitate talks, to establish an ad-hoc committee to try to resolve the issue

The debate was based on a report by the commission

It would be extremely difficult for a body like the negotiating council to take definitive decisions on boundaries that would satisfy everyone

The future powers and functions of the regions had not been determined, and since these would have a major effect on the communities concerned, delimitation could not be looked at in isolation, the commission said — Sapa

Star 20/10/93

'No local govt poll before end of 1994'

Cape Town — Local government elections were unlikely to take place before the end of next year, Local Government Minister Tertius Delport told the SA Chamber of Business's annual convention in Cape Town yesterday.

A solution to the local government crisis was important, but there was no chance of the impasse being solved before the April national election.

Delport said the Government would like to see the Transitional Executive Council appoint a regional commission to implement interim structures in the run-up to local elections. — Sapa

(262)

Mandela: No white homeland

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MR Nelson Mandela yesterday ruled out the establishment of a separate homeland based on race or ethnicity in a new South Africa.

But the ANC leader said he was prepared to consider a special region in which Afri-

kaners wished to settle, as long as other South Africans were free to move there.

All South Africans living in such a region, which the Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) might wish to designate, should enjoy full citizenship rights, he stipulated.

Speaking on SATV yesterday, Mr Mandela said of right-

wing demands for self-determination: "As long as they are prepared for dialogue I will work with them. I have had discussions with General (Constand) Viljoen, I believe he wants to resolve these matters through negotiations.

"I have said to General Viljoen we are now drawing up boundaries for regions and if

he shows me the region where he wants to live I am prepared to consider that.

"But it must be a region in which all population groups are free to settle and to have full rights of citizenship.

"I could then go to my organisation and persuade them to accommodate that demand," he said

(262) CT 20/10/93

Local govt polls 'not likely soon'

20/10/93 252

LOCAL government elections were unlikely to take place before the end of 1994, Local Government Minister Mr Tertius Delpont told South African Chamber of Commerce (Sacob) delegates yesterday.

At the annual Sacob convention at the Cape Sun, he said a solution to the local government crisis was important in the overall South African scenario, but there was no chance of the impasse being solved before the first all-race national election in April next year. "I do not think we can make a success of constitutional reform unless we can make peace at local level."

However, the minister said the government would like to see the Transitional Executive Council appoint a regional commission to implement interim structures in the run-up to local elections.

In addition, interim policy should be development-oriented. This included addressing backlogs and overseeing the implementation of essential services

On future voting policies in local government, Mr Delpont said it was emerging from the multi-party talks that half of the representatives would be voted in on a proportional basis and the other half through ward representation

Cape Chamber of Commerce immediate past president, Mr Herbert Hirsch put forward a motion on the cost of local and regional government, while Free State representative Mr Henry Lerm forwarded the motion of local government accountability. Both motions were carried. Mr Hirsch said local government administrations should be rationalised and geared more towards the specific functions and services for which they were created.

Mr Hirsch also said there was a tendency for "empire building" in local government, encouraged by the fact that the larger the establishment the more senior officials and even councillors can earn — Sapa

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Fm 22/10/93
Invisible dynamite

(262)
Local government reform is looming as a major obstacle in the negotiation process. Fundamental divisions between white councils and nonstatutory bodies headed by the SA National Civics Association (Sanco) are unlikely to be resolved in time for enabling

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fm 22/10/93

legislation to be tabled in parliament next month

This means agreement on the reform process at local level may be delayed until after next year's general election. White local authorities are worried that this would seriously weaken their bargaining position and allow Sanco to push through its own version of change.

In a letter this month to all its affiliates, the Cape Province Municipal Association said an "element of urgency" had entered the negotiation process. "Unless a transitional Act (for local government) is passed during the November session (of parliament), such an Act would not be promulgated before the general election on April 27. Naturally, this will have a fundamental effect on organised local government's bargaining position."

The three main areas on which the opposing groups cannot agree are

- Voting rights, which Sanco wants extended to all residents, but white local authorities want confined to owners of property or occupiers who pay rent,
- Ward representation based on population and contribution to rates, which is supported by the white councils but rejected by Sanco, and
- The need for a two-thirds majority vote in councils to pass important decisions, proposed by the white local authorities but

strongly opposed by Sanco

There is also disagreement on how to handle the debts accumulated by black local authorities through years of rent and service charge boycotts. The intransigence of conservative white local authorities in the Transvaal and Free State is likely to make the process even more difficult. (262)

An added problem facing negotiators is the rivalry building up between the various types of local authorities. Regional Services Councils (RSCs) clearly see an important future for themselves but are rejected by some white local authorities and nonstatutory groups. A recent "discussion document" produced by the Association of Regional Services Councils of SA sets out a situation in which RSCs will play a significant role in the development of infrastructure at local level.

Of the 43 RSCs, 21 are in the Cape, 12 in the Transvaal, six in KwaZulu/Natal and four in the Free State. Since their formation in 1987, the councils have collected just over R9bn in levies and agency fees. Most of the revenue has been spent on "subregional" infrastructure. But many nonstatutory groups regard the RSCs as part of the tricameral structure and do not see a future role for them.

In Cape Town the city council has proposed scrapping the Western Cape Regional Services Council and giving its functions and

taxing capacity — an estimated R226m a year — to a new metropolitan authority. The council has responded by commissioning a policy document to reflect its views on local government reform in the Cape metropole. One of the main aims of the document will be to propose a two-tiered local authority structure for the western Cape and to formulate proposals to ensure that the Western Cape RSC structure and personnel can be used to the advantage of the region in the future.

The city council sees no role for the RSC. In its recently adopted position paper on local government reform, the council says "The Cape Town City Council will continue to resist any perception on the part of the Western Cape RSC or government that the former is the natural embryo of the political structure of a Cape metropolitan authority."

Cape Town's council has opposed RSCs since their introduction, which it regarded as part of a strategy to keep blacks out of central government. It believes there is no room for the Western Cape RSC to continue functioning alongside a new metropolitan authority.

"The division of tax sources could promote conflict and lessen the impact of metropolitan actions aimed at political reconciliation and the redressing of infrastructural imbalances. Given the ideological origins of the RSC and its ethnic assumptions, its continuation must be opposed." ■

Property vote 'inappropriate'

Staff Reporter

A PROPERTY-based municipal franchise would be inappropriate in a new system of local government, says the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Kobus Meiring

Addressing a Central Karoo Development and Tourism Association congress in Beaufort West on Friday, Mr Meiring added that it would also be

be unpractical to exclude the vote from residents who were in arrears

He said the vote should not be qualified to exclude those who suffered lost opportunities because of historical imbalances

The draft constitution made it clear that the franchise on all levels of government would be afforded to every South African citizen 18 years or older, he said

Understandably, ownership of land or immovable property can therefore not be used as an exclusive added criterion for the franchise on the local level

Municipal franchise to all residents within the municipal area was a simple alternative, he said

He said the proposal that all those indebted to the council should be excluded from voting in a municipal election would require "the wisdom of Solomon" to administer

However, as a new system would ensure fairer vote allocation, it was conceivable that owners of commercial undertakings would be afforded more than one vote

Malvern

CT 25/10/93

262

11th-hour appeal on Namaqualand

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE forced incorporation of Namaqualand and the West Coast into the proposed Northern Cape region would lead to conflict and possibly violence, the Surplus People Project (SPP) warned yesterday

It noted that in submissions to the Commission on the Delineation of Regions the over-

whelming majority of residents, businesses, organisations and government institutions in these areas recently demanded to be part of the Western Cape

The SPP appealed to negotiators at the World Trade Centre to reject the commission's second report on the Western Cape/Northern Cape regional boundary, saying the document

was clearly "a misrepresentation of the majority opinion contained in the submissions" received from the areas

The 11th-hour appeal comes ahead of tomorrow's report by an ad hoc committee dealing with the controversial issue to the multi-party negotiating forum at Kempton Park

The organisation said the manipulation of the regional bou-

ndaries was based on political expediency and appeared to be geared towards giving the National Party a chance to win a second region in the elections

Most parties, including the ANC and the Democratic Party, favour a Western Cape region that includes the West Coast, Namaqualand and large parts of the Karoo

'Soft borders'

proposed by
Sowetan 1/11/93
committee

THE multiparty planning committee has recommended that the delimitation commission's proposed nine-region map be accepted with "soft boundaries" (262)

The planning committee, which steers the 21-party negotiating council at the World Trade Centre, noted that the issues were emotionally charged and could not be decided in the limited time left for the council to wrap up its constitutional package

The "soft boundary" option was therefore proposed with the proviso that the boundaries could be changed before the elections after further consultation with local people and organisations — Sapa

New ideas on regions

Star 1/11/93

BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The Government and ANC have submitted proposals for regions with strong powers to the multiparty negotiating process.

Also included in submissions to the technical committee on constitutional matters are proposals for a president and vice-presidents from parties which obtain more than 20 percent of the vote.

However, the document said these submissions were not agreements between the ANC and Government, and were merely "a preliminary framework" which were still being considered by the leaders

Conflict

Their proposals allow a substantial list of powers for regions. These powers, however, cannot conflict with the national constitution

Powers listed for regions include agriculture, casinos, racing and gambling, education at primary and secondary level, health services, housing, language policy, local government, nature conservation, policing, transport, regional planning and development, road traffic regulation, roads,

THE TALKS AND YOU



At the World Trade Centre

REGIONS. We have heard a lot about the idea of regions in the past few weeks. The idea is to have a set of powers for regions which will be able to raise their own money and to be responsible for their own development.

The idea is to have a set of powers for regions which will be able to raise their own money and to be responsible for their own development. This is a very important part of the process of creating a new South Africa. The idea is to have a set of powers for regions which will be able to raise their own money and to be responsible for their own development. This is a very important part of the process of creating a new South Africa. The idea is to have a set of powers for regions which will be able to raise their own money and to be responsible for their own development. This is a very important part of the process of creating a new South Africa.

tourism, trade and industrial promotion, traditional authorities and welfare services

In terms of the proposals, regional government will be competent to raise taxes

Income 262

All regional governments will be entitled to a "reasonable" percentage of the national value added tax and income tax collected within its boundaries

Regional government

will not be allowed to raise loans for current expenditure except for the purpose of bridging finance.

The national government may not guarantee any loans unless such a guarantee is demanded by an international financial institution and it has been verified by the Financial and Fiscal Commission.

These proposals are expected to be discussed this week in the Negotiating Council.

10 509

ANC, government spell out regional plans

ARG 1/11/93 (262)

Political Staff.

JOHANNESBURG. — The government and ANC have submitted proposals for regions with strong powers to the multiparty negotiators

Also included in submissions to the Technical Committee on Constitutional Matters are proposals for a president and vice presidents from parties that obtain more than 20 percent of the vote

The document said the submissions were not agreements between the ANC and government, but merely "a preliminary framework".

The proposals state a substantial list of powers for regions, including policing and taxation.

Powers listed for regions include agriculture, casinos, racing and gambling, education at primary and secondary level, health ser-

vices, housing, language policy and local government.

Also included are nature conservation, policing, transport, regional planning and development, road traffic regulation, roads, tourism, trade and industrial promotion, traditional authorities and welfare services.

The proposals are expected to be discussed this week in the Negotiating Council.

Joint proposal on local government

262 CT 2/11/93

JOHANNESBURG — The government and the ANC have proposed that local government in the new South Africa should be autonomous

The proposals were submitted at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park following last week's meeting between the government and the ANC

"The local electoral system shall make provision for both proportional and ward representation," according to the proposed principles which will underpin local government

"The third tier of government shall consist of autonomous local governments in various categories and models for metropolitan, urban and rural areas, not inconsistent with national and regional legislation"

Further details are expected to be fleshed out in the next 10 days during discussions at the World Trade Cen-

tre, and in bilateral talks with the Freedom Alliance and other groups

Each local government will be capable by law "of doing all those things and performing all those acts which a local government may and shall by law do and perform"

The powers and functions of local government will be spelt out in national and regional legislation, and will not be less than local government's existing powers and functions

Everyone will be entitled to access to water, sanitation, transport facilities, electricity, primary health, education, housing and security, "provided that it is financially, physically and practically possible for such services to be rendered in an environmentally-sustainable manner"

OXI

Boost for regional powers

JOHANNESBURG — Regions will have increased exclusive powers, according to a joint proposal from the government and the ANC submitted at multi-party negotiations

However, regions — or provinces, as the two parties have opted to call them — will have to maintain certain national standards or national legislation will prevail over regional laws

The test now is whether the

Freedom Alliance will accept the proposals, tabled at the World Trade Centre on Thursday

(262) CT 2/11/93
The exclusive powers for regions proposed by the government and the ANC include Agriculture, gambling, cultural affairs, primary and secondary education, health services, housing, language policy, local government, nature conservation (excluding national parks and botanical gardens and ma-

rine resources), police, public transport, regional planning and development, tourism, trade and industrial promotion, traditional authorities and welfare services

On taxation, the government and the ANC have proposed regional governments be permitted to levy "such taxes, surcharges, user-charges and levies as may be legislated by the national parliament" — Sapa

Call to keep E Cape apart

UITENHAGE — Local Government Minister Dr Tertius Delport has called on all groups in the Eastern Cape to flood the World Trade Centre with telegrams demanding that the region be separate and not tied to the Border-Kei

ET 11/11/93
His call at an NP information meeting here on Saturday followed a statement by the Eastern Cape Regional Economic Development Forum (REDF) that it wanted a separate region (262)

Stating that the Eastern Cape was "our world", he said people in the Eastern Cape would be able to build a region in which there "will be a future for our children", law and order and prosperity (262)

Federalism gets the nod

JOHANNESBURG — Agreement by multiparty negotiators last night on a long list of powers for regions provided for a federal South Africa, the government said

Central government control over regions would be limited to having powers only to legislate on the setting of national standards and norms, World Trade Centre negotiators agreed

“For that reason one can clearly say

that as far as these areas are concerned, regional government will have exclusive powers,” government chief negotiator Mr Roelf Meyer said after the debate. (262)

Regions will be allowed to collect certain taxes, but this matter is scheduled to be finalised today

The regional powers listed in the interim constitution cannot be taken away without amending the constitution — Sapa CT 5/11/93

Agreement on powers for regions

262
ARL S/11/93
JOHANNESBURG — Multi-party negotiators have reached agreement on a long list of powers for regions provided for in a federal South Africa, the government said.

Central government control over regions would be limited to powers to legislate on the setting of national standards and norms, World Trade Centre negotiators agreed last night.

The powers to be assigned to regions under the interim constitution — which will underpin the final constitution — include matters concerning agriculture, cultural affairs, education at school level, health services, housing, language policy, local government, nature conservation, police, regional planning and development and welfare services.

“One can clearly say that as far as these areas are concerned, regional government will have exclusive powers,” said government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer.

Regions will also be permitted to collect certain taxes, but this issue is scheduled to be finalised today.

The issue of regional powers and functions was one of the reasons for the walk-out from democracy talks by the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Conservative Party and the governments of Kwazulu, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei.

“We can all be very glad tonight to see that the negotiating council has reached agreement on the contents of how powers and functions of the various levels of government will be divided in future,” said Mr Meyer.

The regional powers listed in the interim constitution cannot be taken away without amending the constitution — Sapa.

Promises . . . safety from the power-hungry

■ Negotiators have agreed to a long list of powers for regions in the new South Africa. But how safe will regions be from interference by the central government?
Weekend Argus Political Correspondent **FRANS ESTERHUYSE** reports.

THE nine proposed regions of the new South Africa have been promised safeguards against interference by power-hungry bureaucrats or politicians of the central government

This is the immediate prospect — on the surface — following agreement by multiparty negotiators at Kempton Park on powers for regions in a federal-style South Africa

Some critics, however, say it is not as simple as that — and the proposed system of power allocation can still lead to serious problems

An assurance has been given by a member of the constitutional council's technical committee on constitutional issues that the regional powers listed in the interim constitution cannot be taken away without amending the constitution

In terms of a provision agreed to at Kempton Park, the powers of provinces, (or regions) can be

262 ARG 6/11/93
changed only by two-thirds majorities in the national assembly and the senate. And the amendments would have to be approved by the provinces concerned

The provinces will have powers to draw up their own constitutions and central government control over regions will be limited to powers to legislate on the setting of national standards and norms

The powers to be assigned to regions under the interim constitution — which will underpin the final constitution — include matters concerning agriculture, cultural affairs, education at school level, health services, housing, language policy, local government, nature conservation, police, regional planning and development and welfare services

Regions may be permitted to collect certain taxes, but this was still under consideration yesterday

Political scientist Mervyn Frost of the University of Natal said the latest proposals granted real powers to the regions

But, he argued, the proposals gave power only to take it away again

The new powers were not vested in regional governments exclusively, but were concurrently located in the central government

Professor Frost's advice was that attempts should be made to ensure that certain offending clauses in the interim constitution could not be invoked at the whim of the central government

Agreement on local ⁽²⁶²⁾govt CT 6/11/93 clauses reached

JOHANNESBURG — The Negotiating Council agreed yesterday to a range of measures relating to the establishment and status of local government

The 21-party council agreed that local government should be elected democratically and that it should be "autonomous".

The democracy clause — which flies in the face of conservative towns that have vowed to keep their councils white — was one of the few agreed to without any debate

A clause referring to the autonomy of local government, and the fact that it should be "entitled to regulate its affairs within the limits prescribed by law", was also accepted

A technical committee spokesman said local government would still not be able to prevail against national legislation

A nepotism clause, noting that no person could be elected to local government if his or her spouse was a local government employee, was accepted. — Sapa

Regions: Delay to clear borders dispute

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE negotiating council has given parties a breathing space until next Wednesday to sort out their disputes on the Northern Cape/Western Cape boundary.

Ten parties — including the ANC, the SACP, the PAC, the Democratic Party, the Labour Party, and the governments of Transkei and Venda — have strongly opposed the demarcation of a separate Northern Cape region.

However the National Party favours this division which might allow the NP to win both the Western Cape and the Northern Cape regions, thereby allowing it to gain double the number of senators in a new bicameral parliament.

The Afrikaner Volksunie also wants a separate Northern Cape region to serve as a basis for an Afrikaner volkstaat.

These parties want the Orange River to be the boundary between the duly expanded Western Cape and North West regions.

The council has also set a November 10 deadline for parties to find consensus on the Pretoria and the Umzimkulu/East Griqualand areas.

Area taxes will swell govt funds

CT 6/11/93

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JOHANNESBURG — Regions will be allowed to raise some taxes themselves in addition to monies they will receive from central government after the April 27 election

Multi-party negotiators at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park agreed yesterday that

- Each region will be entitled to an equitable share of revenue collected nationally to allow it to provide services and to carry out its powers and functions,

- Regional legislatures will be allowed to raise taxes, surcharges or levies

However, the bulk of regions' income will come from the central government

Revenue received from central

government will consist of

- A percentage, fixed by parliament, of income tax on individuals, collected within a region's boundaries,

- A percentage, also fixed by parliament, of value added — or other sales — tax collected in a region, and

- Other conditional or unconditional allocations of national revenue

Again, an act of parliament will decide what allocations

- The Freedom Alliance, has disputed a statement by the negotiating council that the interim constitution provides for much power to regions

Instead the new constitutional system and the powers of the authorities would be determined by the central government — Sapa

Power loss in regions deplored

(262)

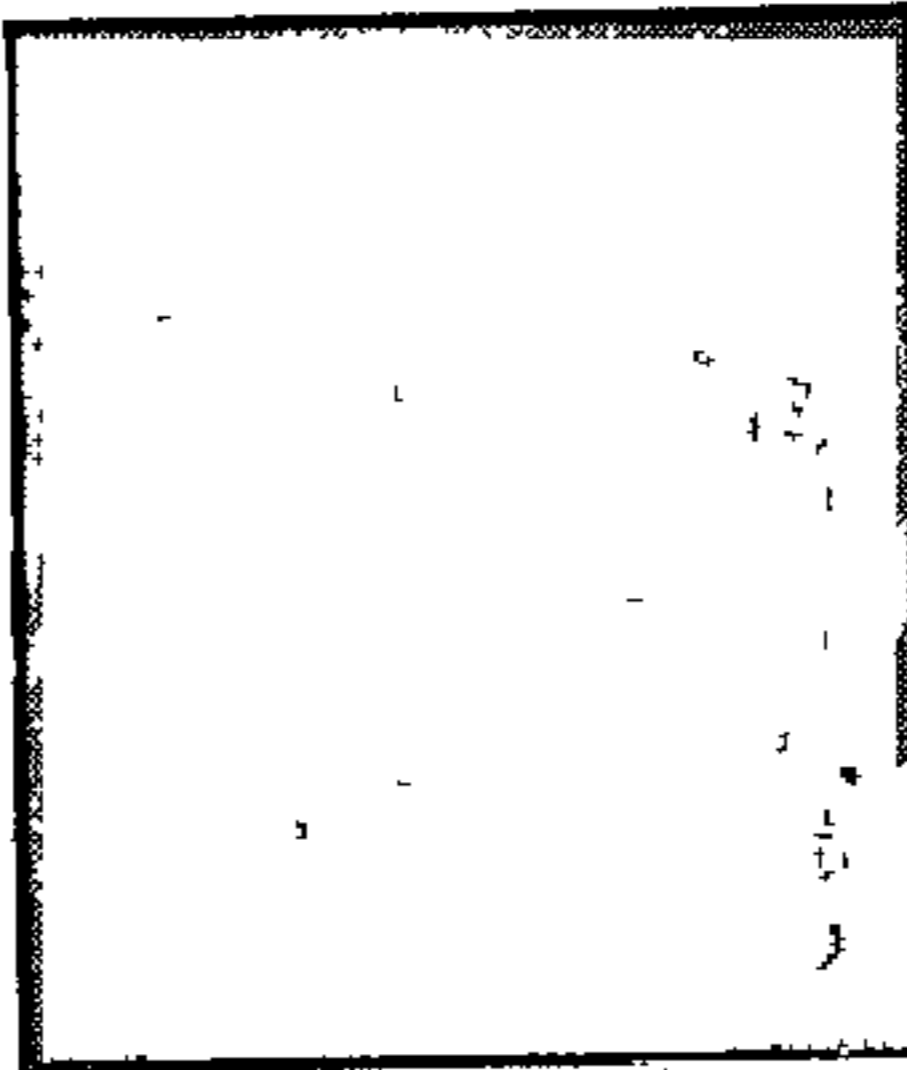
PETER FABRICIUS
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Harry Schwarz, has criticised the weak entrenchment of regional rights and powers in the draft interim constitution negotiated at the World Trade Centre

Regional powers would be significantly less entrenched in the new South African constitution than they were in the US constitution, Mr Schwarz told the staff of the IMF and the World Bank here yesterday

Mr Schwarz — a longtime federalist — said the debate about regional and central powers appeared to have been lost by those who wanted exclusive powers for regions

Even though the interim constitution provided that certain concurrent powers might be exercised only in specified eventualities by a central government, the eventualities were so wide that there was



Harry Schwarz

little safeguard for regional rights

ARG 9/11/93
"This means that minorities who might get small percentages of the vote might have little input on the new constitution, on adherence to the agreed principles and their interpretation and on the composition of a court to determine the meaning of the agreements"

The exercise of a region's constitutional rights "might depend more on goodwill than on law," Mr Schwarz said

He also took a swipe at those who were holding up development in South Africa in order to be able to take political credit for it themselves later

New master plan for local rule

262

ARCG 12/11/93

CLIVE SAWYER, Municipal Reporter

APPOINTED metropolitan councils will run townships where black local authorities have collapsed, in terms of a new master plan for local government.

City councils like Cape Town's could stay in place in the "pre-interim" phase — but their boundaries could be changed to make them more non-racial.

And service charges arrears in black local authority areas could be written off up to the date interim local government structures are set up, in terms of a draft agreement on finances.

The 12th draft of the Local Government Transition Bill and a draft agreement on finances, as well as the chapter on local government in the

proposed constitution, could go before parliament at the special session starting on November 22.

Elections for transitional councils would be held within 24 months of the passing of the Bill, but negotiating forums would appoint interim councils before then.

Measures discussed by the Major Cites Association and the national Local Government Negotiating Forum this week will be put to the coordinating council on local government on Monday.

Local government transitional measures have been the subject of intensive discussions between the African National Congress and the government. Hurdles to be overcome include disagreements on voting qualifica-

tions and ward councils.

The government and other statutory bodies are understood to favour the retention of the juristic — property-based — vote, a measure which is opposed by the ANC. The ANC opposes ward councils as likely to entangle the retention of "islands of privilege" in wealthy areas.

In terms of the draft Bill, the Transitional Executive Council will set up regional committees for local government for each province or region. This six-member body will act with a regional administrator.

Metropolitan forums will be set up to negotiate powers, duties and functions of future metropolitan councils.

(To page 5, col 1)

New master plan for local government

262

(From page 1) ARCG 12/11/93

their number of seats and areas of jurisdiction.

In Cape Town, this step is unlikely to be necessary because a Cape Metropolitan Negotiating Forum of a range of statutory and non-statutory organisations was set up in September.

Towns outside metropolitan areas will also have "transitional councils of local unity".

Metropolitan councils will be chosen half by proportional representation while the other half will come from member local councils.

Half the members of a transitional local council will be elected on a ward basis and the other half by proportional representation.

In each province or region, a local government demarcation board will be set up to decide areas of jurisdiction of forums and transitional councils.

Each transitional metropolitan council will elect an executive committee by proportional representation. This committee will be expected to make decisions by consensus.

Budgets will need a two-thirds majority to be passed.

Control of a wide range of activities is proposed for metropolitan councils.

Taxation powers will include a takeover of regional services council levies and "an equitable contribution" from member councils based on their rates income.

'Real power' for regions

Staff Reporter

MORE powers would be given to regional governments in South Africa than some regions in federal Germany have, Cape Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring said yesterday

Mr Meiring told the Institute of Citizenship it would be difficult for the central or federal government to change the powers and functions of regional governments

Each region would have a legislative body that could draw up legislation exclusively for it

Prof calls for secede clause

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The option for a region to secede should be written into the new constitution to pull the Freedom Alliance back into negotiations, the head of UCT's Economics Department said here yesterday.

CT 12/11/93
Professor Phillip Black told a Border Business Action Committee meeting he had suggested the idea to President F W de Klerk, but conceded that it had not been favoured by either the government or the ANC (262)

W Coast back in W Cape

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE negotiating council has transferred the West Coast back into the Western Cape region, following widespread protests.

But sparsely populated Namaqualand — provisionally incorporated into the Northern Cape — will have to decide by referendum which region it wants to be in

A co-ordinating committee, chaired by the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, Mr Andre Fourie, proposed that the magisterial districts of Clanwilliam, Vredendal and Vanrhynsdorp be included in the Western Cape region

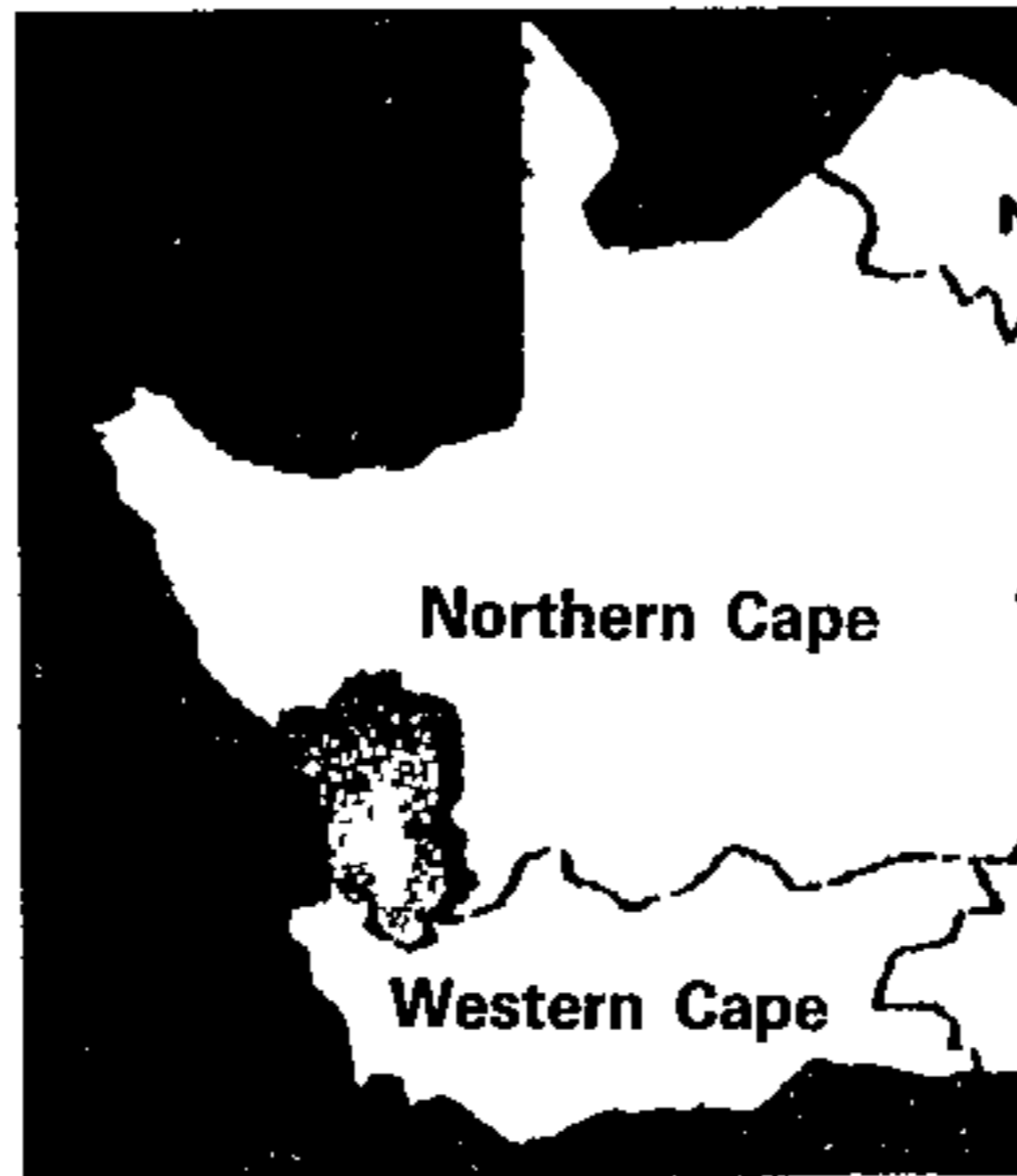
This means that the 69 921 people in the three magisterial districts, of whom 54 924 are coloured and 13 403 are white, will vote in the Western Cape

Towns such as Citrusdal, Clanwilliam, Lamberts Bay, Klawer, Vredendal, Vanrhynsdorp and Lutzville will now be in the Western Cape

A wide cross-section of groups rejected the initial moves to incorporate these areas into the Northern Cape, on the grounds that they were traditionally part of the Western Cape and that all their trade links and communications were centred in Cape Town

The position of Namaqualand was unresolved, but the committee recommended that it be entitled to petition for a referendum

In its report, the committee does not recommend any change in the number of regions, sticking to the nine proposed earlier by the commission on the demarcation/delimitation of regions



CHANGE . . The shaded area is to be incorporated into the Western Cape region. The other regions remain unchanged

It does, however, provide for referendums and petitions to decide and alter disputed boundaries

Recommendations on the more sensitive issues, such as the future of Pretoria, the Eastern Cape and Umzimkulu, were dealt with separately in the report

It proposed that

● The votes cast in the general election on April 27 in the magisterial districts of Pretoria, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Wonderboom (including Soshanguwe) should "be counted separately to facilitate a possible future re-allocation (of the greater Pretoria region) to the Eastern Transvaal region, subject to a referendum"

● Umzimkulu should remain with the Eastern Cape, but that the votes cast in the district of Umzimkulu be should be counted separately to facilitate a possible future re-allocation to Natal/

KwaZulu, subject to a referendum

● In the Eastern Cape the votes should be counted in two blocs to facilitate a possible future split of the Eastern Cape into two separate regions, also subject to a referendum

The committee proposed that the boundary to the east of the Venterstad, Steynsburg, Hofmeyr, Tarkastad, Fort Beaufort, Albany and Bathurst districts be included in the Eastern Cape, and the rest in the Border/Kei region

● KwaNdebele, including Moutse One and Three and Moretele Two, should be in the Eastern Transvaal

● Sasolburg should be in the Free State

● Mount Currie should be in Natal/KwaZulu

● Clanwilliam, Vredendal and Vanrhynsdorp should be in the Western Cape

● Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater should be in the Northern Cape

● Brits and Bophuthatswana (Odi One and Moretele One) should be in the North West, which includes the Western Transvaal

Four issues remained unresolved, but the committee recommended the disputed districts should also be entitled to petition for referendums. These were Bushbuck Ridge, Namaqualand, Groblersdal and Northern Transkei/Pondoland

The nine regions proposed for South Africa are Northern Transvaal, Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV), Eastern Transvaal, KwaZulu/Natal, Orange Free State, North West, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Western Cape

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CT12/11/93

Referendum for regions

JOHANNESBURG — Eastern Province will be allowed to choose, after next year's elections, if it wishes to remain in one eastern Cape region with Border/Kei

To separate, it will need a 60% majority in a referendum of Eastern Province voters, the government and the ANC alliance agreed yesterday

Shattered

The same majority will be needed for a referendum in the proposed northern Cape region, to decide if it should remain separate from the western Cape

If a party winning the election in the region opted for separation or, in the northern Cape, amalgamation, that would be decided without a referendum

This compromise was struck to defuse a potentially dangerous disagreement in the multiparty Negotiating Council yesterday morning when a carefully balanced agreement between the two main parties was shattered by the Labour Party's Mr Luwellyn Landers

His objection to the retention of the northern Cape as one of the nine proposed regions — on the grounds of its sparse resources, weak infrastructure and low population — re-opened a debate on a bitterly contested issue

Eastern, Northern Cape may change

When the ANC alliance rushed to support him and the government angrily countered with its demands that the eastern Cape be allowed to divide in two without a veto from the Border/Kei portion, a fragile truce was shattered

The council had to be adjourned, bilateral talks were held and government negotiators said if the deal struck with the ANC was to be reneged on, so would other agreements

Minister of Regional Development Mr Andre Fourie, at the centre of the dispute, vowed not to give ground. If there was to be a referendum in the northern Cape, there should also be one in the eastern Cape

CT13/11/93 (262)

Later, after the compromise was reached, he told the media it was a difficult one

What was achieved would satisfy most people, he said

The proposal, if carried, appears to have been a clear victory for the government, which had set itself the goal of dividing the eastern Cape region in two. It had not as strong a commitment to retaining the northern Cape as a separate region

The demography of both regions indicates there is a strong chance that the northern Cape will join the western Cape, and the eastern Cape will divide into an Eastern Province region and a Border/Kei region

It was proposed in council debate that the precise conditions of such a "divorce" be left to a constitutional court to decide

Vitamin C

● With a heavy week of talks behind them and final deadlines looming, negotiators at the World Trade Centre found themselves feeling a little flat yesterday afternoon — so much so, in fact, that free effervescent tablets of vitamin C and B-complex were distributed

And just to make the point, they were accompanied by a "stress index" questionnaire from the manufacturers — Sapa

ST. ANTHONY'S
S. K. NICKEL
M. H. R. P. S.

The shape of local government to come

(212)

APR 15 1993

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG — With only two scheduled days of talks left, the government and the ANC have ironed out their differences on the shape of future local government.

Last night government and ANC negotiators gathered for what they hoped would be their last set of bilateral meetings to finalise outstanding issues.

Sources indicated that a deal had been struck on the highly contentious local government issue and that an ANC/government proposal had been forwarded to the relevant talks technical committee.

The right wing has indicated clearly that it intends to make a stand over the local government issue, where it fears the white community will be swamped by the black majority and lose its voice.

But it is understood a formula has been found in terms of which white representation will effectively be ensured for the interim period in rural councils.

One source said the agreement was "in keeping with the principle of a government of national unity".

Negotiators agree on package deal for boundary adjustments

NEGOTIATORS yesterday accepted a package deal of adjustments to the boundaries of regions that will be used for election purposes, the final demarcation being left for resolution by elected parties.

The Labour Party and the Cape Traditional Leaders' objection to a separate northern Cape region were dismissed although it was accepted that the region could petition to hold a referendum after the election to determine its fate.

A 60% majority in the referendum in favour of dissolution would be decisive, negotiators agreed.

In terms of the deal worked out behind closed doors last week the magisterial district of KwaNdebele, including KwaNdebele homeland, Moutse 1, 2 and 3 and Moretele 2, are to be included in the Eastern Transvaal rather than Northern Transvaal as originally demarcated.

Sasolburg is to be included in the Free State; Mount Currie in KwaZulu/Natal, Clanwilliam, Vredendal and Vanryhnsdorp incorporated into the Western Cape, Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater included in the Northern Cape; Brits and Bophuthatswana (Odi 1 and Moretele 1) included in the Northwest Region (262)

Umzimkulu remains in the Eastern Cape. However, it was agreed that the

BILLY PADDOCK

votes cast in the general election in the area be counted separately to facilitate a possible future reallocation to Natal, subject to a referendum of agreement by a majority of the parties represented in the area. *Bilby 16/11/93*

It was also agreed that the votes cast in the Greater Pretoria area be counted separately to determine later whether it should be reallocated to the Eastern Transvaal.

The contentious issue of a single Eastern Cape region has also been earmarked for possible reallocation by splitting it into two separate regions.

The votes cast in this consolidated region will be counted in two blocs on either side of a line stretching from Bathurst on the coast northwest to Venterstad.

It was also accepted that if a sufficient number of persons in the areas of reallocation wished to be demarcated differently, they could petition Parliament.

This petition would have to be presented within one year of the election and would ask for a referendum to be held to resolve the matter.

Regional and Land Affairs Minister Andre Fourie said yesterday he believed the proposals were a fair compromise.

SA rugby captain Francois Pienaar signing autographs at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday from Argentina after winning the Test series 2-0. See Back Page

TPA may withdraw staff after two deaths

Biscay 16/11/93

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) is considering withdrawing staff working in unrest areas following the deaths of two employees last week. (2bb)

A surveyor was shot dead on Friday while measuring a new cemetery near Katlehong, and one man was killed and another injured in an ambush while delivering pensions in the eastern Transvaal.

TPA administrator Danie Hough said the provincial authority would have to reconsider conditions under which it provided services where there was a risk to staff.

He said it was shocking that officials had to pay with their lives while providing essential services to disadvantaged communities. Employees could not be forced to render such

GAVIN DU VENAGE

services if they were putting their lives on the line, he said.

Hough said the TPA would draw up new guidelines and look for other options, which could include hiring private security firms to protect employees. But this would be expensive and would not be a guarantee against further loss of life, he said.

TPA deputy director-general of community health Jan Opperman said the provincial authority planned to buy several hundred bulletproof vests for employees.

Criminal elements were deliberately clogging sewerage systems by dropping objects like car engines in the works. They were also digging ditches across roads, "turning the area into a war zone", he said.

SA blood 'among world's safest'

SA blood transfusion services were at the forefront of worldwide efforts to provide HIV-free blood, SA Blood Transfusion Service head Prof

Anton Heyns said yesterday. He said SA blood products were among the safest in the world because the policy of not paying blood donors had ensured that donors were more responsible about disclosing behaviour which could place them at risk of contracting AIDS. (2bb)

Sapa reports the transfusion ser-

KATHRYN STRACHAN

vice said it had no plans to reduce the number of black blood donors.

Heyns said the service's main concern was to ensure donors were a low risk in terms of diseases.

The SABTS is at the centre of a racial storm after its announcement at the weekend that it could soon be forced to stop accepting blood from blacks because of the high incidence of HIV infection among black donors.

Civic votes for all a step closer

JOHANNESBURG. — Metropolitan government with votes for all adult residents came a step closer today at the Local Government Negotiating Forum.

Leaders of statutory and non-statutory groups hailed chapter 10 of the interim constitution as a firm step to dem-

● See page 4

A step closer to local votes for all adults

(262)

ARG 18/11/93

□ Forum endorses negotiations

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

JOHANNESBURG. — Metropolitan government with votes for all adult residents came a step closer today at the Local Government Negotiating Forum.

The forum met for its third plenary session just hours after World Trade Centre negotiators agreed to scrap the property-based vote for local government.

Leaders of statutory and non-statutory groups hailed chapter 10 of the interim constitution as a firm step to democratic local government.

The forum was to debate today the latest draft of the Local Government Transition Bill which, it is hoped, will go to parliament next week.

Key aspects of the chapter are

- Transitional councils will be elected 60 percent by wards and 40 percent by proportional representation. Of the ward representatives half will be from existing white, coloured and Indian local authority areas.

- Local government powers will not be entrenched in the constitution, but any changes proposed by a regional or central authority will be put to it for comment.

- A council executive committee will be made up by proportional representation and decisions will be by consensus or a two-thirds majority.

- Term of office of a council will be between three and five years.

- Votes will be given to people "ordinarily resident in the council's area and to people liable for rates, rents, service charges or levies to the council".

While there will not be ward councils, the bill provides for municipal "substructures".

Mr Davidson said the legislation would bring metropolitan government a step closer.

Non-statutory delegate W Cobbett said compromises in talks between the two sides had elevated the national interest above party politics. It would make smooth transitional local government possible.

He said it would have been inappropriate to list the powers of local government in the constitution because this would have "closed the door" on its development.

A delegate from the Conservative Party-aligned Transvaal Municipal Association said the association could not support constitutional provisions for local government unconditionally.

Record 20 000 riders expected next year



Army plans shoved through

BIDAY 18/11/93

Political Staff

IT TOOK the 21-party negotiating council just 90 minutes early yesterday to decide the shape of the SA police service and national defence force of the new SA.

The first sight that the vast majority of negotiators had of Chapter 13 of the interim constitution, which spells out the details of the new security services, was at 1am.

The document — the product of months of talks between the ANC and government — and the bewildering speed with which negotiators were asked to deal with its provisions angered some delegates.

There was also concern among delegates that that neither Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, nor his deputy Gert Myburgh, attended the session.

Defence and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, left to carry the can, barked out

instructions to officials to try to round up specialists to help oversee the process

PAC negotiator Barney Desai said his party wished to register its strongest opposition to the procedure as he had only just been handed the document. The PAC later walked out of the chamber in protest.

DP negotiator Douglas Gibson wanted to know "What happens if this document is endorsed by the plenary but is incomplete and erroneous in form?"

The interim constitution makes provision for national and regional police services and an a national defence force made up of all armed formations on an equal basis, with the existing SADF not enjoying — in theory, at least — special status.

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Farmers' union urges Bill of Rights change

BIDAY 18/11/93

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The property clause in the draft Bill of Rights should be amended and the proposed composition of the Constitutional Court should be changed, the SA Agricultural Union urged yesterday.

The appeal was made by union president Boet Fourie in a letter to President F W de Klerk.

He said the government would be abandoning farmers and property owners and failing to honour a personal undertaking that title deeds would be guaranteed if the proposed property clause, agreed by the negotiating council, was passed by Parliament.

The property clause, supposed to protect property rights, "was in fact intended to open the door to large-scale expropriation of land without fair compensation", Fourie said.

It seemed some of the criteria written into the property clause had a political

motive — and could serve as loopholes for nationalisation.

The government had accepted the clause even though it had been rejected by the judiciary, the Bar Association and the Association of Attorneys

Referring to the proposed composition of the Constitutional Court, Fourie said it could in effect still become a "political court" which would inspire no confidence.

The proposed property clause created uncertainties, and if it was to be adjudicated by the Constitutional Court as currently proposed, it would seem the majority of the court could be political lackeys of the government

No appeal could be lodged against a Constitutional Court ruling, which meant farmers would have to accept the judgment.

Focus on local government

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE local government negotiating forum would meet today to consider the Local Government Transition Bill which the negotiating council passed on Tuesday

It would be the first full meeting since June.

Various members of the forum — which represents extra-parliamentary organisations and the local government establishment — have accused the ANC and government of sidelining other parties

Today's meeting would consider chapter 10 of the transitional constitution, which deals specifically with local government. Negotiators at the multiparty talks adopted the chapter which included reserving some wards for whites.

The forum would also begin planning the implementation of new local government legislation, civic leader Lechisa Tsenodi, a convener, said yesterday

It would concentrate on ensuring Tuesday's agreement was put into practice.

The civics had supported the reservation of council seats for minorities.

The CP-dominated Transvaal Municipal Association met yesterday to discuss the agreement.

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Rightwingers prepared to back Bill

Boost for local govt agreement

Star 19/11/93

BY JO-ANNE COLLINGE

The right-wing Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) is prepared to endorse the draft Local Government Transition Bill for establishing nonracial local government.

A startling degree of accommodation between the CP-aligned TMA and the ANC emerged when the Local Government Negotiating Forum (LGNF) met in plenary session at the World Trade Centre yesterday.

Since June the TMA, backed by the Afrikaner Volksfront, has been agitating to resist local government reform by all means.

Yesterday TMA delegate Professor Ben van der Berg told the LGNF he would endorse the Bill on behalf of his organisation, provided there was a single amendment, relating to the first "pre-interim" phase of reform.

The TMA and the ANC failed to reach agreement on this clause yesterday afternoon, but they will meet again early next week. If they reach an accord, this will require endorsement by the LGNF management committee before it goes forward to the multiparty Negotiating Forum. The deadline is Thursday.

Andrew Boraine, co-ordinator for the ANC-South African National Civic Association (Sanco) bloc, said his side had "bent over backwards to try to accommodate the fears of certain com-

A STARTLING degree of accommodation between the CP and ANC on nonracial dispensation emerges during talks

(262)
munities" about restructuring town councils during the pre-interim phase.

Initially ANC-Sanco had not wished to consider an alternative to replacing all apartheid-style councils with appointed nonracial councils, featuring equal representation of statutory and non-statutory groups.

In time they had conceded that an option should be offered, whereby councils could remain in place and be supplemented by an overarching nonracial structure which would be given extensive powers.

Now, to win the co-operation of the TMA, the ANC-Sanco were prepared to gradually phase in the powers of this nonracial umbrella structure, rather than bestowing it in one fell swoop, Boraine explained.

Van der Berg confirmed that the TMA's worries concerned the "tempo" of change rather than the principle.

ANC-Sanco delegates made it clear that they expected, in return for their concession, that

the TMA would act in the general spirit of the reform plan to make change work. In communities where CP councils would not even talk to township structures, they expected the TMA to intervene to get things moving.

In addition to endorsing the draft Bill, the LGNF plenary:

■ Approved chapter 10 of the Interim Constitution, as finalised by the Negotiating Council this week. Johannesburg management committee chairman Ian Davidson, speaking for the statutory side of the table, described the chapter as "a compromise with which every one of us can happily live".

■ Settled a finances and services agreement that deals on a national basis with reviving services in townships and normalising patterns of payment.

■ Agreed on a programme of action, to set the two-phase scheme of local government reform rolling rapidly.

Sanco's Vaks Mayekiso outlined the programme of action, emphasising that all parties would have to convey to their constituencies a serious intention to change local government. The plan includes a national local government summit, to coincide with the parliamentary session in Cape Town, at which ANC president Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk would publicly endorse the agreement on finances and services.

Sweeping changes in local government ⁽²⁶²⁾

ARLT 19/11/93

Municipal Reporter CLIVE SAWYER at Kempton Park

HOT on the heels of multi-party acceptance of a new constitution, far-reaching changes to local government are to start next month

At a plenary session at the World Trade Centre, the Local Government Negotiating Forum accepted a much-redrafted version of transition legislation

A national local government summit to coincide with the special session of parliament, with appearances by President De Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela, will kick off a campaign to explain forthcoming changes to local government

Within a year, local government as it is today will have been swept out of existence

A timetable agreed to yesterday includes

- The Transitional Executive Council will set up six-member regional local government committees next month

The committees will work closely with provincial administrators to phase in changes

- Demarcation of regions will start at the same time

- Forums on local government in metropolitan areas and towns should be set up in terms of the Local Government Transition Act by January or February

These forums will appoint members of interim councils in the pre-election phase

- In February, a national local government conference will coincide with the deadline for nominations for appointed transitional councils

- June will be the deadline for transitional councils and local government executive councils to implement single budgets and administrations for cities and towns until now separated by apartheid legislation

- Local government elections will take place in October or November

At the forum yesterday, civic leaders said they would call on their communities to stop boycotts of rent and service charges as soon as the Local Government Transition Bill was passed

A finance agreement provides for payment for services to restart within 30 days of the Bill being passed, while millions of rands arrears to black local authorities will be written off

The Bill is to go to the multi-party negotiating council next week, then to parliament

Parties to the forum admitted there would be imperfections in transition legislation. But it was important to get the process underway

Forums should be as "inclusive of all stakeholders as possible" but if any excluded themselves forums would not stop their work

Yesterday, African National Congress delegates held talks with the Conservative Party-supporting Transvaal Municipal Association, which opposes some

aspects of the transitional legislation, notably, its swift pace

ANC delegates said it was hoped any concessions about the pace of change given to the association would be rewarded with help in "marketing" the process of changing local government

If cities and towns fail to set up forums within 90 days of the transition legislation being passed, provincial administrators will intervene to set up forums

Non-statutory delegate Salie Manie said metropolitan and local forums would have to conform to national guidelines

When the first elections for local government are held, there will be protection for minorities

At local level, the system of voting will be 60 percent by wards and 40 percent by proportional representation

Of the 60 percent, half will be set aside for voters in former white, "coloured" or Indian local authority areas

Delegates conceded this perpetuated a racial aspect to local government, but said it was the best compromise to allay fears that minorities would be overwhelmed

Metropolitan councils will be made up of 40 percent proportional representation from party lists and 60 percent representatives of member councils

Local councils will get representation on metro councils according to their size

The split between proportional and ward representation, with 30 percent of votes guaranteed for former established local authorities, will mean huge shifts in the balance of power in cities

Councils elected next year will be "transitional councils of local unity"

The executive committee of a council will be made up by proportional representation of parties

Decisions in the council on an annual budget and on town planning items, will have to be by two-thirds majorities

Mr Manie said the absolute majority for town planning decisions had been written in because this was the area where apartheid would be defeated or perpetuated

Powers of administrators in the pre-interim and interim phases will include being able to dissolve any local government body and transfer its staff to another council

Staff transfers must be done so that conditions will not be less favourable than those under which they have served, and in terms of labour law

The Bill does not provide for staff to be dismissed

Restructuring of local government will not be allowed to contradict the provisions of the Bill until elections have been held for transitional councils

After that, restructuring must be in line with the principles in the constitution

Timetable set for united councils

BIDAY 19/11/93

GAVIN DU VEŃAGE

LOCAL government negotiators, including right-wing representatives, yesterday approved transitional measures for restructuring local authorities and set a timetable to install nonracial, united municipalities.

The Local Government Negotiating Forum met for the third and last time yesterday at Kempton Park to approve the Local Government Transition Bill, as well as Chapter 10 of the interim constitution, which deals with local government. (262)

The forum also adopted a timetable for implementing agreements to install temporary local authorities to run councils until the first nonracial municipal elections, tentatively scheduled for October.

Nearly all parties in the forum, which consists of the local government establishment and the ANC/civic associations alliance, endorsed the agreements. The Transvaal Municipal Association, a CP-dominated body, gave only conditional support, pending discussions with the ANC.

Association president Ben van der Berg said it accepted most of the agreements

thrashed out over the past few months. Discussions with the ANC had led to "common sense" prevailing between the two parties. The association's concerns surround the composition of councils, as well as the timing of structural changes. It wants the pace of change slowed down.

Van der Berg said the association was negotiating only on the basis that demands for a separate state would eventually be accommodated. He was confident the meetings with the ANC/civic alliance would soon reach agreement on outstanding issues. His comments were well received by the forum, eliciting cries of "viva" from civic leader Vacks Mayekiso.

Civic negotiator Andrew Boraine said that if the association accepted the agreements in full, it would have to "intervene" in local authorities where right-wingers resisted change.

The forum accepted a timetable that

To Page 2

Councils

BIDAY 19/11/93

From Page 1

starts as soon as the Bill is enacted. A joint summit, including President F W de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela, is proposed within the next two weeks. Leaders are expected to call for an end to service payment boycotts and pledge commitment to the reconstruction of townships. (262)

In terms of the agreement, local authorities must nominate their nonracial, jointly appointed transitional councils by the end of February. These have to be in place and functioning by June.

The transitional councils are to be appointed by the civics and existing councillors. Each side will nominate 50% of the appointees. These will stay in place until municipal elections.

In some instances local authorities can opt for executive councils. These will allow existing authorities to remain in place, but

form part of a larger umbrella body that includes civic representatives.

Both executive councils and transitional councils will take political decisions and have their own budgets. Executive councils will probably be favoured by conservative councils, which can then maintain their status in the run-up to elections.

If local authorities fail to appoint transitional structures within the agreed time, the structures will be set up on their behalf by regional committees.

After elections, whites will be guaranteed seats on local authorities. A clause in the interim constitution calls for 40% of councillors to be elected proportionally, with the balance elected on the basis of one councillor for each ward. It also reserves half of each council's seats for wards that form part of existing authorities.

Now DP gears up to fight undemocratic local govt Bill

CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

262
AUG 20/11/93

FRESH from its constitutional court battle, the Democratic Party is gearing up to fight "racist and undemocratic" transitional local government legislation.

At issue is the Local Government Transition Bill, approved this week, which deals with the election of local and metropolitan councils. It allows for 40 percent proportional representation by political parties and 60 percent by wards

But, of this 60 percent, half will be guaranteed for white, coloured or Indian local authority areas and half for black local authority areas

Apart from entrenching representation according to skin colour, this has raised concern that some groups will get representation out of proportion to their numbers.

DP spokesman on local government Jasper Walsh said the party would vigorously oppose the deal, approved by the Local Government Negotiating Forum

The forum was an unrepresentative body, from which political parties such as the DP had been excluded, he said.

The agreement made no allowance for racially-mixed wards where these had been agreed to by local consensus

"It is prescriptive and contrary to this party's principles," Mr Walsh said.

The agreement set deadlines for appointing councils and forums by early next year, with no allowance for consulting local communities.

"Most importantly, it prescribes racial representation which in itself is unacceptable, and which further takes no account of regional and community differences."

Mr Walsh said an example would be a small town where blacks were 10 percent of the population, but would be guaranteed at least 30 percent of council seats.

Similarly, where whites were in the minority, they would get 30 percent of the seats

"Which is why conservative whites supported the deal," Mr Walsh said. "It smacks of expediency and over-hasty agreement. It is ill-considered and reflects a compromise between the National Party and the African National Congress. It is undemocratic and we will do all in our power to have it reversed"

Journalists who attended the forum plenary at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park this

■ To page 3

DP lashes out at 'racist' Bill

■ From page 1

week were struck by the accommodating approach of the Conservative Party-supporting Transvaal Municipal Association to legislation it had previously vowed to oppose to the hilt

But talks between the ANC-SA National Civic Organisation bloc and the TMA produced a series of compromises which enabled association delegate Ben van der Berg to support the measures, except for one still to be debated by both sides. The deal is to be put to the multi-party negotiating council next week and will, it is hoped, reach parliament during the special session starting next Monday

Sanco delegate Vaaks Mayekiso said President De Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela should personally endorse key aspects of the deal to coincide with the parliamentary session. The leaders will be asked to emphasise:

■ Forums on local government must be established in towns and metropolitan areas as soon as possible;

■ February will be the deadline for nominations for transitional councils;

■ Payments for services must start within 30 days of the Local Government Transition Bill being passed;

■ Conditions for payments of services will include affordable tariffs, setting up of suitable administrative arrangements at local level, and commencement of programmes to restore and maintain existing services;

■ Local government elections will take place in October or November next year.

If the Bill is passed, the first steps to drastically-changed local government will begin next month

The TEC will appoint six-member regional committees on local government in each province

Local forums must follow by February and transitional councils, appointed by these forums, will face a June deadline to implement single budgets and administrations.

AUG 20/11/93
262

The cost of unifying SA's cities

By KEVIN DAVIE

THERE has been substantial debate over the borders of SA's new regions, but little discussion over urban boundaries

A draft World Bank report suggests that this is surprising as more than 60% of SA's population resides in urban areas and that these areas contribute over 80% to the national economy.

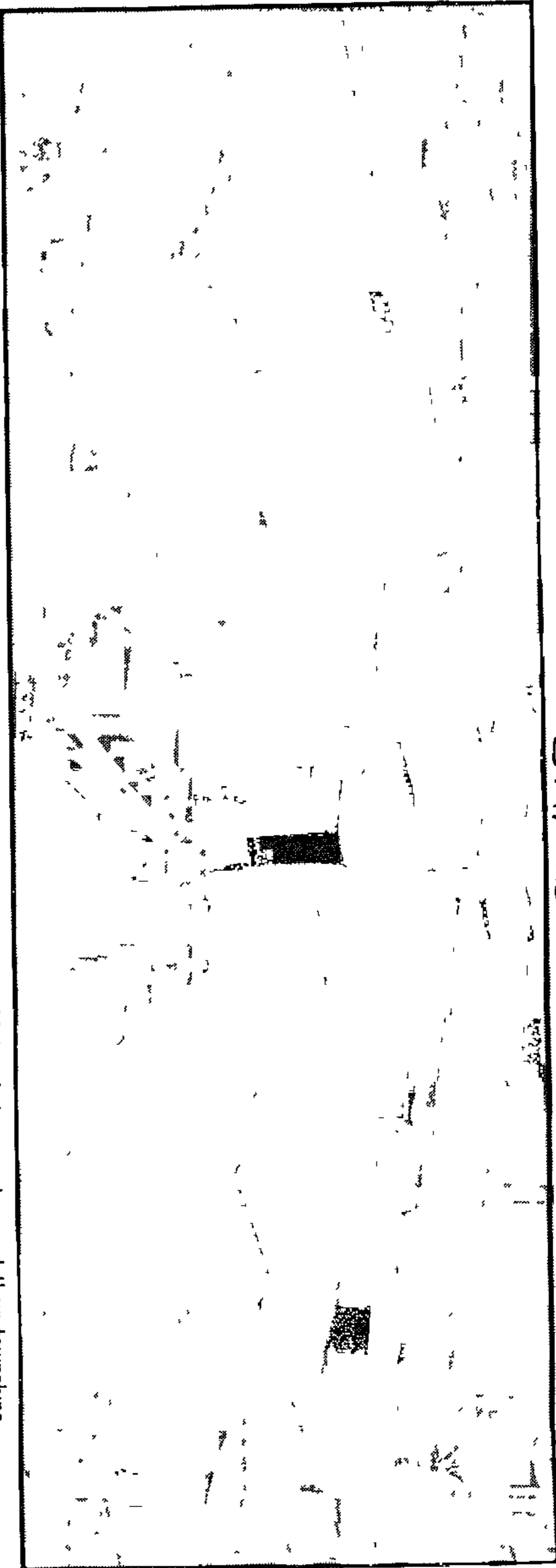
"In fact, some estimates suggest the PWV alone will account for 50% of the country's GDP by the year 2000"

The report is the first major independent assessment of the financial implications of reconstruction in the urban areas

It says calculations show that white local authorities (WLAs) should be able to finance the upgrading of existing black communities.

"This surprising result suggests strongly that the local financing of major aspects of the backlog in urban infrastructure and services may be feasible

"The fiscal and administrative base of the WLAs may provide a strong fiscal and administrative founda-



NEIGHBOURS WITHOUT FENCES

tion for unified SA cities"

The dependence of black local authorities (BLAs) on central transfers strongly suggests that any financing strategy will certainly in the short to medium run need to include central flows, the report says

It is expected that within a very short period local governments will need to undertake an unusually large amount of public in-

vestment without having the assurance that they will be able to collect property taxes and user charges from the beneficiaries

The urban sector reflects and suffers from the inequities and inefficiencies of SA's racial history, but without well-functioning cities, the ability to sustain an overall economic recovery will be jeopardised

"Designing a comprehensive urban strategy is therefore an important national priority for SA"

the line between success and failure for a new SA lies between cities and their townships

Between 1990 and 1992 the tax on electricity in the Central Wits WLAs averaged around 20% for electricity and 11% for water

"There are large variations with Johannesburg charging 45% implicit tax rate on electricity in 1991 and Randburg charging 22% for water in the same year"

These taxes are used partly to cross-subsidise rebates on property taxes

"Overall, residents in WLAs in the Central Wits area receive a rebate of the order of 35% to 60% in their property tax payment which is not available to business or commercial property"

SA already has an active capital market in which local governments are strong participants

Preliminary figures suggest that upgrading is implemented over a five-year period and that repayments take place over 15 years. WLA and RSC revenues will need to increase by about 1.5% annually for six years

This reduces with a longer investment period, but "whether political pressures and the needs of those who have been deprived of basic services will permit such phasing remains to be seen"

The report distinguishes between three levels of service: basic (one standpipe per 20 stands, on-site sanitation, high mast lighting and gravel road service), intermediate (one standpipe per five stands, intermediate sewerage, pre-paid electricity meters, high-mast lighting and refuse collection from specific points), and full (water and sanitation)

These figures suggest that while the full service level may be difficult to finance, it may be possible to finance the basic and even the intermediate levels from local resources

The study says that black households are moving into the CBD while the jobs are moving into areas surrounding white municipalities

Between 1985 and 1990 the number of jobs in Randburg increased (from a small base) by about 14%, followed by Sandton (6.4%), Roodepoort (5.3%) and Johannesburg (1.3%)

"With over 14 000 street vendors in the CBD alone Johannesburg's downtown is going through a rapid transformation"

are not heavily indebted

"Data from the Reserve Bank suggest that local governments across the nation have a total of R5-billion as liquid reserves — a base that may be leveraged to access capital markets"

The report says assuming sewerage, house connection for electricity, full street lighting, paved roads and refuse collection from individual houses

In the case of Johannesburg water and electricity would have to increase by 7% by year six for the basic formal financial services and retail sectors to an increasing share of the informal sector economy"

Most blacks will continue to reside in municipalities different from their place of employment, the report says

1012 to houses, conventional

SITICED (Rus) 21/11/93

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Winnie elected deputy president of Sanco

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mrs Winnie Mandela has been elected deputy president of the South African National Civics Organisation

Mr Lechesa Tsenoli had been elected Sanco president. He replaces Mr Moses Mayekiso

● Sanco is to campaign for the ANC during elections, it said at its national conference at the weekend

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CT 23/11/93

Local govt elections set

24/11/93

(262)

Political Staff

LOCAL government elections will be held between October next year and the middle of 1995, and their councils' first term of office would be for three to five years, Local Government Minister Dr Tertius Delpport, said yesterday

Speaking during the debate on the negotiation process, Dr Delpport said that the Local Government Transition Bill would be finalised before the end of this week and put before Parliament this session

Dr Delpport said that in the interim period, either joint councils for a demarcated area or coordinating committees serving as an umbrella body, would be formed

These bodies would be formed on a 50-50 basis between statutory and non-statutory organisations

Dr Delpport said the local government deal negotiated at Kempton Park provided that

- 40% of the members of a council would be elected by proportional representation

- 30% of a ward would be for whites, coloureds and Asians, and 30% would be for blacks

This was pragmatic and favoured the smaller white communities in the Transvaal and blacks in the Western Cape

DP to fight 'hasty' agreement

By BARRY STREEK (262)
Political Staff

THE Democratic Party said yesterday it would vigorously oppose the deal struck by the Local Government Negotiating Forum at Kempton Park this week

The forum was an unrepresentative body from which political parties such as the DP had been excluded, local government spokesman Mr Jasper Walsh said in a statement

"The agreement entrenches wards drawn up on a racial basis during the interim period and makes no allowance for mixed wards where they are agreed by local consensus

"It imposes deadlines for appointing councils early next year with no allowance for consulting local communities

"Most importantly, it prescribes racial representation, which, in itself, is unacceptable,

but furthermore takes no account of regional and community differences

The statement described the deal, which could give blacks 30% of the votes in rural towns where they comprised 10% of the population, as expedient and over-hasty **CT25/11/93**

It said the reverse case, where whites were in the minority, was "no doubt why conservative whites supported the deal"

One vote plan faces growing opposition

ARLT 25/11/93 (262)

Political Staff

THE Democratic Party and PAC are pressing for changes to the interim constitution to allow voters to choose national and regional governments separately in the April 27 election.

In parliament yesterday DP national chairman Ken Andrew continued his party's blistering attack on the African National Congress/National Party pact on a one-ballot election.

He said the single ballot would mean most voters being denied free choice in electing their regional governments.

Under the deal struck by the ANC and NP, voters would get one ballot paper and vote for the party of their choice once.

But the vote would be counted twice — once for national and once for regional elections.

This would mean voters wanting to support one party in the national assembly but another in regional government would be unable to do so, Mr Andrew said.

It would undermine the federal structure and devolution of power that were supposed to be essential parts of the interim constitution.

The DP will propose that the matter be reconsidered when the Negotiating Council meets tomorrow to put final touches to the interim constitution.

PAC negotiator Patricia de Lille said she would also demand that the debate on the issue be reopened.

"We also want a full explanation of what deals were made. A trade-off was made here and we want to know what parties were promised for toeing the line," she said.

President De Klerk said the government had agreed to make concessions on a single ballot paper to avoid voter confusion because millions of people would be voting for the first time.

Under the DP plan, a voter would enter the polling station and at the first table obtain a ballot paper for the national election. After casting this ballot, the voter would move to a second table for a ballot paper for the regional election.

Mr Andrew said no confusion could arise under this plan since in the first ballot a voter would have the same choice as that proposed under the ANC-NP deal, and in the separate second ballot he or she would again have the same choice, except that it would be for regional government.

Mr Andrew said his party had initially only agreed to the one-ballot proposal because it did not want to delay the negotiation process. But the system was untenable, farcical and undemocratic.

It could eliminate small, regionally-based parties and could affect the composition of the Senate. Mr Andrew said today that he remained hopeful that something could be done.

'Boer rule' promised in 14 days

ARLT 25/11/93

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Rightwingers in the Free State have been promised a "Boere government" within 14 days.

Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg told 400 farmers and MPs at an undisclosed venue this week that he expected the Transitional Executive Council to be installed by that time. Simultaneously "a Boere government" would be put in place as a transitional government of an Afrikaner people's republic.

The proposed government would be headed by a "people's leader" Dr Hartzenberg called on all Afrikaners "who don't want to be part of (Nelson) Mandela's and (Joe) Slovo's communist hell in Azania" to rally behind this leader.

"When we speak of self-determination, we speak of complete self-determination in our own fatherland with our own constitution, civil service and security forces," he said, adding that no other government could rule the Afrikaner people.

In parliament yesterday, CP deputy leader Wilhe Snyman warned that from the moment the TEC was established, the CP would regard the Afrikaner Volksfront's executive council as its cabinet, supported by a military force in its own "area of jurisdiction".

□ Evidence points to NP-ANC deal to short-change voters

Negotiators blundered in accepting single-ballot poll

262

ARC 25/11/93

IT is beyond doubt that the Negotiating Council blundered in deciding that people would have only one chance to vote on April 27 when, in fact, two levels of government would be elected.

The decision was tantamount to cutting in half the democracy that South Africans were supposed to have won in the negotiations

But what has to be determined beyond this is whether the blunder was intentional — a sly, calculated attempt to cut out of the race the smaller parties, some of which are essentially regional — or whether it was simply one of those understandable errors of judgment that crept into the final document as everyone scrambled to meet an onerous deadline

Sadly, the evidence points to the National Party and the African National Congress having struck a deal, deliberately and in the full knowledge that they would be short-changing South Africans in the country's first supposedly free and fair election

In parliament yesterday, President De Klerk admitted as much

He said the NP had gone along with the proposal (presumably made by the ANC) reluctantly to avoid voter confusion in an election where millions would be casting ballots for the first time. He added that the one-ballot election would be a one-off phenomenon and that in future national and regional elections would take place separately


But what he did not explain was the decisive impact this one-off, one-ballot election would have.

As the Democratic Party's Ken Andrew pointed out, a constituent assembly would be chosen on April 27 that would draw up the final constitution under which South Africans would live when the new interim constitution was completed. By denying voters a full choice when this assembly was elected, its composition clearly would be gerrymandered

What makes the intentions of the ANC and the NP all the more suspect is that they would be the prime beneficiaries of this gerrymandering

Their deal means that many voters

HUGH ROBERTSON
POLITICAL EDITOR



ANALYSIS

would not have a free choice in the election. Those who may wish to support one party in the national election and another party at the regional level — which, both the ANC and the NP led the country to believe, was the essence of the negotiated federal structure — would not be free to do so

Supporters of smaller parties, some of which are regionally based, would be faced by the prospect of wasting their vote. In effect, as Mr Andrew pointed out, most voters would have no free choice when it came to electing their provincial governments

And since the provincial governments would elect members to the national senate, which in turn would be part of the constituent assembly, a large part of the body that would draw up the final constitution would not reflect the free choice of the people

Is it possible that all these factors were missed by the ANC and the NP? No, it is not

As DP veteran Colin Eghn told parliament earlier this week, the DP objected to the single ballot and made the reasons for its objections known to the other parties, but went along with their decision under protest and not to obstruct the overall negotiating process, which was at a crucial stage

Here is another snippet, though, gleaned from talk in the corridors of parliament.

The ANC's chief negotiator, Cyril Ramaphosa, is said to have come to the DP with a deal — he would agree to its request to scrap a proposal which would have allowed politicians to nominate most of the members of the constitutional court pro-

vided the DP went along with the single ballot idea.

Our well-meaning sentinels of freedom fell for it as a compromise to keep the negotiating process going. What they did not know was that the ANC and the NP had already concluded their deal that there would be only one ballot on April 27.

Mr Ramaphosa, it would seem, was selling political merchandise that had already been sold

What makes the intentions of the ANC and the NP all the more suspect is their attempt to load the constitutional court with members appointed by politicians

Only when the DP, the law profession, the country's judges and the law faculties at six of South Africa's leading universities expressed strong opposition to the ANC-NP plan did the two big parties relent.

If the intention of the ANC or the NP genuinely was to avoid voter confusion in the country's first full election, why not go along with the brilliantly simple solution proposed in parliament yesterday by Mr Andrew?

As each voter enters the polling station, he or she would get one ballot paper for the national election. There could be no confusion, since the voter would have the same choice he or she would have under the ANC-NP one-ballot deal

After casting that ballot, the voter would move on to a second table to obtain a second ballot for the regional election. Again, there could be no confusion, since the voter would have only the choice on the second ballot card and would have already voted in the national election

But, it would seem, simplicity is not what the Big Two are after

If the ANC and the NP are innocent in all this, they have an opportunity in the Negotiating Council tomorrow to put matters right when the DP calls for the necessary changes to the interim constitution

By their actions the country will know them. If it was all an unintentional mistake, they need only say so and all will be forgiven.

THE RAPID CLOTHING CO T/A | Buthezi

Single ballot strongly

262

opposed

CT 26/11/93
Political Staff

THE Democratic Party and the IFP yesterday opposed the single ballot for regional and central parliaments in next year's general election

DP chief whip Mr Rodger Burrows said his caucus considered denying voters the right to vote separately for provincial government an "unjustified infringement of the voters' rights to exercise a free choice in an election"

"The newly-elected provincial legislatures should be the bodies to decide on local government provisions in each of their provinces," he said

IFP's Jeppe MP Mr Hennie Bekker echoed the DP call for the decision taken by the negotiating council last week to be reviewed

Agreement on Angola ceasefire

Lusaka — A joint Angolan government and Unita military council has agreed on the terms of a ceasefire which it is expected to present today, diplomatic sources said. *Star*

The sources said the council members had agreed on how the truce should be implemented and monitored, and that the UN should be given a greater mandate to enforce the ceasefire than it was given in the ill-fated 1991 accord. *26/11/93*

The agreement is expected to be tabled for discussion by negotiators who are also expected to address unresolved issues such as the integration of the warring armies.

An Angolan government delegate, however, cautioned that the talks had reached a crucial stage and that anything could disrupt them. "Until the signatures are on paper, we have no reason to celebrate," he said. — Star Africa Service.

Forced integration unlikely in small towns

Star 26/11/93
Bill to placate CP

BY JO-ANNE COLLINGE

The redrafted Local Government Transition Bill is likely to guarantee that small towns will not be compelled to institute fully nonracial councils during the course of next year, *The Star* has been informed.

A critical amendment to the Bill's provisions for pre-interim local government has been included to accommodate Conservative Party councillors.

It has been agreed to in talks between the ANC and the CP-aligned Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) and will be put to the Negotiating Council, probably on Monday.

(262)
The Bill is likely to draw a distinction between larger towns and municipalities of grade 8 and below when it comes to the powers of the Administrator to impose a model of pre-interim government.

In each newly demarcated local government area, during the first phase of reform, a multiparty negotiating forum will have the right to choose between replacing racial local authorities with a nonracial appointed council, or retaining racial councils and creating an overarching nonracial structure with specific powers.

The Administrator becomes

important only where negotiating forums cannot reach sufficient consensus on which model to implement. In the amended Bill, upon deadlock in the forum, the Administrator may impose one or another model in local authorities graded 9 and up.

But in smaller towns, the over-arching structure will automatically be implemented if no consensus is reached in the negotiating forum.

Further talks on implementing reform will be held next week between the TMA and ANC and in the Local Government Negotiating Forum management committee.

Kreiner named for NP

Staff Reporter

A LIST of 285 provisional National Party candidates for the National Assembly and the three Regional Parliaments was released late last night.

Former Exco chairman Mr Louis Kreiner has been shortlisted for the Western Cape Regional Parliament as has Cape Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring.

A surprise is that Minister of Law and Order Mr HERNUS KRIEL and one of the government's chief negotiators, Dr Tertius Delport, have been in the list for the regional parliament.

However, Cape NP leader Dr Dawie de Villiers has been nominated for the national assembly

'Pleased'

The NP said all candidates had made themselves available for election. The nominations are subject to final approval by the NP.

Last night Mr Kreiner confirmed his candidacy, saying: "I would be pleased to represent the NP."

Until recently Mr Kreiner was a member of the Democratic Party caucus in the Cape Town City Council and Exco chairman.

Earlier this month he lost his seat on Exco in the furore over the new rates and later resigned from the DP.

Mr Kreiner said afterwards that he had been "stabbed in the back" by his DP colleagues who apparently had assured him he would keep his Exco seat.

Personalities

At the time Mr Kreiner said he had no plans to join another party.

City personalities on the national assembly list are: Mrs Evelyn Chiaf, former NP MP; Mr Harry Dilley, former Simon's Town mayor and NP MP; Dr Ismail Essop, LP member, Mr Chris Fisher, a Cape Times driver, Dr Nic Koornhof, NP MP; House of Representatives Minister Mr Pieter Marais, and HoR Education Minister Mr Pieter Saaiman.

Among those nominated for the regional parliament are: Mr Deon Adams, MEC, Mr Dennis de la Cruz; Mr Lampie Fick, deputy environment minister; and Mr Mark Wiley, son of former environment Minister Mr John Wiley.

CT 26/11/93

(262)

Single ballot, double-cross

KEN ANDREW MP, federal chairman of the Democratic Party

ONE person, one vote Isn't that what democracy is all about?

Unfortunately, it's not quite as simple as that — hence the raging controversy over whether voters should have one or two votes on April 27 next year

It has been agreed that on April 27 we will elect a national government But it has also been agreed that at the same time we will elect nine provincial or regional governments

The system to be used will be one of proportional representation in which the voter votes for a party and not a candidate The parties will have provided lists of their candidates before the election and the number of successful candidates from a party's list will be directly related to the share of the votes which a particular party receives in the election If a party receives a quarter of the votes cast it gets a quarter of the seats, and so on

The issue being so hotly debated is whether a voter should be allowed separate ballots for national and provincial governments or whether the voter should have only one vote for one party which will then count for both national and provincial governments

All the parties except the National Party and the ANC Alliance have come out in favour of two ballots, and for good reason

Democracy means rule by the people — and the people rule by making free choices at elections to decide who will govern

The single ballot denies voters the right to choose different parties A single ballot will undermine multi-party democracy because it will have an unjust and detrimental effect on smaller, regionally-based parties This is so because voter choice will be undemocratically restricted by forcing some voters effectively to waste either their vote for national or provincial parliament

In practice, most voters will have no free choice when it comes to electing their provincial governments and the concepts of devolution of power and the autonomy of provinces will be distorted and seriously undermined

The procedure provided for in the interim constitution to cope with this is ludicrous It envisages that a party putting up candidates in only one province or region, and whose name will therefore appear on every ballot paper in the country, can nominate for which other party or parties a vote for it should be counted nationally and in each other region A vote for one party could count for up to 10 different parties, depending solely on where the voter casts his or her vote — because your vote will count in the province in which you cast it

Let me give an example The Ximoko Progressive Party is based in Gazankulu and may only be interested in gaining representation in the Northern Transvaal provincial parliament so it submits a list of candidates accordingly

Now the problems start

Unless all the votes for Ximoko are going to be wasted as far as the national parliament is concerned, Ximoko has to nominate one of its rivals, eg ANC, DP, NP etc as the beneficiary at national level of any votes cast for Ximoko at provincial level

Furthermore, Ximoko has also to nominate parties in each of the other eight provinces to be beneficiaries of Ximoko votes at provincial level if those votes are not to be wasted as well

There are many people who come from Gazankulu, support Ximoko, but work in the PWV or elsewhere When those people go to the polls and vote for Ximoko, their votes will not count for Ximoko anywhere but will either count for some other party or parties (not specified on the ballot paper), or will be totally wasted

Talk about misleading voters!

The ANC and NP defend their shabby deal on the grounds that inexperienced and illiterate voters will be confused by two ballot papers

This problem can be overcome by ballot paper design, special voting procedures and the massive voter education which is taking place It is not insurmountable.

Separate ballots for national and provincial parliaments are essential for a truly democratic election Voters should not be treated like ignorant sheep being herded through voting stations at the behest of party bosses

Democracy demands choice and only two ballots will meet this demand

Inkatha backs DP's campaign over ballot

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has backed the Democratic Party's campaign against a one-ballot election on April 27, following the support given to the campaign by the Pan Africanist Congress

Hennie Bekker, the IFP MP for Jeppe, said his party rejected with contempt the interim constitution's provi-

sion for only one ballot paper

"For true democracy it is important that the smaller parties, which only operate on a regional basis, be given the opportunity to play their meaningful role in their own region

"They alone should decide whether their party's name should appear on the national ballot"

The PAC has threatened not to recognise next year's elections as "free and fair" if the controversial decision to use one ballot paper for national and regional elections is not reversed

PAC negotiator Patricia de Lille said the movement would take up the matter at the World Trade Centre today

DP fails to reverse vote decision

of 27/11/93 (262)

Political Staff

THE Democratic Party has lost its attempt to reverse the decision that there should be one ballot rather than two in the April 27 election

Parties at the World Trade Centre yesterday turned down the DP's call for the issue to be re-visited, said South African Communist Party spokesman Joe Slovo,

adding that the DP was trying to renege on an agreement

The DP stated in Parliament earlier this week it wanted two ballots to give voters the chance to vote for one party and national level and another at regional level

A single vote would disadvantage regional parties

Despite the DP's defeat there still ap-

pears every possibility that the two-ballot system will operate on April 27 as all the Freedom Alliance parties are adamant that this should be the case

A source indicated yesterday that the government and the ANC might well be willing to give in on the issue, if it meant the alliance parties would return to the fold

CITY HALL

Clive Sawyer

Race-based voting must disappear at every level

(262) ARG 29/11/93

RACE-BASED voting for interim local government has inspired new calls for a local option.

At a regional services council meeting last week, deputy chairman Louwtjie Rothman bemoaned the sweeping aside of an appeal by the provincial municipal association for a local option on interim rule.

Talk of a local option has been derided by progressive organisations as an attempt to entrench apartheid by stealth.

But the same progressive organisations have thrown away the chance of non-racial democracy at local level for the sake of appeasing Transvaal conservatives.

There was justifiable despair and anger in Neil Ross's voice last week when he said the Cape had been sold down the drain by national negotiators on local government.

With hindsight, one may say more strenuous campaigning by major cities and political parties to change the makeup of the national Local Government Negotiating Forum might have helped.

From its founding in March, the forum ran into flak for its limited representation.

Direct input from cities such as Cape Town, probably on a bipartisan basis considering how divided the city council is about its constitutional proposals, might have helped.

So much for hindsight by the time you read this, the Bill and chapter of the constitution on local government will be being debated by Kernpton Park negotiators.

Perhaps there can be hope at this stage that enforced racial quotas in interim councils will be dropped.

Among those in the Cape who were disquieted by the draft legislation was African National Congress local government head Hilda Ndude.

She suggested three routes: letting local forums decide on demarcating wards, guaranteeing seats for racial minorities only in places where minorities were so small they might not get even a single seat, or giving white people 20 percent of seats on all transitional councils.

But — in direct contradiction to the national agreement to which her movement had been party — Ms Ndude insisted wards should not be drawn on a racial basis.

Her opposition to the measures was principled and pragmatic. National leaders surely should be able to realise the proposed Bill will aggravate racial tension, and as a sellout to conservatives is likely to cause enduring controversy.

If national negotiators realise today the inadequacy of the deal could prejudice their electoral chances, there will be hope for a return to the drawing board.

The Democratic Party has criticised the deal for, among other things, not taking account of the views of Western Cape people.

The Good Hope Alliance and Southern Suburbs Ratepayers said the issue of wards and the powers of local government should be decided by the Cape Metropolitan Negotiating Forum.

Acceptance of these proposals would mean a drastic departure from the philosophy of the present draft legislation.

Decisions on the powers, functions, duties and electoral systems of local government would be devolved to metropolitan and town forums.

Because these forums by their nature cannot be legislative bodies, their resolutions would have to be enacted by the nine regional parliaments.

The debate on local government would have to be reopened from scratch, and everything from ward councils to the property-based vote put back on the table for discussion.

But while the idea of the Cape sorting out an arrangement suitable to itself has a romantic appeal and must not be ruled out entirely, there are practical problems.

National guidelines for local government should be set, consistency in the rules and workings of any tier of government is desirable in itself.

If power over legislation for local government is devolved to regional parliaments, we shall end up with nine provincial ordinances on local government, likely to bewilder the ordinary citizen.

And there is no guarantee that devolution of legislative control over local government will prevent race-based voting being preserved.

Earlier this year, faced with 50-50 appointed councils, Transvaal conservatives reportedly unleashed a volley of apocalyptic threats.

It was irresponsible of national negotiators to dump the Cape and everywhere else into years of interim local government with apartheid entrenched in voting, but it could be disastrous if an insistence on a local option on everything to do with local government unleashed a civil war north of the Vaal.

This is not to say one should back down in the face of right-wing opposition, because that is what caused the problem in the first place.

At some point a principled stand is going to have to be taken to eradicate all traces of race-based voting at every level of government. That time is now.

The basis of the franchise and a system of municipal taxation are issues that must be decided at national level.

There is room for local options on many issues, but the only way to guarantee the enduring principle of democratic local government is to define and entrench its powers in the constitution — something the draft legislation fails to do, a mistake for which we could pay for years to come.

Bill for 2-phase move to nonracial local govt

Councils face change

Bill Day 30/11/93

■ BY JO-ANNE COLLINGE

Existing racial local authorities in platteland towns could continue for another year, according to the draft Local Government Transition Bill tabled in the Negotiating Council at Kempton Park yesterday

The Bill — providing for a two-phase transformation of local government — will be further debated today, when it is likely to be finalised for submission to Parliament.

As tabled yesterday, the Bill provides that in all towns outside metro-

politan areas, during the pre-interim stage, multi-party negotiating forums could

■ Disband racial local government structures and replace them with nonracial councils spanning town and township, to which councillors would be appointed on the basis of 50-50 representation for statutory and non-statutory organisations (262)

■ Retain existing race-based local authorities and create a nonracial local government co-ordinating committee, whose composition would be determined by the

forum

The Bill provides that where negotiating forums cannot agree on one or the other model, in towns which are classified as grade 8 and smaller, the Administrator would automatically determine that a co-ordinating committee be set up.

In larger towns, the Administrator, acting in concurrence with a provincial committee for local government, could choose which of the two models to implement

The ANC's Thozamile Botha described the arrangement as "a mechanism to accommodate

some of the racial tensions on the ground"

The clause is in fact the outcome of negotiations between the ANC and the CP-aligned Transvaal Municipal Association.

The Bill also makes provision for the first time for metropolitan government

The second phase of the transition provides for the election of non-racial local and metropolitan government. In this phase, likely to begin in late 1994, the distinction between small and large towns would be eliminated.

Ruling today on local govts

27 30 11 1993
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Local authorities will know today if they should begin amalgamating with their neighbours as the Negotiating Council decides on the draft Local Government Transition Bill (262)

The bill provides for the dissolution of existing race-based municipalities, scrapping laws on separate local authorities, and joint management of councils for at least a year

The proposal is that local government elections be held in October, with the joint councils effective until then

Council slates local rule draft legislation

Municipal Reporter

A UNANIMOUS motion by the Cape Town City Council slamming draft local government legislation as undemocratic is to be sent to Kempton Park negotiators today.

The Local Government Transition Bill, which provides for race-based voting for transitional councils, is to be discussed at the multiparty forum today.

Councillors hinted at court action to oppose the draft legislation.

Executive committee chairman Clive Keegan, proposing a motion of exigency at today's council meeting, said the legislation was racist and its application to the Western Cape would be inappropriate and inequitable.

He said it would entrench, and not replace, racially-based local government for the sake of appeasing conservative Transvaal councils.

Deputy exco chairman John Muir said it endangered the validity of negotiations.

Last-minute changes to draft legislation had overridden items previously agreed to by municipal associations.

Mr Muir said the southern, western and northern Cape would be prejudiced by the legislation.

Frank van der Velde said the constitutional court would have to decide on the acceptability of the legislation, but the problem was that the constitution contradicted its own principles.

Chapter 10, on local government, would provide for race-based representation, while elsewhere in the constitution race and gender discrimination were forbidden.

The draft legislation also contradicted the constitutional principle that all votes should be of equal value.

Defining voters by race meant relying on the defunct Group Areas Act.

"It is a total contradiction of the principles of the very basis of the new South Africa, the Constitution Act," said Mr Van der Velde.

He said he had attended yesterday's Kempton Park talks and had seen the undue haste with which African National Congress and National Party agreements had been pushed through.

Arthur Wienburg said the legislation was scandalous.

"It is a trade-off between the ANC and the NP, who have a lot in common — they are both nationalist, both believe in strong central government, both have blood on their hands and both have displayed contempt for democracy."

"The only party which believes in democracy is the DP," said Mr Wienburg.

He quoted a letter from ANC regional local government head Hilda Ndude, appealing for the draft legislation to be changed because it could hamper the ANC's electoral chances.

Leon Markovitz said he supported the motion but called for strong action.

"All 31 of us should go to Kempton Park," he said.

Eulalie Stott said there was nothing wrong with trying to appease people who could cause a civil war.

"I would have liked a constitution drawn up by experts for a divided society," she said.

Watershed looms for local government

LOCAL authorities will know today whether they should begin amalgamating with their neighbours as the negotiating council decides on the draft Local Government Transition Bill. **BIDA**

The Bill provides for the dissolution of existing race-based municipalities, scrapping laws relating to separate local authorities, and joint management of councils for at least a year. **(262)**

The current proposal is that nationwide local government elections be held in October, with the joint councils running municipalities until then. **30/11/93**

The Bill makes a clear distinction between the pre-interim and interim phases of transition. The pre-interim phase will

GAVIN DU VENAGE

begin as soon as the Bill is enacted. It stipulates that the racially distinct councils form joint councils in their areas, made up of existing councillors and community representatives.

Representatives on joint councils will be appointed on a 50/50 basis. Half the appointees will be nominated by the local government establishment, the other half by civic organisations and other bodies not formally represented in local government. This phase is expected to run at least until October, when the local government elections will set the interim phase in motion. Built into the pre-interim phase is a

clause that allows small towns to opt for a co-ordinating committee instead of the 50/50 system. Under the alternative system, they will maintain their status as separate entities, but will fall under an umbrella body with its own budget which will ensure access to services such as water and health care.

The co-ordinating committee will be guaranteed at least 10% of the total assessment rates of individual local authorities.

The Bill provides for the provincial administrator to choose a pre-interim option for local authorities that have not done so by the middle of next year. But in smaller towns the administrator may impose only

To Page 2

Local government

the "soft option" of a co-ordinating committee. ANC local government head Thozamile Botha said this would give small towns, that had not yet come to terms with change, a mechanism to become part of the process without disrupting their administrations. **(262)**

Local Government Minister Tertius De-

BIDA From Page 1

port said the soft option was necessary to get consensus on the package. Recently the CP-dominated Transvaal Municipal Association conditionally accepted the Bill but wanted smaller towns' status clarified.

Larger towns and cities can opt for appointed transitional metropolitan councils or transitional local councils.

Smiling Delport gets his way

WM 19-25/11/83 (262)

Chris Louw

HARDLINE Local Government Minister Tertius Delport had reason to smile this week — he forced more concessions from the African National Congress on future local authorities than was thought possible

Under an agreement between Delport and the ANC's Thozamile Botha, race groups will be represented in city councils disproportionate to their numbers and decisions will have to be taken with larger majorities

This will favour whites, who will become junior partners in city councils

The ANC's partners in the Patriotic Front had serious qualms about a clause allowing for local bodies or sub-municipal entities within local government. The Labour Party's Peter Hendrickse, specifically, opposed this clause,



Tertius Delport ... Looked pleased with himself

arguing with the National People's Party's Amichand Rajbansi that it sounded like the old regional services councils in a new guise

When Botha and Delport gave completely different explanations of the clause, the fat was in the fire

and acting chairman Dawie de Villiers thought it prudent to let the matter stand over for a while.

Delport dug in his heels and refused to proceed until the issue was resolved

De Villiers allowed the expected break for bilateral and trilateral meetings. When the council resumed, Delport looked extremely pleased with himself

Afterwards, it was rumoured that Delport — widely held responsible for the breakdown of Codesa 2 — had a short argument with Botha. "If you want a f...-up, renege on this agreement." He told Botha to come and discuss the issue "once the ANC has come to its senses"

With the plenary around the corner, that was the end of the story. The clause passed despite objections from the Labour Party, the Pan Africanist Congress and the National People's Party

A chance for federal system to develop

262

WM 19-25/11/93

A GOOD settlement is better than a bad victory. And compromise is the nature of any settlement

This is the way the transitional constitution should be viewed, insist both African National Congress and National Party advisors

The ANC's Professor Kader Asmal makes no bones about the nature of the agreement, struck over nine months by negotiators at the World Trade Centre. It is a settlement, he says, which must be seen as such. "The language in which the constitution is written may be inelegant, but it is more important that it was possible to produce a document to which all parties agree."

Government adviser Professor Johan Kruger agrees. "If you think where we were only a few years ago, and considering the histories and ideologies of the different parties, the settlement can really be described as unique."

A firm foundation has been laid for the next constitution, which will be written after the April 27 elections. It will be impossible for a new government to ignore the agreements of Kempton Park.

Although many people argue that the constitution is not a federal one in the classic definition, NP negotiators argue that it provides the basis for a process of federalism to develop. Contrary to most other countries where federalism applies, the question has not been how to unite various independent states into one federation, but rather how to break up a unitary state into artificially created provinces.

Federalism, argues Kruger, is something that has to develop. Systems that are created, decisions by the courts, the way the different states are governed — all these things influence the system that finally emerges.

Local govt Bill is held up by DP

THE Local Government Transition Bill failed to get past the negotiating council yesterday because the DP objected to what it called "racist" provisions.

The constitutional committee will consider the DP's objections today, specifically that elements of the Bill clash with the constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Schedule Three of the Bill, which deals with ward delimitation, makes provision for the allocation of half the wards on a nonracial council to wards that make up the existing white local authorities.

The effect of this will be to reserve at least 30% of council seats to white areas, although voters in these wards will not be restricted according to race. This was one of the compromises reached to entice right-wing councils to accept racially integrated councils.

Without some form of weighting, it is likely many small towns will not have any white representatives under a proportional representation system only. However, the system will have the opposite effect in the western Cape, where blacks form a small minority in many towns.

DP local government spokesman Jasper Walsh said it was possible the clause would lead to prolonged legal

GAVIN DU VENAGE

action because it could fall foul of the constitution and the Bill of Rights, both of which explicitly prohibited racist legislation.

However ANC negotiator Thozamile Botha said the principle was merely a reflection of what was happening at national level — that power sharing with minority parties had been accepted to smooth the process of change.

Clause three had been negotiated in the Local Government Negotiating Forum, which included representatives from DP controlled councils Johannesburg City Council management committee chairman Ian Davidson, a DP member, had been party to the agreement, he said.

The Cape Town City Council warned yesterday that it would take sections of the deal on local government to the Constitutional Court in an attempt to have them overturned, if they went through Parliament.

Executive committee chairman Clive Keegan's motion, expressing concern at the racial basis of the election of transitional councils, was passed unanimously by the 25 councillors present.

The council's resolution was conveyed to negotiators at Kempton Park yesterday.

Popcru accepts new police union rules

PRETORIA — The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) yesterday accepted the new police labour regulations and agreed to apply for registration as an official union.

The new regulations, promulgated this month after consultations with the multi-party Police Board, prohibit strikes and the affiliation of police unions with political parties.

Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe met a Popcru delegation led by Gregory Rockman in Pretoria yesterday to discuss the regulations.

In what were described as "open-hearted discussions", Popcru had agreed to the principles set out in the new regulations.

ADRIAN HADLAND

and would apply for registration as an official union, Van der Merwe said.

Popcru's application would receive serious consideration, he added.

Earlier, Law and Order Minister Herinus Kriel said the new regulations provided a framework which balanced the rights of individual police officers with the rights of the community to professional and impartial protection.

"No excuse remains for anyone under the pretext of union activity to launch actions not only detrimental to the interests of police officials but to the community as a whole," Kriel said.

Biehl detective denies coercion

CAPE TOWN — A detective yesterday told the Cape Town Supreme Court he had not coerced a suspect on trial for the murder of American exchange student Army Biehl into making a statement.

Det-Sgt Stephanus Jooste, a member of the unrest and violent crimes unit, was giving evidence in the trial of Mangenzi Mangina, 21, Mzikhona Nofemela, 22, and Vusumzi Ntamo, 22, who have pleaded not guilty to murdering Biehl in Gugulethu on August 25.

Mangina has challenged the admissibility of his confession as evidence and has claimed he was assaulted.

A trial within a trial is under way. Jooste said he had first seen Mangina on August 26 at Manenberg police station charge office. He and two colleagues had been asked to interrogate Mangina and had taken him into a Casspir in the yard. At no stage during the interrogation had

Own Correspondent

they assaulted Mangina or placed undue influence on him to compel him to answer questions. Mangina had asked to make a statement, Jooste said.

Det-Sgt Anton van der Merwe said Mangina had been placed in his care at Manenberg police station and he had been asked to take him to the murder and robbery unit at Bellville South to make a statement and then to the Bellville South police station where he was detained.

Van der Merwe said he had neither applied pressure on nor assaulted Mangina. He had also not seen him assaulted.

Under cross-examination by defence counsel Van der Merwe said Mangina had also been questioned in a parade room off the charge office and that members of his unit had gone into the parade room

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Control over Black local authorities

ANSARD (2252)
Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Local Government

11/12/93

Whether provincial authorities are at present capable of exercising proper control over Black local authorities over which they have legal authority, if not, why not, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) in what manner is this control exercised?

B1023E INT

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT Mr Speaker, if I wanted to reply to this question technically, a reference to sections 29 and 29A of Act 102 of 1982, which gives certain powers to the provincial authorities in respect of Black local authorities, would have sufficed. However, I do not believe that the hon member intended me to give an elucidation of the technical position of the provincial authorities in respect of the local authorities, in other words of the management bodies. What the hon member envisaged was to ask a political question, namely, "What are you doing about the situation in Black local areas?"

If we consider the extremely unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the Black local areas at the moment, we will realise that local areas under Black jurisdiction are among the weakest and worst consequences of apartheid. At the same time they represent the cutting edge, the worst consequences imaginable, of the so-called struggle. We created Black authorities without a proper tax base or proper expertise.

On the other hand the inhuman, reprehensible way in which intimidation is being used to offer resistance to a situation which was not accepted—in other words, because they used every means at their disposal to get rid of that system, with the boycotts and the nonpayments which followed on this—made it impossible for those

Black local government bodies to function well. The result is that at the moment we have a situation where there is really not sufficient income and the payment boycotts are continuing.

We are, however, doing something about the situation. This is not something which can change overnight. We must do this by tackling the problems which gave rise to the situation. In the first place I want to refer to the constitutional position and in the second place to the culture of nonpayment which has now developed. Thirdly, we must investigate the possibility of improving services. We must investigate the possibility of improving standards.

It is in any case the local government sphere which is bearing the worst brunt, with all the rioting and violence which is occurring daily. It is unfortunately in the local government sphere that the effect of an era which is coming to an end is being experienced to the worst extent. [Time expired.]

*Mr J H HOON Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister has referred to the powers of the province in connection with local government. He spelt out the extremely unsatisfactory situation prevailing in this sphere today. He spoke about the culture of nonpayment. He painted a dark picture of Black local authorities.

However, I want to tell the hon the Minister that what we are seeing in Black local authorities today is in fact a result of the fact that we are dealing with the most powerless government this country has ever had. [Interjections.] That is why the present situation exists today. We have a Government which is not competent, which is not able to exercise the powers the law gives it. The SACP's document states the following:

The SACP will manipulate the constitutional-writing process as well as the reconstruction process to our own advantage in order to realise our ultimate aim of a socialist South Africa.

[Interjections.] It goes on to say:

Once the socialist struggle has been completed the third and final phase will start to transform South Africa into a classless communist state.

This is the object of the communists in South

Transitional Bill 'racist' ⁽²⁶²⁾ DP

ET 2/12/95

JOHANNESBURG. — The Local Government Transition Bill was accepted by the Negotiating Council at Kempton Park yesterday despite objections from the DP and PAC that it was racist.

The bill now goes to Parliament, and once it has been enacted local authorities will have to begin setting up negotiating forums with local civics and other community representatives.

These forums will eventually take over the function of existing town and city

councils and will stay in place until local government elections are held by the end of next year.

The DP had asked for certain parts of the bill to be re-examined by the technical committee on constitutional affairs. It claimed they were inconsistent with a section of the constitution that outlaws discrimination and guarantees equality for all races.

The section of the bill in question reserves representation for wards which are now in mostly white areas. The effect

is to guarantee that up to 30% of the seats on a council will be held by whites or councillors from white areas.

The constitutional committee found that although the "inconsistencies" could lead to legal challenges, minor amendments to the draft constitution would "cure" the problem.

ANC and NP negotiators said the compromise was necessary to draw in conservative towns. ANC local government head Mr Thozamile Botha said it was a deal the ANC "could live with".

Local govt Bill approved

THE negotiating council at Kempton Park yesterday approved the Local Government Transition Bill despite DP and PAC objections that it was racist.

The Bill now goes to Parliament and after it has been enacted, local authorities will have to begin setting up negotiating forums with local civic associations and other community representatives.

These forums will eventually take over the functions of town and city councils and will remain in place until local government elections are held next year.

The DP had asked that the technical committee on constitutional affairs re-examine certain parts of the Bill which it claimed were inconsistent with the Bill of Rights and the draft constitution.

Provisions that effectively guaranteed whites disproportionate representation on councils would clash with a section of the constitution outlawing discrimination and guaranteeing racial equality, the DP said.

BILBY 2/12/93
GAVIN DU VENAGE

A clause in the Bill reserves representation for wards that are in mostly white areas. This effectively guarantees up to 30% of the seats on a council will be held by whites or councillors from white areas.

The constitutional committee found that although the "inconsistencies" could lead to legal challenges, minor amendments to the constitution would "cure" the problem.

ANC and NP negotiators said the compromise was necessary to draw in conservative towns. ANC local government head Thozamile Botha said it was a deal the ANC "could live with" (262).

Another point of disagreement raised by the DP was the position of tribal authorities, who it felt were not adequately covered by the draft constitution section relating to local government. A clause was inserted, making a minor extension of legislative jurisdiction over such authorities.

DP 'distressed' about hasty bill

DEMOCRATIC PARTY leader Dr Zach de Beer said yesterday he was "deeply distressed" about the willingness of the National Party and the ANC to override the Fundamental Rights chapter of the interim constitution in their haste to pass the Local Government Transition

Bill (262) of 3/12/93
DP chairman Mr Ken Andrew warned that his party might vote against the interim constitution when it is presented to Parliament

Dr De Beer said the stand of the government and the ANC "once again displays their disregard for individual rights and their tendency to make political deals at the expense of democratic principle"

Probe by ANC and Volksfront

PRETORIA — An Afrikaner Volksfront/ANC delegation left yesterday to investigate constitutional models of regional and local government in Belgium and Switzerland.

(262) CT 4/12/93
The decision to go was taken after recent negotiations between the two parties, an Institute for a Democratic South Africa statement said.

In Belgium, the group will examine the role of community councils, and in Switzerland the canton system.

Idasa's Mr Ivor Jenkins is leading the group — Sapa

Gqozo's application dismissed

BISHO — An application for the discharge of Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo and his former bodyguard Sgt-Maj Thozamile Vellhi was dismissed in the Bisho Supreme Court yesterday.

The two men are charged with murdering former Ciskei Defence Force commander-in-chief Charles Sebe

Judge W H Heath said he would not disclose the specific considerations leading to his decision as this "might detrimentally affect the position of the accused and the prosecution".

Applications for the discharge of the accused had been made on the basis that there was no case against them, the judge said.

Reliance had been placed on a Criminal Procedure Act provision which stated that if, at the close of the State's case, the court decided there was no evidence against the accused, it could return a verdict of not guilty.

The judge said he believed that, in analysing the provisions of section 174, he had to examine the extent to which it expressed the wishes and needs of society

Among others, the following points should be considered

- An innocent person should never be convicted of a crime unjustly. **B/D** **8/11/93**
- The right to remain silent should be satisfied; and
- The right of the accused to give evidence was important, as was the right of the community to see justice done

If a contribution was not required from the accused, it would be contrary to the constitution and the protection of the community's interests, he said

"Having listened to counsel for almost two days, it is clear that a very wise decision is required. The applications are extremely complicated and I do not find it easy to decide on the matter."

The court had also been referred to the tests applied in SA and Ciskei prior to the promulgation of Ciskei's constitution. But while the SA and Ciskeian tests were guidelines, "in the end, the court must exercise its discretion"

The trial continues today. — Sapa.

Bill's wording upsets city local authorities

GAVIN DU VENAGE

ANC and government legal representatives were trying to reword parts of the Local Government Transition Bill because local authorities had complained that it robbed them of authority and transferred it to metropolitan authorities, sources said yesterday **B/D**

The major cities are said to be particularly unhappy with wording that describes local authorities in a metropolitan area as "metropolitan sub-structures". The implication was, critics said, that local authorities would have their powers eroded by a metropolitan council and were in fact subservient to it. **8/12/93**

Metropolitan councils are to replace regional services councils and facilitate the redistribution of wealth from the rates base in white areas to black areas **(B/D)**

Local Government Minister Tertius Delport has also asked that the wording be changed, as the implication that local authorities are subservient to a metropolitan authority was not intended

Measure to regulate funds

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Single-ballot an NP/ANC deal: Schutte

Political Staff

HOME AFFAIRS Minister Mr Danie Schutte admitted yesterday that the NP had given way on its demand for a two-ballot system, as part of a "deal" with the ANC

Replying to the debate on the Electoral Bill, Mr Schutte said the NP considered two ballots — one at national and one at regional level — to be the "ideal option"

Negotiations however, were a question of "give and take", and giving in on the issue of two ballots had been part of an agreement aimed at long-term stability

"I believe the deal was a very good deal," he said

Mr Schutte added that having two ballots could confuse voters.

Councils warned to become non-racial

BIDAY 22/12/93

CAPE TOWN — Local Government Minister Tertius Delport has warned municipal leaders not to underestimate the powers given to provincial administrators to regulate the reform of local government structures.

Speaking in yesterday's parliamentary debate on the Local Government Transition Bill, Delport said conservative white local authorities resisting power-sharing would be forced into new non-racial local councils by the end of February next year.

It was therefore imperative that local leaders contributed their own transitional models. Failure to do this empowered the administrator to "dissolve councils and introduce alternative structures for communities" that could not reach agreement.

According to the Bill, provincial administrators assume considerable powers to encourage or enforce the establishment of non-racial local and metropolitan councils. These powers include:

- The termination of the terms of office of members of any local government body and the appointment en bloc of any transitional council;
- The appointment of one or more persons to any body to manage and control the affairs of such local government body;
- The dissolution of any local government body including winding-up all its assets, liabilities, rights and obligations; and
- The exemption of councils from sections of the Bill if those councils are deemed to be "non-racial and inclusive".

While holding these substantial powers however, administrators will be required to consult with local government provincial committees before instituting actions.

The committees, which according to the Bill will be established by the Transitional Executive Council, must concur with the administrator's rulings.

Delport said the creation of "governments of local unity" based on power-sharing were envisaged in the Bill.

"Democracy is not merely the substitu-

ADRIAN HADLAND

tion of one form of domination for another. It is also about creating a system in which all participants will feel secure and protected thus eliminating the option of violence." (262)

DP MP Kobus Jordaan (Umhlanga) said the Bill was a good beginning for the establishment of democratic local government representation.

He warned, however, that "if there's one thing we must guard against in the long term it is that local government lands up in the hands of this Parliament".

Sapa reports that Jan van Eck (Ind-ANC) said the DP, having proved its ability to get the big players to change their minds at negotiations, did not need more MPs and could become an extra-parliamentary think-tank.

He said the DP's intervention over the Constitutional Court had shown it did not need more powers nor MPs.

The Bill was not perfect. But, like the interim constitution, it was a transitional step and necessary as long as interim measures did not obstruct the end-goal of democracy.

CP MP Pikkie Coetzee (Middelburg) said his party rejected the Bill and the philosophy behind it.

Government was simply dumping the problems of black local authorities into the lap of white councils, he said.

If councils were forced to unite, "one did not have to be a prophet to know that it would be only a few years before white towns as they were now would not exist any more and we would have only memories of what was built up over many years".

Fellow CP MP Abrie Oosthuizen (Smithfield) said the CP would call on whites to boycott rates and taxes of racially-integrated local authorities.

The Bill will be voted on today.

Regions to have more say about 'own affairs'

Political staffer
TOS WENTZEL
explains the interim constitution

(262)
APR 22/12/93
A FEATURE of the new interim constitution is the provision for strong regional government, protected from national government interference.

After it came to power in 1948 the Nationalist regime gradually broke down the provincial system which was one of the cornerstones of the first Union constitution in 1910

The original provincial councils had wide powers including some taxation rights and control over education.

Executive committee members, the provincial "ministers" in charge of matters such as education and roads, used to come from the governing party and the main opposition parties in a provincial council

This was for long the practice in the Cape Provincial Council where members of the National Party and the United Party were MECs together.

In the 1960s the government did away with this system and MECs were chosen from only the governing party

There is still some form of provincial administration, but the MECs and the Administrators are appointed by the central government which also provides the finances

With there no longer being provincial councils there is no longer the degree of public accountability as in the past.

All this is to change.

On April 27 voters will choose national as well as regional legislatures.

One vote cast will be counted for both.

The country has been divided into nine regions instead of the present four provinces:

Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Eastern Transvaal, Natal, Northern Cape, Northern Transvaal, North West, Orange Free State, Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging

There is also controversy about this delimitation and a separate Kei area.

Each region will have a legislature with powers to make laws for itself. It can draw up its own constitution. The provincial legislature will have a "concurrent competence" with parliament to make laws for a province

An Act of parliament will prevail when it deals with a matter which cannot effectively be regulated by provincial legislation or where a uniform approach for the whole country is required.

The provinces will have taxation rights and also the right to an equitable share of revenue collected nationally

The provincial system still has to evolve

This is to receive priority attention by the constitutional assembly which has to draw up the final constitution.

A commission will facilitate the establishment of provincial government.

The debate is now about how these powers will be entrenched.

With the history of the present regime and the way in which it gradually dismantled the provincial system, there are fears the same can happen in a new system

This is part of the problem between the IFP, the government and the ANC

The IFP insists the entrenchment of provincial powers must be inviolable

It also wants a provision that only the Senate, which will be composed on a regional basis with equal representation for all the regions, can change the provincial system.

V. 1.0 = 31

NEWS Delport warns Conservative local authorities holding back from power-sharing

Provinces given teeth

Sowetan 22/12/93

CONSERVATIVE white local authorities who still held back from power-sharing with their black counterparts could be forced into new local councils by the end of February next year.

Introducing debate on the Local Government Transition Bill, Minister of Local Government Dr Tertius Delport said yesterday he wanted to warn local communities not to underestimate the powers given to provincial administrators by the Bill.

Power to dissolve

"He has the power to dissolve councils and introduce alternative structures for those local communities that cannot reach agreement."

"It is therefore imperative that local leaders should contribute their own transitional models

"It has been sufficiently emphasised that the future is not locked up in the history of apartheid. It's time we start thinking anew, without the restrictions of the past."

The stage would probably be reached by the end of February 1994 when the Administrators would have to exercise their powers over those communities that still wanted to live in the past. Delport said the Bill, which provides for the establishment of forums to negotiate nominated transitional structures, was an honest attempt to set a process under way to rectify the wrongs of the past.

It paved the way for governments of local unity.

The fact was that historic developments had favoured white communities. This inequality had to be addressed ur-

gently if peace, stability and progress were to have any significance.

Reaching to Delport's statement, Mr Pikkie Coetzee (Conservative Party, Middelburg) said yesterday that the Government was misleading the country by suggesting that white and black local authorities could unite to form new councils because there were no black local authorities left.

ANC 'mamba' 2102

Speaking in debate on the Local Government Transition Bill, he said every black authority had been destroyed by the ANC "mamba" - let loose by the Government.

CP-controlled councils were willing to deliver services to townships on an agency basis and to train local government staff. — Sapa



ALL FIRED UP ... Young dancers dressed in fiery carnival costumes challenge the sunlight in the streets of west London as they prepare for the Grand parade at the Notting Hill Carnival.



NEWS Parsons Commission report of

Sowetan 22/12/93
R350-m still owed

BLACK local authorities owed about R350 million in outstanding debt, the Minister of Local Government, Dr Tertius Delport, said yesterday

Speaking in Parliament during the Local Authority Transitional Bill, he said this amount excluded long-term loans, such as from the National Housing Corporation

The short-term debt — owed to institutions such as Eskom, the Development Bank and white local authorities — was not unmanageable.

Newly-merged local authorities would kick off with considerable debt, and there was no question that they would have to depend on inter-governmental funds

There was no possibility of running

local government without assistance from the central government via provincial governments

Delport said present laws would continue to exist until after the first election, after which local government would become a provincial affair (2b2)

“We can have a good structure which may not work, however, because of poverty and a culture of non-payment

“We can also have a weaker structure, but make a success of it because we want it to work, and people decide it will work. Everything doesn't just depend on local level government.”

He said both the ANC and SA National Civics Organisation had committed themselves to payments being resumed once the legislation had been passed — *Sapa*.

Forget past, urges Delport

Racist town councils face tough action

Star 22/12/93

Cape Town — Conservative white local authorities which held back from power-sharing with their black counterparts could be forced into new local councils by the end of February, Local Government Minister Dr Tertius Delport said yesterday

Introducing debate on the Local Government Transition Bill, he warned local communities not to underestimate the powers given to provincial administrators by the Bill (262)

Administrators would have "the power to dissolve councils and introduce alternative structures for those local communities that cannot reach agreement", he said

"It is therefore imperative that local leaders should contribute their own transitional models

"It has been sufficiently emphasised that the future is not locked up in the history of apartheid. It's time we start thinking anew, without the restrictions of the past," Delport added

This stage would probably be reached by the end of February when administrators would have to exercise their powers over those communities which still wanted to live in the past.

Delport said the Bill, which provides for the establishment of forums to negotiate nominated transitional structures, was an honest attempt to set a process under way to rectify the wrongs of the past

Historic developments had favoured white communities. This inequality had to be addressed urgently if peace, stability and

CONSERVATIVE local authorities could be forced to merge with black counterparts

progress were to have any significance, he said

Every person had the right to see whether he liked his neighbour, before he settled somewhere, but it could never again be the role of the State to help "sift out" neighbours.

One of the biggest fears of "stabilised" communities was that the debt burden of their partners would be shifted on to the total community

There was also the view that it would be unfair to simply write off the debt.

"Thorough thought is necessary to address this situation," he said

"The financial position of some local authorities is so serious that drastic measures are necessary to simply clear the furrow."

Delport said he would not argue that there was no place for democracy in a new local government dispensation, but democracy could no longer be the only norm for representative government

"What is the merit of pure democracy if it simply leads to domination of groups over each other? How long will peace and stability be maintained in such a situation?" — Sapa.

Top-level summit to discuss local govt

A LOCAL government summit including ANC president Nelson Mandela and President F W de Klerk will be held in Johannesburg next month. More than 2 000 people are expected to attend

The secretariat of the Local Government Negotiating Forum said yesterday delegates to the summit would discuss impending changes in local government.

The summit would coincide with the promulgation of legislation introducing multiracial local government.

The decision to hold a high-level meeting had been taken at the last full sitting of the forum

One reason for holding the summit was to have senior political leaders publicly affirm their commitment to the complex local government transitional process, which has been criticised by the left and the right

Negotiators had wanted a highly

BIDA
GAVIN DU VENAGE

publicised summit attended by senior leaders to publicise the deal and help win acceptance for it, the secretariat said. 29/12/93

Representatives of civic, political and cultural organisations and international observers will attend.

High on the summit's agenda will be the Local Government Transition Act and Chapter 10 of the Interim Constitution (262)

The summit will also discuss agreements on finance, services and the rendering of services

Other issues will include demarcating areas of jurisdiction and establishing local forums

Councils are expected to begin in January the first stage of a two-phase process that will last for at least five years

The local government transition

agreement calls for the setting up of forums to run towns on a nonracial basis until local elections are held towards the end of next year.

The system that will take effect after elections virtually ensures whites will be disproportionately represented on nonracial councils, even when they form minorities

Elements on the left, particularly the civics, have expressed dissatisfaction with the agreement, claiming it perpetuates racism

Right-wingers have accepted only the first part of the programme, which allows them to maintain separate councils while co-operating with their neighbours

So far the right wing has refused to discuss the second phase, insisting that many white towns will eventually become part of a volkstaat and will therefore not negotiate over racial integration

Top leaders battle for power

262 777 WIM 30/12/93-6/1/94

Several leaders with power and charisma will be seeking the top positions in the nine provinces South Africa has been divided into, writes **Farouk Chothia**

WITH South Africa divided into nine provinces, powerful personalities are set to emerge as premiers in provincial legislatures across the country.

In two of the most important provinces in the country — the PWV and Natal/kwaZulu, which jointly share almost half the country's voting population — the ANC's candidates for the premiership are likely to be Tokyo Sexwale and Jeff Radebe respectively.

Both men, however, could find themselves being rivalled for popularity by equally powerful personalities: Winnie Mandela and Harry Gwala.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi — himself a candidate for the premiership in Natal/kwaZulu if he contests the April poll — could also be a key player in the strife-torn province.

The PWV's estimated voting population is 4.7-million and Natal/kwaZulu does not lag far behind at 4.5-million.

Since her surprise election as president of the ANC Women's League earlier this month, Mandela has kept out of the limelight, nei-



Tokyo Sexwale ... top PWV candidate

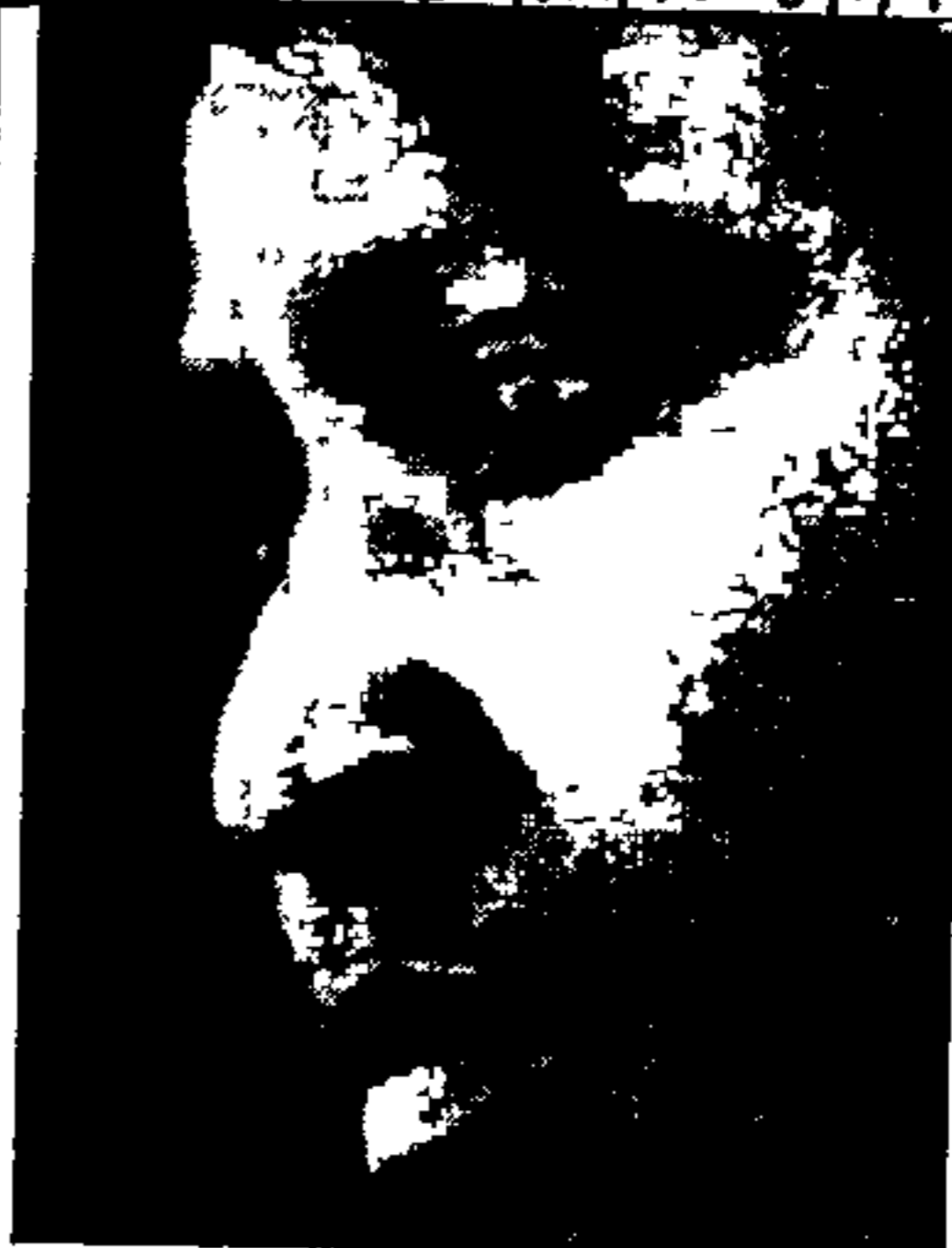
ther giving press interviews nor taking to the microphone to arouse the passions of militant youth.

She is, indisputably, one of the most popular ANC leaders — and since her election as president of the Women's League her influence has grown.

Unlike the ANC national leadership, she has a fresh mandate to articulate grassroots aspirations from public platforms and at meetings of the ANC's top decision-making body, the national executive committee

She also has three key constituencies behind her for the April election: the militant youth, the women and the squatter communities of the East Rand where she has painstakingly built a power base for herself through poverty-relief programmes

But Sexwale, who matches Man-



Winnie Mandela ... Strong support

booming voice, and oratory skills, is the most powerful politician in the PWV.

The sole ANC nominee for the premiership, he is likely to be elected to the top job, as the PWV is an ANC stronghold.

Catapulted into the limelight at the time of South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani's assassination in April, Sexwale's constituency stretches far beyond Mandela's — and this gives him the edge over her.

Sexwale touched the hearts of millions of South Africans by weeping in front of television cameras over Hani's blood-splattered body. Later at the funeral he assumed the role of an MK commander.

In a tribute to his leadership skills — and fortunately for the ANC — Sexwale kept a close relationship with Mandela when she was ostracised and even expressed

Top leaders battle for provincial power

■ From Page 5
is more popular than any of his rivals with the ANC's grass roots — and they would continue paying homage to him.

In some ways Gwala's popularity is dependent on his arch-foe, Buthelezi. The more confrontational Buthelezi becomes, the more Gwala strikes a chord with the militant township youth.

Still mired in the politics of the Eighties, Buthelezi is likely to continue on his confrontational path with

the ANC — even if he wins the premiership in elections.

But he has not made his political intentions clear — is he aiming to be a provincial or national figure after April? Will he lead the IFP in a boycott of the April poll? Will he step down as IFP president next month?

Aside from Natal/kwaZulu — the only province where it faces a serious challenge from a black political party, the IFP — the ANC's biggest worry is the third largest province in the country, the Western Cape with its

WJM 20/12/93-6/1/94 (2b2)

With opinion polls showing that the coloured community is backing the National Party, this could be the one province the NP could control.

The Western Cape is the only province where a minority group, in this case coloureds, is in the majority.

The NP's likely candidate for the premiership would be Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel. He is expected to replace Dawie de Villiers as the NP

leader in the region. Unlike the *verligte* De Villiers, he will not want to win a seat in a future ANC-led government of national unity.

If he wins, Kriel is likely to enter into a tug-of-war with the ANC-dominated central government — and could push for a further devolution of power to the provinces.

Emerging as a hardliner during negotiations, Kriel took over the law and order portfolio from Adriaan Vlok and was seen at the time as a moderate supporter of reform.

His main opponent in the Western Cape is the ANC's likely candidate for the premiership, Allan Boesak.

A patron of the United Democratic Front, Boesak has battled to stamp his authority in the province as a result of a bruising leadership tussle with his regional secretary, hardliner Tony Yengeni.

With Yengeni ousted from the post at the recent ANC regional conference, a fighting Boesak could now take centre stage to attract coloured voters to the ANC — and reverse the losing trend predicted in opinion polls.

But he first needs to come to terms with the reality that the Labour Party is an ally and no longer "the enemy".

While ANC president Nelson Mandela has offered the olive branch to the LP — which proved a useful ally in the multiparty talks — Boesak is still refusing to work with them, arguing that they lack credibility.

Differences over the issue could cost the votes

Another key province could be the Orange Free State. The seventh largest province, with a population of just over 1 million, it could be a target for the far right. The Conservative Party recently declared it part of its *vollstaat*.

The Free State's significance is borne out by the fact that a senior member of the ANC's election commission, Patrick Lekota, is expected to sacrifice a post in central government to be the ANC's candidate for the premiership in the province.

Having learnt his trade from the UDF, Lekota is moderate and his charming personality could prove useful in dealing with the rising temper of the right.

The NP's likely candidate would be Minister of Justice and Defence Kobie Coetsee. One of the catalysts of the negotiation process, holding secret meetings with Mandela when he was still in prison, he is now among those Nats resisting the democratic tide.