

AGRICULTURE

GENERAL

JAN - DEC

1988

The best in years

If current favourable agricultural conditions continue for the remainder of the summer-rainfall crop season, SA's farmers can look forward to an 8%-10% increase on last year's R12bn gross and R3,3bn net earnings.

Should conditions stabilise after the current heatwave, with regular follow-up rains, the sector could well contribute as much as 1% to the country's GNP this year.

South African Agricultural Union economist Koos du Toit says excellent early summer rains have created the best countrywide farming conditions since the start of the drought in 1982.

"Even the central Great Karoo, the far northern Transvaal, western Transvaal and other drought-stricken areas have received good rains and grazing conditions are generally good. While follow-up rains are now required, prospects at the moment are very favourable," he says.

Farmers in Natal, the Transvaal Lowveld, eastern Highveld and eastern, central and northern Free State are all looking forward to bumper crops, while western and southern Cape producers also expect excellent wheat, deciduous fruit and grape harvests.

And while good follow-up rains are needed in the "crunch months" February and March, the general outlook for maize, sunflower, sugar, subtropical, citrus and deciduous fruit, wine and export grapes, wheat, cotton, wool, red meat, milk, egg, chicken and vegetables is excellent at this stage.

A record 2,8 Mt wheat crop is being harvested and sugar farmers too expect a good growing season. Wool prices remain high, while citrus and deciduous fruit exports seem to be weathering the sanctions storm well. Red meat prices remain at record levels, boosting earnings.

Late plantings of maize in the western Transvaal mean that the young plants are more drought- and heat-resistant and that damage from the current hot, dry conditions could be minimised.

The generally favourable situation should increase farm job opportunities and underpin rural economies which have suffered from the past five years of debilitating drought. In addition, manufacturers of major inputs like tractors, farm implements, fertiliser, chemicals and motor vehicles could also receive a boost from increased farm spending in 1988.

Lastly, long-suffering creditors, who have been buckling under the weight of the R14bn farm debt, could be in line for increased capital repayments over and above the annual R1,7bn farm interest bill.

In another significant development, maize farmers have been switching progressively away from the crop. This is an apparent

response to the Maize Board's new flexible price scenario, which "rewards" lower crops with higher prices. An 8 Mt crop would attract a price of R205/t, while comparative producer prices for a 10 Mt and 6 Mt crop would be R176/t and R260/t.

Provisional planting statistics received by the co-ops show that between 800 000 and 1 m ha of the traditional 4,3m ha maize croplands could have been withdrawn this year.

This major structural change could signal the beginning of the "golden years" predicted by Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel in his traditional Christmas and New Year message. The huge maize industry had been at the heart of the severe distortions in the marketing and pricing policies prevalent in agriculture — until government decided to embrace a more free market approach.

Uneconomical surpluses had to be exported at a loss, while the resultant high increases in local maize prices helped to slash more than 1 Mt off the 6 Mt/year local market.

The move away from maize plantings shows that farmers are finally responding to market signals — from which they had been protected by the board's fixed-price, one-channel marketing system and huge subsidies paid by taxpayers. ■

(3) General

Farm debts still soaring

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, painted a grim picture of the distress in the agriculture industry in his new year message to farmers.

However, he believed the downward trend has been checked during 1987, and that the new year could see an upward movement in most sectors of the industry.

Five or six years of successive drought over

past areas resulted in poor crops and crop failures, drastic deterioration of natural grazing and a decline in animal production, resulting in the extermination of some herds and flocks, he said.

This was followed by unavoidable, increasing financial pressure and emergencies for the farming community.

According to an agricultural survey released

by the Directorate of Agricultural Economic Trends, agriculture's massive debt could exceed R14bn by the end of the year.

The survey says total debt in farming at the end of last year soared to R12 446bn, compared with R1 402bn in 1970.

Reasons for the rapid escalation of debt since 1981 included inflation, over-optimism of farm-

ers, high interest rates, and the prolonged drought.

Since 1975, average rate of interest had never been less than 10.9% while the increase in the CPI during 1986 was 18.6%.

Farmers interest payments increased from R131 million in 1975, to R1 715 million last year.

The survey shows, too, the huge increase in Land Bank credit: from R296 million in 1970 to R2 649 million at the end of last year.

Since 1981 Land Bank loans have increased annually by 27.8%. The bank has a 21% share in overall farming debt.

Credit supplied by commercial banks as a percentage of total debt increased from 20.1% in 1970 to 27.6% in 1986 and amounted to R3 437 million.

Farmers indebtedness to agricultural coops at the end of 1986 totalled R3 081 million, the survey showed.

Mr Wentzel said more farming enterprises ceased to function and there was further depopulation of large areas of the countryside.

The state had introduced "the most drastic and comprehensive assistance measures in the history of agricul-

FARMING ON FRIDAY

Edited by

FRED CRONEY

ture." He said plans had been launched for the restructuring of the industry.

This was necessitated by the series of disaster droughts and the industry's own errors and shortcomings.

More substantial amounts and assistance schemes than ever before were involved in the effort.

Mr Wentzel added that agriculture still had to wrestle with a multitude of problems and many farmers were still not out of the woods.

Manure for the

cont. from 13/1/88
**Farming
bankrupts
double *36000***

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The number of farmers sequestrated in SA in the past four years has more than doubled from 144 in 1984 to about 412 in 1987.

A total of 1 208 farmers have been sequestrated since 1984 and a further 3 000 face possible sequestration in the next year if they cannot find new sources of credit.

The figures, provided by the National Maize Producers' Organization (Nampo), show that 236 farmers were sequestrated in 1985, 416 in 1986 and about 412 in 1987.

Of these, about 80% were from Nampo areas — the summer grain areas of the Free State, Western Cape and Transvaal, most notably the Western Transvaal.

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Deadly defoliant used in SA

Cape Times 14/1/88

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Agent Orange, a defoliant used by the US Army in Vietnam to kill plants, contains 50% of a weed-killer at present being widely used in Natal.

Symptoms which appeared in American soldiers exposed to Agent Orange, such as skin cancer and deformed offspring, are now occurring in Natal.

The weed-killer is 2,4 D, which made up 50% of Agent Orange. Used extensively by farmers on Natal's sugar belt, 2,4 D has replaced the old method of hoeing out weeds.

Initially blamed for an unexplained increase in foetal abnormalities encoun-

tered in the Camperdown-Richmond area, 2,4 D now stands accused of disturbing the whole ecology of the region — and more specifically of killing off a large proportion of Natal's vegetable crop.

"I guarantee, if hormonal herbicides were banned, the price of Natal's fresh produce would drop by a third," says Natal Fresh Produce Growers' Association chairman, Mr Roger Evans.

The biggest problem confronting researchers is to find out how 2,4 D transports from the sugar-cane fields to the vegetable fields.

Although the other ingredient in Agent Orange, 2,45 T — which kills trees — is no

longer produced, 2,4 D continues to be used widely as a broad-leaf weed killer.

Since the US Army evacuated its forces from South Vietnam more than a decade ago, Agent Orange has been blamed for numerous diseases experienced by Vietnam veterans and the Vietnamese.

In 1979 the United States government banned the use of Agent Orange.

Environmentalists reported a tragically high rate of miscarriages after spraying.

It is understood that Western Cape farmers have imposed a voluntary ban on 2,4 D as it was found to affect fruit crops, including grapes, and in the Eastern Transvaal use of the herbicide is kept to a minimum.

Agent Orange ³ in Natal ~~General~~

DURBAN — A weed killer used in Natal was a major constituent of Agent Orange, a defoliant used by the United States army in Vietnam to kill all living plants.

Symptoms which appeared in American soldiers exposed to Agent Orange, such as skin cancer and deformed offspring, are now occurring in Natal.

The weed-killer is 2,4-D, which made up 50 per cent of Agent Orange. Used extensively by farmers on Natal's sugar belt, 2,4-D has replaced the old method of hoeing out weeds.

Initially blamed for an unexplained increase in foetal abnor-

malities encountered in the Camperdown-Richmond area, 2,4-D now stands accused of disturbing the whole ecology of the region — and more specifically killing off a large proportion of Natal's vegetable crop.

The biggest problem confronting researchers is to find out how 2,4-D transports from the sugar-cane fields to the vegetable fields, the chief co-ordinator of Department of Agriculture's research pro-

gramme on hormone herbicide damage said.

Although the other ingredient in Agent Orange, 245-T — which kills trees — is no longer produced, 2,4-D is still widely used as a broad-leaf weed killer.

Since the US Army evacuated its forces from South Vietnam more than a decade ago, Agent Orange has been blamed for numerous diseases and ills experienced by the Vietnam.

Although the veterans complained of a multitude of ills, varying from painful skin diseases and cancer to deformed

offspring, researchers in the United States insisted that the only definite effect on human beings appeared to be a skin disease called chloracne, which involves painful pussy sores under the skin.

However, in 1979 the United States government banned the use of Agent Orange after a determined campaign by a group of environmentalists in the state of Oregon, an area where the chemical had been used to clear forest floors.

They reported a tragically high rate of miscarriages after the spraying. — DDC

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APR Times 12/1/88

Sugar industry begins probe into weed-killer

Staff Reporter

RESEARCH into the effects of a deadly weed-killer — one of two ingredients in "Agent Orange", used in Vietnam to destroy tracts of jungle — has been launched by the sugar industry and the executive of the National Fresh Produce Committee.

The investigation follows reports that the hormone herbicide 2,4 D is being widely used in South Africa, particularly in Natal's sugar plantations.

Symptoms which appeared in American soldiers exposed to "Agent Orange", such as skin cancer and deformed offspring, are now occurring in Natal.

The South African Sugar Association (SASA) said yesterday that in the light of "conflicting claims and contradictory evidence" regarding the effects of hormone herbicides, research had been initiated to provide "a conclusive answer".

Since the sugar industry used less than 25% of all herbicides in South Africa, an attempt will be made to involve all other agricultural sectors.

"The objective is to arrive at firm conclusions on the involvement of hormone herbicides before the start of the 1988 summer spraying season," a SASA spokesman said yesterday.

6/ Dec 18/1/88 General 3 days

Herbicide used widely beyond Natal's borders

REINIE BOOYSE 183

THE WEED-killer blamed for extensive damage to Natal's vegetable crop is also used extensively by maize and wheat farmers in the Transvaal and Free State.

The weed-killer has also been linked to "agent orange", the controversial "kill-all" defoliant used by the USA in Vietnam. Veterans returning from the war claimed "agent orange" caused a wide range of diseases.

Natal's sugar cane growing areas, where opposition to the herbicide called 2,4-D has been concentrated, use only 25% of the country's total output of all herbicides.

Maize triangle

As a broad leaf herbicide 2,4-D is suitable for use as a weed-killer on grass crops such as sugar cane, maize and wheat.

2,4-D is used extensively by farmers in the maize triangle stretching from the Free State to the western Transvaal, said an Agriculture Department spokesman. It is also used by wheat farmers in these provinces.

He said he had no knowledge of 2,4-D being used in the eastern and western Cape.

Besides the Natal coastal strip, sugar cane is also grown in a smaller area in the eastern Transvaal, stretching from Nelspruit to Komatipoort, where 2,4-D is also used.

PORT ALFRED — A coloured man is determined to pursue his lifelong dream of owning and living on a farm in the Albany district.

A Port Alfred businessman, Mr James Damana, is applying for a permit, for the second time, to buy a farm in the area.

Kowie man's bid to own farm

His previous application — to buy a farm in Manley Flats — was turned down because of the objections of local farmers.

This time round he has put in a bid for Olive Park farm in Salem.

But while the farmers' association in the area has given its approval to Mr Damana buying the farm, neighbouring farmers apparently have lodged their objections with the East Cape Agricultural Union (ECAU).

The secretary of the ECAU, Mr Rory O'Moore, said yesterday the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA) had requested the union to canvass the opinions of farmers in the area.

Objections to Mr Dam-

ana buying the farm had been received from the owners of farms adjoining Olive Park.

A Port Elizabeth attorney said special exemptions could be granted to people who wished to buy property

in areas which were not demarcated for their particular race.

The process entailed applying for a permit and the department concerned — in this case the CPA — would ask other people living in the area for their objections. "The process is very demeaning," the attorney said. — DDC

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DD
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2/11/88 (3) General B/Day

Record income — record debt

PRETORIA — farmers' gross incomes last year reached the record figure of R12,9bn according to an Agricultural Department preliminary estimate.

However, the fact that it is less than the estimated R14bn of farmers' accumulated debt highlights the serious plight of the industry, according to agricultural authorities here.

The 1987 earnings were R1,357bn greater than figures for 1986, a year that drought severely damaged many crops.

Farmers' total costs during 1987

GERALD REILLY

amounted to R4,918bn compared with R4,658bn the year before. Farmers' net income, according to a preliminary survey, amounted to R3,815bn, R682m up on 1986.

The significant increase in gross income last year is due mainly to:

- a wheat crop up from R684m to R966m;

- value of cattle slaughterings, up from R1,342bn to R1,652bn, mainly because of significantly higher beef prices;

- the wool clip up from R393m to

R437m;

- deciduous fruit up from R529m to R548m.

The 1986/87 maize crop was valued at R1,735bn compared with R2,071bn the year before.

The reason for the decline in gross value was the more market-related and lower maize price in the 1986/87 season.

However, according to the SA Agricultural Union, farmers' debts continued to escalate last year, and although no accurate assessment had so far been made, the figure must have reached nearly R14bn.

Coloured farmer would be welcomed by most

Daily Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN —

Should a coloured Port Alfred businessman, Mr James Damana, be permitted to buy the farm Olive Park on the Salem road near Grahamstown, the majority of his neighbours would welcome him.

This was revealed in a survey of landowners whose properties adjoin the farm.

But neither Mr Damana nor the owner, Mr Dick Scheepers, had, by yesterday, any information as to the decision by the Cape Provincial Administration (CPA).

The CPA's acting regional representative, Mr J. B. W. Johnson, said the administration was awaiting further comment.

There are seven pieces of land which adjoin the property.

One is the Thomas Baines Nature Reserve, property of the provincial department of nature and environmental conservation.

The reserve and its education centre are open to all races.

Mosslands is probably the second biggest property with a joint boundary.

Mr Mike Moss, said: "I know my father would not object and I am sure that goes for my uncle."

He said the family had coloured neighbours on the Southwell road.

"We deem them among our best neighbours," he added.

The owner of another adjoining farm, Aloe Ridge, Mr Rex Amm, said: "It does not worry me at all. It depends on people's neighbourliness. People are either good or bad neighbours. I will not prejudice this situation."

"I'm no racist," Mr Noel Banfield, owner of Salem Crossroads, said.

"I have no objections whatever. There are no chips on my shoulder."

"I don't mind. They are entitled to buy," Mr D. J. Hattingh, of Glen Garry, a small property

to the north of Olive Park, said.

"No comment," was the response of Commodant D. P. Kraidy, the seventh land-owner involved.

His homestead was about 2 kms from the homestead on Olive Park, he said.

Mr Scheepers does not know what all the fuss is about.

"An Indian (Mr Ranga Aroonslam) was permitted to buy the Stone Crescent Hotel and the 200 hectare Protea farm not far from us in Howison's Poort. I should think that set a precedent," he added.

Mr Damana's experience has not been as sweet or as easy.

A year ago he sought to buy a property at Manley's Flats. The owner was willing to sell and again the majority of adjoining landowners were willing to accept him.

"It only took one objector to scuttle the deal," said his daughter.

D/D 27/1/88

Solutions to poor farm methods in SA suggested

Daily Dispatch Reporter

GLENGARIFF — More than 180 people attended the opening of the 23rd Grassland Society of South Africa congress at Glengariff yesterday.

The director of Dohne Research Station, Dr Piet Pieterse paid tribute to Professor Tim Bembridge, head of the faculty of agriculture at Fort Hare University, as a man dedicated to the science of agriculture.

Professor Bembridge, who opened the congress, said veld management achievements by farmers was disappointing.

He said that one in 10 farmers applied veld management effectively.

Sixty per cent of farmers were poor veld man-

agers.

As a result the Karoo desert conditions were encroaching "rapidly into farm lands in the area, with a total loss of about 400-million tons of top soil annually throughout South Africa".

"Dams become silted up, and rivers wash this valuable asset into the sea.

"One of the main problems South African farmers have is a lack of fundamental veld management."

He said this would result in poor farm productivity, loss of soil nutrients, and erosion.

"Agricultural extension officers play an important role in helping farmers overcome problems.

"Unfortunately, exten-

sion officers generally have a poor knowledge of veld management and there is therefore a lack of confidence in advising farmers.

"It is essential that extension officers and farmers have a good background knowledge on farming methods."

He said that there was a need for greater involvement by farmers in gaining knowledge on farming methods.

The best possible action for the South African farmer would be for him to take a direct look at the problems relating to his own farm.

Thereafter, the problems should be rectified with the aid of extension officers and scientists at research stations around the country.

"All farmers should have regular contact with extension officers, and discover the latest research methods for their particular farming application," Professor Bembridge said.

The Grassland Society Congress continues today.

Farmers ask court for a return to communal grazing

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Four Namaqualand farmers, forced on to cramped "partnership farms", are seeking the return of traditional communal grazing.

The farmers, who say their families have farmed communally in the Steinkopf area for generations, have applied to the Supreme Court to serve papers on 29 respondents by means of newspaper advertisements and give them centralised access to the full set of documents — an unusual procedure.

The respondents are Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives Mr David Curry, the Steinkopf Management Board and 27 "economic unit" farmers.

Mr Justice Lategan refused the application, but postponed the hearing until Monday, to consider alternative ways of serving the documents.

The applicants' legal representative, Mr Hendrik Smith, said in an affidavit that the cost of making and sending copies of the 200 pages of papers to each of the respondents would be prohibitive.

It is alleged in papers that the applicants, Mr Paulus Cloete, Mr William Fysch, Mr Gert Cloete and Mr Johannes Farmer, are among many Steinkopf residents deprived of their rights to land and denied access to it

by, among others, the management board.

The land had been used communally by the community for generations, but most of it is now allocated to 27 farmers for their exclusive use.

The applicants seek an order setting aside the sub-division and leasing of the land and restoring it to them.

Mr Paulus Cloete (61) said in an affidavit that since 1980, the authorities had divided the land into "economic units" without adequate publicity.

"I submit it was the board's intention to keep the system quiet so that it could be carried out practically in secret," he said.

"Twenty-seven farms, in an area of about 200 000 ha, were allocated and the rest of the people had to make do with the remaining 98 000 ha."

About 300 family heads were farming on eight "partnership farms".

"The farms are too small for us and we are not allowed to go to the allocated farms... for grazing."

The partnership farmers had unsuccessfully tried to have the allocations set aside, Mr Cloete said.

He said the economic farms were largely in the summer grazing area and the partnership farms in the winter grazing area, a situation which benefited neither group.

SAAU's advice to divorce acts from primary agriculture slated

Daily Dispatch
Reporter

EAST LONDON — The South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) has recommended to member farmers' unions and associations that the Labour Relations Act, the Wage Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act be made not applicable to primary agriculture.

The Basic Conditions of Employment Act would be acceptable with certain amendments which are spelt out in a document, Labour Legislation and Primary Agriculture.

The document has been circulated widely throughout South Africa. Indications are that most farmer organisations will follow the lead.

Professor of Development Studies at the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, Professor W. J. Davies, was asked for comment on the SAAU document.

He slated the approach as "conservative and strictly within the parameters of official government policy".

The point of departure — that employer/employee relations in agriculture were somehow fundamentally different from those in the commercial and industrial sectors and that agriculture should therefore be treated differently and separately, was mistaken.

"The difference between large and small

farmers is no less complex than the difference between large and small employers in any other sector. What is required is the will and determination to actually do something constructive.

"Protection of the employer (farmer) seems to be the basic intent," he said.



PROFESSOR DAVIES

Farm workers were totally dependent on their employer. There was also no doubt that many farm workers were exploited, unfairly treated and subjected to employment conditions which approached a feudal system.

The Labour Relations Act was rejected although the SAAU concedes that an employer or group of employers

should be able to apply for certain minimum wage and/or conditions of employment for his employees.

Conciliation Boards for settling disputes are favoured instead of Industrial Courts because of problems of access to industrial courts.

An "own" Act for agriculture is seen as desirable and should be given attention, the SAAU recommends.

Professor Davies said: "In effect this denies farm workers access to statutory trade union rights, strike rights and collective bargaining rights because this might lead to "mobilisation of the collective power of large numbers of farm workers" and constitutes a considerable power base and significant political platform."

Consultation could not be achieved without a representative organisation of farm workers.

If consultation were pursued with farmers through their unions/associations, it would hardly advance or protect the rights of farm workers.

"Here only two polar extremes are considered. Either some sort of super industrial agricultural parliament, or a myriad of sub-sectoral industrial councils," he said.

Neither of these extremes was tenable. Nor did they constitute all the options available.

The document recog-

nised the need for some kind of bargaining body or forum for farm workers and the establishment of a "para-statal but independent" body to normalise labour relations in the agricultural industry was recommended.

The SAAU rejected the Wage Act but recommended that consideration be given to the institution of a mechanism whereby employers (farmers) could request the introduction of a minimum wage and/or service benefits.

The Unemployment Insurance Act was rejected because of the administrative problems envisaged.

The Basic Conditions of Employment Act was accepted with adjustments which needed to be cleared by the Department of Manpower. These referred particularly to limitations on ordinary working hours, overtime and the calculation of wages.

In general Professor Davies said: "The document appeared to be more concerned about the possible political implications of extending labour-related legislation to farm workers than about the welfare and development of farm workers.

"The recommendations appeared to have been compiled without consultation with farm workers.

"The preference for conciliation boards rather than trade unions was not a reflection of

farm workers' preferences.

"The approach to the whole exercise is a clear example of the way in which white control of political and bureaucratic processes is used to manipulate the system to ensure continued white domination," he said.

The preoccupation with the perceived diversity of the agricul-

tural industry as an obstacle to the introduction of the Labour Relations Act and Wages Act seemed to be little more than a transparent device to deny farm workers access to basic employee rights.

"Inevitably the recommendations imply protracted bureaucratic delays and the creation of additional new bureaucratic systems," Professor Davies said.

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In the time it takes you to read this article 20 people will be poisoned from pesticides in the world and one will have died.

The United Nations suggests that there are two million cases of poisoning every year, most of which occur in the third world.

Pesticide use has also been associated with infertility, cancer, skin infections, headaches, nausea and diarrhoea, problems which often go undetected.

This rising tide of injury is a poisonous icing to the cake of the increased crop yields agrochemical use can bring.

Although Africa consumes only five per cent of the world's pesticides, compared to the 35 per cent consumed by the USA and Canada, declining world prices for agricultural commodities and competition for markets is pushing the continent's large and small cultivators into a spiral of increasing chemical use.

Zimbabwe is no exception.

According to 1986 statistics, pesticide sales in Zimbabwe went up from Z\$ 2 721 in 1975 to Z\$ 7 403 in 1983.

From 1980 to 1986 pes-

ticide inputs to agriculture in Zimbabwe increased by 1 000 tonnes, with 489 pesticides currently registered for use.

According to Mr Graham McPhail, the vice chairman of the Agricultural Chemical Industries Association, Chemical Industries and Ministry of Agriculture last year looked at registered pesticides and confirmed that all were needed for specific agricultural purposes.

Included in this list of pesticides are nine on the 'hit list' of international campaigners in the Pesticide Action Network (Pan) as being of unacceptably high risk to human health under unsafe conditions.

These are chlordane, toxaphene, aldrin, dieldrin, edb, lindane, parquat, parathion and 245t.

Parathion, used on cotton and coffee, is fatal if a mere teaspoonful is spilled on the skin.

Edb, used in tobacco production, has been shown to reduce fertility in men, and 245t has been associated with cancer.

Pesticides can poison if small quantities are breathed in, absorbed through the skin or swallowed.

D/D. 8/2/88

Poisonous icing to the agricultural cake

Exposure has therefore occurred through spraying chemicals at work, domestic use of old pesticide containers, accidentally consuming foods with high levels of pesticide residues, handling overalls used by workers in spraying, living in villages in the range of aerial sprayers and contact with contaminated water supplies.

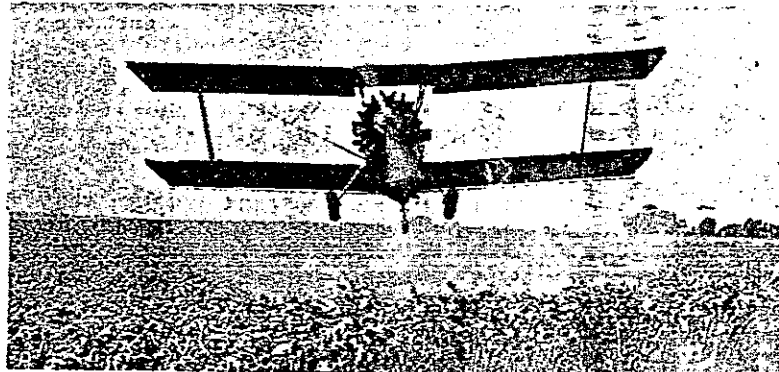
Whole communities

are at risk of unsafe use.

At the Ministry of Labour Safety and Health at Work (Shaw) conference held in Harare last July, it was reported from one survey that one fifth of acute poisonings coming into district hospitals were children, and a third female adults.

Surveys carried out by

the hazardous substances department of the ministry of health and the university of Zimbabwe medical school in 1983 and 1986 concluded that use of poor methods of application, such as leaking backpack sprayers, inadequate protective clothing, inadequate disposal of containers,



Aerial spraying of crops... How safe is it?

lack of knowledge of toxicity, unsafe storage of pesticides and lack of adequate washing facilities after spraying were sources of exposure to poisoning.

In the 1983 survey, 99 per cent of farms had no warning signs on pesticide storage areas.

Less than half of employers and only 16 per cent of workers knew the meaning of coloured triangles on containers, intended to alert users on the toxicity of chemicals irrespective of their level of literacy.

The extent of these problems in the small-scale farming areas has not been documented, although methods of pesticide application are often more primitive and the experience of users more limited.

These problems, and rising local concern over agrochemical hazards recently brought together the 16 pesticide importers, manufacturers and distributors in

Zimbabwe, represented by the Acai.

Last year, the Acai unanimously endorsed the Food and Agriculture Organisation (Fao) code of conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides.

The code binds members to promote the safe and effective use of pesticides, minimise their adverse effects on people and the environment and prevent poisoning through improper handling.

To show their commitment to the code, the association has this year begun a safety campaign for users of pesticides.

Mrs Trish Mbanga, a member of the publicity company which is handling the safety campaign, said Zimbabwe was one of the three countries in Africa whose industries had ratified the code, together with Kenya and Cameroon.

"This code makes the manufacturer responsible for the safe use of agrochemicals at end user level," she said.

To finance the campaign, the association levied its members last year, raising Z\$ 90 000.

The campaign aimed to ensure safe and effective use of chemicals through education for practices of use and pro-

vision of protective clothing. Mrs Mbanga said.

In its early stages of "opinion gathering," the Acai involved Agritex, the Ministry of Health, the National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union and the Commercial Farmers Union.

At present, the campaign has developed training materials and posters with Agritex to run courses for peasant farmers, using the companies' skills and resources. Mrs Mbanga said.

With only half of sprayers found to have adequate protective clothing in the large scale farm surveys, the safety campaign would also look into making this equipment available to workers.

And while prevention is certainly better than cure, the finding that less than seven percent of plantation workers had any form of routine medical check-up, the lack of worker training in first aid and the general shortage of health services in rural council areas undermining early diagnosis and treatment of poisonings opens further avenues for safety action in rural areas. Sapa

3 General

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Maize crop loss a threat to economy

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A new agricultural disaster looms following the failure of 75 per cent of the total white maize crop and the crisis may affect the implementation of the new economic dispensation.

The Minister of Agricultural Economics, Mr Greyling Wentzel, is currently on a two-day helicopter tour of most of the Transvaal and the Free State amid reports that it is already too late to save some areas scorched by the relentless sun.

He said yesterday that he was shocked at the extent of the damage.

About 75 per cent of this year's crop has been ruined by a lack of rain and is feared that the total harvest in the Western Transvaal could be lost if it does not rain within a few days.

Sunflowers

South Africa, normally a maize-exporting nation, may once again have to import this staple foodstuff.

Other crops at risk include sunflowers, dried beans and groundnuts.

The yellow maize crop, used mainly as cattle feed, is apparently not at much risk as this grows primarily in the Eastern Transvaal where good rains have fallen.

The Minister is accompanied by his Deputy Minister, Mr Kraai van Niekerk. Mr Wentzel will report to the State President and the Cabinet when he returns to Cape Town.

Mr Wentzel ends his tour in Bothaville, heart of the Maize belt, today after discussions with representatives of various agricultural unions, co-operatives and other agronomy organisations.

Last year food price rises were the major contributor to inflation, increasing by 26 per cent as against 13,7 per cent for all prices.

Mr Wentzel said at a Press conference two weeks ago the country's 59 000 farmers had come through seven years of drought.

Setback

During that period the Government had spent R2,4 billion in special assistance to farmers.

A new setback in the agricultural sector will require further aid, putting pressure on the Government to increase its expenditure at a time when it is trying to reduce this as part of a new economic programme to boost the economy.

Drought-stricken maize farmers in the summer rainfall areas will continue to receive indirect financial aid and assistance to prevent them leaving the land, Mr Wentzel told more than 250 farmers near Ottosdal in the Western Transvaal yesterday.

He said the Government could not allow the collapse of the infrastructure in the rural areas and encouraged farmers to diversify their crops in order to survive.

VAT could pose cash-flow problems

By Tom Hood

CAPE TOWN — Farmers may experience serious cash-flow problems through the introduction of a value-added tax, says Mr Des Kruger, a former deputy director of Inland Revenue.

Unless special rules are introduced, farmers will have to pay VAT on their purchases of inputs (including feed, seed, fertiliser) and have to charge tax on their sales.

Though they will be allowed to deduct the input tax borne by them, they could face serious problems because of the lapse in time between the time of purchase of the inputs and the sale

of the produce.

"Special rules are applied in some countries to meet this problem and it is conceivable the same would apply here," he said.

He said that under the invoice-type VAT, a firm charges tax on its sales (referred to as "output tax"), subtracts the tax imposed on purchases, excluding capital goods, (referred to as "input tax") and pays the difference to the Government.

Any excess of tax paid on purchases over tax charged on sales may either be refunded (as is the case in Europe) or carried forward to be offset against fu-

ture tax liability (as in the case with the present VAT type dispensation in the liquor industry in South Africa).

Traditionally, VAT systems covered a wider range of services than the sales tax. In New Zealand all services (including the professions) are subject to VAT with only health and educational services being exempt.

Few countries had been able to impose VAT on financial services, and then only by applying an additive method (as was proposed for the CBT).

"Although it cannot be denied that financial institutions 'add value' and should strictly fall in-

side the net, there are major definitional problems in trying to identify the actual considerations paid for the various services."

Asked what effect the change will have on prices, Mr Kruger said with the same base and rate of tax both GST and VAT will produce the same revenue.

"Theoretically, a 12 percent VAT (although the rate will no doubt be less if food is taxed), should not have any effect on prices. But if each firm takes his mark-up on the tax inclusive price of his purchases, this will result in some escalation in prices," he said.

Crisis talks as farm debt nears R14bn

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3

SOUTH Africa's agricultural debt is rapidly nearing R14-billion. Banks are turning off the credit taps and several thousand more farmers face bankruptcy.

Worst hit is the Western Transvaal where between 1 000 and 2 000 farmers are expected to go under if no lifeline is thrown to them soon. The Transvaal Agricultural Union will meet on Tuesday to discuss the crisis.

The failure of Western Transvaal maize has slashed the national crop from a forecast 10,5-million tons to 7-million.

Adjustments

SA's Agricultural Outlook Conference (Agrocon) will start in Pretoria on Tuesday. About 400 representatives of agriculture, Government officials, economists and marketers will discuss trends at home and abroad and the adjustments that farmers should make.

The conference is expected to be told of expected increases in agricultural producer prices — a huge rise

By Udo Rypstra

in the cost of red-meat to the consumer among them.

Sources say Transvaal Agricultural Union general manager Johan Hartman will call on the Government to take action to stop the flight of farmers from the Western Transvaal. They say children are being sent to relatives elsewhere and churches are putting drought-stricken farmers and their dependants on food distribution lists. Shops are closing, and the few remaining doctors and dentists are thinking of quitting, it is said.

Mr Hartman says that if no action is taken, many more farmers will be forced off the land, leaving thousands of SA's estimated 1,6-million rural black workers with 4,4-million dependants to their own devices.

Apart from being a politically sensitive issue, the plight of farmers in the Western Transvaal, North-western Transvaal, the Karroo and the North-western Cape has a direct affect on related market sectors, say economists. Among those depending on farmers are manufacturers of implements, chemicals and fertilisers.

Because of world food surpluses, high input costs and drought many mealie farmers have applied to the Directorate of Financial Aid of the Department of Agriculture and Water Affairs for inclusion in a scheme which helps them to switch to other crops and cattle.

Of the 650 applications received by January 31, 75% came from the Transvaal and 21% from the Free State. But the change to mixed farming will be a slow process. Many farmers are also reluctant to embark on a new way of earning a living from the land.

Economists and agricultural union officials say farmers who have kept going are becoming increasingly worried about the phasing out of subsidies, the proposed introduction of Value Added Tax (for which they will also be liable), and the looming rise in interest rates.

Farmers want to know whether they will be liable to VAT if crops fail. They also wish to know how they will be able to afford a costly switch to new crops and cattle if interest rates on loans increase.

The Minister of Agriculture, Greyling Wentzel, is expected to reply to these questions after he opens Agro-

con. He and his deputy, Kraai van Niekerk, visited the Western Transvaal this week.

Politics will be involved in his replies because of the House of Assembly by-election in drought-stricken Schweizer-Reneke. There is rich irony in the by-election — it was caused by the unseating of the Conservative Party MP because he was declared insolvent.

Economists believe that farmers in other parts of the country are doing relatively well. The accent at Agrocon will fall on making farmers more productive and market oriented.

Koos du Toit, chief economist, and Johan Pienaar, senior economist of the SA Agricultural Union, believe Agrocon should concentrate on medium- and long-term agricultural planning to counter the effects world food surpluses and the low prices they cause.

Inflation is piling agony on farmers. Dr du Toit says: "If we don't fight inflation, there will come a time that we will be unable to export anything."

Agrocon will be held at the CSIR Conference Centre and will end on Wednesday.

Producers
hard hit by
surpluses

Star 7/6/78

(3) General

World agriculture was currently influenced by surpluses, low prices, consumer resistance, changing trade patterns and a search for markets, Dr PJA Swart, deputy director of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing said yesterday.

He said South Africa will have to adapt and prepare itself to take part in the negotiating process for an improved international agricultural trade environment.

Dr Swart told agricultural representatives at the agricultural outlook conference (Afrocon) held at the CSIR in Pretoria, that tension was mounting between trading partners because of the negative effects internal policy measures have on their trade, market share and trade balances.

He said this resulted in increasing protectionism, a high level of support for internal markets and growing state subsidies for agricultural exports. "The fear of the 1970s that the world would not be able to feed itself led to increased production and protection of the internal economy against excess exports.

"Over-production worldwide led to stringent competition and traditional exporters increased production and importers became self-sufficient and even exporters," he said.

D/D 16/2/88

Control boards say 88 bright for ³ general agriculture

PRETORIA — Most agricultural control boards are confident that 1988 will be one of the best years of the past decade, according to forecasts tabled at the agricultural outlook conference (agrocon) yesterday.

However, the average auction price of beef will soar by 15 per cent this year, according to the meat board.

The average price is likely to amount to R4,86 per kg.

The price escalation in the past two years resulted from a shortage of beef, especially for the processing sector.

During 1988 limited supplies of beef will be exported with the aim of maintaining overseas contacts.

It is forecast that 24 000 tons of beef will have to be imported to relieve the local shortage.

The wheat board reported a record 2,8-million ton crop — 0,6m more than the previous season.

The board expects wheat consumption to quicken with urbanisation and by the year 2000 it should amount to 14m tons.

The sugar industry expects production will re-

main stable this year despite losses caused by floods last September.

The industry is investigating the production of fuel ethanol from cane to ensure a further measure of income stability.

The broiler industry estimates the industry has reached a value of R1 billion.

It is expected that, within the next 10 years, more chicken will be consumed than beef.

The poultry meat industry is expected to expand by at least 10 per cent this year.

The Maize Board reported that maize for human consumption declined over the past three marketing seasons.

The main reason for this was the relatively high consumer price and the fact that yellow maize had to be added to white maize to meet the demand.

Although yellow maize increased by 11 per cent in the first half of the 1987—88 marketing season there is still a long road ahead to win back lost market share.

An analysis had shown international maize prices would remain under pressure until 1991. — DDC

Haveland

Rabies

*12. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any cases of rabies were reported to his Department in 1987; if so, (a) how many, (b) where did these cases occur and (c) what steps were taken in each case?

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes.

(a) 711	
(b) Transvaal Region	36
Northern and Eastern Transvaal Region	169
High Veld Region	102
Free State Region	78
Natal Region	178
Eastern Cape Region	45
Western Cape Region	12
Lebowa	1
KwaZulu	56
Transkei	34

(c) All dogs in the rabies controlled areas of Natal and Northern Transvaal are annually inoculated against rabies and all dogs and cats in a radius of 16 km around an outbreak area also inoculated after each outbreak. All movements of dogs and cats to, within and from the rabies controlled areas are subject to permit control. During 1987 altogether 755 463 dogs were inoculated against rabies.

Urban development: agricultural land lost

*13. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What is the estimated area that was lost for agricultural purposes as a result of urban development in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

8 937 hectares.

*14. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE—Law and Order. [Reply standing over.]

*15. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE—Justice. [Reply standing over.]

Old Crossroads, Mahobe Drive: local authority

*16. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 633 on 7 October 1987, a local authority is to be established incorporating the cleared land between Old Crossroads and Mahobe Drive: if not, why not; if so, when will elections be held for this local authority;

(2) on what basis will the Administrator of the Cape Province allocate the sites in this area prior to the establishment of this local authority?

*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) The cleared land between Old Crossroads and Mahobe Avenue falls within the area of jurisdiction of the Crossroads Town Committee established by P N 197/1987 of 16 April 1987. An election for members of the local authority will be held on 26 October 1988.

(2) The Administrator, who administers the town at present, has already allocated sites to different private developers who will erect and market houses to the black inhabitants of Old Crossroads.

Mfundisweni Street, Khayelitsha

*17. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department constructed a building situated in Mfundisweni Street, Section A, Village I, Khayelitsha; if so, when;

(2) whether this building is vacant at present; if not, for what purpose is it being used; if so, (a) why and (b) for what period has it been vacant?

*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Crude oil: average rand cost per barrel

*18. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) What was the average rand cost per barrel of crude oil imported into the Republic in 1987;

(2) what was the rand cost per barrel of such

Haveland

oil imported into the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

*The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(1) R36.8421.

(2) R35,0293 during January 1988.

Equalization fund: balance

*19. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) What was the balance in the Equalization Fund as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) what was the balance in the Central Energy Fund as at 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(1) 31 January 1988	R440.0 million
Less: Trust funds for BLS Countries	R 45.0 million
Net	R395.0 million

(2) R3 445.8 million

Mr D J N MALCOMES: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us, in the light of the hon the State President's recent announcements, what the intention is with that fund and what will happen to the money in it?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I would do so with pleasure, but I do not think I can at this stage. In my opinion that should be the subject of another question.

Crude oil: landed cost in USA dollars per barrel

*20. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

In respect of the latest specified date for which figures are available, (a) what was the landed cost in South Africa of crude oil in United States dollars per barrel, (b) what, in respect of 93-octane petrol, was this cost expressed in cents per litre at the pump and (c) what elements comprised the marketing margin in the latest petrol price composition?

*The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(a) USA Dollar 17,5644 during January 1988.

(b) The above-mentioned cost is not directly taken into account in the South African price for 93 octane petrol. The average landed cost of 93 octane petrol of 4 refineries—three in Singapore and one in Bahrain—is being used as basis to determine the South African price. The landed cost currently reflected in the price of 93 octane is 33,700 c/l. The current under-recovery experienced is accommodated in the cumulative over and under-recovery account.

(c) The marketing margins for the oil companies and the retailers consist of all those costs normally incurred to distribute and market petrol and both margins are subject to price control.

White teachers at schools for Blacks

*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any schools for Blacks in the Cape Peninsula have in their employ White teachers who were not employed at those schools in 1987; if so, (a) how many such teachers are involved, (b) why were they so employed, (c) what subjects are they (i) qualified to teach and (ii) teaching and (d) at which schools are they teaching;

(2) whether there were any qualified Black teachers available to fill the posts taken by new White teachers; if so, (a) how many and (b) why were they not employed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) 41.

(b) They were the most suitable candidates selected after advertising. The posts concerned are mainly in specialist fields.

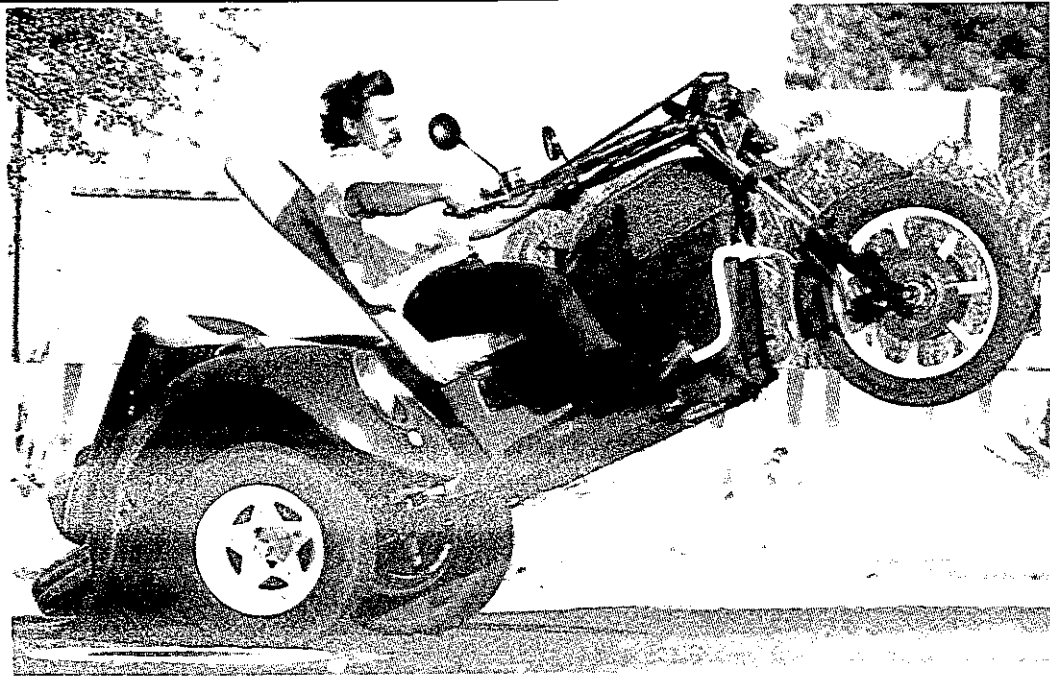
(c) (i) Technical, commercial and academic subjects.
(ii) As in (c)(i) above.

(d) Llanfaza Secondary School, Crossroads No. 2 Secondary School, Langa Comprehensive School and Guguletu Comprehensive School.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

NEWS



Pictures: LEON MÜLLER. Weekend Argus

Doepie, in mid-wheelie, proves that anything bikers can do, the Doepie Wagen can do equally as well.

It's not a car, not a bike . . . — it's Doepie's supertrike!

Weekend Argus Reporter

IT'S not a Kawasaki. It's not a Beetle. It's a "Doepie Wagen".

For Kraaifontein motorcycle fanatic, Murray "Doepie" du Plessis, 35, his glittering, red supertrike is a dream come true.

He spotted the concept in a biking magazine and decided he was going to build a similar machine.

With the help of a friend, Henry Prince, he cut up an old 1300cc Volkswagen Beetle, retaining mainly the tail section.

They cut away part of the front and back mudguards so

that they overlapped. This section was welded and covered with layers of glass fibre to round it off.

Part of a 1000cc Kawasaki was used for the front frame, with special piping linking the two chassis.

When Murray is in the custom-built front seat, the specially-upholstered back section comfortably accommodates his wife Mariana and their two daughters.

It took the two men seven months to build the lean, mean machine. "We worked on it as money became available," said Murray.

"It has amazing handling capabilities and is easy to

park, but the best is being able to feel the wind in your face.

"I don't use her as a show-piece. I only drive her to work on occasions," he said.

However, the trike does attract a lot of attention and many people have asked him if he wants to sell it, or to build them something similar.

He has declined all propositions, however, and intends building something a little more ambitious.

His next project is a "big rig" five-wheeler, which has a motorcycle front end and four car wheels behind. It will be powered by a V6 engine.

De

Hea

DURBAN. — There are nearly enough of them fall under anything like "boat people" heading, b the flow of stowaways in Durban harbour has grown enough in the past few years for them to be considered a real problem.

They hail mainly from African ports to the north and south, mostly from Kenya, south Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. And one couple came from Afghanistan.

They are young men, unskilled, often semi-literate even illiterate, determined to avoid being consigned to local wars as cannon fodder, or being the targets of napalm, even worse.

Last year alone 97 of the stowaways sailed into Durban harbour on 45 different ships.

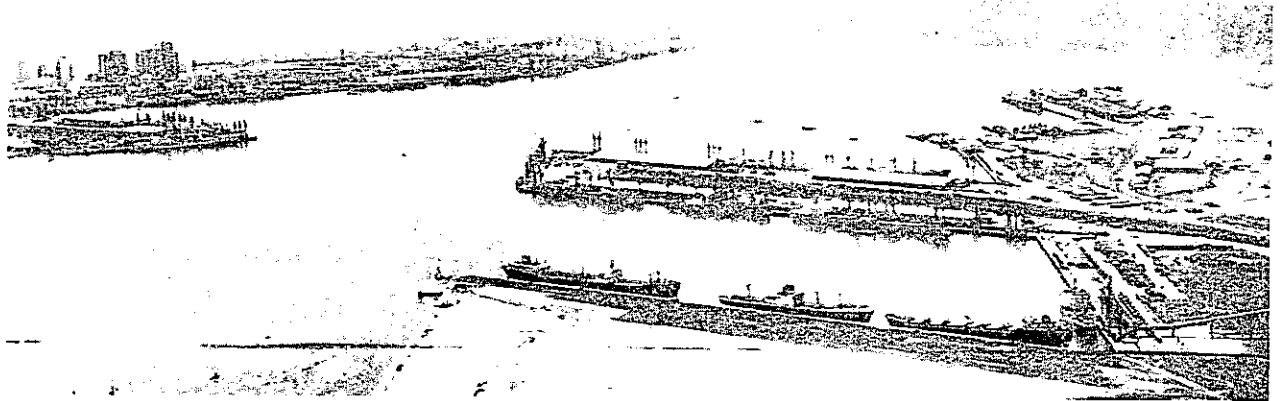
The Protecting and Indemnity (P and I) Club in the city handled seven cases this month.

Sole thought

Durban's P and I representative, George Stobbs, says the



Destination Durban



Durban harbour — destination for many stowaways.

Headaches for SA as young men flee Africa's wars

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Sole thought

Durban's P and I representative George Stobbs, says that

usually caught within hours — days at the most — of sailing.

They might be only simple peasants — yet something, perhaps intuition, tells them they might meet a humane ship's captain who will sign them on as deckhands or stewards or bilge boys. But few masters will or can do so, with world shipping in the depressed state it is.

Sometimes the stowaways meet maritime martinet, men who are not allowed to keelhaul but would like to. Then it is tough for the stowaways, tougher perhaps for sympathetic deckhands or cooks' assistants slipping them soup or even breadcrusts and water.

The occasional "old man" is sympathetic, gives them some work with decent food and a bed, a cigarette now and then, money as a reward.

Inevitably, though, the voyage must end. Then, if it is Durban, George Stobbs moves in. So do the police.

Straight back

Mr Stobbs says that in simple, straightforward cases, stowaways are sent straight back to their ports of origin in their hideaway ships. But not all cases can be handled as easily.

"There was one really tricky fellow who claimed he was South African, a lad aged about 15. He said his parents were from Simon's Town, his father a doctor who had gone overseas (here he mentioned a small town in West Germany) to a medical congress. The stowaway claimed to have attended a private school near Cape Town.

"In such cases we must make a full investigation — particularly as the teenager said he had been left high and dry and destitute in Mombasa."

Folded quickly

He had had no alternative but to hitch-hike — or rather sea-hike — home, he maintained.

"Of course, the story folded quickly when it was placed under the P and I microscope. There was no such school, no such medical conference in West Germany. So back the boy went to Mombasa."

These repatriates are sometimes put on an aircraft with a police escort. Some must be provided with fresh clothes be-

cause, as Mr Stobbs put it, "very often when they get to us they are smelly, to say the least. Dirty and ragged, too. And airlines do not like upsetting their paying passengers by having ex-officio ones who do not comply when it comes to personal standards."

"No spikka da English" is a real problem when P and I investigators seek to resolve the stowaways' stories.

Nubi language

So Mr Stobbs gets help from a former hospital matron in Kenya who is fluent in Swahili, from a professor at Durban-Westville university who speaks Farsee and another local resident who is at home with Arabic.

"What we badly need is a person who can translate from Nubi (the language in south Sudan) into English. We get quite a few draft-dodgers from there — the main city, Juba, is threatened from both the north and the south."

It is a serious business coping with the stowaway problem, most of whom are men.

There is some light relief, though.

For instance, the only woman stowaway George Stobbs has been called on to deal with in nearly three years.

"She boarded the ship either in Cape Town or Port Elizabeth. She didn't seem sure which. And it turned out she was more of a 'crew comfort' than a stowaway." — Sapa.

Bennett set to captivate Cosi Fan Tutte audiences

by FLORENCE SHORT

ANDREA CATZEL sings magnificently in Billy Kennedy's adaptation of Mozart's *Cosi Fan Tutte* to be screened on TV1 tomorrow at 9pm, but the star of this fascinating South Africanisation of the theme of the fickleness of women is undoubtedly mezzo-soprano Marilyn Bennett.

Her superb acting, so well proved in her portrayal of Aldonza in Capab's presentation of *The Man Of Mancha*, comes out even more strongly in the many close-ups of this production.

Her singing, like that of Catzel, will be appreciated by opera-lovers but it is her acting



of her Cape comedy as the flirtatious and all-knowing maid who dons various disguises as part of the ridiculous but amusing plot.

Though music loses much through television transmission, Gerard Korsten's definite feeling for Mozart emerges clearly through his conducting of the Capab Orchestra for the recording in the SABC's Sea Point studios.

The singing and dialogue, in both English and Afrikaans, takes a little time to get used to, yet works surprisingly well. The only drawback to the whole concept of filming opera (and ballet) for television is that concentration tends to flag



DR. MULLER Weekend Argus the Doepie Wagen

bike ...

ertrike!

but the best is being to feel the wind in your

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Jukskei brought back on course as the new Gillooly's takes shape

ster 1/2/85
The first stage of the Gillooly's Farm redevelopment is now complete.

Focal point of the project is a 6 ha dam for water sports and around which will be picnic areas, restaurant and golf centre.

Mr Alasdair Murray, of the project's consulting engineers, Stewart Sviridov & Oliver, says: "This is an excellent example of how dams on rivers in urban areas can improve the environment and provide outstanding recreational facilities. "A major portion of the dam has been completed. Work was then suspended during the rainy season and is expected to restart this month."

3 General
SS&O is responsible for the design of the dam embankment and flood control measures.

A feature of the design is the diversion of the Jukskei River from the present man-made course to its original course.

"Great care has been taken with this change to create an aesthetically pleasing and meandering river and many of the old trees have been retained.

"This is important, since not only will the redevelopment provide a much-needed recreational venue but it is the place where the Linksfield Ridge, Mervyn King and Jukskei River hiking trails meet."

Farmers happy with Border's rainfall

General
D/D 3/3/88

EAST LONDON —Farmers have welcomed the good rains that have fallen over the Border.

The commodity services manager of the East Cape Agricultural Union, Mr Arthur Purchase, said the only report of flood damage to farms was the drowning of 1 000 angora goats at Steynsburg.

Mr Purchase said there was a general feeling of optimism among farmers.

"There is good moisture content in the soil for the establishment of winter grazing and this augurs well for the months ahead.

"In areas where there has been luxuriant grass growth, especially in the sour veld regions, farmers may have to supply protein and mineral licks and supplementation for livestock earlier than normal.

"Alexandria and Paterson still need rain but farmers generally in

the Border are happy with the rainfall so far," he said.

"However, one of the biggest problems facing vegetable producers is getting their produce to market."

Mr Purchase said farmers who used large trucks to transport vegetables to market were being held up by floodwaters and by road and bridge washaways.

"This is one of the factors contributing to an increase in vegetable prices with consumer demand outstripping supply."

The officer in charge of the East London weather office, Mr Louis Vermaak, said widespread rain had fallen over the Border yesterday. Adding that further heavy falls could be expected in the next few days.

Farms to the north of Dordrecht had up to 50 mm of rain but little fell in the town.

In the 24 hours up to

8 am yesterday, Kei Mouth had 53 mm; Haga Haga 96 mm; Mooiplaas 75 mm; Dordrecht 14 mm; East London 22 mm; Elliott 57 mm; Stutterheim 27 mm; Komga 23 mm; Cathcart 11 mm; Umtata 12 mm; Lady Frere 18 mm; Ncora Flats 84 mm and Port St Johns 26 mm.

Mr Vermaak said the cloudy and cool conditions would continue for the next 24 hours, with occasional rain along the coast and over the southern and southwestern interior.

Over the north-eastern interior there will be further showers.

"The outlook for Saturday is for a rise in temperatures with thunder activity and rain over the interior, reaching the coast in places.

"However, on Sunday we will have cooler, cloudy conditions with rain on the coast and thunder activity with rain over the interior," Mr Vermaak said.

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Shed regulations: 1989 ^{General} (3)

^{4/3/88}
EAST LONDON — The target date for the implementation of the new milking shed regulations has been put off until June 1989.

The National Dairy Committee has however voiced its concern over the move.

● Normal herd examinations are sufficient for the new milk parlour regulations. — DDC

Labourers' housing lagging behind

D/D. 4/3/88

③ General

Housing for farm labourers has, in some parts of the country, lagged behind the development pattern for people who are not unemployed, say Mr Chris Venter, an agricultural engineer of the Directorate of Agricultural Engineering and Water Supply in the winter rainfall region.

According to him it is, however, also true that an exceptionally high standard of housing is found on individual farms.

Moreover, building costs are relatively high at present and an expected increase of 35% was announced recently. It is therefore necessary to investigate cheaper methods of housing.

Mr Venter says South Africa is a country with extreme temperatures, making the planning and siting of houses important. The choice of building material and its use are also important for factors such as durability, capital outlay and labour costs.

PROTECTION

The farmer cannot make this capital investment every so often. Protection against heat and cold and needs such as toilet facilities, water and electricity form the basis of any housing system.

He says in the search for cheaper housing, these factors must be duly considered when evaluating different methods and materials.

Briefly, a building to be used for housing la-

bourers must comply with the following:

- It must be sturdy, with minimum maintenance

- It must be easy to construct

- The walls and roof must be well insulated

- With normal maintenance, it must have the normal lasting expectancy for buildings

- It must create a pleasant environment for the labourer.

Mr Venter says regardless of whether the State, the farmer or the worker is to pay for the house, and regardless of what the manufacturer claims for the life expectancy of the building, houses cannot be replaced every 10 or 20 years.

At the present cost of R100 or R200 per square metre (material only), for houses that can be erected quickly, with high maintenance requirements, proper planning could ensure the construction of housing with a longer life at the same cost.

SOLUTION

The quickly erected or do-it-yourself houses are a solution for overpopulation in urban areas, but not on a farm where the farmer eventually capitalises on the houses. The erf-and-service system is designed for unemployed persons who must be quickly supplied with accommodation and hygienic conditions.

Such conditions, says Mr Venter, should not

occur on farms. He says with the aid of the Department of Manpower — which trains farm labourers to build — the conventional building method is, in many instances, the simplest. Most of the unconventional methods involve techniques that are strange even to the farmers themselves.

Mr Venter says for large, urban projects, quickly erected houses or unconventional methods offer a solution. On the farm, however, where there is no need for a few thousand houses, the transport costs of specialised building material will be a problem.

PROBLEMS

Such houses are built quickly by people who build them every day. Unskilled farm workers will experience problems with these materials.

He adds that raw materials that are not protected against the elements require a lot of maintenance. For the farm labourer it is important to help with the creation of his own comforts. He has probably had some experience of conventional building and will be easier to train by means of courses of the Manpower scheme.

According to Mr Venter it therefore will probably be best to finance labourer houses on the basis of semi-conventional or conventional housing to R120 and R150 per square metre respectively.

Role of women on the farm

810 413/88

(3) General

by Jackie Bourhill

A quarter of a million American women own their own farms, usually inherited or given to them, consequently they tend to have less debt than male farm owners. They don't have it easy however. They have difficulty obtaining credit as banks still consider them a higher risk than male farmers. Men tend to frown upon women farmers too as they consider the career unfeminine. Nevertheless women are gaining recognition and have been acknowledged for their contribution to farming.

Because hired labour is expensive, farming is generally a family affair. American farm children become involved at a young age. They start working in the fields from the age of 10 and, although it is illegal, they learn to drive farm equipment. Because of this early responsibility they feel important and form a strong attachment to the farm if they are not the type who head for the city at the

first opportunity.

The mutual interest in the farm generally results in a close husband-wife bond and divorce among these women is the exception. Apparently one solution in a divorce settlement is the farm house and two to three are fenced off for the wife and children while the ex-husband continues farming the land around them.

In many African countries the women play an even more important role as 90 per cent of the farm work is done by them. Generally the man is considered the consultant and the wife the manageress. In Kenya, 24 per cent of small farms are run totally by the women folk. Extension workers have been made aware of this and are concentrating their efforts to educate women.

Many American farmers are trying to improve their education themselves through Farm Management Associations and some are going

back to college. Women are encouraged to attend the meetings too, and many do.

New associations are being formed for women and the magazine Farm Women News has been thriving for 15 years. Fifty per cent of the farmers' wives were found to scan the farm newspapers and magazines and 'earmark' the articles their husbands would be interested in. Research found farmers' wives enjoyed seeing women in advertisements and with their increased decision-making power this would be an important consideration for farm suppliers.

If you think the woman's role is just to make marmalade and cookies it's time you came out of the closet and took your place as an equal partner in the farming operation. Keep a profile relative to your importance — you are no longer the invisible farmer.

●With acknowledgments to Effective Farming

'Unfair' to subsidise farmers

By Toni Youngusband

It is unfair to expect taxpayers to subsidise farmers ruined by the floods when they have profited from farming the fertile flood plains for years, says Dr Tertius Harmse of the Rand Afrikaans University physical geography department.

He said last week that people who had lost everything in the devastating Free State and northern Cape floods would want compensation from the Government and other organisations.

"But what they should have done in the good times was to prepare for this type of thing. If they farm along the flood plains, they should expect floods," he said.

"The flood plains alongside the rivers provide excellent soil and are very fertile. For years these farmers harvested good crops and made excellent profits. Then a flood occurs and they lose everything."

Dr Harmse said he believed much of the enormous damage caused by the floods was because the land alongside the rivers was farmed.

"The area adjoining the river is actually the river's property. It has been created by the river," he said.

IDENTIFY AREAS

He added that to prevent future flood damage, all low-lying areas prone to flooding should be identified and the people living there warned.

The tragedy was that those who had lost their homes and farms on the flood plains would probably build there again after they had been compensated.

"They'll build in the same place and this isn't ecologically correct. The floods will happen again — maybe not in their lifetime, but they will occur none the less, and the damage will once again be severe."

Dr Harmse also blamed the extent of the floods on overgrazing in the catchment areas which delivered water to the main rivers.

"These areas had drought for many years, and farmers allowed overgrazing of the natural veld. If you have no vegetation, your water run-off is far greater."

He said farmers should not be permitted to overgraze the natural veld.

Breakfast 8 February 1988	—	23
Lunch 8 February 1988	—	23
Dinner 8 February 1988	—	23

On 9 February 1988 five of the detainees were fetched by the KwaNdebele Police. To date they have not been re-admitted to Witbank Prison.

Breakfast 9 February 1988	—	18
Lunch 9 February 1988	—	18
Dinner 9 February 1988	—	18

Breakfast 10 February 1988	—	18
Lunch 10 February 1988	—	18
Dinner 10 February 1988	—	18

Breakfast 11 February 1988	—	5
Lunch 11 February 1988	—	5
Dinner 11 February 1988	—	5

Breakfast 12 February 1988	—	1
Lunch 12 February 1988	—	1
Dinner 12 February 1988	—	1

Edibles which were in the detainees' possession during this period, were not taken from them.

(c) Regulation 3(1) of the Regulations promulgated in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act No 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R96 of 11 June 1987.

(d) The detainees did not state the reason for their actions to the Head of the Prison. A request was however submitted to the Head of the Prison on 28 January 1988 that the Police should be requested to visit them in the Witbank Prison. This request was conveyed as requested and a police officer from KwaNdebele visited the detainees on 29 January 1988 and 9 February 1988.

(e) In cases where a detainee or any other prisoner indicates his refusal to eat or when the staff notice that food has not been taken during successive meal times, the Heads of Prisons consistently act in accordance with internationally accepted practices. Standard procedure includes the following:

— Continued serving of the prescribed balanced diet at every meal time.

— Participants are cautioned regularly of the disadvantageous ef-

fects of such actions on their health.

— Medical treatment is available on a continuous basis.

— Complaints and requests are formally registered on a daily basis and all complaints, requests, causes or imagined reasons for the hunger strike, if any, are thoroughly investigated, attended to and resolved within reasonable limits.

The persons involved in this case were treated in the same professional manner.

(f) The steps referred to are not aimed at any other results than to act in line with normal procedures as are applicable in such cases and also to place on record that such steps have been taken.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b)

The KwaNdebele Police fetched and returned the detainees on the dates as set out at (1) above. This matter does not fall within the ambit of the South African Prisons Services' activities and information regarding the place of detention while in the care of the KwaNdebele Police are therefore not known to the SA Prisons Service.

(c) According to the orders shown to the Head of the Prison by the KwaNdebele Police, they were fetched for further interrogation.

(3) No, not as far as could be ascertained.

(a), (b) and (c)(i) and (ii) fall away.

(4) No.

Natal/KwaZulu: finalization of consolidation proposals

*22. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the consolidation proposals for Natal/KwaZulu have been finalized; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be finalized; if so, when will these proposals be made public?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No.

(a) The Cabinet is considering an interim report at present and on receipt of the final report, it will be submitted for discussion and consideration.

(b) As soon as possible.

Farms in East Griqualand earmarked for acquisition by Department

*23. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether certain farms situated on the slopes of the Swartberg in East Griqualand were earmarked for acquisition by his Department in or about 1981; if so,
- (2) whether his Department intends to proceed with the acquisition of these farms; if so, when is it envisaged that payment will be made to the farmers concerned; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) No, however in 1977 an area known as the Swartberg Highland Farms was identified for possible purchase as mountain catchment area.

(2) Yes, but on account of a lack of funds no indication can be given at this stage when the acquisition will take place and when payment will be made to the farmers concerned.

The remainder of the question falls away.

Mr R W HARDINGHAM: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he aware of the predicament and the invidious position in which the owners of those farms now find themselves by virtue of the fact that they are unable to sell those farms to any other people?

Certain person: in possession of fire-arms

*24. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is in possession of fire-arms; if so,

(a) what fire-arms and (b) what is the name of this person:

(2) whether licences for the legal possession of these fire-arms have been issued to the person concerned; if not, what steps have been or are being taken against him in this connection; if so, when were these licences issued;

(3) whether this person possessed any fire-arms illegally at any stage; if so, what steps are being or have been taken against him?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) I wish to point out to the hon member that the possession of fire-arms by a person, is a personal matter which the South African Police controls on a confidential basis by means of the issuing or refusal of licences.

(b) The name furnished by the hon member.

(2) and (3) In view of paragraph (1) above I do not consider it advisable to reveal the information. However, I am prepared to discuss the circumstances relating to the particular case with the hon member on a personal and confidential basis.

6 May 1987: polling stations closed

*25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether any polling stations were closed for any period during polling hours on 6 May 1987 as a result of (a) bomb scares, (b) other security considerations and (c) other specified causes; if so, (i) which polling stations, (ii) who made the decision to close these polling stations, (iii) what was the effect of the closure, and (iv) what security arrangements were made in respect of (aa) ballot papers and (bb) ballot boxes during such closure, in each case;

(2) whether any bombs or other explosive devices were found; if so, at which polling stations; if not.

(3) whether investigations revealed any other justifiable reasons for closing these polling stations; if so, what reasons in each case?

Rain brings relief, cheers gardeners and farmers

Staff Reporter

WIDESPREAD showers have given large parts of the Western Cape a break from the heat.

In the Peninsula, last night's brief downpour left farmers and gardeners smiling and had many people raiding their winter wardrobes today in spite of an expected maximum temperature of 25 deg C.

But the cooler conditions are expected to last only a day with temperatures in the 30s forecast for the Peninsula and Boland tomorrow.

At D F Malan Airport 23,6mm of rain was recorded up to 8am today.

Other figures included Table Bay harbour 16mm, Newlands 13, Cape Point 4, Woodhead 14, Blackheath 17, Molteno 13, De Villiers 12, Wynberg Park 13, Steenbras 9. Atlantis had 32mm and Darling 30mm.

Mr Japie Bronn of Steenberg estate in Tokai, where the hanepoot crop is being harvested, said: "We are waiting to see what effect the rain had on the grapes.

"The ground was dry and under these conditions the vines draw juice from the grapes. After rains like these the water rushes back up the vine into the grapes and this could cause them to burst."

Mr Danie Appel of Groot Constantia where 14mm fell said he expected no damage to vineyards provided the south-easter blew the clouds away.

Mr Ernst le Roux, general manager of Klein Constantia Estate, welcomed the rain saying it was now possible to sow winter crops.

"Our estate is on a slope, we must have some rain to prevent erosion and this came at the right time."

DID 12/3/88

Reeston farm issue: council to seek govt confirmation

209

3 General

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The Divisional Council of Kaffraria has resolved to obtain government confirmation of its decision to expropriate all farms in Reeston to make way for the proposed black residential area.

that he had been advised telephonically that this would be the case.

Mr Bruce Burse expressed concern that the department had showed little interest in negotiating with the council on the matter.

He said it was expected that the council would be the main nego-

tiating party, as the area in question fell under its jurisdiction.

● All inspections of dairies in the divisional council's area will in future be carried out by its own health inspectors.

In the past, by mutual agreement, the municipal health inspector conducted inspections of dairies supplying

milk to East London.

The divisional council's health committee has agreed that, as from March 1, 1988, East London municipal health inspectors would no longer carry out inspections of any dairies in the area.

● The council further agreed to support a recommendation by the works committee that a portion of East London Farm 514 be subdivided and rezoned to Resort II.

The application for subdivision was received on behalf of the Cintsa Bay Holiday Resort.

The resort intends to dispose of cottages and rondavels under sectional title.

The caravan park will not be affected by the subdivision.

The council secretary, Mr Cas Naude, reported

DID 12/3/88

Fort Jackson limpet blast: responsibility not claimed

244

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — No-one has claimed responsibility for the three limpet mines that exploded at a Fort Jackson electrical substation five days ago.

spokesman, Colonel G. A. Ngaki, said it was not known who had planted the mines that destroyed a prefabricated shed and slightly damaged another building.

planted, three exploded destroying the roof, an iron door and most of the wall panels of the pre-fabricated shed.

No-one was injured during the incident, which occurred on Monday night.

A Ciskei Police Of the four mines

to al re w iv- bu ar- hd fa d. ng ur ss.

S k n d h DU p b k F v c He I a Po j i i i M

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Strikes involving Blacks

18. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1987, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) 1 128
- (b) 461
- (c) Working conditions 174
Disciplinary measures 147
Various other reasons 346

Note: The figures furnished under (a), (b) and (c) are for strikes and workstoppages for all population groups, as separate figures are not kept. In 20 instances out of a total of 1 148 strikes and workstoppages Blacks were not involved.

Trade unions: applications for registrations

28. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1987 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) 2
- (b) 0
- (c) 1
- (d) 8

Subsidies: amount paid out

45. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

3 General

What amount was paid out in subsidies in respect of (a) bread, (b) maize and (c) butter for consumer use in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) R147 million
- (b) R120 million
- (c) Nil

The said payments were made under Vote 18: Programme 6: Agriculture Economics and Marketing.

Milk/industrial milk: producer's price/price increases

73. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (a) What was the producer's price of (i) milk and (ii) industrial milk as at 1 June 1987 and (b) what price increases have come into effect in respect of each category since that date?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) (i) On 1 June 1987 minimum producer's prices only were in force in the Dairy Board's controlled areas and the minimum prices which distributors had to pay for fresh milk were as follows:
Bloemfontein area 47,43 c/litre
Cape Peninsula area 50,85 c/litre
Transvaal area 48,72 c/litre
Natal area 48,54 c/litre

- (ii) In respect of industrial milk minimum prices only were in force on 1 June 1987 and the minimum prices for the various classes of industrial milk were as follows:

- Class A+ — 450c ×% butterfat + 674c ×% protein per kg
- Class A — 450c ×% butterfat + 387c ×% protein per kg
- Class B — 450c ×% butterfat + 358c ×% protein per kg
- Class C — 450c ×% butterfat + 324c ×% protein per kg

- (b) None

Nasella trichotoma: approximate area in RSA infested

74. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

DURBAN — Gov-
ernment has hastily
reconsidered its de-
cision to introduce a
controversial
amendment to the fuel rebate system, it
was learned at the weekend.

Govt to reconsider decision on fuel rebate amendment

Own Correspondent

The amendment, introduced without
any prior consultation with affected par-
ties, effectively disqualified commer-
cial transport operators from being
able to recover a 21,1c/l rebate when
transporting agricultural or forestry
products.

Although it was gazetted last week,
economists from the Public Carriers
Association and the SA Cane Growers'
Association only "stumbled" across the
amendment two days ago — immedi-
ately sending shock-waves through the
transport industry and sparking queries
to government departments.

The PCA predicted it would result in
transport costs rocketing by between
7,5% and 15% — which could in turn be
passed on to consumers of agricultural
and forestry products.

However, Customs and Excise Com-
missioner Dan Colesky said last night
the amendment would be reconsidered.

He confirmed there had not been a

3 General
B/D ay 24/4/67
prior consultation with affected parties,
but said this was "normally the case if
duties are amended".

He said the matter would now be
reconsidered.

He said one of the reasons for the
amendment was that the fuel rebate
system was open to abuse by the trans-
port industry.

If transporters entered into a con-
tract which entitled them to the rebate,
it was theoretically possible for them to
carry agricultural goods in one direc-
tion, and then goods of a totally differ-
ent category on the return trip.

□ Before government's decision was
known, Eduardo Garcia, chief executive
of Unitrans and former director of the
PCA, called for a moratorium.

"This amendment — which has major
implications — has been introduced
without any prior consultation, and dis-
plays utter contempt for the interests of
the public," he said.

Farming sector straining under debt

CAT Times 17/3/88 3 General

Political Staff

THE farming sector, on which 5,5 million people were directly or indirectly dependent for employment, had suffered a serious setback in recent years and certain sectors were in a desperate financial position, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

In 1977, income from 18 months' farming could have redeemed the sector's debt, but by 1986 it would have taken five years farming to pay off its debts.

Farming debt had increased from just below R2 billion at the end

of 1975 to more than R11 billion at the end of 1986, Mr Du Plessis said in the expanded version of his budget speech.

The key role played by agriculture could not be gainsaid and it played a much greater role than was reflected by the statistics on the economy.

It was a great consumer of intermediate inputs and in 1985, R4,14 billion was involved in this.

"It also provides work opportunities for some 1,25 million people, while in total about 5,5 million people are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture for employ-

ment.

"Furthermore, the sector generates between 10% and 15% of South Africa's non-gold exports and is second only to gold as the largest net earner of foreign exchange."

Unfortunately, the farming sector had been seriously set back and faced a whole series of problems.

The ratio of debt to assets had weakened from 15,4% in 1982 to 27,8% in 1987 and the short-term component of the debt burden had since 1982 comprised more than 50% of the total.

The interest payments on debt also remained the largest single

cost item for agriculturists.

The increase in farming debt could not be ascribed solely to the droughts since there were, apart from high interest rates of the past few years, certain structural problems encountered in agriculture which had further undermined the financial position.

These included the deterioration in terms of trade, defined as the ratio of producer prices to those of agricultural inputs, which was estimated to have involved a loss of about R2,5 billion at the end of 1986, and the farmers' income from sale of foodstuffs, which fell from 57c to

each rand in 1975 to 48c in 1985.

However, a series of positive developments appeared last year and farming income rose by 22% at current prices.

The producer prices for agricultural products rose in 1987 by 13,4% as against 9,9% in 1986.

"A backlog has, however, been built up in agriculture over the past 10 years, as will appear from the fact that the average annual increase in producer prices was 12,5% as against 14,9% for farming requisites," Mr Du Plessis said.

(3) (a) Region	(i)	(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
N Transvaal		5 989	5 941		3 393	2 548	1 055
Highveld		7 637	7 603		3 883	3 720	1 097
Johannesburg		4 889	4 869		1 554	3 315	335
Orange-Vaal		5 145	5 114		2 693	2 421	719
OFS		4 416	4 400		2 061	2 339	481
Natal		1 979	1 963		1 139	824	409
Cape		2 885	2 841		1 447	1 394	410
(b)		32 940	32 731		16 170	16 561	4 506

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

- (1) Candidates in the Moutse region do not fall under Northern Transvaal, but under KwaNdebele.

The results of the Moutse candidates are as follows:

Candidates entered	561
Candidates who wrote	559
Matriculation exemption attained	183
Senior certificate attained	243
Passed	426
Failed	133

- (2) Matriculation exemption is normally indicated as a percentage of the candidates who have passed. In 1987, 27,8% of the successful candidates obtained matriculation exemption.

- (3) Refer Parliamentary question 25, answered on 9 February 1988:

The figures used for the answer were the results of 30 418 candidates, which results were already available at the beginning of January 1988. Of these candidates, 14,39% passed with exemption and 35,89% without.

- (4) The figures supplied in this answer are those in the final printouts dated 17 February 1988.

Universities: first-year students enrolled

628. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many, and (b) what percentage of the total number of first-year students enrolled at each university for Blacks in 1987 (i) dropped out during that year and

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	The North		Zululand		Medunsa		Vista	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
(a)	8	155	121	27	1	18	461	2 400
(b)	0,52	10,12	14,8	3,3	0,29	5,2	6,2	32,2

Farm schools: unrest/disruption

629. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any farm schools falling under his Department were subject to unrest or disruption in 1987; if so, how many;
- (2) how many farm schools were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1987?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes, 7 farm schools
- (2) 5 576 farm schools as on 3 March 1987.

Std 10 pupils failing to write full year-end examinations

630. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- Whether any Std 10 pupils registered at schools in his Department at any time in 1987, failed to write their full year-end examinations; if so,

how many (a) wrote and (b) failed to write all such examinations?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes

- (a) 31 531
- (b) 1 200

Schools: student representative councils

631. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

With reference to his reply to Question No 119 on 23 February 1987, how many schools falling under the control of his Department in each departmental region (a) have and (b) do not have student representative councils?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

REGION	WITH SRC	
	(a)	(b)
Highveld	28	57
Johannesburg	36	23
Cape	0	66
Natal	18	19
Northern Transvaal	0	75
Orange-Vaal	7	33
Orange Free State	0	47

Five most junior posts: salary scales

703. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the State President:

- (a) What are the salary scales attached to each of the five most junior posts in his Office, (b) how many of these posts are filled by Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively, and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

- (a) (i) R5 049 — 7 932
- (ii) R6 093 — 9 507
- (iii) R6 093 — 10 371
- (iv) R6 093 — 10 371
- (v) R7 932 — 10 371
- (b) (i) Two Coloured persons
- (ii) Two Coloured persons
- (iii) One White person

(iv) Posts are vacant

(v) Three White persons

(c) 1 March 1988.

Employees: financial incentive/bonus systems

720. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

Whether there are any financial incentive or bonus systems for employees in his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES:

To question 720, as well as on behalf of the Ministers addressed by similarly phrased questions concerning General Affairs Nos. 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 743, 744 and 745 and concerning Own Affairs Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 81.

In respect of the following departments or components of departments financial incentive or bonus systems are not in operation because the activities are not readily suited to the introduction of such systems, a need for such systems does not exist, or it cannot be justified from an economic point of view:

General Affairs	Question No.
Development Planning	721
Foreign Affairs	722
National Education	723
Education and Training	724
Agricultural Economics and Marketing	727
Trade and Industry	728
Bureau for Information	734
State President's Office	736
Prison Services	739
Mineral and Energy Affairs	740
Own Affairs (Administration:	
House of Assembly)	Question No.
Budgetary and Auxiliary Services	75
Local Government, Housing and Works	78

In respect of the departments indicated hereunder, financial incentive systems are in operation:

Howard

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) 1 in 1988.
 (b) From 1 to 4 January 1988.
 (c) (i) 4 days.
 (ii) An increase in bus fares.

Five most junior posts: salary scales

709. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (a) What are the salary scales attached to each of the five most junior posts in the South African Transport Services, (b) how many of these posts are filled by Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively, and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) (1) R4 530 - 4 770 - 5 010 - 5 250 annually
 (2) R4 530 - 4 770 - 5 010 - 5 250 - 5 490 annually
 (3) R4 560 - 4 830 - 5 040 - 5 280 - 5 520 annually
 (4) R4 770 - 5 010 - 5 250 - 5 490 - 5 820 annually
 (5) R4 830 - 5 040 - 5 280 - 5 520 - 5 850 annually
- (b)
- | | Whites | Coloureds | Indians | Blacks |
|-----|--------|-----------|---------|--------|
| (1) | 3 | 10 359 | 248 | 60 657 |
| (2) | Nil | 291 | 37 | 1 155 |
| (3) | Nil | Nil | Nil | 16 |
| (4) | Nil | 337 | 30 | 1 985 |
| (5) | Nil | 18 | Nil | 103 |
- (c) 1 March 1988

Control boards: functions

716. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What are the functions of each of the control boards falling under his Department?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

The functions of the control boards are set out in the Proclamations and Government Notices as indicated below:

Banana Board:	Proclamation R.109 of 1976, as amended.
Canning Fruit Board:	Government Notice R.2068 of 25 September 1987.

Chicory Board:	Proclamation R.155 of 1978, as amended.
Citrus Board:	Proclamation R.2 of 1979, as amended.
Cotton Board:	Proclamation R.37 of 1974, as amended.
Dairy Board:	Proclamation R.290 of 1978, as amended.
Deciduous Fruit Board:	Proclamation R.220 of 1979, as amended.
Dried Fruit Board:	Proclamation R.302 of 1962, as amended.
Dry Bean Board:	Government Notice R.370 of 27 February 1988.
Egg Board:	Proclamation R.64 of 1963, as amended.
Grain Sorghum Board:	Government Notice R.190 of 31 January 1986.
Lucerne Seed Control Board:	Proclamation R.30 of 1963, as amended.
Maize Board:	Proclamation R.45 of 1979, as amended.
Meat Board:	Proclamation R.200 of 1964, as amended.
Mohair Board:	Proclamation R.281 of 1971, as amended.
Oil Seeds Board:	Proclamation R.73 of 1982, as amended.
Potato Board:	Proclamation R.268 of 1970, as amended.
Rooibos Tea Control Board:	Proclamation R.167 of 1962, as amended.
Tobacco Board:	Proclamation R.159 of 1971, as amended.
Wheat Board:	Proclamation R.162 of 1974, as amended.
Wool Board:	Proclamation R.155 of 1972, as amended.

The manner in which the powers, functions and duties vested in the control boards mentioned above are exercised, performed and carried out, is set out in the annual reports of these boards which are tabled each year in Parliament.

Booklet: *The Dismantling of Apartheid*

793. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

- (1) Whether the Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and/or

Howard

distribution of a booklet entitled "The Dismantling of Apartheid"; if not, who is responsible for this booklet; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the nature of its involvement, (c) how many pages does the booklet comprise, (d) how many (i) English and (ii) Afrikaans copies of the booklet were produced, (e) to whom were copies of the booklet sent and (f) what was the total cost of producing, printing and distributing the booklet;

- (2) whether the views propagated in this publication reflect the views of the Government: if not, in what way do they differ;
 (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) No. The booklet was published by the author.
 The Bureau purchased 50 000 copies which it has distributed.
 (a) The publication contains a useful chronicle of reform measures.

(b) The Bureau's involvement was limited to the purchase and distribution of copies of the publication.

- (c) 26 pages.
 (d) (i) and (ii) 50 000 English copies were purchased.
 (e) Copies were sent to contacts of the Bureau on a selective basis.
 (f) The publications were purchased at a price of 94 cents per copy. Cost of distribution is difficult to determine as railway costs incurred to transport copies to Regional Offices are not available as yet and because Regional Offices supplied copies free of charge on request and also during contact visits.

(2) The booklet is a chronicle of reform measures. Views, if any, propagated are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Government.

(3) No.

PID 22/3/88
**ECAU to meet
in Kei Mouth**

EAST LONDON — The executive committee of the East Cape Agricultural Union, (ECAU) will hold a closed meeting at Kei Mouth tomorrow. *PID 22/3/88*

The manager of the ECAU, Mr Rory O'Moore said a number of important issues would be discussed but he declined to give details at this stage. *3 General*

"A statement will be released after the meeting," he said. — DDR

- (a) quotas have been abolished and policy regarding the admission of students of other population groups has been devolved to the respective councils which formulate their own policy in consultation with the Minister,
- (b) the past year.
- (c) the Minister, the Department of Education and Culture, and the technikons:

(2) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he then indicate to us whether if a particular technikon has restricted students to a particular class on a racial basis it is now the responsibility of the council of that particular technikon and not at all that of the Minister?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in reply to the hon member's supplementary question, the main question was whether quotas had been abolished or not. The reply to that is that the quotas have in fact been abolished and that each particular council will decide for itself on the admission of its students on a basis as agreed upon with the Minister. However, the quotas have been abolished.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether any technikon councils have requested his permission to have open admission on the basis of merit as the policies of their technikons?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, naturally all these discussions with rectors and councils of technikons were held on a confidential basis. We have reached agreement about the policy they proposed. This all took place in co-operation with one another and in the interests of the technikons themselves, just as the policy was formulated by the technikons themselves.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, have the restrictions on the admission of students of colour to the boarding establishments or hostels of technikons also been removed?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member must have such a question placed on the Question Paper if he wishes. This particular question dealt only with the quotas for admission to technikons.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's replies, may I ask him whether, in respect of his reply before last, he is suggesting that the admission policies of technikons, as decided on by their councils in consultation with the Minister, are in fact private matters and that the public are not to be informed what those policies are?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in the nature of things it is, after all, the technikon itself that decides, according to the new arrangement, on the admission of its students, and if such technikon decides that it will make it public, it is quite within its rights to do so. However, I am just not going to do that on behalf of the technikons.

Teachers' associations: recognition

†4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 4 on 2 June 1987, he or his Department has finalized guidelines for the recognition of teachers' associations; if so, what are these guidelines;
- (2) whether, since his reply on 2 June 1987, these guidelines have again been submitted to any bodies for comment; if so, (a) to what bodies and (b) what is the closing date for comment;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, you will be provided with a copy of the guidelines;
- (2) no,
- (a) and (b) fall away;
- (3) no.

Universities: cuts in budgets

†5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether cuts have been made in the budgets of universities falling under his Department in respect of the 1988-89 financial year; if so, what cuts;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, details of this nature are not made public before the budget has been approved;
- (2) no.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Locust control: amount spent

69. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (a) What amount was spent on locust control during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and
- (b) in respect of which areas was this amount spent?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) R4 985 000 during the 12 months ending 15 February 1988;
- (b) In the magisterial districts of Colesberg, Noupoot, Middelburg, Graaff-Reinet, Jansenville, De Aar, Philipstown, Hanover, Richmond, Britstown, Williston, Fraserburg, Victoria-West, Carnarvon, Prieska, Kenhardt, Gordonia, Douglas, Hopetown, Barkly-West, Boshoff, Jacobsdal, Petrusburg, Koffiefontein, Fauresmith, Parvs, Viljoenskroon, Bothaville and Bultfontein.

Publications produced

100. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

- (1) (a) What total number of publications were produced by the Bureau for Information in 1987, (b) what was the title of each publication, (c) what was the total cost of producing these publications and (d) who printed each of these publications;
- (2) whether the printing contract was put out to tender in respect of each of these publications; if not, why not; if so, (a) what companies submitted tenders in respect of each publication and (b) what was the amount of each tender?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) (a) The total number of publications produced by the Bureau for Information in 1987 was 96.
- (b) The titles of the publications were: Magazines:
 1. South African Panorama
 2. Suid-Afrikaanse Panorama
 3. South African Digest
 4. Suid-Afrikaanse Oorsig
 5. Southern Africa Today
 Ad hoc Publications:
 6. Time of challenge and decision
 7. Tyd van beslissing en uitdaging
 8. This is South Africa
 9. Dit is Suid-Afrika
 10. Investment in people
 11. Belegging in mense
 12. Forward with confidence
 13. Voorwaarts met vertroue
 14. Tribute to SA Forces
 15. Huldeblyk aan SA Magte
 16. Tuynhuys (Engels)
 17. Tuynhuys (Afrikaans)
 18. Establishment of Black farmers
 19. Vestiging van Swart boere
 20. Bureau for Information
 21. Buro vir Inligting
 22. Jaarverslag/Annual Report
 23. Peace, prosperity and self-determination
 24. Vrede, voorspoed en selfbeskikking
 25. South Africa: Profile
 26. South Africa: Profile (reprint)
 27. Group Areas Act
 28. Wet op Groepsgebiede
 29. The National State of Emergency
 30. Die Nasionale Noodtoestand

HR 665 35/3/88
3 Gen
Farmers' aid plan disputed

IT was a flagrant untruth that the R400-million aid scheme for farmers had been designed to fail, said the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

In the second-reading debate on the own affairs budget, he said the Conservative Party spokesman on agriculture, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, had implied the minister was defrauding South African farmers.

He challenged Dr Hartzenberg to repeat this outside the House of Assembly.

Dr Hartzenberg had claimed the scheme failed because no adequate

administrative machinery was set up to deal with applications, but the truth was that emergency measures had been taken.

National servicemen had been trained to help deal with applications, computers had been specially bought for the task, the staff complement of the directorate of agriculture had been expanded, and magistrates had been asked to give it priority.

The reason the scheme had not succeeded was that farmers had chosen instead other, better schemes available to them, he said. — Sapa.

Real Weekly Wage at 12/85: R 21.74

Real Weekly Wage at 12/85: R 21.07

D/O 24/3/88

Lukewarm reaction to Mlungisi boundaries ^{(3) General}

Daily Dispatch Reporter
QUEENSTOWN — The proposed new boundaries for Mlungisi have "reluctantly" been accepted by farmers in the area provided the provincial administration accedes to certain conditions.

This was made clear to administration officials, including the Member of the Executive Council for community development, Mr J. W. Theron, at a meeting with local authorities and farmers to discuss the matter.

A spokesman for the

farmers' structure planning committee, Mr Louis van der Vyver, said the East Cape Agricultural Union originally proposed that a portion of the farm Grobelaars Grave, east of Queenstown, and the area adjacent to the industrial township, be used for expansion purposes.

It was further suggested that the remainder of the farm be sold for agricultural use, he said.

"For reasons which are unclear, provincial authorities indicated

that the proposal was unacceptable. They advised that they wanted a portion of the farm, New Rathwick, south of the town, for township expansion."

Realising it had no alternative in the matter, a list of proposals was submitted to provincial authorities by the committee, which would make the situation more tenable for the affected farmers, Mr van der Vyver said.

It must also be realised that the area required for the township is high potential agricultural land, he added.

The committee told the meeting that it was unfair to expect individual farmers to carry the consequence of consolidation or expansion.

The current issue, where the state wanted a chunk from New Rathwick only, was a perfect example, said Mr van der Vyver.

"We said it should buy the whole farm, create a buffer zone between the township boundaries and neighbouring farmers, then sell the remainder."

In this way, anyone interested in the land, would be aware of the circumstances into which he was buying.

Mr Theron said further discussions would be held with the relevant organisations before recommendations would be made to the minister of Community Development. — DDC

DIP 26/3/88

Drought cost R1bn in exchange

CAPE TOWN — The drought cost South Africa more than R1 billion in loss of foreign exchange last year, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said yesterday.

Mr Wentzel, who was replying to a question by the PFP MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, said R374,1m was lost in foreign exchange in respect of additional imports and R669,8m through loss of exports attributable to drought conditions in South Africa. — DDC 3 General

Greyling expected to announce new deal

Relief is on way for farms under R400-m scheme

By Hess Cumming
Agricultural
Correspondent

An announcement about the use of remaining funds of the controversial R400 million earmarked to save farmers from bankruptcy is expected soon.

Last year R30 million of the fund was spent — but the scheme was widely criticised as a failure because only a small percentage of farmers in fi-

nancial difficulty was helped.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, is expected to announce restructured aid measures soon, probably early next month.

Mr Wentzel earlier denied that the scheme was a failure.

Investigations showed that about 3 500 farmers were on the brink of sequestration, but that 2 000 of them could be saved by aid measures.

It was estimated that each farmer would need R200 000, which brought the total amount to R400 million, he said. But the expected rush did not materialise.

"The reason is simply that the R400 million was earmarked exclusively for farmers facing sequestration. Once farmers applied for aid they were in a crush-pen with no opportunity of turning back," he said.

With the good rains early in the season, many farmers opted rather to apply for extended production credit in the hope of improving their financial position, which disqualified them for aid under the R400 million scheme, Mr Wentzel said.

The matter was referred to the Jacobs Committee for Reconstruction of Agriculture and it is reliably understood that the committee this week held talks with leaders in organised agriculture about future application of the fund.

CASH FLOW

Informed sources said the new aid measures to be announced by Mr Greyling are unlikely to be a hand-out, but would probably indirectly benefit farmers' cash flow.

The measures would probably be an extension of existing aid schemes, with emphasis on long term recovery of the industry. Economic observers believe that, among others, interest on carry-over debts at co-operatives is likely to be further subsidised.

Carry-over debts are estimated at about R1 600 million. For every percentage point that the interest is subsidised, farmers would save R16 million.

General
3

28/3/88

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: *(3) General*

Agricultural production not under control of boards

71. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What percentage of South Africa's total agricultural production in the 1986-87 production seasons was not under the control of any board established under the Marketing Act, No 59 of 1968?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

20.2 per cent.

Agricultural production/exports: value

72. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What was the value of the Republic's agricultural (a) production and (b) exports in 1987?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) R12 898 503 000. *(3) General*(b) The value of the Republic's agricultural exports in 1987 is not yet available. In 1986 it was R2 594 711 000. *(3) General*Grain imported *(3) General*

80. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any grain was imported into South Africa in 1987; if so, (a) how many tons, (b) what was the nationality of the ships in which the grain was transported and (c) who collected the (i) brokerage and (ii) insurance premiums in respect of each shipment?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes. *(3) General*(a) 8 800 tons of barley
26 356 tons of oats.

(b) The nationality of the ships in which the grain was transported and

(c) the instances which collected the (i) brokerage and (ii) the insurance premiums in respect of each shipment are not known since the barley was imported by the malt manufacturers and the oats by the oats millers themselves.

State veterinarians: vacancies

214. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether there are any vacancies for State veterinarians in his Department; if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes.

(a) 19.

(b) 29 February 1988.

Veterinarians registered in Republic

215. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Black, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Asian veterinarians are registered in the Republic at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) Altogether 1 498 persons practising a veterinary profession are registered with the South African Veterinary Council. The Council no longer keeps record of the number of registered persons belonging to the different population groups.

(b) 12 February 1988.

Control of noxious plants: herbicides

219. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(a) What amount was spent on herbicides for the control of noxious plants during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, (b) what noxious plants were involved and (c) what amount was spent on each of these plant varieties?

(3) General
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

3 General

Parliament and Politics

Emergency aid for drought-hit farms

Political Staff

FARMERS in the country's drought-stricken summer crop areas — mainly the western Transvaal — are to receive emergency relief in the form of additional financial assistance, according to a statement by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

He notes that farming communities in these areas are facing serious financial hardship, which has a ripple effect on people like shopkeepers and doctors and institutions like churches and schools.

Consequently, it has been decided to offer the following financial assistance:

● A once-only input subsidy, equivalent to a maximum of R100 a hectare to a maximum of 400 hectares under dryland

More assistance for stricken W Tvl

crops per farmer for the 1987/8 production period. This will be available after June 1 this year.

It will not be paid to the farmer, but to his creditors, for settling production debts.

● An interest subsidy equivalent to 10% of the Land Bank's interest rate on cash credit loans to agricultural co-operatives, in respect of the farmer's carry-over debt for the 1988/9 season.

Where repayment of production loans for the coming season are overdue, the interest will be subsidized by 5,5% on the same basis. The maximum qualifying amount per farmer will be R500 000.

● Production loans to qualifying farmers with the Agricultural Credit Board are to be in-

creased from R75 000 to R100 000.

An area qualifies as an "emergency drought area" if its average annual yield between 1982 and 1987 was 40% or less than normal production.

Creditors were the main obstacle in saving farmers from bankruptcy with state aid, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, said yesterday.

He spoke during the Own Affairs budget committee stage debate on the Agriculture and Water Affairs vote and responded to Conservative Party allegations that the state's R400 million assistance package was designed to fail.

Dr Van Niekerk said that it had been found that farmers had debt commitments far beyond the state's resources and

in most cases several times the value of their assets.

● The way to prevent widespread soil erosion was to regard SA as one country where all farmers, whatever their colour or race, worked together to fight erosion and accelerating desertification, Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Bryans-ton) said yesterday.

Mr Lorimer said for this reason the PFP believed agriculture could never be regarded as an Own Affair, during committee stage debate on the Own Affairs agriculture budget.

"In agriculture, what your neighbour does, affects you. Your neighbour's actions can destroy what you are trying to achieve."

● If last year's R400-million scheme to prevent farmers being sequestrated was indeed not planned by the government to fail, then it meant that Mr Wentzel, was incompetent, Mr Wynand van Wyk (CP Witbank) said yesterday.

By Rain Smith 1

1/10/88

Copy Times 29/3/88

36 cases

Restore farmers' land, court asked

Supreme Court Reporter
SMALLHOLDERS of the Leliefontein community in Namaqualand who have farmed communally for "as long as the memory of man" and who found their homes occupied by others when they returned from winter grazing have asked the Supreme Court to restore their land.

In an application, residents asked for an order declaring they were wrongfully deprived of their land and ordering the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, to restore it to them.

In an affidavit, Mr Gert Bekeur, one of four members of the com-

munity who have launched the application, said he and most of the community were descendants of Khoi families to whom the land was formally granted in 1854 by Governor of the Cape Sir George Cathcart.

The community of about 8 000 owned the land communally. Although the custom was for each family head to be assigned land, individuals had no right to dispose of their plots. Animals grazed on communal land.

Mr Bekeur said he and most of his fellow-farmers were completely dependent on the land for a living. He said he had no formal education and "no capital besides my livestock".

Mr Bekeur said he was "astounded" when in 1984 he re-

ceived a letter from the Leliefontein management board telling him to remove all structures and improvements from his garden plot and not to set foot on it again.

Mr Bekeur said the land had been divided into 47 farms of which 30 had been "allocated" to strangers to the area.

Mr I Farlam SC, for the residents, said they had an enforceable right to the land. Not only did the authorities not properly consult with the residents, but they failed to sub-divide the farming area properly according to legislation.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Justice C T Howie and Mr Justice P Tebbut were on the Bench. Mr Farlam, assisted by Mr J L Krige and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre, appeared for the residents. Mr G D van Schaik with Mr W J Louw, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the manager.

Coastline is a

into the bush near the house, and two reported

Strangers took our land away — farmers

Supreme Court Reporter

STATE employees, shopkeepers, building contractors and local management board members were not bona fide farmers and were not entitled to lease farms in Leliefontein, Namaqualand, the Supreme Court has heard.

This was argument in an application by Leliefontein farmers Mr Gert Bekeur, Mr Jacob Bekeur, Mr Johannes Brandt and Mr Andries Wildschutt for the return of land granted to their forefathers by the Governor of the Cape, Sir George Cathcart, in 1854.

Formerly, say the farmers, the Leliefontein community of about 8 000 owned the land communally.

But, according to Mr Gert Bekeur, the rights of many to own land inhabited by his ancestors "for as long as the memory of man" were taken away in 1985 when new tenants took over.

In terms of legislation, land at Leliefontein was sub-divided into 47 farms.

The authorities have leased 30 of these to "strangers" to the area and the "old" Leliefontein community has been restricted to the remaining 17.

The applicants seek to have the sub-division of the outer commonage at Leliefontain reviewed and set aside.

The application is against Mr David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, the Leliefontein Management Board and several of the new "owners".

In argument for the applicants, Mr I Farlam SC said the respondents had not given the applicants proper, specific notice about the impending subdivision of the land.

He said: "The mere fact that something is discussed in general at meetings doesn't constitute proper notice to people who will be directly affected."

Mr Farlam submitted that the new farmers could not be termed bona fide, as the legislation stipulated, because they had other full-time jobs.

Mr Justice Tebbutt: A surgeon who owns a wine farm could call himself a farmer.

Mr Farlam: We say the description means one should be principally a farmer.

"That 90 percent of the people have to make a living on 30 percent of the land is so grossly unreasonable that this situation could not have been contemplated by the law-giver."

Mr Farlam also argued that the legislation stipulated that the authorities could only do the sub-division after the holding of an inquiry.

(Proceeding.)

Mr Justice Howie and Mr Justice Tebbutt are on the Bench. Mr Farlam is assisted by Mr J Krige and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre. Mr G Van Schalkwyk SC, assisted by Mr W Louw and instructed by the State Attorney, appears for the respondents.



Picture: LEON MÜLLER, The Argus.

DISPOSSESSED: Leliefontein farmers, from left, Mr Johannes Brandt, Mr Gert Bekeur, Mr Jacob Bekeur and Mr Andries Wildschutt, outside the Supreme Court.

DID 30/3188

Modified diesel price structure welcomed by agricultural union

PRÉTORIA — The president of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Kobus Jooste, yesterday welcomed the modified diesel price structure announced by the minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr Danie Steyn.

The discount system had been simplified and farmers would now receive the same discounts from agricultural production and agricultural transport.

He added the intimation that it would no longer be necessary to adjust nett prices upwards was welcome news to the agricultural industry.

The following comparative pump prices of diesel were issued by the Department of Economic Affairs and Technology yesterday, following the announcement of the diesel price drop from April 1 (including tax and duties and excluding tax and duties):

RSA (Reef).....	76,0	35,2
United Kingdom.....	103,8	40,3
France.....	98,5	37,5
Germany.....	88,4	32,2
Netherlands.....	75,7	36,8

Exchange rate ratio: US \$1 = R2,0492
 The pump price of diesel would be calculated as follows:

Landed cost as reflected in price	35,2
PLUS: Customs and Excise duty	4,0
Equalisation Fund Levy	6,7
Fuel levy	18,0
PRICE:	
Transport differential	COAST REEF
Wholesale price	0,1 76,2
PLUS: Dealer margin	64,0 0,1
PLUS: Dealer margin	6,0 5,9
PUMP PRICE	70,0 76,0

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — There was no available surface water in the Queenstown area for irrigation purposes, the manager of the East Cape Agricultural Union (ECAU), Mr Rory O'Moore, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by the superintendent-general of the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply, Dr A. J. Heyns, in his annual report tabled in parliament on Monday, that underground water in Queenstown and Sterkstroom was being over-exploited.

Mr O'Moore said the ECAU was concerned about the water supply situation in other parts of the Eastern Cape.

"There are no dams or any other open body of water that can be used for irrigation purposes or for livestock, with the

D/D 30/3/88 (3) General
No surface water available in Q'town says manager

result that farmers have to use borehole water."

The chairman of the ECAU water affairs committee and of the Regional Advisory Development Committee for Region D, Mr Johan Erasmus, who is also a member of the South African Agricultural Union water affairs committee, said there was extreme concern about the underground water levels in the Eastern Cape, "especially where people draw water for domestic purposes in areas like Graaff-Reinet".

"The underground water table in this area has dropped from 45 metres to 90 metres be-

low the ground surface.

"For the extensive stock farmer it is vitally important for the underground water levels to remain high.

"We have identified the Eastern Cape region as a poor water area — we have to rely mainly on imported water from the Orange River Project (ORP), which extends to Port Elizabeth, for water supplies.

"In the Queenstown area there is a major water problem for irrigation purposes, which is why underground water is being over-utilised.

"There are two schemes in the Klaassmit River and the

Black Kei River areas that are receiving our immediate attention.

"Once these schemes are operational, it will make water available on the surface, thereby stopping the use of underground water.

"The Klaassmit River Scheme (KRS) is acceptable for the Queenstown area and discussions to this effect with the Queenstown municipality have proved positive, as water from the KRS can be gravity-fed to the Queenstown area without the additional cost of pumping machinery.

"The Sterkstroom area is too high for gravitational feed and thus water may have to be

pumped up to the region.

"Unfortunately the imported water from the ORP is limited and thus we have addressed a new water importation scheme from Transkei, using the Umzimvubu river with a potential of 3 000 million cubic metres of water a year.

"One of the proposed water importation routes from the Umzimvubu river will go via Queenstown."

"With normal rainfall the underground water level will rise, but with over-utilisation, the underground water level will be seriously affected.

"The department of water affairs is conducting a survey throughout South Africa to establish exactly what level the underground water supply is in the country," Mr Erasmus said.

D/D 30/3/88 (3) General
Staff at Home give ultimatum to trustees

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The staff of Khayalethemba Children's Home in Mdantsane yesterday gave the home's trustees, Mfesane, a three-day deadline to meet the outgoing board of directors.

In a statement, the staff accused the managing director of Mfesane, the Reverend A. Cloete, of failing to arrange a promised meeting between Mfesane, the outgoing management board and the Ciskei Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions.

According to the statement, Mr Cloete had promised, two weeks ago, to arrange the meeting within ten days.

"The ten days was over last Friday and Mr Cloete has failed to keep his promise.

Instead he wanted to 'pop in' for a brief visit on the ninth day to talk about a constructive future for the children's home and nothing else.

"Our decision now is to give Mr Cloete three days from today to arrange the meeting with the management board members who resigned two weeks ago."

The outgoing management board members are: the Reverend D. H. Odendaal, the Reverend R. Pitt, the Reverend L. Fourie, Mrs Matiyase, Mr Hani, Mr Nduna and Mrs G. H. Lorentz.

The Mfesane members are: the Reverend G. E. G. Louw; the Rev A. Cloete; Mr T. Bezuidenhoud; Mr L. Tshume; the Ciskei Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr N. Tapa; the director-general,

Mr Mle; and all the staff members at Khayalethemba Children's Home.

"The meeting can take place at any time during the next three days. If it does not take place with all these people we will take further action.

"However if anyone is missing from any of the parties involved in the discussions we are not prepared to talk.

"We want to have a reconciliation with all parties concerned and hope that we can all sit down and talk as Christians."

Mr Cloete said yesterday that he had not received any communication from the staff at Khayalethemba and, therefore, declined to comment.

What's on over Easter

Aid for farmers hurt by drought welcomed

Star 30/3/88 (3) General

Additional assistance for drought-hit summer crop farmers announced on Monday was welcomed by the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) as "a step that would enable farmers who face sequestration, to stay on their lands and curb the depopulation of the platteland".

Speaking in the House of Assembly during the own affairs agriculture vote debate Agricultural Minister Greyling Wentzel announced that the one-off subsidy payment to farmers in those summer crop areas that he termed "emergency drought areas" would be a maximum of R100 per hectare for up to 400 hectares under dryland crops.

INTEREST SUBSIDY

Mr Wentzel said an interest subsidy, equivalent to 10 percentage points of the Land Bank's interest rate on cash credit loans to agricultural co-operatives in respect of farmers' carry-over

debts for the 1988/89 season, would be paid.

A subsidy of 5,5 percentage points would be effective on the same basis in respect of overdue production loans with the agricultural Credit Board.

The Minister also announced that production loans from the agricultural Credit Board to qualifying farmers would increase from R75 000 to R100 000.

NEW MEASURES

SAAU president, Mr Kobus Jooste, said the new measures would improve the position of farmers in emergency areas and maintain the infrastructure of the platteland.

"The scheme is an effort to improve the cash flow of summer crop farmers and to finance their next yield. It would also maintain the communities on the platteland who are dependent on agriculture," Mr Jooste said.

Star 30/3/88



MOTORING ADVENTURE: This home-made car on which Mrs Jane Evans, the Ntataise co-ordinator, and the pre-school children are sitting, is one example of innovative and cheap equipment.

Farm pre-schools can be run cheaply

At the end of a dusty farm road in Viljoenskroon, flanked by tiny houses, the sound of children playing rings through the air and a brightly painted school comes into view.

Out of the arid farmland, an unusual sight appears — a nursery school for farm workers' children who, because their homes in the undeveloped rural areas often do not stimulate development or growth, are being offered essential pre-school stimulation.

The school is aptly named "Ntataise", a South Sotho word meaning "to lead a young child by the hand".

Since its inception on the farm of Mrs Jane Evans in 1980, this sight has been duplicated throughout the Orange Free State, Eastern and Northern Transvaal.

It may now spread to the remaining provinces as the project has received extra money to hire trainers for the Eastern Transvaal and Western Cape.

The lack of education and the low standards have meant that education in the rural farming areas has been a contentious issue. It is not surprising then that pre-

"Ntataise" is a South Sotho word meaning "to lead a young child by the hand". It is an apt name for a burgeoning pre-school project to make up for the chronic shortage of education facilities for the pre-school children of farm labourers. Options reporter PAULA FRAY travelled a long and dusty road to report on an exciting educational development.

school education on farms was, for many years, a non-starter, says Mrs Evans.

Ntataise, funded by the Bernard Van Leer Foundation of Holland, and the Mobil Education Trust, aims to change this.

Mrs Evans is the originator, but the concept has proved so popular in the communities that the trainers, teachers and assistants are now concerned with the day-to-day work while she co-ordinates the project.

AWARENESS

According to Mrs Evans, a former journalist now married to a farmer: "There is a great awareness of the need for farm schooling but not an awareness of where to get help."

This is what Ntataise offers. While it is a farm pre-school, it is also a training centre for other farmers.

The team at Ntataise have written a guide — in different languages — on

how to start a nursery school. They also have illustrative pictures for women who cannot read or write and so are able to follow daily routines only by using pictures. A recently built dormitory and kitchen means training can take place on the property.

Their aim is to see more pre-schools being built and, says Mrs Evans: "It doesn't have to be a fancy or expensive building — one can improvise."

Ntataise began as one room with a mud floor in the farming district of Viljoenskroon in the Orange Free State. It now has a training room, teachers' kitchen, dormitories and dining room, and a big classroom.

Here, about 40 children between the ages of three and six attend pre-school classes where they do art, reading, puzzles, and "real life" playing. Hygiene lessons and meals are given at intervals.

Since the establish-

ment of the school it has become evident that "there is a tremendous need for properly run farm nursery schools and that these could be run on a relatively low budget," says Mrs Evans.

Furthermore, she found that the children's mothers — with sufficient training and support — are more than capable of running the nursery school.

The schools themselves are models of cost-efficient ideas with a pig-gery, old house, or open shed being converted into a school.

Toy furniture is made from hard cardboard, tea sets from paper mache, murals are painted on the walls, and watered down mud used as paints.

The children have a daily programme which varies depending on the need and the parents' working hours.

MEALS ARE SNACKS

At Ntataise, the programme is half-day; meals consist of snacks of fortified soup, biscuits, milk and fruit instead of full meals.

The nursery offers the children adult-directed and free-choice activities specially chosen because they help develop the child mentally, emotionally, and socially.



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(Above) POTENTIAL PICASSO: Ms Angelina "Bunny" Ntsoeleng, who made illustrative pictures for illiterate teachers, assists these pre-schoolers with art.

(Right) WISHY WASHY: Messy water activities are the ideal way for young children to learn the qualities of water.

● All pictures by Sean Woods.



Hansard

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

None, as the South African Development Trust does not operate in the industrial sector within the borders of the self-governing territories. The South African Development Trust Corporation (STK) however operates in the industrial area at Botshabelo, which was incorporated into Qwaqwa on 2 December 1987. The figures in respect of the STK's activities in Botshabelo as at 2 December 1987 were as follows:

- (a) (i) 68.
(ii) 12 000.
(b) R102 990 000.

Self-governing territories: housing

586. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the total (a) number of houses built, and (b) amount spent on providing housing for Blacks, by the (i) State and (ii) private sector in the 1987-88 financial year in each of the (aa) urban and (bb) non-urban areas of each self-governing territory?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

In the light of my answer to Question No 171 asked on 10 February 1988 the expression "State" in this Question is interpreted as meaning the Central Government in which case the answer is Nil.

Christmas cards sent out

612. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;
(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes. I myself as Minister of Foreign Affairs and the sixty Heads of South Africa's Missions in other countries.

(i) Minister South African Missions abroad : 16 550
Total : 17 000

(ii) Christmas cards are sent officially on the basis of reciprocity as determined by international custom. This gesture is also used to strengthen ties of friendship with other countries. Cards were sent to foreign Heads of State and Heads of Government; Ministers of Foreign Affairs; other foreign Cabinet Ministers; Heads of International Organisations; Heads of Diplomatic and Consular Missions in South Africa and in foreign states where South Africa is officially represented; Members of Parliament, State, Provincial, Regional and Local authorities, and judicial dignitaries in foreign states where South Africa is represented; prominent academics, bankers, businessmen, journalists and other professional persons.

(iii) Minister South African Missions abroad : R1 090.00
Total : R40 910.00
: R42 000.00

(iv) In South Africa: Government Printer:
Abroad: Local printers in the countries where South Africa is represented.

(2) From South Africa: Cards were sent by diplomatic bag to South African Missions abroad for distribution;

In South Africa: Cards were sent in the normal official manner;

Abroad: Cards were delivered by hand where possible; otherwise through local postal channels.

Universities: students registered

622. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black students were registered at each university falling under the control of his Department in 1987 and (b) how many of these students were first-year students, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a)	The North Zululand	Medunsa	Vista
(i)	32	19	178
(ii)	3	2	3
(iii)	3	13	51
(iv)	6 533	4 157	1 156
			18 247
(b) (i)	1	2	—
(ii)	2	1	—
(iii)	3	7	18
(iv)	2 970	1 647	327
			2 142*

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

There were also 1 Asian, 5 Coloured and 9 494 Black students who, by means of teletuition, followed first year courses at Vista University.

Universities: *per capita* expenditure on students

627. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What was the *per capita* expenditure in 1987 on students attending each specified university falling under the control of his Department?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The North	R7 510.00
Zululand	R8 987.00
Medunsa	R28 908.00
Vista	R2 204.86

NOTE: *Per capita* expenditure is calculated as expenditure per full-time equivalent student.

Announcement of wage/salary restrictive policy: consultations

658. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) Whether any consultations were held between representatives of the Commission for Administration and staff associations prior to the announcement of a wage and salary restrictive policy for the 1988 financial year; if not, why not; if so, (a) with which organizations and (b) on what dates did these consultations take place;
(2) whether the Commission for Administration is required to consult with any staff associations prior to the amendment of conditions of service; if so, in terms of what statutory provisions;

(3) whether any representations have been received from staff associations concerning this amendment of the conditions of service for the Public Service; if so, (a) from which organizations and (b) with what result;

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

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES:

(1) No: the Government's decision in the matter was taken immediately prior to the announcement.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) No.

(3) Falls away — no conditions of service were amended.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) No.

Land acquired from State/White farmers in Natal

665. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) (a) How many hectares of land have been acquired from (i) the State, (ii) White farmers and (iii) any other specified sources to fulfil the requirements of the Development Trust and Land Act, No 18 of 1936, in Natal and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) (a) how many hectares of land in excess of the land referred to in paragraph (1) of this question had been acquired for consolidation purposes in Natal as at the above date and (b) at what total cost?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) (i) 66 603 hectares.

(a) (ii) and (iii) Details of land acquired from White farmers and other sources are not kept apart in a register and the information is consequently not readily available. The total amount of land acquired is 505 895 hectares.

Leliefontein case

Case Times 31/3/88 ~~3000~~ *3000*

Judgment reserved

Supreme Court Reporter

JUDGMENT was reserved in the Supreme Court yesterday in an application by smallholders in the Leliefontein community in Namaqualand, who found their homes occupied by others when they returned from winter grazing, to have their land returned.

In the application, residents asked for an order declaring they were wrongfully deprived of their land and ordering the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, to restore it to them.

Mr Gert Bekeur, one of four members of the community who have launched the application, said in an affidavit that he and most of the community were descendants of Khoi families to whom the land was formally

granted in 1854 by Governor of the Cape, Sir George Cathcart.

The community of about 8 000 owned the land communally and most of the families were completely dependent on the land for a living, he said.

Mr Bekeur said he had received a letter from the Leliefontein management board telling him to remove all structures and improvements from his garden plot and not to set foot on it again.

The land had been divided into 47 farms of which 30 had been "allocated" to strangers to the area. Some of the "strangers" included teachers, a shopkeeper, a building contractor, a mine worker and civil servants, he said.

Mr Justice C T Howie and Mr Justice P Tebbut were on the Bench. Mr I Farlam SC, assisted by Mr J E Krige and instructed by the legal Resources Centre, appeared for the residents. Mr G D van Schalkwyk with Mr W J Louw, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.

31/3/88
Cape Times Natal
Land Bank loans 'a
comment on racism'

3 General Political Staff

THE fact that almost all loans advanced by the Land Bank went to whites was a comment on the "inherent racism" in South African society, the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a written reply given by Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis that R446 059 520 had been lent to whites and only R217 400 to coloured people and R527 400 for Indians.

No money had been lent to blacks, the minister said.

Mr Malcomess said that in view of the latest amendments to the Land Bank Act passed by the House of Assembly on Tuesday, in which it was resolved to lend money to blacks in homelands considered no longer part of South Africa, the figures were "beyond belief".

Many farmers face insolvency

W/G AREAS 2/10/88

3 4/88

By MAGGIE ROWLEY
Business Staff

MANY farmers in the summer crop and grazing areas are facing insolvency, according to Volkskas.

The bank said in its latest economic spotlight that farm debt in South Africa totalled more than R14 218-million at the end of last year, almost R12 000-million more than the R12 446-million recorded in 1986.

The financing load carried by agricultural co-operatives rose from 8.1 percent in 1975 to more than 25 percent last year. Co-operatives were now the major suppliers of production credit to grain farmers, the bank said.

The collective exposure of commercial banks in the provision of credit to the primary agricultural sector involved a direct exposure of R3 849-million in 1987 as well as direct financing to agricultural co-operatives and financing to the Land Bank in the form of Land Bank bills and overdraft facilities at banks.

"Indirectly and directly, commercial banks therefore probably supply approximately 70 percent of all agricultural financing," the Volkskas bulletin said.

"Representation of commercial banks on the Jacobs Committee is therefore essential as this committee deals with agricultural financing issues that directly concern commercial banks."

Volkskas said about 52 percent of the total debt burden

represented short-term debt.

"This implies that 47.6 percent applies to medium and long-term debt. However, much of this short-term debt has already formed a hard core and therefore assumes a long-term nature.

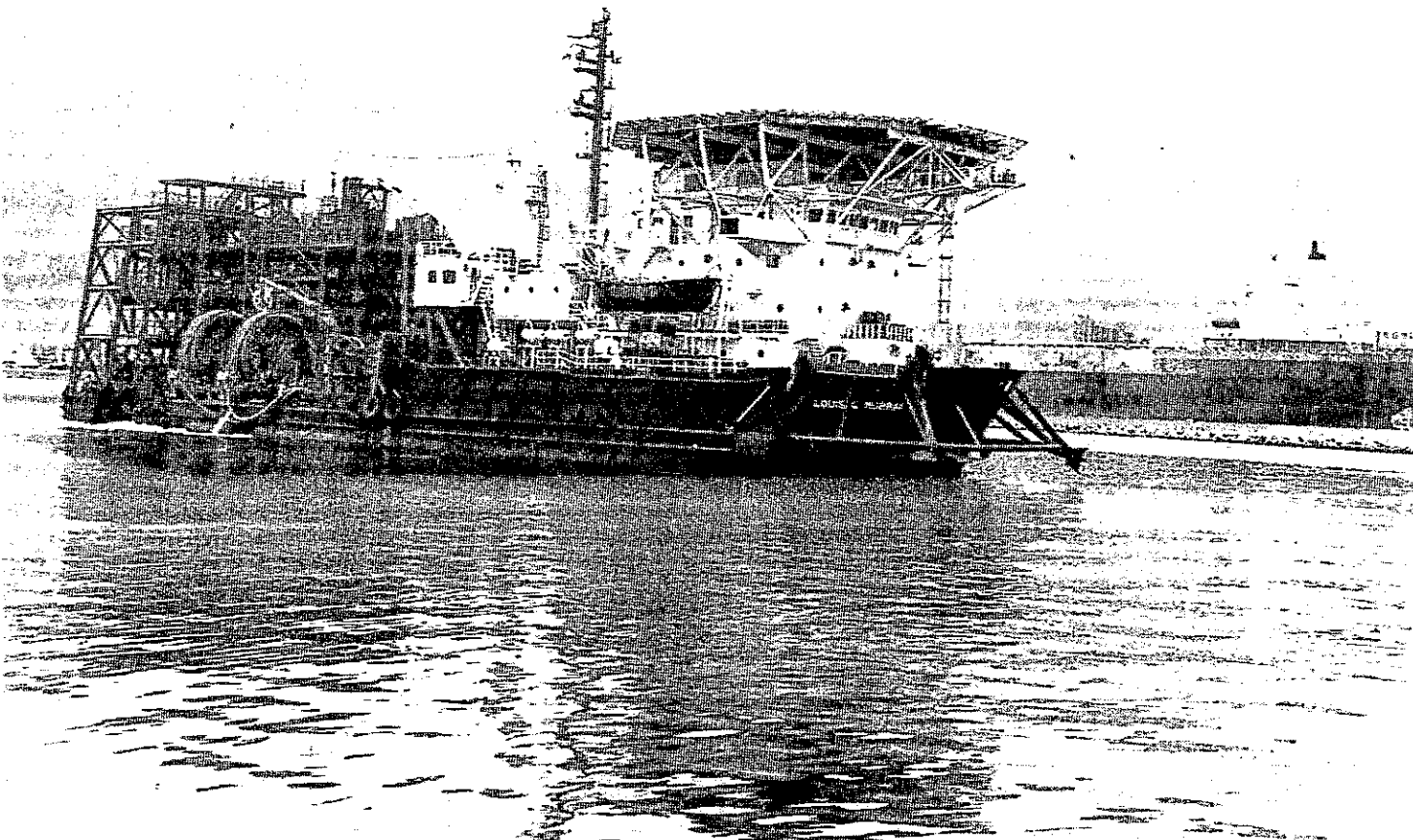
"This is also a symptom of the present financial problems of agriculture caused by droughts, interest rates, inflation and erroneous financial decisions during the past decade.

"Although on average it appears as if the debt burden ratio of agriculture is healthy, the reality is the disproportionate distribution of this debt burden.

"Many farmers appear to be in credit (without any debt) while others, especially in certain summer crop and extensive grazing areas, are experiencing serious problems with debt burden. It would seem at present as if many of these farmers are facing insolvency," Volkskas said.

Owing to the increased debt burden in agriculture, interest costs are currently the largest single cost item in agriculture, and as the financial pressure increases, this interest can only be capitalised in a higher debt burden.

Volkskas concluded that aid granted by the Government had a positive effect on agriculture as a whole. It said such aid could make an important contribution to the revitalisation of agriculture if a number of problems could be eliminated.



The Louis G Murray, converted from a multi-purpose workshop into a research vessel by Simon-Cape, to be used by De Beers Marine for off-shore diamond recovery. Conversion of the 21 647-ton ship as completed within a tight deadline by a workforce of 120. The hull was strengthened to allow for additional plant structure. All work was undertaken at Quay 500 of Cape Town harbour.

D/D 7/4/88

Free access to sea is vital — rear ^{3 General} admiral

GRAHAMSTOWN — The loss of free access to use the sea would be disastrous for South Africa and agriculture, the flag officer commanding Naval Command East, Rear Admiral Paul Wijnberg, said.

He was speaking at the official opening of the Bathurst Agricultural show yesterday.

"The sea provides us with our only reliable means of communication with the rest of the world," he said.

"The freedom of the seas permits us to trade — more than 90 per cent of our trade comes and goes by sea."

"In 1984 the rand value of agricultural exports amounted to R1 842 million.

"The agricultural sector was directly and indirectly dependent on certain imports.

"Maritime trade is an important element, but also important are the foreign currency earn-

ings of the well-equipped harbours and port infrastructure, as are the fishing industry and the exploitation of mineral resources off the coast.

"If you have something attractive, sooner or later someone is going to consider ways of relieving you of it.

"By the same token adversaries will continue to seek chinks in the armour and exploit these weaknesses if and when it appeared worthwhile.

"This is one of the reasons we need to have a navy.

"Another is our need to protect our long coastline which would otherwise provide easy and discreet access from seaward for a variety of purposes including direct attack on coastal targets.

"A credible well-balanced naval force is the only means of protecting one's assets and an ef-

fective deterrent to all but a vastly superior and determined enemy.

"The existence of such a force provides means for conducting surveillance.

"A wide spectrum of electronic detection and deception capabilities has meant that modern navies have had to trim the numbers and size of their ships."

The South African Navy had the added disadvantage of having to develop, yet keep pace with those sharing major power technology and supports.

It had meant they had to become self-sufficient and face realities.

The admiral said they had to seek alternative solutions to meet the needs for a balanced and strong navy.

"This same approach is as valid in farming today.

"Gone are the days when inefficient farm-



REAR ADMIRAL WIJNBERG

ers could hope to survive, let alone make a profit.

"For today's farmer is as much a businessman as any other and relies more and more on science, mechanisation, computerisation and modern management principles.

"There is no question of turning back the clock.

"In every walk of life one must keep pace with current developments and accept the challenges in order to survive," Rear Admiral Wijnberg said.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Financial assistance to farmers: total value in rand

6. Mr T ABRAHAMS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) What is the total value in rand of the financial assistance provided by the State in the 1987-88 financial year to (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black farmers in each of the four provinces of the Republic;
- (2) (a) how many hectares of agricultural land were registered in the names of (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black farmers, and (b) how many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks were actively engaged in farming, in each of the four provinces of the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (3) how many (a) White and (b) Coloured farmers were sequestered during the latest specified period of 10 years for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) (a) R296.1 million (by the Administration: House of Assembly — Depart-

(3) general

ment of Agriculture and Water Supply)

(b) R0.49 million (by the Administration: House of Representatives)

(c) None, but Indian farmers could share in an appropriation of R10 million in respect of the Natal floods. The Administration: House of Delegates provided an amount of R10.04 million for assistance to Indian farmers during 1988/89.

(d) I have been informed that the Department of Development Aid does not keep the particulars in the form required by the question.

(Amounts totalling R943.7 million have also been appropriated under various programmes of different departments (for instance in respect of fuel subsidy, export incentive, etc) for the benefit of the agricultural industry in general. The particulars regarding financial assistances to farmers are not separately available in respect of each province)

(2) (a) I have been informed that the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs does not keep the particulars in the form required by the question.

(b) The required information is not readily available.

(3) I have been informed that the Department of Justice does not keep particulars in the form required by the question.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Farm/domestic workers: application of provisions of Labour Relations Act

29. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 27 August 1987, he will furnish information on the report of the National Manpower Commission relating to the possible application of the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, to farm and domestic workers; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of the (i) bodies and (ii) persons involved in the inquiry into this matter and (b) what were the main findings;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) No, because consultations with organized agriculture have not yet been finalized.
 - (a) Falls away.
 - (b) Falls away.
- (2) No.

Indians appointed as cabin attendants/clerks

34. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) How many Indians were employed by the South African Airways as (a) air and (b) ground hostesses as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether these (a) air and (b) ground hostesses are members of the permanent staff; if not, why not;
- (3) whether, since his reply to Question No 28 on 17 April 1987, any further steps have been taken to employ these persons on a permanent basis; if not, why not; if so, what progress has been made in this regard;
- (4) what is the longest period for which any

Indian air or ground hostess has been employed by the South African Airways?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Six } As at 25 March 1988.
- (b) Nine }

- (2) (a) Yes.
 - (b) Two are members of the permanent staff. The remaining seven have not as yet completed two years service which is a requirement for all employees, irrespective of race, for appointment to the permanent staff.

(3) Yes. All employees, irrespective of race, are employed on an equal basis.

(4) Nine years and nine months.

The designations of air hostess and ground hostess have been changed to cabin attendant and clerk respectively.

Own Affairs:

Applications from farmers for agricultural land in Lenasia (3) general

34. Mr J V IYMAN asked the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture:

- (1) Whether, during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available, his Department received any applications from Indian farmers or prospective Indian farmers for the allocation of agricultural land in or near Lenasia in the Transvaal; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the names of the applicants;
- (2) whether any such applications were refused; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) what are the names of the applicants concerned?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes.

(a) Date of application	(b) Name of applicant
20 May 1987	Mr S P Kana
28 July 1987	Mr M Changelryan
19 August 1987	Meedina Investments
30 November 1987	Mr P Runjithji
18 January 1988	Mr N Papaya

3 February 1988	Mr G Ramaya	(a) Falls away.
3 February 1988	Mr R G Naidoo	(b) Falls away.
As from 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988.		(c) Falls away.
(2) No.		

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Charges against Michael Roussos: decision by Attorney-General

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

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 510 on 7 October 1987, the Attorney-General has reached a decision regarding possible charges against Michael Roussos; if not, when is it anticipated that he will reach a decision; if so, (a) when and (b) what was that decision?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The docket referred to in the reply to Written Question No 510 of 7 October 1987 is a docket containing the results of a broader investigation without specific reference to Michael Roussos. It has already been decided to prosecute a number of people on the strength of the contents of this docket. Roussos is not one of these persons.

Cases of tuberculosis reported

415. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) How many cases of tuberculosis were reported in each province in 1987;
- (2) how many cases of tuberculosis were hospitalized in each province in that year;
- (3) how many tuberculosis patients died in each province in that year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) *Notified cases of tuberculosis in each province in the RSA, 1987. (As at 23 February 1988)*

It should be noted that "cases" of tuberculosis refers to notified instances of contact, not patients or people. Repeat notification of individuals per annum is thus possible.

Province

Number of cases

Cape 20 374

Natal (including KwaZulu) 6 537

O.F.S. (including QwaQwa) 3 415

Transvaal (including Gazankulu, Ka-Ngwane, Kwa-Ndebele, Lebowa) 11 705

(2) Cape 11 064

Transvaal 18 886

Natal 9 564

O.F.S. 1 348

- (3) *Notified deaths from tuberculosis in each province in the RSA, 1987. (As at 23 February 1988)*

Province

Number of deaths

Cape 1 298

Natal (including KwaZulu) 62

O.F.S. (including Qwa Qwa) 74

Transvaal (including Gazankulu Ka-Ngwane, Kwa-Ndebele, Lebowa) 371

Persons killed in Alexandra Township: inquest

545. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 9 on 3 June 1986, the inquest into the death of persons killed in or in the vicinity of Alexandra Township during the period 15 to 19 February 1986 has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the cause of death in each case and (c) what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The inquests in respect of 17 persons have been finalized. The records of proceedings are public documents and at the disposal of the hon member. In no case a finding was made that the death was brought about by an act or omission involving or amounting to an offence on the part of any person. The places and dates on which the inquests were finalized and the numbers allocated to the inquest records respectively, are as follows:

plated in each case to (a) counter the effect of such shortages and (b) avoid them in future?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes, in addition to agricultural products such as rice, tea, coffee, cocoa-beans etc, in respect of which the Republic is not self-sufficient, shortages of oilseeds, cotton, dairy products and red meat were experienced during 1987 whilst shortages of red meat are expected during 1988.
- (2) (a) In all cases the shortages can be ascribed to the drought of 1987 and the preceding years.
 - (b) Due to low world market prices, the products concerned were imported at such relatively low prices that it did not have an increasing effect on the local consumer prices. It is expected that this situation will also continue during the rest of 1988.
- (3) (a) The expected shortage of red meat will be overcome by imports.
 - (b) The severe drought experienced over the past years drastically reduced livestock numbers and it is therefore not expected that the production will already meet the demand for red meat during 1988. The present high meat prices will however ultimately stimulate production.

Agricultural products: surpluses

218. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether there are any surpluses of agricultural products at present or any such surpluses are expected in 1988; if so, of which products;
- (2) what in each case are the (a) reasons for such surpluses and (b) price implications;
- (3) what steps have been taken or are contemplated in each case to (a) counter the effect of such surpluses and (b) avoid them in future?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes, there are at present surpluses in respect of maize, wheat and rooibos tea. During 1988 a surplus of rooibos tea is expected.

- (2) (a) The surplus in respect of —
 - (i) maize is ascribed to the fact that reasonably favourable climatic conditions were experienced in the production areas and surpluses are produced under normal climatic conditions;
 - (ii) wheat is caused by the good climatic conditions in the production areas; and
 - (iii) rooibos tea was caused by the collapse of the export market during 1985/86.
 - (b) the relatively low export price of maize resulted in a decrease in the producers price. The surplus wheat is applied for carry-over supplies. The selling prices of maize and wheat were not reduced. The surplus rooibos tea affected the producers price detrimentally but the selling price was maintained at a reasonable level.
- (3) (a) and (b) (i) The Maize Board issues price scenario's prior to the planting season as a guide to producers in respect of the expected producer prices for different crop sizes. In addition thereto a land switch-over scheme was implemented with the purpose to withdraw approximately 1 million hectares of land from cash crop production.

(ii) During normal years the production and consumption of wheat is in equilibrium. The Wheat Board informed producers of the financial implications which may result from a wheat surplus.

(iii) To combat surpluses and to prevent over-production the Rooibos Tea Control Board imposed a delivering regulating scheme in terms of which the quantities to be delivered are restricted.

Farms comprising missile-testing range, Southern Cape: cost of purchase

526. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs:

- (a) What was the total cost to the State of the purchase of the farms comprising the missile-testing range in the Southern Cape and (b)(i) what were the names of the farms and (ii) who were the owners of these farms at the time of sale?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (a) R27 029 888,00
 - (b) (i)
 1. (a) Portion 14 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Dolla's Downs No 264;
 - (b) Portion 15 (Portion of Portion 2) of said farm;
 - (c) Portion 16 (Portion of Portion 4) of said farm, all situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
 2. Farm No 324, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
 3. (a) Portion 2 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Eilands Valley A No 172;
 - (b) Portion 2 of the farm Uys Hoek No 173;
 - (c) Portion 3 (Annex Buffels Vlei) of the farm Buffels Fontein No 170;
 - (d) Portion 3 of the farm Uys Hoek No 173,
- all situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
4. (a) Remainder of the farm Buffels Fontein No 170;
 - (b) Remainder of the farm Eilands Valley A, No 172.
- both situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
5. (a) Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Buffels Fontein No 170;
 - (b) Portion 6 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm No 169;
 - (c) Portion 12 (Portion of Portion 3) of the farm No 169.
- all situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.

6. (a) Remainder of Portion 2 (Rys Punt) of the farm Buffels Fontein No 170;
 - (b) Portion 5 (Portion of Portion 2) of the said farm,
- both situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
7. Farm No 352, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
 8. (a) Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Klip Fontein No 64;
 - (b) Portion 4 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Buffels Fontein No 170;
 - (c) Remainder of Portion 11 (Schipkop) (Portion of Portion 2) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64;
 - (d) Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Klip Fontein No 64;
 - (e) Remainder of Portion 12 (Annex Martha) (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64,
- all situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
9. Portion 1 of the farm No 325, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
 10. Remainder Portion 2 of the farm No 169, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
 11. (a) Portion 13 (De Puts) (Portion of Portion 2) of the farm No 169;
 - (b) Portion 14 (Portion of Portion 2) of the farm No 169.
- both situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
12. Remainder of Portion 3 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm No 169, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
 13. Remainder Portion 1 of the farm No 169, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
 14. Remainder Portion 4 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm No 169, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.

ing the sale of this land; if so, (a) what is this decision, (b) when will the sale be concluded and (c) by whom was the decision taken;

- (3) whether this land is to be sold by public auction; if so, when; if not, (a) why not and (b)(i) to whom, (ii) for what amount and (iii) when will it be sold;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No,
(a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away;
- (2) falls away;
- (3) falls away;
- (4) no.

White children: compulsory education in RSA

*2. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether there is compulsory education for any White children in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, how many children of school-going age are (a) subject to and (b) not subject to compulsory education;
- (2) whether any penalties for failure to comply with compulsory education requirements are applicable to (a) parents, (b) children and (c) any other specified persons; if not, why not; if so, (i) what penalties and (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions, rules or regulations;
- (3) whether any persons have been (a) charged with and (b) found guilty of failing to comply with compulsory education requirements; if not, why not;
- (4) whether any other action has been taken in respect of persons failing to comply with these requirements; if so, (a) why and (b) what action?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes,

	(a)	(b)
Cape	: 190 297	35 797
Natal	: 95 258	16 545

OFS : 63 993 13 048
Transvaal : 433 119 75 149;

- (2) (a) yes,
(b) yes, but only within the disciplinary measures of the school,
(c) yes, guardians, foster parents, and members of the public,
(i) in terms of the Education Ordinance concerned,**
(ii) the Education Ordinance concerned,**
- (3) (a) yes,
(b) yes;
- (4) yes,
(a) to meet the requirements of the ordinance,
(b) prior to prosecution parents are warned to comply with the ordinance.

** It is expected that these measures will be replaced by means of uniform legislation.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him which categories of White children of school-going age are not subject to compulsory education?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the ordinance stipulates that children become of school age from the year in which they turn seven. There are, however, exceptions where children are already allowed to attend school before that time. As far as the second group, actually the biggest group, is concerned, school attendance is only compulsory until the age of 16 years or matriculation. There are many children who are over 16 years of age but who are still in standard nine or matric, and school attendance is not compulsory for them.

White students graduated as teachers

*3. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many White students graduated as fully qualified teachers from (a) teacher-training colleges and (b) universities at the end of 1987?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a)*	(b)*
2 457	2 224

* includes all teaching students who have completed their initial studies by obtaining either a diploma or a degree.

White teacher-training colleges: qualified applicants not admitted

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any qualified applicants were not admitted to White teacher-training colleges because of (a) lack of facilities and (b) other specified factors in 1988; if so, how many such prospective students were (i) admitted and (ii) refused admission to these colleges in 1988; if not, (aa) what is the combined capacity of these colleges and (bb) what total number of students is enrolled at present?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) No,
(b) yes, due to the application of quotas,

	(i)	(ii)
Cape	239	461
Natal	163	338
OFS	58	132
Transvaal	1 488	1 097

These statistics should be evaluated against the fact that many of the prospective students submit applications to various training institutions. Past experience has shown that, if all the applicants were allowed to enrol, the number of students that would report would be appreciably smaller than the number reflected in column (ii)

	(aa)	(bb)
Cape	2 450	1 282
Natal	1 700	850
OFS	600	404
Transvaal	8 150	6 088

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him, with reference to the spare capacity at these teacher-training colleges and his statement earlier this year that there was no intention of further rationalisation at that stage, what he has in mind in respect of these hundreds if not thousands of empty places? Does he have any thoughts on how that excess capacity might be used?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the whole matter is constantly being monitored and watched.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he indicate whether the figures he has provided apply to teacher colleges for initial training only, or whether they include those for further education?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I referred to initial training only.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Value of dairy/meat/wheat products imported

81. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What was the value of the (a) dairy, (b) meat and (c) wheat products imported by the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) During the 12 months that ended on 29 February 1988, permits for the importation of 11 313 tonnes of powdered milk, 4 664 tonnes of cheddar cheese and 976 tonnes of exotic cheese were issued whilst butter to the value of R4 488 539,00 was imported;
- (b) during the 12 months that ended on 31 December 1987, permits for the importation of 26 804 tonnes of beef, lamb, mutton and pork were issued;
- (c) during the 12 months ending on 30 September 1987, permits for the importation of 7 607 tonnes of wheat products were issued.

It is however not known whether the quantities of agricultural products indicated on the permits were actually imported or what the values thereof were.

Agricultural products: shortages

217. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether there are any shortages of agricultural products at present or any such shortages are expected in 1988; if so, of which products;
- (2) what in each case are the (a) reasons for such shortages and (b) price implications;
- (3) what steps have been taken or are contemplated?

15. (a) Remainder Portion 8 (Portion of Portion 7) of the farm No 169;
(b) Portion 9 (Portion of Portion 4) of the farm No 169,
both situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
16. (a) Portion 17 (Portion of Portion 8) of the farm No 169;
(b) Portion 9 (Portion of Portion 2) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64,
both situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
17. Portion 7 (Portion of Portion 4) of the farm No 169, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
18. Remainder Portion 10 (Klip Fontein) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
19. (a) Portion 8 (Lang Vlei) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64;
(b) Portion 12 (Annex Lang Vlei) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64;
(c) Portion 14 (Bos Kop) (Portion of Portion 10) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64,
all situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
20. Remainder of the farm No 75, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
21. Remainder of the farm Reimerskraal No 323, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
22. (a) Remainder of the farm Ramers Dam No 77;
(b) Remainder of the farm Skihaven No 377;
(c) Portion 1 of the farm Skihaven No 337 (now known as Skihaven Town),
all situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
23. Remainder Portion 17 (Rossebaai) (Portion of Portion 11) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
24. Portion 19 (Portion of Portion 11) of
- the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
25. Portion 30 (Portion of Portion 17) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
26. Portion 21 (Portion of Portion 20) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
27. Portion 22 (Portion of Portion 20) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
28. (a) Portion 28 (Portion of Portion 25) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64;
(b) Portion 33 of the farm Klip Fontein No 64,
both situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
29. Portion 23 (Portion of Portion 20) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
30. Portion 24 (Portion of Portion 20) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
31. Portion 26 (Portion of Portion 25) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
32. Portion 27 (Portion of Portion 25) of the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
33. Portion 2 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm No 81, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
34. Remainder Portion 1 of the farm No 81, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
35. (a) Portion 9 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Dolla's Downs No 264;
(b) Portion 8 (Portion of Portion 2) of said farm;
(c) a Portion of Remainder Portion 7 (Portion of Portion 4) of said farm,
all situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
36. Portion 29 (Portion of Portion 17) of

- the farm Klip Fontein No 64, situated in the Division of Bredasdorp.
37. Portion 28 (Portion of Portion 16) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
38. (a) Remainder Portion 14 of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516;
(b) Portion 27 (Portion of Portion 16) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516,
both situated in the Division of Swellendam.
39. (a) Remainder Portion 1 (Cupidos Kraal) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516;
(b) Portion 30 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516,
both situated in the Division of Swellendam.
40. Remainder Portion 29 (Portion of Portion 16) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
41. Portion 57 (Portion of Portion 29) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
42. Portion 58 (Portion of Portion 29) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
43. Portion 59 (Portion of Portion 29) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
44. Portion 60 (Portion of Portion 29) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
45. Portion 61 (Portion of Portion 29) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
46. Remainder Portion 4 (Hammer Kop) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No
- 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
47. (a) Remainder Portion 6 (Oude Kraal) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516;
(b) Remainder Portion 5 (Eiland Pad) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516;
(c) Remainder Portion 31 (Portion of Portion 5) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516,
all situated in the Division of Swellendam.
48. Portion 18 (Portion of Portion 5) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
49. (a) Remainder Portion 9 (Papekuils Fontein) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516;
(b) Remainder Portion 11 (Wit Water) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516,
both situated in the Division of Swellendam.
50. Remainder Portion 37 (Portion of Portion 9) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
51. Portion 71 of Remainder Portion 7 (Gras Rug) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
52. Portion 46 (Portion of Portion 4) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.
53. (a) Portion 23 (Blou Krans) (Portion of Portion 11) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516;
(b) Portion 35 (Portion of Portion 31) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516,
both situated in the Division of Swellendam.
54. (a) Portion 20 (Nutsie) (Portion of Portion 5) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516;

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- (b) Portion 21 (Nutsie West) (Portion of Portion 5) of said farm;
 (c) Portion 22 (Nutsie East) (Portion of Portion 5) of said farm;
 (d) Portion 24 (Portion of Portion 6) of said farm;
 (e) Portion 26 (Portion of Portion 5) of said farm,

all situated in the Division of Swellendam.

55. Portion 25 (Portion of Portion 6) of the farm The Potteberg Estates No 516, situated in the Division of Swellendam.

(b) (ii)

1. Estate late H B Pratt
2. Waenhuisstrand Beleggings (Pty) Ltd
3. P K A Pratt
4. H D Jackson
5. Rheboksvlei Landgoed (Pty) Ltd
6. A V Louw
7. Kaapse Wildverspreiders (Pty) Ltd
8. Hottentots Holland Estates (Pty) Ltd
9. E de Kock
10. M F Tobias
11. Pieter Pratt Boerdery (Pty) Ltd
12. P J Lourens
13. J U Swart
14. A H Muller
15. L C van Papendorp
16. D J van Papendorp
17. Estate late J W Groenewald
18. H L Schaary
19. D Uys en M van Papendorp Uys
20. A A van Blommestein
21. Mrs D M Uys
22. Wonderwonings (Eiendomme) Limited
23. W T Nefdt (2/119th share)
 Estate late D Nefdt (2/119th share)
 J Nefdt (2/119th share)
 Estate late A J Wilson and surviving spouse J J Wilson (2/119th share)
 Estate late H E Groenewald

- (2/119th share)
 E B Liebenberg (2/119th share)
 G F Steyn (105/238th share)
 G J Loubser (105/238th share)
 Estate late P J Nefdt and surviving spouse J C D Lourens (2/119th share)
24. Dutch Reformed Church Bredasdorp
 25. Oyster Bay Investments (Pty) Ltd
 26. H B Gibson en R W Beaumont
 27. W J Norman
 28. E J Curry
 29. N J Human
 30. H J Groenewald en Mrs J Vermeulen
 31. G A Barnard
 32. W J Bester
 33. D J van Papendorp
 34. L C van Papendorp
 35. W P Loubser
 36. Andato Beleggings (Pty) Ltd
 37. Potberg Annex (Pty) Ltd
 38. W J de Wet
 39. Lekkerwater Holdings (Pty) Ltd
 40. Twenty-Nine Potteberg (Pty) Ltd
 41. Fifty-Seven Potteberg (Pty) Ltd
 42. F C A Property Investments (Pty) Ltd
 43. Potberg Beleggings (Pty) Ltd
 44. Whare Moana (Pty) Ltd
 45. A Hennings
 46. Hamerkop Nature Reserve (Pty) Ltd
 47. J P D Hamilton
 48. W J de Wet
 49. Mrs D E G van Eeden
 50. Witklip Estates (Pty) Ltd
 51. R B du Preez
 52. V R V O L Bergh
 53. P F en J P Dreyer
 54. P R S Scott, G S G Scott en W N R Schreiner
 55. Overburg Enterprises (Pty) Ltd.

Overseas visits

572. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether he or the Deputy Minister of Defence undertook any overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were vis

Hansard

ited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit;

- (2) whether he or this Deputy Minister was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him or this Deputy Minister and (d) why;
- (3) whether any costs were incurred by the South African Defence Force as a result; if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes, only in respect of the Minister of Defence.

(a) Paraguay

Switzerland

Austria

(b) Paraguay and Switzerland. To strengthen mutual relations.

Austria. Private

- (2) No, (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away
 (3) Falls away.

Powdered milk/cheese/butter imported

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

What quantities of (a) powdered milk, (b) cheese and (c) butter were imported during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

During the 12 months ending on 29 February 1988, permits for the importation of (a) 11 313 tonnes of powdered milk, (b) 4 664 tonnes of cheddar cheese and 976 tonnes of exotic cheese were issued, whilst (c) 1 656.7 tonnes of butter were imported. It is however not known whether the quantities specified on the permits were actually imported.

Beef/lamb and mutton/pork imported

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

What quantities of (a) beef, (b) lamb and

mutton and (c) pork were imported during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

During the 12 months ending on 31 December 1987, (a) 24 495 704 kg beef, (b) 825 871 kg lamb and mutton and (c) 1 483 000 kg pork were imported.

Foreign nationals: members of New Railways and Harbours Superannuation Fund

873. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many foreign nationals recruited in countries abroad by the South African Transport Services are members of the New Railways and Harbours Superannuation Fund, (b) what is the cost to the Transport Services of their membership of this fund and (c) what contributions are made to the fund by (i) these and (ii) other staff members;

- (2) whether the Transport Services contribute to social security funds in countries abroad on behalf of the staff members in question; if so, at what cost to the Transport Services per annum?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 544
 (b) R675 692.20 in respect of February 1988.
 (c) (i) None.
 (ii) 7.5 per cent of their monthly pensionable emoluments.
 (2) Yes. R2 964 412 for the 1987/88 Financial year.

Strikes: man-days lost/losses

880. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Manpower:†

- (a) How many man-days were lost in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, as a result of strikes and (b) what are the estimated losses suffered as a result of these strikes in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) 1985 641 296
 1986 1 161 846
 1987 5 626 602*

D/D 14/4/88

Increase in agricultural imports (3) General

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is increasingly having to import certain agricultural products which previously it had obtained locally or even exported.

Shortages are now regularly occurring in respect of oil seeds, cotton, dairy products, meat and wheat.

Replying to questions put to him in parliament, the Minister of Agricultural, Mr Greyling Wentzel, noted that last year permits had to be granted for the importation of 11 313 tons of powdered milk, 4 664 tons of cheddar cheese and 976 tons of exotic cheese.

Butter to the value of R4,5m was also imported.

Permits were also issued for the importation of 26 804 tons of beef, lamb, mutton and pork; and 7 607 tons of wheat.

Mr Wentzel said he expected a similar shortfall to occur this year. —
DDC

Star readers help fill farm workers' library

Star 6/10/89 - (S) (3) General

Free State farmworkers and their children have welcomed a precious new facility inspired by the initiative of the farmer's wife, Mrs Norma Rolfe, of Viljoenskroon.

With the help of readers of The Star, she has started a library.

The Rolfes' workers live in, perhaps, the most pleasing circumstances in the province. They have attractive homes, electricity, running water and the only licensed clubhouse for farmworkers in South Africa. Their children attend school, and everyone — both old and young — are encouraged to improve their literacy.

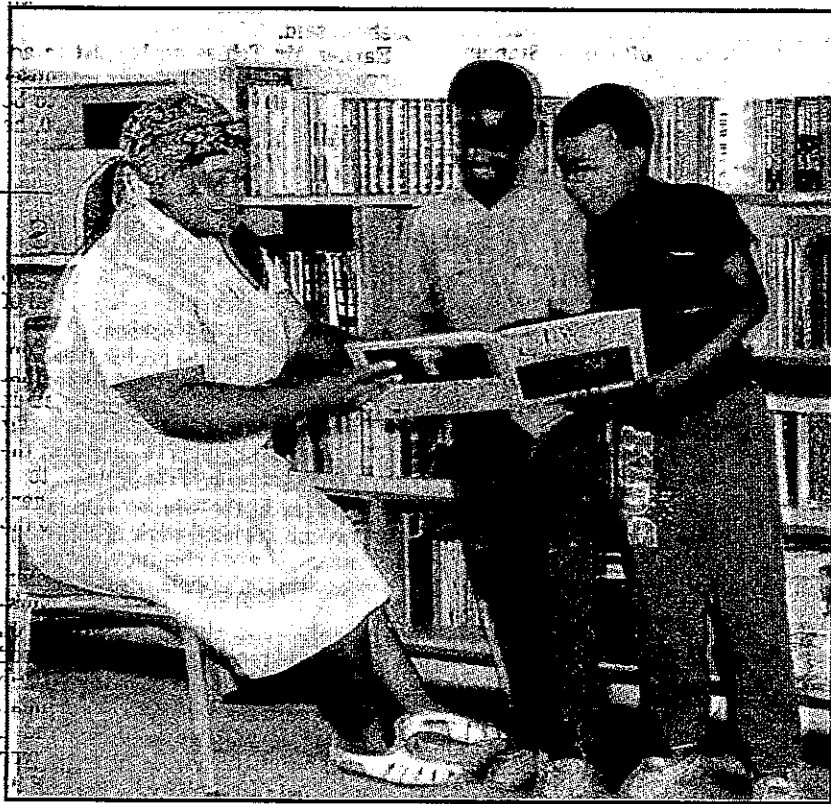
To make sure both youngsters and their parents have something to read, Mrs Rolfe asked readers of The Star for any books they could spare.

The response soon filled several

shelves in the new library. But there are still some standing empty.

"I am so grateful to readers who were good enough to parcel books and send them to me," she says. "I know, however, that many people haven't the time or inclination to parcel and post books, so I have asked my sister in Johannesburg to act as a 'depot' for me."

She is seeking all sorts of books for young children, high school pupils and adults. Old textbooks are useful for children to use for reference purposes. Mrs Rolfe's sister in Johannesburg, Mrs Hazel Macmillan, of Illovo, has offered to act as a collection depot. She can be contacted at (011) 442-7936. If you are able to offer books, do telephone Mrs Rolfe at (014137) 4231.



The new library at Rolfe's Farm in Viljoenskroon is used by adults and children alike.

period for air traffic controllers in South Africa was reduced for reasons of adequacy from 39 to 33 months with effect from 1 February 1988.

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

829. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether his Department awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations; if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;
- (2) whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by his Department in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;
- (3) whether his Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies; if so, (a) which publications and (b) (i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case;
- (4) what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) No.
(a) to (c) Fall away.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) No.
(a) and (b) fall away.
- (4) (a) Falls away.
(b) The Government Printer printed publications and printed matter for the Department to the amount of R3 338 221.14.

Senior citizen bond scheme: investors issued with certificates

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

Whether all investors in the senior citizen bond scheme have been issued with certificates; if

not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total number of certificates outstanding by month of application as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:
No.

- (a) As a result of the unexpectedly large number of applications for investment in Senior Citizen Savings Bonds and the fact that preference was given to the registration thereof in order to ensure the timely payment of interest, the issue of certificates was unfortunately unavoidably delayed.
- (b) Outstanding certificates as at 31 March 1988 were:

July 1987	21
August 1987	29
September 1987	9
October 1987	3
November 1987	4
December 1987	2
January 1988	4
February 1988	—
March 1988	—
Total outstanding	72

Senior citizen bonds: interest paid on due dates

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

Whether all interest due to investors in senior citizen bonds has been paid on the relevant due dates; if not, (a) why not and (b) (i) what amounts were outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) in which months were these amounts due?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Yes, with the exception of relatively few applications requiring investigation and in respect of which the interest was subsequently paid.

(a), (b) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Agricultural products: statutory levies

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

(a) What amounts were collected from producers in the form of statutory levies on each specified agricultural product in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available and (b) (i) what steps were taken in respect of the amounts so collected, and (ii) for what purpose were they used, in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

The audited particulars are published in the various reports of the Auditor-General (which are tabled in Parliament) on the accounts kept in terms of the relevant provisions of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968).

Surplus agricultural foodstuffs distributed to under-privileged/welfare organizations

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

Whether any surplus agricultural foodstuffs

(i)	Period	(ii)	(iii) (R)
Bananas	1/7/86 - 30/6/87	200 x 20 kg containers	1 924
Potatoes	1/3/87 - 29/2/88	28 026 x 15 kg pockets	70 000
Rooibos tea*	1/1/87 - 31/12/87	1 015 kg	1 553
Oranges	1/3/87 - 29/2/88	8 000 x 10 kg pockets	9 600
Milk powder**	1/3/87 - 29/2/88	4 597 tonnes	2 090 800***
Processed cheese**	1/3/87 - 29/2/88	350 tonnes	196 000***

* In aid of the flood disaster fund.

** Made available to charity organizations at subsidised prices.

*** Value of subsidy.

Chicken meat imported from France

951. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:†

Whether in the period before Christmas 1987 he gave permission for chicken meat to be imported from France; if so, (a) what is the total mass of the chicken meat so imported, (b) at what price per kilogram was this meat (i) purchased and (ii) offered for sale locally, (c) what is the country of origin of the meat and (d) (i) how many kilograms of it were sold and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) (i): The information is not available.

Import permits in respect of chicken meat are issued by the Department of Trade and Industry on the recommendation of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing and this is done on a rand value basis only. The country or countries of origin are not specified on permits and importers may, therefore, import the goods mentioned in the permits from any country.

During the calendar year 1987 the Department of Trade and Industry issued on the recommendation of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing import permits to a total value of R11.3 million to various import-

grown or produced in the Republic and marketed through control boards were distributed to (a) the under-privileged and (b) welfare organizations during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available; if so, (i) what foodstuffs, (ii) what quantity of each foodstuff and (iii) what was the total estimated value of the foodstuffs so distributed?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

ers to import frozen chickens (whole and in portions) to supplement shortages on the local market.

(d) (ii) As indicated above.

Marketing boards: grants for bursary purposes

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

Whether any marketing boards made grants for bursary purposes in 1986; if so, (a) which marketing boards, (b) how many grants were made by each such marketing board and (c) what was the amount of the grant in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes:

(a)	(b)	(c) R
Banana Board	1	1 200
Tobacco Board	4	17 400
Citrus Board	12	54 896
Oil Seeds Board	1	4 200
Deciduous Fruit Board	15	45 000
Cotton Board	2	1 925
Maize Board	13	24 262
Dairy Board	14	56 700
Dried Fruit Board	1	4 200
Wheat Board	6	25 200
Potato Board		
Dry Bean Board	5	17 980
Grain Sorghum Board		
Meat Board	11	44 100
Wool Board	26	84 000
Egg Control Board	5	15 770

DID 22/4/86
Lucerne at low level (3)
General

A scientific analysis of lucerne production in the East Cape indicates that production levels are still far below the potential in terms of yield a hectare and quality factors.

It is especially quality, which is a function of management skills, that shows considerable room for improvement, says the East Cape Agricultural Union.

It appears that, due to flood damage in the production areas of the Vaal and Orange rivers, a shortage of lucerne hay could occur.

Lucerne seed is fairly readily available, although the proportion of the local cultivar (S.A. Standard) is low in relation to the amount of imported seed.

Taking everything into account, the East Cape lucerne producers and prospective producers can plan for the following season(s) with reasonable confidence.

In their planning, producers are urged to make maximum use of all the information sources available to them. Particular emphasis is laid on those services furnished by the Dept. of Agriculture and water supply, such as:

- visits to and liaison with experimental stations;
- liaison with departmental extension officers and those of co-operatives and private firms;
- the use of the leaflet series of the Department of Agriculture information and the holding of farmers' days at local level at which experts can contribute information.

The establishment of lucerne is a costly procedure and good planning is essential to ensure that no weak link occurs in the chain of procedures that are necessary.

DID 22/4/86
Maize inquiry (S. J. M. J.)

The chairman of the committee of enquiry into alternative marketing arrangements for maize, Dr S. S. Brand, has appealed to interested groups and individuals to make submissions to the committee as soon as possible.

"The terms of reference to the committee include inter alia to investigate the problems experienced with the marketing arrangements for maize and to submit possible alternative marketing arrange-

ments, in which maize and other feed grains from the national states in Southern Africa can possibly also be handled through for example a grain exchange," Dr Brand said.

He said that interested parties must contact the secretary of the committee "as soon as possible on (012) 325 2133 to make arrangements with regard to the format of the submissions and the date of tabling".



~~2/1/88~~ 3 general

CP & Times 22/1/88

Basters win land claim

Supreme Court Reporter

LELIEFONTEIN residents yesterday won the right to return to the Namaqualand lands which were granted to them in 1854 by Cape Town governor Sir George Cathcart, but which had been taken away.

The sub-division of the communal farming land at Leliefontein into 47 farming units and the leasing of 30 of these to "strangers to the area" was yesterday set aside in the Supreme Court.

The status quo in regard of the use of the land as it existed before the sub-division was restored and the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Mr David Curry, was ordered to pay the costs.

A written judgment handed down by Mr Justice R Tebbutt yesterday — with which Mr Justice C T Howie concurred — said that in planning the development of the Leliefontein area, Mr Curry's department ignored certain statutory provisions.

The application was brought by Mr Gert Bekeur, Mr Jacob Bekeur, Mr Johannes Brandt and Mr Andries Wildschutt — all Leliefontein farmers.

Evidence was that a community of about 8 000 people of Klein Namaqua or Baster heritage had farmed the land communally "for as long as the memory of man".

In 1940 when Mr Bekeur came of age he was given the right — by the Leliefontein Management Committee which controlled the area — to occupy a building site and two farming sites and to graze his stock on the communal grazing ground. The same rights were given to other farmers.

Mr Bekeur said in June and July 1985 he planted his vegetable crop and moved his cattle away for winter grazing. When he returned in September his land was occupied by a Mr Nico Schwartz.

His vegetable garden had been destroyed by Mr Schwartz's cattle and he was told that the land had been leased to Mr Schwartz.

The farms were leased to teachers, shopkeepers, civil servants and others who owned at least 200 cattle or who owned assets worth more than R30 000.

Mr I Farlam SC assisted by Mr J L Krige and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre appeared for the residents. Mr G D van Schalkwyk with Mr W J Louw, instructed by the State Attorney, appeared for the minister.



THE RIGHT TO RETURN . . . (From left) Mr Samuel Cloete, Mr Dawid Koordon, Mr Abraham Fortuin and Mr Piet Klase — among the Leliefontein farmers who had their land restored to them in a Supreme Court appeal.

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Farmers face R450m loss

April - June 25/408

PRETORIA. — Efficient SA grain farmers have landed themselves with a R450-million problem.

This, according to sources here, is what they will lose on exporting maize and wheat surpluses.

The Wheat Board estimates that about 550 000 tons of its record crop of 3,3 million tons will have to be exported at a loss of more than R120 million. And losses in selling feed wheat on the local over-supplied animal feed market could add to this figure.

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BUSINESS

AGRICULTURE

3 General (RB) (SB) ARGAS 26/4/88

Bargain prices for farmers in R160-m Langeberg deal

By TOM HOOD
Business Editor

FARMERS and other members of the giant Langeberg Co-operative will be able to pay a bargain price for their shares in a new company, Langeberg Foods, which is to be listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

And they be able to sell them back at double the subscription price through an undertaking that is valid for three months.

Tiger Oats is paying R80-million for a 50 percent stake in the company and Langeberg Co-operative will chip in another R70-million.

25 PERCENT

But the co-op's 1 350 members, who will be asked to subscribe for R10-million of shares, will get theirs at 25 percent of the Tiger Oats price.

The number of shares involved and the price has not been decided, but Mr Jan van den Berg, a director of Finansbank, which structured the deal between the two companies, commented: "It is clear that ultimately the members will get their shares at a very low price.

"Possibly the price Tiger paid is a pretty stiff price — double the subscription price.

"Ultimately, the co-op will really belong to its members if it can pay off the Land Bank."



Mr Robbie Williams.

Clearly, he said, the co-op would not encourage the members to sell but if anyone wanted to sell, there would be a handsome profit.

Agricultural economists believe the development — the first of its kind in the country — could set the scene for other co-operatives in the future, especially those heavily invested in industrial interests.

Other advantages, according to Mr van den Berg, is that it will create more stability in the co-op's fruit production area, which embraces a large part of the Western Cape.

If a co-op declares a bonus — which fluctuates according to the harvest and sales — members are taxed on it as income. At present, money has to be ploughed back which reduces bonuses.



Mr Carel Stassen

However, if the new company paid dividends, the members would pay tax at a more favourable rate.

Mr van den Berg, said: "We believe that this transaction will prove to be a milestone for South Africa.

"In one transaction the industrial activities of a co-op are transferred to a properly capitalised public company. The tremendous depth of knowledge of the industry which is present in Langeberg will be combined in the new public company with a strong and active partner, Tiger, which has its roots in the food business.

Mr Carel Stassen, Langeberg's managing director, said he and the chairman, (Mr Boet van Wyk) intended to tour the country to talk to members and seek their support.

The co-op's current capital is only 17 percent of other funds and it clearly needed an injection of cash. All profits had to be ploughed back to expand the business and make capital investments in expensive items such as freezing plant.

A key part of the deal was that all 10 000 staff would be taken on by the new company at exactly the same terms.

The chairman of Langeberg, Mr van Wyk, described the deal as "probably the most exciting development in the agricultural arena for decades."

"Less than 20 percent of Langeberg's turnover comprises the purchase of fruit and vegetables from farmers which means that the co-op has effectively become an industrial concern. However Langeberg has not been financed as an industrial concern and needs a capital injection of at least R90-million."

From its 1989 financial year, Langeberg Foods would declare an annual cash dividend of at least 25 percent of its distributable profit.

Tiger Oats chairman Robbie Williams said while Tiger's R80-million investment in Langeberg Foods will have no material effect on Tiger's earnings or net asset value in this financial year, he expects long-term benefits from the partnership.

DID 27/11/88

Farmers' debt hits R2,6bn

(3) General

(18)

Daily Dispatch
correspondent

PRETORIA — Years of drought have sent farmers' debts to the Land Bank soaring.

According to the bank's 1987 report farmers owed the bank in long and intermediate term loans R2,6bn.

This was increase of R134m compared with the previous year.

At the end of last year unpaid interest and capital instalments amounted to nearly R200m — R43m more than in 1986.

The bank says the increase in the amounts in arrears can mainly be ascribed to adverse climatic conditions, high input costs and interest rates, and other pressing debts, contributing to debtors inability to meet their commitments.

This was notwithstanding that government paid a portion of farmers' interest commitments in terms of the bank's 20 years guaranteed drought relief loans.

On forced sales of farms the bank says at the end of last year there were 33 993 long term loan accounts in operation.

The bank's board was compelled to use its powers of sale in 93 cases.

The year before 48 were sold up.

In 43 cases the proceeds of the sales were enough to cover the amounts owed to the bank.

In 50 the mortgaged properties were bought by the bank for resale.

THE much spoken about first-world/third world dualism that exists in the South African economy is epitomised in the state of agriculture and rural development of South Africa.

The inter-dependence between, rather than isolation, of the "white" first world sector and the "black" third world sector has been necessary in order to maintain the status quo in South Africa.

To trace the development of agriculture and rural development in South Africa, is to examine the history of South Africa itself. The subject centres around the appropriation of land in South Africa where as early as 1652, with the arrival of Jan van Riebeeck, the Khoi were forced to leave their grazing land below Table Mountain.

In the three centuries that followed Van Riebeeck's arrival at the Cape, the process of the relocation of blacks, such as the Khoi, San

(Bushmen) and later various powerful African chiefdoms to the north and east of the Cape, intensified. By the late 19th century, whites had succeeded in asserting control over most of South Africa.

Thus for centuries prior to the creation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, the livelihood of the black

Agriculture shows SA's dual economy

3 General
Sowetan
28/4/88

By AN ECONOMIST

population in South Africa was predominantly agriculturally based. But, with the various Dutch and English colonisations of South Africa, the land area available to the black population became increasingly diminished as blacks were displaced into smaller and poorer patches of land most of which was controlled by whites.

Land

As mining and industrialisation became the central concern of the first Union Government, the main emphasis of policy was to ensure a steady supply of labour for industrialisation. This priority conflicted with the interests of the white farmers who already represented a strong support group for Botha who was prepared to assist them at the expense of the African agriculturists by freeing land and resources.

Labour

By 1913 under the Reserve system, blacks, who represented approximately 80 percent of the population, were allocated 13 percent of the least arable land (Native Land Act). From then on, Africans would only be

able to live on "white owned" land as labour tenants or wage earners. The discrepancies between white and black agriculture in South Africa grew hand in hand with the entrenchment of the Homeland Apartheid System which became formally institutionalised in 1948.

The increasing stress on industrialisation came at the expense of developing agriculture especially in the reserves (later to become the homelands). We witness the problem from at least two separate aspects today which are integrally linked.

Changes

Firstly, industrialisation may not have been to the detriment of subsistence agriculture, where self-sufficiency and mass participation prevailed around the turn of the century, if it constituted a broadening of the industrial and manufacturing base thus opening up markets to mass participation.

Instead, influx control laws to keep the blacks by and large, out of the industrialising cities except in a temporary capacity (as was facilitated by the migrant labour system) were created. This ensured that a constant source of labour could be tapped (and sent back) when necessary.

Moreover, government's policy of cross-subsidisation in favour of capital, over and above labour, has also encouraged the mechanisation and automation of the commercial white farming at the expense of labour. The government encourages the diversion

of resources towards capital investment through tax allowances and pricing policies. The government allowed monopolies to be created with result of prices being overpriced and unmarket related.

At the same time vast changes were taking place on the agricultural front. White farmers were becoming increasingly concerned about a potential shortfall in labour. They blamed the government for allowing unfair competition from the towns where wages were higher and criticised the government for allowing black urbanisation at their expense.

Farmers became a very powerful lobby group and have, in exchange for the vote, since managed to tap government support. The aid came first and foremost in the form of legal entitlement to land, and later in the form of pricing policies and tax allowances, subsidies, modernisation and technological assistance.

Rural

The result for black agriculture, which was characterised by declining yields and growing landlessness of the people, was disastrous forcing many to leave for the towns or mines. Owing to influx control, black families could not move to the cities and it was usually the men who left the rural areas thus further denuding the land of capable hands to help foster agricultural growth.

Figures recently published by the Development Bank of Southern Africa that 24 023 306 people live in country areas (including the 'independent states' and the TBVC) and 17 681 818 live in the urban areas. This means that 57,6 percent of South Africa's 41,7 billion people are not urbanised.

By far the overwhelm-

ing majority of these people are black and are often cited to be employed in agriculture.

The fact that both sectors employ nearly the same number of people questions this fact.

Moreover the question of how the majority of the black rural population manage to survive considering the significant economic disparity between the white dominated commercial farming sector and the subsistence sector which consists of African families and traditional communal holdings, is in itself questionable.

Programme

The large white farms and the commercial sector constitute nearly six times the land area of the subsistence sector, and the output per commercial worker is at least twenty times that of the output of a subsistence farmer.

In a country with enormous agricultural potential and that has been a prime exporter of agricultural products, it becomes depressing that a survey recently concluded states that over half of rural South Africa is malnourished. The malnourishment is obviously not due to the absolute lack of food but the loss of entitlement to food that is available.

This could be caused, for example, by loss of employment, forced relocation by governments or huge price hikes. Needs today in the white modernised and technologically orientated agriculture, which has great potential to contribute to growth in South Africa, are very different to the black subsistence sectors' survival needs.

A rural development programme with relevant technology and aid from government is necessary for this sector as the land for subsistence agriculture may be as unyielding as it is insufficient.

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FARMING MACHINERY

Try, try again

A disappointed South African Agricultural Machinery Association (Saama) is to try again to convince government that farmers' machinery should be treated like their fuel and not be subject to GST.

Chairman Aubrey Gouws says Saama has tried for years to convince government it is overtaxing the agricultural industry. But whenever Saama broaches the matter, government's short answer is for it to help farmers by reducing prices.

"But the average profit on a tractor is 9,5%, well below GST of 12%," says Gouws. "In some cases, up to 30% of the cost of a tractor is made up of duties, surcharges and GST."

FM 29/4/88

The cost of agricultural equipment is high. The most commonly used tractors (58 kW) cost over R60 000 with GST.

Saama backed off for a while, hoping Finance Minister Barend du Plessis would make concessions in his Budget speech. He didn't.

"That disappointed us. We will take up the cudgels again with him and Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel," promises Gouws. "We can't understand why farmers must pay GST on agricultural implements which are regarded as input costs. Items such as fuel, fertiliser and seed, also regarded as input costs, are exempt because they are regarded as part of the manufacturing process."

Like farmers, the agricultural implement industry has been seriously affected by the drought. Sales dropped from R532m in 1981 to R187m in 1985 and gross profit from R40,2m in 1981 to a loss of R42,1m in 1985. Tractor sales peaked in 1981, when 24 862 units were sold, and dropped to a low of 4 736 in 1986. Saama predicts 5 200 will be sold this year.

It expects farmers will be able to afford more new implements if prices aren't bumped up by GST. Their need for implements hasn't decreased, but they satisfied it by repairing old ones or buying second-hand. Government figures show sales of used tractors have exceeded new tractor sales since 1982. ■

Government plan approved to help flood-hit farmers

Political Staff

On 6/3 2/5/88 36/2/88

THE Cabinet has approved a comprehensive plan to put flood-hit farmers in the Free State and the Northern Cape back on their feet, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Dr Kraai van Niekerk announced today.

The floods of February and March had caused extensive damage to agricultural resources and infrastructure on nearly 4 000 farms, he said.

DISASTER AREAS

Eighty-one magisterial districts were declared disaster areas.

Flood damage to agriculture in these districts was estimated at R358-million, of which R231,6-million could be attributed to damaged land, crops, roads and bridges.

Dr van Niekerk said a comprehensive assistance programme had been

approved by the Cabinet to enable farmers to get land back into production as soon as possible.

The programme includes:

- A one-off cash payment to owners of land irreparably damaged.

- Loans with a 75-percent subsidy to reclaim damaged land and re-establish crops, and to repair damaged irrigation works, soil conservation works, roads and bridges.

- Compensation for stock losses, with a 75-percent subsidy to build up numbers to a maximum of one-third of the carrying capacity of a farm.

Application forms for the different types of assistance would be available from all magistrate's offices and extension offices of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

The closing date for applications was August 1, he said.

State aid for flood-damaged farms

DID 315788

③ General

PRETORIA — Farmers who suffered damage in the February/March floods can claim state assistance, on a "one-off cash basis" of up to R16 000 per hectare of irreparably damaged irrigation land, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr A. I. van Niekerk, announced here yesterday.

The minister also said loans with a 75 per cent subsidy would be granted for reclamation of damaged land, irrigation equipment and replacement of livestock.

Loans with no subsidy will be available at eight per cent for the replacement of vehicles and equipment damaged in the floods.

The closing date for applications is August 1.

Dr Van Niekerk said in a statement that 3 000 Free State and Northern



DR VAN NIEKERK

Cape farms were damaged by the February floods and 1 000 in the March floods, while 81 magisterial districts in the region had been declared disaster areas.

Agricultural damage was estimated at R358 million, with R231.6m attributed to damaged land, crops, roads and bridges, the minister said.

On April 27 the cabinet approved a comprehensive assistance programme to include:

- Compensation for irreparably damaged land — A one-off cash payment will be made to the registered owner of cultivated land that has been damaged beyond repair. This payment varies between R8 000 and R16 000 per hectare depending on the crop that was cultivated. The compensation for irreparable drylands is R1 000 per hectare. Such lands may never again qualify for any form of flood assistance.

- Reclamation of damaged land and the re-establishment of crops — Loans with a 75 per cent subsidy are available for the reclamation and re-establishment of crops on damaged cultivated land. Maximum amounts vary

between R1 000 per hectare for drylands to R12 000 per hectare for irrigation land under trellised vines. Maximum tariff limits apply for the different reclamation and re-establishment actions. The amounts concerned will be controlled by the agricultural credit committee and only proven expenditure will be considered.

- Irrigation, soil conservation, roads and bridges — Loans with a 75 per cent subsidy are available for damaged irrigation equipment (such as dams, pumps, canals and irrigation systems) and also for boundary and inter-camp fences, stockwatering systems, reservoirs, erosion structures, roads and bridges.

- Stock losses — Compensation is available but will be limited to the

purchase of livestock at fixed tariffs with a subsidy of 75 per cent to build up numbers to a maximum of one-third of the carrying capacity of the farm.

- Loss of or damage to tractors, lorries, agricultural implements and equipment — Loans at eight per cent (with no subsidy) are available to farmers who qualify for such a loan. Application must be made to the local agricultural credit committee.

- Carry-debt at cooperatives in flood-disaster areas — Proposals to solve the problem on the same basis as the schemes for the summer-cropping areas are being finalized with the South African Agricultural Union and the Farmers' Union and the Fatsobas Committee.

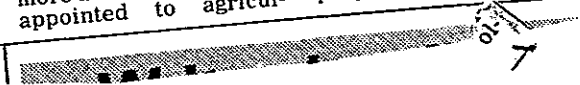
Dr Van Niekerk said more members had been appointed to agricul-

tural credit committees to cope with applications and these would undergo intensive training in early May.

Application forms would be available from magistrates' offices and extension offices of the department.

"Farmers are urgently requested to return these application forms to magistrates' offices as soon as possible with the exception of orchard farmers who are to receive an extended deadline." Dr van Niekerk said.

"Payment of loans and subsidies will only be made against proved expenses after the agricultural credit committee is satisfied that the land has been reclaimed satisfactorily and the crops have been established properly." — Sapa



Damage stands at R358m

Cabinet accepts plan to help flood-hit farms

STR 31578 8
(3) General

By David Braun
Political Correspondent

The Cabinet has approved a comprehensive plan to put flood-hit farmers in the Free State and northern Cape back on their feet, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Dr Kraai van Niekerk announced yesterday.

He said in a statement that the floods of February 20 and 21 had caused extensive damage to agricultural resources and infrastructure on nearly 3 000 farms.

DISASTER AREAS

The second flood on March 7 and 8 has severely affected a further 1 000 farms.

A total of 81 magisterial districts had been declared disaster areas.

Flood damage to agriculture in these districts was estimated at R358 million, of which R231,6 million could be attributed to damaged land, crops, roads and bridges.

Dr van Niekerk said a comprehensive assistance programme had been approved by the Cabinet last week to repair the damage and to enable farmers to get the tillable land back into production as soon as possible.

The programme includes:

- A one-off cash payment to owners of land irreparably damaged.
- Loans with a 75 percent subsidy to reclaim damaged land, re-establish crops, and repair damaged irrigation works, soil conservation works, roads and bridges.
- Compensation for stock losses, with a subsidy of 75 percent to build up numbers to a maximum of one-third of a farm's carrying capacity.

Dr van Niekerk said application forms for the different types of assistance would be available from all magistrate's offices and extension offices of the Department of Agricultural Economics. Closing date for applications was August 1.

Number of SA farms shrink

Standard
Own Correspondent

The number of farms in South Africa had decreased by 34 400 from 92 900 in 1967 to 58 500 in 1986, the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, has reported.

"During the same period, the total investment in agriculture increased by R36 370 million from R8 176 million to R44 546 million," a spokesman said.

The investment per farm unit had therefore increased from R88 000 to R762 000.

Because sound management in farming was critical for success, the financial risk associated with mismanagement was considerable.

Between 1967 and 1986, the rate of inflation increased at an average of 12,4 percent a year.

Farmers' profitability and purchasing power declined sharply during this period.

In addition, the total debt position of South African farmers had increased from R1 402 million in 1970 to R12 385 million in 1986.

Gross farm income increased from R1 281,3 million in 1967 to R1 490,1 million in 1986, while the respective net income figures rose from R621,5 million to R3 014,8 million.

"This means that to earn an income of R1 in 1967 a farmer had to spend 51c. This figure has now risen to 74c," the spokesman said.

Full dams a good omen — Wentzel

5/15/88
The droughts of past years had been a cancer and the recent floods a heart attack, but the fact that rain had filled dams was a good omen for farmers, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

"I predict the worst is over," he said in reply to debate on his budget vote.

Latest figures showed farmers' income was up by about 22 percent which, although still not satisfactory, was good compared with 1983/84.

The total agricultural debt at the end of 1987 was R13,3 billion, which represented an increase of 8,6 percent over 1986, but it was slowing down.

The immediate future of agriculture looked good, but measures had to be taken to ensure agriculture was able to deal with future disasters.

Turning to labour relations, the Minister said the importance of this in agriculture should not be overlooked, as the five to six million agricultural workers and their dependants made up almost a quarter of the population of South Africa. — Sapa.

Agriculture and the economy

swafan 5/5/88

③ General



BY AN ECONOMIST

LIKE other developing countries, South Africa has seen its agricultural sector decline as the mining and manufacturing sectors have grown.

In 1911, one year after the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910, agriculture's share of goods and services was around 22 percent and its share of employment was about 64 percent.

In 1986, agriculture contributed only 5,7 percent to the gross domestic product of South Africa. Almost the entire contribution comes from the white dominated commercial farming sector.

Commercial farming has grown dramatically in the past 60 years. Whereas in 1920 South

Africa was forced to import food, we are not significant food exporters. Agriculture accounts for a significant portion of South Africa's foreign exchange earnings excluding gold.

The trend in commercial farming has been towards increasing automation and mechanisation thus slashing the manpower requirements.

Government, by way of its pricing and tax policies has encouraged the development of agricultural control boards which essentially constitute monopolies and create upmarket related prices which are invariably over-priced.

The control boards offer protection to farmers which encour-

ages a certain amount of inefficiency. This also raises costs for the consumer.

A result of all the regulations surrounding agriculture in South Africa has been the growth of informal sector agriculture where agricultural products find their way through to the market bypassing one of the 20 agricultural control boards. The transactions are unrecorded and are therefore not taxed.

Government policy has favoured capital intensification by way of substantial tax allowances for investments in capital goods.

The fact that farmers pay relatively little tax is no coincidence eg: tax

values on livestock are substantially lower than their market price. In addition the production or income earning season of farmers runs contrary to the financial year.

This may make it easier for farmers to say buy up a few thousand head of cattle prior to the year-end in order to show a tax loss and then sell them at the beginning of the following financial year at a profit.

The policy of favouring capital intensification at the expense of labour is to an extent backfiring as the cost of agricultural equipment, most of which is imported, is rising astronomically due to the relative depreciation of the rand.

Most of South Africa's agricultural imports come from the United States. Germany and the

United Kingdom.

The rand has depreciated heavily against these currencies.

We are presently running at around R4 to one pound and R2,15 to one dollar.

Agricultural debt is currently running at R13,5 billion rand. The debt is financed by the Land and Agricultural Bank, commercial banks, agricultural co-operatives, agricultural credit and land tenure and private persons.

While South Africa's foreign debt of over R20 billion is treated as a potential national current account crisis, the agricultural debt in South Africa is hardly mentioned with the same degree of gravity.

Ever since the creation of the Union of South

• To Page 16

P.T.O.

Govt in bid to slow down consumer demand

for the purposes of fringe benefits.

A third thrust to the less permissive policy appears to be the depreciation of the rand against the dollar which has accelerated in the past two days. Yesterday, the rand closed at R2,2013 compared with Tuesday's R2,1732 and Monday's R2,1642.

De Kock said real gross domestic expenditure increased by more than 10% in the first quarter of 1988, compared with the same period last year.

"While this upsurge in demand im-

parted further momentum to the upswing in real output and income, it showed signs of exerting undue pressure on domestic resources and imports, at a time when exports were declining."

He said if not curbed timeously, the rise in spending might result in new demand inflation, balance of payments difficulties and downward pressure on the exchange rate of the rand.

Debtors' allowances change causes alarm

than the sudden abolition of the debtors allowance.

In terms of the 1988 Income Tax Amendment Bill to be submitted to Parliament later this month, the allowance in respect of any tax period beginning before July 1 is reduced by 5% and thereafter by a further 5% at the beginning of every month until April 1989.

Accountants add that the withdrawal of the allowance is a necessary pre-requisite to the introduction of VAT, where such an allowance would not be appropriate given that VAT is payable right through the production chain.

Deloitte partner Willem Cronje said its abolition was likely to result in companies selling on hire purchase requiring larger deposits in order to help carry the tax

charge.

Aiken & Peat national partner Glynn Herbert said it was an obvious attempt by government to restrict credit. However, instead of discouraging the consumer from credit spending, the onus was being placed on the firms which rely heavily on credit sales.

Herbert said another measure to curb consumer credit was inherent in the Minister's intention to raise the scale of fringe benefit taxation on company cars.

Motor financiers said the increase of about 15% in this fringe benefit tax was reasonable given the dramatic increase in car prices.

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(10) (19)

B. K. B. B.

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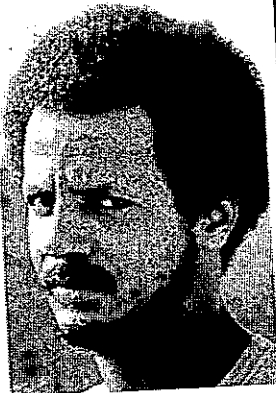
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Interdict states man may remain on farm

General
Daily Dispatch
Reporter

3.
EAST LONDON — A Cove Ridge man who was evicted from his home and had chicken manure spread over his belongings was granted a magistrate's court interdict yesterday stating that he can remain in the house until June 9.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr Bruce Mitchell had his front door broken and manure spread "all over" his house and his belongings piled into a small room.



MR MITCHELL

Through his attorney, Mr Joe Yazbek, Mr Mitchell got a court interdict yesterday morning saying he could remain on the farm until June 9.

Mr Mitchell was recently fired from the Triplestreams Farm and was told to get out of the house by the farm's general manager, Mr Leon Swart.

"I made an agreement with the company (the Ryan Group) that I would be given 30 day's notice before being asked to leave the house. This was not done, so I took it to court," Mr Mitchell said.

He said he had laid a charge of assault against an employee of the company. He had also laid a charge of malicious damage to property.

Handwritten: *Handard*

- (1) Whether any high schools in the Cape Peninsula have the physical capacity to cater for more pupils than the number currently registered at those schools; if so, (a) which schools and (b) what is their combined (i) capacity and (ii) current enrolment of pupils;
- (2) whether any qualified high school teachers who are unable to obtain posts are available to teach in Black high schools in the Cape Peninsula;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Education and Development Aid):

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Langa Secondary School. I.D. Mkize Secondary School.
 - (b) (i) 1 666 pupils.
 - (ii) 1 136 pupils: No pupils who complied with entrance requirements were refused. Two new secondary schools were erected in December 1987/January 1988 which temporarily relieved accommodation needs.
- (2) Vacancies are advertised regularly. The Department therefore does not keep particulars in this respect and the information is consequently not available.
- (3) No.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether there is any good reason not to admit the hundreds of children who wish to go to school into the schools that have the vacancies?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I ask the Hon member to submit that question in writing.

*33. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE — Defence. [Withdrawn.]

*34. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE — Defence. [Withdrawn.]

Wynberg magistrate's court: request for admission of family members of detainees to court-room

*35. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice:

Handwritten initials: *JA*

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 26 April 1988 on the appearance in the Wynberg magistrate's court on 15 March 1988 of a number of detainees, any officials of his Department stationed at the said court were approached with the request that family members of the above detainees be admitted to the court-room; if so, by whom;
- (2) whether this request was acceded to; if so, (a) how many such family members were admitted and (b) how many of those admitted were unable to obtain seating?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) and (2) The Magistrate of Wynberg informs that in view of the fact that an audience of approximately 500 attended the proceedings and that seating was only available for 60 persons, discussions were held with the presiding officer, the public prosecutor, the South African Police and legal representatives of the accused persons. It was agreed that three family members for each of the eleven accused persons were to be allowed in court. The said family members were thereafter admitted to the court. When the proceedings started the court was jam-packed. Some members of the audience also stood against the side walls of the court-room. It is not possible to give an indication of which persons were unable to obtain seating. I would, however, like to add that the prosecutor personally saw to it that the hon member obtained seating in court.

†Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him what the name was of the official who gave instructions that 50 policemen were to fill the court so that the family and friends had no room to sit down?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, on a previous occasion I replied here that certain policemen were present in the court to see that order was maintained, and that is what was agreed upon by — as I have indicated here — the representatives of the accused, the relatives, the staff and the policemen present there, and I think everyone who wished to listen there, including the hon member for Claremont, received fair treatment from us. [Interjections.]

Handwritten: *Handard*

Own Affairs:

Presentation of lesson at certain school in Transvaal: presence of Black traffic constable

*1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether a Black traffic constable was present during the presentation of a lesson in or about August 1987 at a certain school in the Transvaal, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) at which school, (b) why, (c) by whom the lesson presented and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

No.

(a) to (d) fall away.

Certain statistical information excluded from annual report

*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether certain statistical information previously contained in the reports of the Directors of Education tabled in respect of each province has been excluded from the annual report of his Department for 1987; if so,

(2) whether a section on education statistics as contained in his Department's annual report for 1986 was excluded from the report for 1987; if so, (a) why, (b) what areas of statistical information were thus excluded and (c) who made the decision to exclude this statistical section;

(3) whether any other areas of statistical information have been excluded from the report for 1987; if so, (a) what areas, (b) why and (c) who made the decision in this regard;

(4) whether his Department makes available an annual statistical supplement to its departmental report; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes, with the annual report for 1987 there was a change to statistical information in

accordance with the SAPSE-information system which is now the only official source of educational statistics for the College/School sector;

(2) no, the education statistics will be published as addenda to the annual report for 1987 as soon as available.

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

(3) no: (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(4) no, no supplementary statistics ancillary to the addenda will be published since the SAPSE-information is already incorporated in the addenda.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he inform us whether it would not be to the advantage of Parliament as a whole that the statistical addendum to his report be made available earlier in the year so that questions posed in this House, both written and oral, need not be posed?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, of course it would be better, but then we would have to keep in mind that in practice the annual report would be available much later, so that it might happen that when the Budget Vote was discussed, the annual report would not be available. We consider this to be a greater disadvantage, and therefore it is appended as an addendum at this stage. However, I wish to tell the hon member that we shall look at it, and if it is at all possible to have the addendum included in the original annual report, we should like to do so if it is practically possible.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that a statistical survey of people and staff population in schools is undertaken on the tenth schoolday of every year?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have already replied to the hon member. We are aware that it is the 10th of February; yes, the hon member is correct when he mentions that date to the House.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Farm schools subsidized

625. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Handwritten circled number: *3*

- (a) How many farm schools were subsidized by his Department, (b) what was the average subsidy paid per farm school, (c) what total number of pupils were registered at these schools, and (d) what was the total cost to his Department of the subsidization of these farm schools, in 1987?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 5 576
 (b) R24 509,49 (preliminary amount for the 1987/88 financial year).
 (c) 486 991.
 (d) R136 664 928,93 (preliminary amount for the 1987/88 financial year).

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

836. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) Whether his Department awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations; if so, (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned;
- (2) whether these contracts were put out to tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by his Department in respect of each of these contracts; if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted, and (ii) total amount paid out, in respect of each contract;
- (3) whether his Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies; if so, (a) which publications and (b)(i) why, and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case;
- (4) what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

- (1) No.
 (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) No.
 (a), (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (4) Amounts spent on printed matter as a result of contracts allocated to companies by the Government Printer, are as follows:
 (a) R36 922,80.
 (b) R130 283,09 — in respect of services rendered by CTP Bookprinters, Pretoria Printers and Promedia.

Family planning clinics available

882. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) (a) How many family planning clinics were available to (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many women in each race group were using these facilities in the (i)(aa) 1980-81 and (bb) 1984-85 financial years and (ii) latest specified financial year for which information is available;
- (2) whether his Department has drawn up any educational programmes aimed at encouraging males and/or females in the Republic to practise birth control; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Family planning clinics are identified as clinic points. These clinic points either form part of a primary health care service rendered by local authorities, or single purpose family planning services and Section 30 services (Health Act) rendered by the Department of National Health and Population Development. Where possible clinics are multiracial. The present number of clinic points are 5 769. The clinic points per race are

not available. Information is furnished as on 31 December 1987.

- (i) Falls away.
 (ii) Falls away.
 (iii) Falls away.
 (iv) Falls away.

(b)(i)	White	Asian	Coloured	Black	
(aa)	1980 81	316 020	133 356	624 900	2 097 276
(bb)	1984 85	346 116	135 648	690 756	2 573 112
(ii)	1987 88	539 268	186 480	949 380	3 866 604

- (2) Educational services for women have been presented as an integral part of the Family Planning Programme since its inception in 1974.

This service is especially directed at women in their fertile years. Housewives as well as working women are involved. The educational message includes aspects of both family planning (what family planning means, its advantages, information on contraceptive methods, services and the availability thereof) and related health education.

An education programme specifically directed at men was initiated in 1977. An important aim of this action is to increase the knowledge and involvement among men in the decision-making that relates to fertility and the acceptance of family planning. It is important that men support the use of a contraceptive method by women. The promotion of contraceptives for men (especially the condom and vasectomy) is similarly important. Joint decision-making by the man and woman regarding the planning of their family is stressed in both the female and male educational actions.

Potential family planning clients are involved in groups in townships and receive information and education in order to ensure the social acceptability of family planning. Working men and women are also motivated in groups. Extensive liaison work is done amongst employers in order to launch education programmes at places of employment. Presently 18 612 employers are involved.

Another very important task of the Family Planning Advisers is to liaise with formal and informal leaders and to convince them

of the important contribution of family planning to the improvement of the quality of life. This task is undertaken with the guidance of the Community Liaison Officers. Community organizations and groups are also involved. Satisfied family planning clients are recruited as supporters who voluntarily spread the family planning message to others.

Education is provided by female and male Family Planning Advisers. Whenever possible advisers are recruited from the same population groups as the people who receive educational services. Thus the Family Planning Adviser is a grass roots worker from the community which he or she serves. After appointment Family Planning Advisers receive intensive training to ensure the effective rendering of educational services.

Presently 158 departmental Community Liaison Officers posts, 982 departmental female Advisers' posts and 378 departmental male Advisers' posts are deployed countrywide in the RSA.

Men and women are also reached by means of advertisements in the press, on radio and television, as part of the advertising campaign of the Family Planning Programmes.

Population growth control programmes: co-operation

883. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether there is any form of co-operation between the four independent Black states, the self-governing territories and the Republic of South Africa regarding population growth control programmes; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,
- (2) whether he intends to take steps to bring about co-operation in this sphere; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. South Africa is presently negotiating with the TBVC-states and the Self-governing Areas to implement Population

Positive results in rural areas — De Beer

CAPE TOWN — Many of the 128 recommendations of last-year's report on black education in rural areas had been implemented with positive results, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Sam de Beer, said.

In the debate on the education and training vote, he said a national plan for the development of rural education was continuously being revised to meet chang-

ing needs. (3) General

The plan included the siting of schools to ensure that no child would be further than 5 km from one.

To alleviate the lack of secondary school facilities standards' six and seven had been introduced to 400 farm schools while standard 10 would be considered.

Training programmes had been introduced for teachers who had to

deal with problems such as teaching two or more standards simultaneously.

Farm schools were being converted, where possible, from state-aided to public schools. The land and buildings being rented from the farmer while subsidies had been revised.

In 1980 the department had only two technical colleges with 401 students. By last year

this had increased to 20 colleges with more than 8 000 students.

● The Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said a total of 5 576 farm schools for blacks were subsidised the tune of R136,7 million by the government for the 1987/88 financial year.

A total of 486 9991 pupils were registered at the farm schools, he said.



Court overrules eviction interdict

DD 14/5/88 ③ General

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A temporary interdict restraining a poultry company from evicting a man from his house on the company's farm was overturned in the magistrate's court here yesterday.

The interdict had been granted to Mr Bruce Mitchell who said he had been fired by Triplestreams Farm, which is owned by the Ryan Group, and ordered to vacate the house by the farm's general manager, Mr Leon Swart.

Mr Mitchell alleged last week the front door of the house had been broken down, manure had been spread "all over" the house and his belongings had been piled into a small room.

Through his attorney, Mr Joe Yazbek, Mr Mitchell got a court interdict allowing him to remain in the house until June 9.

This interdict was overturned yesterday and the magistrate, Mr Peter Manley, said the Ryan Group had had "just cause" to evict Mr Mitchell.

Mr Mitchell had earlier stated that the company had not adhered to an agreement he had made with it that he would be given 30 days' notice before being asked to leave the house.

Mr M. G. Pringle of Bax partnership represented the Ryan Group, while Mr A. Goosen of Yazbek and Company represented Mr Mitchell.

THE HEAT'S ON FOR FARMERS AS CROPS WILT

W/C Argus 14/5/88

3 General

By SUE LUPTON
Weekend Argus Reporter

WHILE city-dwellers dash to the sea to revel in the delightful combination of long weekends and Indian summer, Boland farmers are tearing their hair out over the warm, dry weather.

If winter fails to make an appearance in the next fortnight, wheat and fruit crops will be in grave jeopardy, according to agriculturalists.

This month no rain has been recorded at the D F Malan

weather office. The normal average May rainfall is 76,4mm.

Temperatures are also way above average — the normal average maximum temperature is about 20 deg C but this month is about five degrees higher.

Flowering

Wellington-based agricultural officer Mr Willem Ferreira said farmers in the Wellington, Paarl and Franschoek areas — one of the country's major deciduous fruit-growing areas — feared that if temperatures continued to soar, the flower-

ing and fruit-bearing of vines and fruit trees later in the year would be severely affected.

Vines and fruit trees were in the dormant stage and cold weather was needed.

Farmers were "very worried" that if temperatures did not drop significantly by the end of the month they could lose up to 25 percent of their normal harvest, said Mr Ferreira.

The effects of an abnormally warm winter could carry over to the following season, reducing the 1989 harvest as well, he said.

Seedlings

Ceres agriculturalist Mr Pieter Immelman said the dryness was threatening the wheat crops in his area.

"Some farmers sowed wheat after the April rains. It has already come up and if we don't get follow-up rains soon, the seedlings will wilt. If this happens, there will be a smaller harvest," he said.

In the Ceres-Karoo area, good rain in early March and at Easter had brought good grazing conditions, but farmers should take care to avoid overgrazing, Mr Immelman said.

In the Stellenbosch area wine farmers were waiting eagerly for the arrival of the rainy season, said Mr Faan Joubert, regional agricultural extension officer at Elsenburg Agricultural College.

"The dams are almost empty and we are looking forward to the rains.

"So far there is no crisis, but things could get critical if the dry season lasts more than another week or so.

"We have had an abnormally dry season."

Learner telephone electricians: applications for employment

939. Mr J B de R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications:

(a) How many applications for employment as learner telephone electricians were received from (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) (i) how many such applications were refused by the Post Office, and (ii) what were the reasons for refusing them, in respect of each of these race groups?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

For the 12-month period 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	1 203	484	72	681,
(b) (i)	585	455	60	665, and

(ii) in each population group on account of either

- not having aptitude for the work
- not complying with the required educational qualifications
- the oversupply of applicants.

Note:

The rank of learner telephone electrician has been replaced by that of telcom trainee and the above-mentioned information is accordingly furnished in respect of the latter rank. As a number of applicants merely applied for employment in the technical division and not specifically as telcom trainees, all those applications that were initially made for or ultimately refined to telcom trainees are included in the figures indicated.

Apprenticeship: applications for employment

942. Mr J B de R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) How many applications for employment under apprenticeship as (a) motor mechanics, (b) diesel mechanics, (c) painters/decorators, (d) carpenters, (e) welders, (f) plumbers and (g) panelbeaters were received from (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many such applications were refused by the Post Office and (b) what were the reasons for refusing them in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

For the 12-month period 1 March 1987 to 29 February 1988:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(1) (a)	32	2	0	0
(b)	13	0	0	0
(c)	11	0	0	0
(d)	11	3	0	0
(e)	20	4	0	0
(f)	3	0	0	0
(g)	6	0	0	0;

(2) (a) 67 9 0 0, and

- (b) in each case on account of either
- not having aptitude for the work
 - not complying with the required educational qualifications
 - the oversupply of applicants.

Land Bank Board: educational/professional qualifications of members

979. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) What are the (a) educational and (b) professional qualifications of each of the members of the Land Bank Board;
- (2) whether persons appointed as members of this board are required to have any special qualifications; if so, what special qualifications?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) (a) The chairman and the other eight members all have matric. In addition the chairman is in possession of a B.Com. degree and a diploma in accountancy, one member a B.Sc. Agric. degree whilst two further members have agricultural diplomas;
- (b) practical farmers except the chairman who is also the Managing Director of the Land Bank.

(2) Yes — members of the Land Bank Board are acquainted with the various farming regions and farming industries. Due to his comprehensive farming experience as successful practical farmer, each member of

the Land Bank Board has specialized knowledge of such farming region and industry as well as farming in general and has played a leading role in the agricultural field.

Members of the Land Bank Board are appointed by the State President in terms of the provisions of the Land Bank Act, 1944, and the name of each appointed member is Tabled in Parliament.

Krugersdorp/Witpoortjie stations: first/third-class passengers handled

1005. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What is the daily number of (a) first and

(b) third-class passengers handled by the Krugersdorp and Witpoortjie stations, respectively;

(2) whether there are shelters available on the platforms of these stations; if not, why not; if so, what is the capacity of these shelters in respect of each class of passengers at each of these stations?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Krugersdorp	2 213	3 931
Witpoortjie	1 923	1 176
(2) Yes	First Class	Third Class
Krugersdorp	399 sq. m	246 sq. m
Witpoortjie	54 sq. m	63 sq. m

ration of a state of emergency.

He also welcomed a turnaround in

account.

Produce markets' turnover up 35%

COMPARATIVE statistics on mass and turnover at the 14 national fresh produce markets show a huge increase in March compared with the same month last year.

A report by the Commission for Fresh Produce Markets said a total turnover of R72m on a mass of 170 777 tons was recorded in March last year, while the turnover was R97m on a mass of 195 786 tons in March this year. This represented an increase in turnover of 35% on a mass increase of 15%.

Nine of the 14 centres showed mass increases in excess of 10%, six of them

^{8/dec/53}
^{16/5/53} ROGER SMITH (3)

in the order of 20%. The biggest was at Durban (23%), while only Uitenhage showed a decrease (-8%).

A spokesman for the Agricultural Economics and Marketing Department said the reasons for the huge increase were complex, and cautioned against comparing statistics for the same month in different years.

He said there were seasonal variations in the supply of fresh produce that could mean the greatest mass of

a particular product would not arrive at the markets in exactly the same period.

He said it was better to compare statistics on an annual basis.

He said, however, the higher figures might be ascribed to increased production from better agricultural conditions and increased demand from a revival in the economy; higher meat prices, resulting in consumers substituting vegetables; and population growth.

Shack dwellers teargassed

② General Staff Reporters
str 17/5/84

Confusion reigned yesterday at Weiler's Farm emergency camp, 30 km south of Johannesburg, when police fired teargas to disperse a group of shack dwellers on their way to a court case in De Deur.

Members of the Weiler's Farm community said a crowd of about 600

was waiting for transport at about 8.15 am when police arrived and warned them to disperse.

They had not done so when the time limit expired and teargas was fired into the crowd, members of the community said.

After they regrouped, teargas was again fired, and sjamboks were used

on a section of the crowd, witnesses said.

Two police dogs were used and a youth was reported to be badly bitten during the chaos.

Community leaders insisted that members of the crowd had not been violent.

The crowd was eventually given an extended period to disperse, and did so.

"A lot of people were prepared to go (to the court hearing) and listen to what their colleagues were arrested for. They felt the rent was too high," a member of the Weiler's Farm Committee said.

A woman from the community stressed that the rent of R35 imposed since March had confused people.

A police spokesman confirmed that police had used tearsnoke during an incident of unrest at Weiler's Farm yesterday morning.

Squatters in court for failing to pay rent

③ General Vereeniging Bureau
str 17/5/84

Three members of the Weiler's Farm Committee were released on bail of R50 each after appearing briefly in the De Deur Magistrate's Court yesterday morning on charges of failing to pay their rent at the squatter camp last month.

Mr Joseph Mofokeng and Mr Jacob Khumalo pleaded not guilty before Mr SP Nolte, and Mr George Polisi pleaded guilty to the charge.

No evidence was led.

The case has been referred to the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court and was postponed to June 1.

Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre will be appearing for the defence.

About 100 squatter camp residents turned out at the court in support of the accused.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Assault by policemen

*1. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a complaint in regard to the alleged assault by members of the South African Police on a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was lodged at a police station in Chatsworth recently; if so, (a) when did the alleged assault take place and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding this incident;
- (2) whether the matter is being investigated by the Police; if not, why not; if so, when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed;
- (3) whether any steps have been taken against the policemen involved pending the outcome of this investigation; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (3)

The person concerned was questioned by members of the Force in connection with a complaint of housebreaking with the intent to steal and theft involving jewelry to the value of R8 000.00. As a result of this interrogation two of the person's friends were arrested and charged. However, he alleged that he had been assaulted during the interrogation, and a charge of assault is being investigated. It is anticipated that this case docket will shortly be submitted to the Attorney-General for his decision.

Mr K CHETTY: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether steps have been taken in the meantime as far as the prosecution of the policemen are concerned?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, as I have indicated, a charge of assault is being investigated. As soon as that has been completed it will be put to the Attorney-General to decide whether to

prosecute or not. After his decision is known further steps will be taken.

Own Affairs:

Transvaal Farmers' Union: representations for assistance to farmers

*1. Mr A S RAZAK asked the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture:

- (1) Whether his Department has received any representations from the Transvaal Farmers' Union for assistance to be granted to farmers; if so, over what period;
- (2) whether, in consequence of these representations, his Department (a) granted assistance and (b) made land available to any farmers; if not, why not; if so, (i) (aa) how many farmers are receiving such assistance and (bb) what is the nature of the assistance provided and (ii) (aa) when was such land made available to farmers and (bb) where is it situated;
- (3) whether he, together with members of the said union, conducted an *in loco* inspection of agricultural land in January 1988; if so, (a) why and (b) what were the findings;
- (4) whether, subsequent to the above inspection, he informed this union of his views on the matter; if not, why not; if so, what are these views?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes — the Transvaal Farmers' Union made representations on 18 January 1988 on behalf of 2 persons and on 18 February 1988 on behalf of 10 persons.
- (2) (a) No. No written representations were made by the said Union for the granting of financial assistance to farmers.
- (b) No — this matter is still receiving the attention of my Department
 - (i) (aa) Falls away.
 - (bb) Falls away.
 - (ii) (aa) Falls away.
 - (bb) Falls away.
- (3) Yes.
 - (a) To obtain an insight into and to familiarise ourselves with the problems

confronting the Indian farming community in the Transvaal.

- (b) There are complex problems facing Indian farmers in the Transvaal and these are as a result of the following:

- Group Areas Legislation.
- Non-availability of farming land.
- The present lease agreements in respect of land being used for farming purposes in Lenasia are of short duration and do accordingly not offer sufficient security to the farmers.

- (4) Yes.

The problems facing the farmers would be addressed by my Department. The question of extending the period of lease of land owned by the Housing Development Board (House of Delegates) is receiving the attention of my Department.

Consideration would be given to agricultural land owned by the Housing Development Board (House of Delegates) and being leased to farmers.

Mr J VIYMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the answer of the hon the Minister, can he tell us whether the Housing Development Board which he mentioned in his reply owns any agricultural land?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, all the land that belongs to the House of Delegates, belongs to the Housing Development Board. We have no agricultural land.

Mr J V IYMAN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, how does he propose solving the problem of the agricultural land if the Housing Development Board does not own any agricultural land?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, an exercise is being carried out at the moment with regard to all the land that falls under the Housing Development Board. Land that will not be used in the short term can be considered, and negotiations are afoot at the moment.

Mr J V IYMAN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to say that I am not satisfied because that implies that this farm land which was allocated to these appli-

cants will merely be on a temporary basis and will not provide a permanent solution to the problem.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, my reply to the hon member did not relate to land of an agricultural nature. However, exercises other than the ones I have mentioned are being carried out for the security of land tenure for agriculture as such.

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply to paragraph (2) of this question, may I ask him whether verbal applications were made for grants since he emphasised that no written applications were made?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not aware of any verbal applications.

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether, in order to do justice to paragraph (4), he has conducted a census into agriculture in the Transvaal, or whether he is contemplating conducting such a census in order to motivate the need for more land, etc?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, an in-depth survey is being carried out in the Transvaal and I am happy to report that the farmers' union which has been established is playing an important role, together with our department, in the identification of land, just as we are doing in Natal.

Chatsworth: sale of site

*2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether his Department has reached an agreement with a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, or its subsidiaries in regard to the sale of a site in Chatsworth; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the (i) agreed purchase price and (ii) name of the company concerned and (c) on what conditions was the site sold or is it to be sold;
- (2) whether any commission was paid or is to be paid in connection with this sale; if so, to whom;
- (3) whether his Department originally purchased this site from the Durban City Council; if not, from whom was it purchased; if so, (a) when, (b) at what price and (c) on what conditions?

D/D 23/5/88

Farmer concerned at socialist path ^{general} of SA agriculture ³

Daily Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — A Tarkastad farmer and executive member of the East Cape Agricultural Union, Mr R. L. Bryant, has expressed concern about the socialist path which South African agriculture is following.

Mr Bryant was addressing members of the Bathurst West Farmers' Association.

"Organised agriculture urges us to keep politics out of farming but we can't.

"Everything hinges on politics," Mr Bryant said.

All agricultural subsidies, notably the "excessive R1,7 million aid and subsidy package", stemmed from the government trying to keep farmers on the land, he said.

Losing farmers to the Conservative Party "terrified" the government, he said.

"I have the deepest sympathy with farmers who are burdened with excessive debt, drought and flood damage, but the vicious cycle of debt could have catastrophic results."

Farming debt has risen to R13 000 million, leaving the farmer with R1 700 million interest to pay annually at low current rates.

"Imagine the chaos if interest rates were to rise beyond 20 per cent," Mr Bryant said.

The logical step in handling increasing agricultural debt was to try to reduce the amount owed, he said.

Increasing aid and subsidies would ease the plight of the farmer in the short term, but the long-term effect would be to increase farming debt and would result in a hike in the interest burden.

This would require further subsidies on product prices in a good season, so that farmers could meet their interest payments, and more loans in drought seasons so that farmers could cover input costs, he said.

"Either way the taxpayer must foot the bill."

However, Mr Bryant added that an immediate and complete withdrawal of aid would be equally catastrophic.

Farmers form vigilante group

By Sven Forssman ³ General Another neighbour and a childhood friend of Mr Labuschagne, Mr Frikkie van Jaarsveld, said he couldn't understand the motive for the killing.

"Leonardus was a gentle man and as far as I knew, he didn't have an enemy in the world," he said.

"But, Leonardus had lived in fear of his life for the past two months after some men tied up his servant and said they wanted to kill him.

"After that he barricaded up his house."

"Forming a vigilante force to patrol the area may be the only answer to try and prevent a recurrence of this senseless killing.

"We formed a vigilante squad a couple of years ago when we had some trouble and that seemed to do the trick.

"There are about 20 of us to call on. We can't rely solely on the police to protect us. I can't remember when I last saw them patrolling the area."

Mr Andre Labuschagne, a nephew of the murdered farmer, said the family had helped the old man barricade his house by substituting water-pipes for burglar bars.

A CID spokesman said a full investigation was underway.

Farmers in the Greylingstad district near Heidelberg have formed a vigilante group following the murder of 69-year-old Mr Leonardus Johannes Labuschagne, Mr Pieter Strydom told The Star last night.

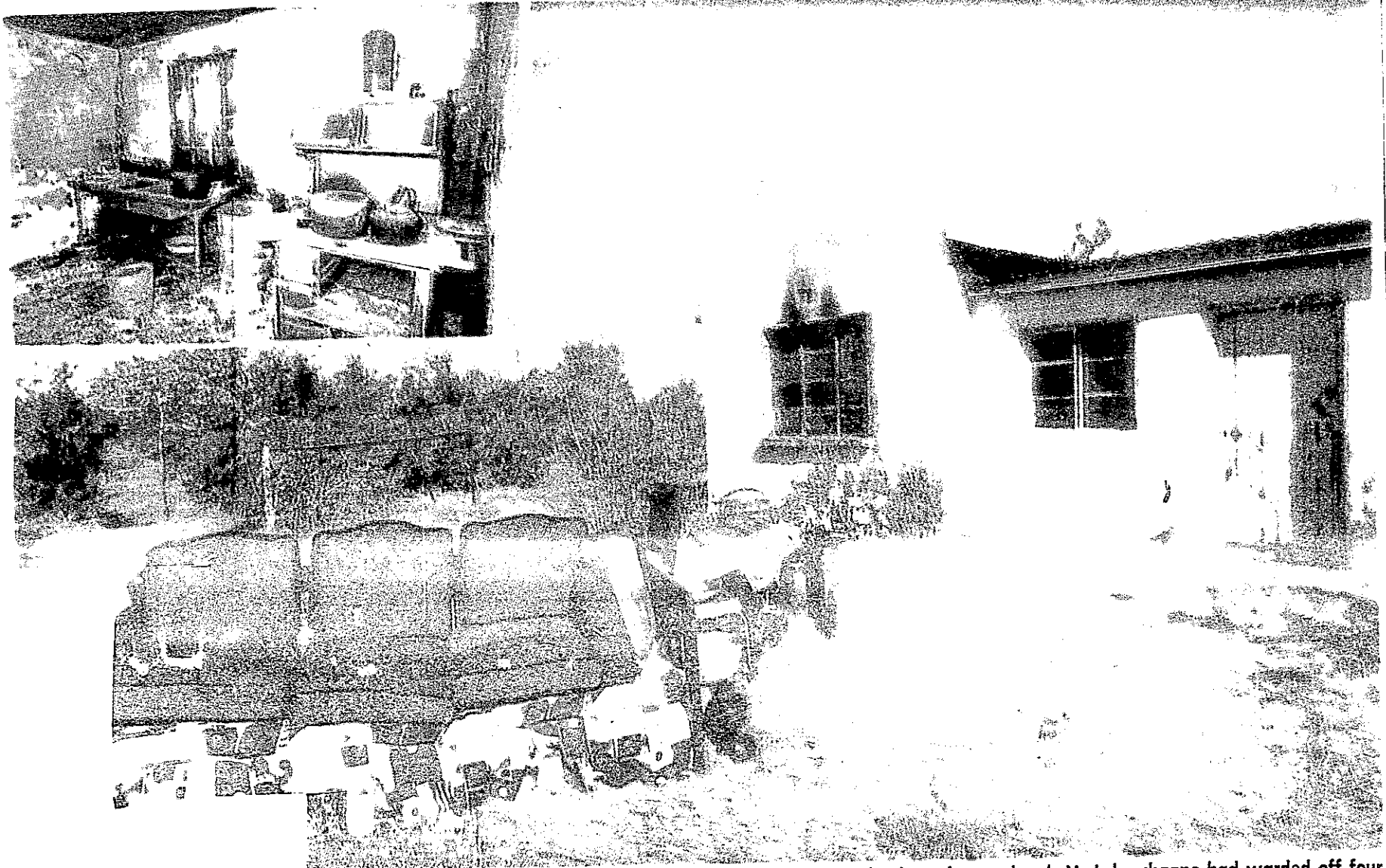
"We're going to start patrolling the area tonight. We can't allow this to happen again," Mr Strydom said.

Mr Labuschagne burnt to death after his farmhouse in Witpoort which had been set alight by attackers.

A bachelor, Mr Labuschagne had staved off four attacks on his farm over the past two months.

Mr Strydom, who was one of the first people on the scene — he had been awakened by some of Mr Labuschagne's farmworkers — said he had spoken to the other farmers about forming a vigilante squad 10 days ago.

"In the light of the trouble Mr Labuschagne was having, I told my fellow farmers that it was time we took a stand to protect ourselves and our belongings. But, they didn't think it was necessary — until the weekend, that is," he said.



farmhouse of Mr Leonardus Labuschagne (69) who was burnt to death at the weekend. Mr Labuschagne had warded off four
SET: The gutted kitchen. ● Pictures by Ken Oosterbroek.

Supercedi

AREA A: E

AREA B: P

AREA C: E

16 25 1488 (3) general

Drought aid to livestock farmers to be terminated

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Aid to livestock farmers is to be terminated at the end of this month, the deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Kraai van Niekerk announced yesterday.

This decision was as a result of the good rains that have occurred over most of the grazing and crop areas where disaster drought assistance schemes for stock farmers still applied, Mr Van Niekerk said in a statement released in Cape Town.

He said this decision did not mean that all aid to farmers in these areas will be terminated immediately.

Through the drought assistance schemes the full benefits will remain in force for an additional two months after the unlisting of the grazing areas under the livestock grazing scheme, after which the payment of an incentive on reduced stock numbers could provide cash benefits to farmers optionally for another four months.

Mr Van Niekerk said that districts or areas where rainfall has been inadequate, or where follow-up rains did not occur and where drought conditions still prevail, have two months to be identified as such by the District

Drought Committees (DDC), for the continuation of the original relief scheme.

During this period DDCs must make the necessary inspections to identify areas where the disaster drought assistance schemes are still justified. If they do not react, it will be assumed they are in agreement with the termination of the schemes.

Over and above the two months' grace, participants may also apply for a further four months financial assistance in the form of the incentive for reduced stock.

The proviso for this aid is that they do not increase their livestock numbers through purchase or rent during the six months period.

To ensure that participants comply with the conditions of the scheme and continue to do so, even after unlisting on June 1, the department of agriculture and water supply will arrange for inspections by helicopter.

Any participants identified as not complying with the conditions of the disaster drought scheme will have to repay all financial assistance paid out, including interest on the amount.

Case

17603-25/5/8

Neighbours stop coloured man from buying Cape farm

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Objections by three white Salem farmers have shattered the hopes of a coloured Port Alfred businessman, Mr James Damana, of buying a farm — for the second time.

The proposed sale of Olive Park by Mr and Mrs Dick Scheepers to Mr Damana has fallen through. Mr Damana was told this week by the Administrator's representative in the Eastern Cape that he "did not see his way clear" to granting a permit to Mr Damana to buy the farm.

In an accompanying note from Mr Jannie van der Vyver, MP for Albany, it was disclosed three neighbouring

farmers had objected to the sale.

Last year Mr Damana tried to buy a property at Manley's Flats. The owner was willing to sell and the majority of neighbouring farmers were happy, but it took only one objector to scuttle the deal.

Now Mr Damana is looking at ground in Alicedale. No objections were lodged by members of the Belton-Salem and Central Albany (Seven Fountains) farmers' association when they were approached.

Mr van der Vyver expressed his disappointment today, saying he had supported Mr Damana and recommended the sale. — Sapa.

Areas off the list ³ General

ALL drought listed grazing areas would be taken off the list on June 1, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the House of Assembly, Dr Kraai van Niekerk said in a statement yesterday.

This did not mean that all aid to farmers in these areas was being terminated immediately.

Through the drought assistance schemes the full benefits would remain in force for an additional two months after unlisting, after which the payment of an incentive on reduced stock numbers could provide cash benefits to farmers for up to four months.

26/5/88
O
N

Drought areas 'unlisted' — aid to farmers goes on

Advised 26/5/88
3 General

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Recent good rains have meant that all drought-listed areas are to be "unlisted" on June 1 this year — although aid to farmers is to continue for a further two months.

In a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply, the director of agricultural information says that "through the drought assistance schemes, the full benefits will remain in force for an additional two months under the livestock grazing scheme, after which the payment of an incentive on reduced stock numbers could provide cash benefits to farmers optionally for another four months."

The good rains of the last few months have resulted in a "general recovery of the veld" in drought stricken areas, the director said. The availability of water has also improved, and the condition of stock is better.

However, farmers are to be encouraged to keep their stock numbers low, to allow the natural pastures to recover from the drought.

A condition of the livestock grazing scheme is that participants undertook to follow the same livestock grazing practices for two months after the areas were unlisted. Participants also have to maintain the same stocking rate that applied immediately before the area was "unlisted".

Farmers may also apply for a further four months of grazing assistance in the form of an incentive for reduced stock numbers.

The department will be "patrolling" the land of all participants by helicopter to ensure that stock numbers are being kept low, and any farmer found with excess stock will have to repay all the financial aid — including interest — given to them.

Divided land
Star 26/5/88
③ General
handed back
to residents

CAPE TOWN — Steinkopf residents in Namaqualand won the right in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday to return to communal land taken from them and sub-divided into farms leased to individual farmers.

The court restored the status quo in respect of the use of the land before the division and also ordered Mr David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, to pay costs.

Mr Paulus Cloete said in an affidavit he was born in Steinkopf in 1926. It had been settled for centuries by the "Khoi-Khoi", the Bushman and the Basters.

In 1874 Cape Governor Sir Henry Barkly ordered that the land be kept in trust for the people there.

STANBIC (Standard Bank Investment Corporation) broke through the R200m barrier to earn a net R214,5m for the year to December 1986, an increase of 13% on the previous year's R189,9m.

The income attributable to ordinary and preferred ordinary shares was R200m (R183,6m), equivalent to a fully diluted earnings of 215c (227c) a share, from which dividends totalling 78c (71c) a share are being paid on the ordinaries and 108c a share on the preferreds.

Cover, however, has been reduced from 3,1 times to 2,5 times and yesterday MD Conrad Strauss was at pains to emphasise the reduction in cover was not a switch in policy but a result of an 18,7% increase in the average number of shares in issue.

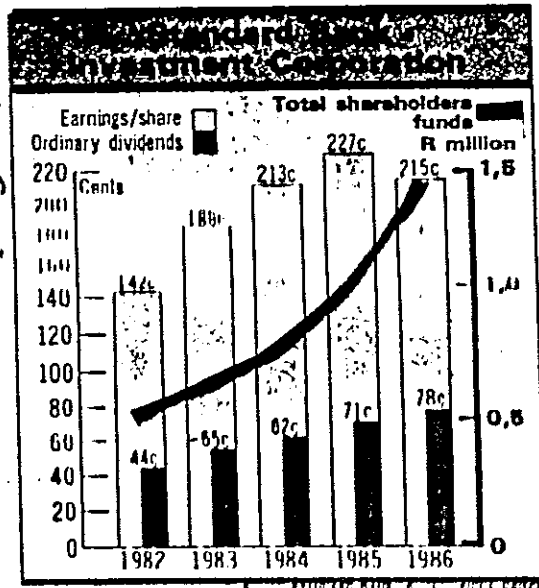
These shares were used to pay for the balance of Unisec Group and Hesperus Holdings which became wholly-owned subsidiaries. The inclusion of the earnings of these two companies made a big difference to the Stanbic results and confirmed the wisdom of broadening the Stanbic portfolio beyond banking.

With the exception of the Standard Merchant Bank (SMB), the group's banking subsidiaries did not match up to their

• To Page 2 →

Stanbic breaks through R200m

HAROLD FRIDJHON



Stanbic breaks R200m barrier

performances of the previous year. Standard Bank's contribution to Stanbic's profit dropped from R128,4m to R112,9m, Stannic's from R16,5m to R12,8m, and Stanswa from R2,6m to R1,5m. SMB's contribution rose to R16,9m from R13,9m.

The inclusion of Unisec and Hesperus added R27,7m to net earnings and "other subsidiaries and investments" another R20m.

Strauss said banking profits declined because of the reduction in interest rates and the lag effect of higher priced assets, the slowdown in earnings from foreign exchange dealing, particularly as global forex trading was restricted after the debt standstill and bad debts — which he hoped would start to decline when the economy turned up. Profits were hit by an increase of R25,5m in bad debt provisions of R187,6m for the year, taking total provisions from R311,7m to

R397,7m.

Strauss said the bad debt provisions, however, had a slight benefit. They would contribute to capital requirements in terms of the new Banks Act. All the banks in the group were now adequately capitalised and could meet the legislation's full requirements without any phasing-in period. Total shareholders funds stood at R1,444bn, nearly double the 1984 figure.

Because of the increase, the return on shareholders' funds dropped from 17,0% in 1986 to 14,0% and the return on average assets, too, was lower at 1,08 against the previous year's 1,09.

The slack conditions in banking are reflected in the relative small growth in advances, from R16bn to R17bn, well below the inflation rates. Deposits, too, rose by only R1bn to R18,9bn.

← • From Page 1

Coloured people restored to historic trust land leased out to

farmers

CAPE TOWN — Steinkopf residents in Namaqualand have won the right in the Cape Town Supreme Court to return to communal land taken from them and sub-divided into farms leased to individual farmers.

The court order — made with consent between the parties — set aside the sub-division, restored the status quo in respect of the use of the land before the division and also ordered Mr David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, to pay costs.

Mr Paulus Cloete said in an affidavit he was born in 1926 in the Steinkopf area, which had been settled for

centuries by the "Khoi-Khoi", the Bushman and later the Basters.

In 1874 Cape Governor Sir Henry Barkly awarded the Steinkopf area to the Civil Commissioner to keep in trust for the coloured people of Steinkopf.

Until recently the Steinkopf area was used and farmed by descendants of these coloureds. The land was divided into several small plots and communal grazing land. No family was entitled to dispose of the land, he said.

Star 28/5/88
Mr Cloete submitted that the right of the community to live in the area and farm had been confirmed and strengthened by a letter of allocation and through a tax imposed by the Steinkopf Management Board.

He first heard of economic farming units in 1979, but he and the other residents had no part in decisions taken.

During 1979 and 1980 the board and the department continued with the implementation of economic units and at a meeting said the farms had to be leased to individual farmers with an option to buy.

The allocation was done in secret and six of the then board members were given farms, he said.

The system of economic units and individual land ownership prejudiced the majority of the Steinkopf residents and farmers and the small group of individuals who were given farms had an unfair advantage.

At no stage, before the decision was taken to dispossess him of his rights in the Steinkopf area, had he been given proper notice by the Minister or any person authorised by him, Mr Cloete said. — Sapa.

D F Malan Airport

Successful tenderers: Date:
L P and A J van den Berg
(Pty) Ltd 28 July 1965
Spyskor (Cape) (Pty) Ltd 1 February 1981

J B M Hertzog Airport

Successful tenderers: Date:
L P and A J van den Berg
(Pty) Ltd 1 June 1967
Spyskor (Pty) Ltd 1 February 1981

H F Verwoerd Airport

Successful tenderers: Date:
L P and A J van den Berg
(Pty) Ltd 28 July 1965
Spyskor (Pty) Ltd 1 February 1981

B J Vorster Airport

Successful tenderers: Date:
Messrs W L and A Dyason 1 August 1977
Mr W A Dyason 1 August 1987

Ben Schoeman Airport

Successful tenderers: Date:
Ben Schoeman Restaurant
(Pty) Ltd 1 May 1967
Mr F Ferucci 1 February 1981

P W Botha Airport

Successful tenderers: Date:
Mr L Dyason 1 August 1977
Mr L Dyason 1 August 1987

Airports: book-shops

1173. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the book-shops operating at State airports are administered by his Department; if not, by whom are they administered;
- (2) whether tenders are called for in this regard; if so, (a) for what period are tenders called for and (b) (i) who were the suc-

cessful tenderers over the past 15 years and (ii) on what date was each of these tenders awarded?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:
(1) and (2)

Bookshops form part of the catering concession. Please refer to my reply to question 1172 in this regard.

Airports: duty-free shops

1174. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the duty-free shops at State airports are administered by his Department; if not, by whom are they administered;
- (2) whether tenders are called for in this regard; if so, (a) for what period are tenders called for and (b) (i) who were the successful tenderers over the past 15 years and (ii) on what date was each of these tenders awarded?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. The duty-free goods and liquor shops are leased by the State to private entrepreneurs on a concessionary basis.
- (2) Yes.

(a) Normally for a fixed period of five years. An option to extend the agreement for a further four years and eleven months was, however, granted in the case of the separate duty free goods shop at Jan Smuts Airport and the combined duty free liquor and goods shop at Louis Botha Airport.

(b) (i) and (ii)

Jan Smuts Airport

For the former combined duty-free goods and liquor shop:

Successful tenderers: Date:
Jan Smuts Duty Free Shop
(Pty) Ltd 1 October 1969

Jan Smuts Duty Free Liquor Shop (Pty) Ltd 25 October 1978

(b) 1985/86: 37,5%
1986/87: 32,7%
1987/88: 29,1%

For the separate duty-free liquor shop:

Successful tenderers: Date:
Jan Smuts Duty Free Shop
(Pty) Ltd 12 June 1981
Mount Argus (Pty) Ltd 1 January 1984

The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the fact that the funds on which percentages were calculated include the allocations made by the National Transport Commission to the provinces but that the percentages mentioned above do not include the National Road Funds' contributions to Urban Transport Projects.

For the separate duty-free goods shop:

Successful tenderers: Date:
SAGAD (Pty) Ltd 12 June 1981

Black townships: population

1211. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the *de facto* population of each of the Black townships falling under each community services area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Louis Botha Airport

For the combined duty-free goods and liquor shop:

Successful tenderers: Date:
Southern Liquor Shops (Pty)
Ltd 1 February 1981

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The honourable member is referred to my reply to Question 159 put by Mr P G Soal.

D F Malan Airport

For the combined duty-free goods and liquor shop:

Successful tenderers: Date:
Mount Argus (Pty) Ltd 1 January 1984

Own Affairs:

Cyclone Demoina: farms taken over by State

118. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

- (1) Whether any farms were taken over by the State as a result of damage caused by cyclone Demoina; if so,
- (2) whether any of these farms have been re-allocated; if so, (a) on what basis and (b) (i) to whom were these farms transferred, and (ii) at what cost, in each case;
- (3) whether any production methods aimed at preventing a repetition of damage caused by floods are being applied on these farms; if so, what production methods?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) 1985/86: 43,7%
1986/87: 40,7%
1987/88: 43,1%

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) Two economical units were sold by public auction. Five uneconomical units were sold by tender.

(b) (i)

(ii)

Economical units
ULOA Agricultural
Co-op Co Ltd

R 900 000,00

Umhlatuzi Valley
Sugar Co Ltd

780 000,00

Uneconomical units

Mr U G Groom

200 000,00

Mrs E L Groom

200 500,00

Mrs D P van

Rooyen

202 000,00

Mrs M C Fryer

200 500,00

Mr S van Heerden

50 000,00

(3) This responsibility rests upon the owners.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Proclamation of group areas (81)

4. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether (a) Salisbury Park, (b) Fairview, (c) Willowdene, (d) Walmer Location in the district of Port Elizabeth, (e) South End, (f) Central Hill, (g) North End, (h) Sidwell, (i) Village Board, (j) The Perl Road area, (k) Dowerville and (l) Veeplaats have been proclaimed as group areas for a specific race group; if so,

(2) (a) (i) for which race group, and (ii) when, in each case, (b) how many (i) residential properties, (ii) churches, (iii) schools and (iv) shops were involved in respect of each of these areas and (c) (i) how many persons from each race group were property owners, and (ii) what was the total valuation of all properties in each such area per race group, as at the date of these areas being so proclaimed;

(3) whether, at the time, the State made alternative arrangements for affected persons who wished to (a) rent, and (b) build their own, homes; if not, why not; if so,

(4) (a) what arrangements were made in respect of (i) (aa) alternative land and (bb) subsidies for those wishing to build their own homes and (ii) alternative accommodation for those wishing to rent housing units and (b) how many persons in each race group were affected by these alternative arrangements?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes, except Village Board and Perl Road, which are controlled areas and Walmer Location and Veeplaats which, in terms of

Act 4 of 1984 as amended, are deemed to be set aside as development areas for the Black group.

(2) (a) Salisbury Park — White (1965)
Fairview — White (1961)
Willowdene — White (1965)
South End — White (1961)
Central Hill — White (1961)
North End — White (1961)
Sidwell — White (1961)
Dowerville — White (1961)

(b) and (c) This information is not available.

(3) and (4).

The Department does not have access to this information as it is not responsible for moving people.

Eastern Cape: proclamation of land for race groups (81)

10. Mr P A C HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many hectares of land in the Eastern Cape have been proclaimed for residential purposes for Whites, Coloured, Indians and Blacks, respectively, (b) how many hectares of the land so proclaimed for each of these race groups are (i) undeveloped and (ii) owned by private individuals and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) White: 79 451 hectares
(ii) Coloured: 23 225 hectares
(iii) Indian: 622 hectares
(iv) Black: 14 076 hectares have been set aside as development areas

(b) Of the land set aside for Blacks, 6 750 hectares were undeveloped and 23 hectares were privately owned. Corresponding information is not available in respect of the other groups.

(c) 4 May 1988.

800 at ^{STW} 10/6/88
meeting ^{General} ⁽³⁾
to remove
squatters ⁽²⁾

Vereeniging Bureau

An amendment to the Squatting Act is at present under consideration and should be processed through Parliament shortly in an attempt to help alleviate the squatter situation on Weiler's Farm in the Walkerville area.

Making the announcement at an emotionally charged meeting in Walkerville last night Mr Olaus van Zyl, MEC, said the amended legislation is aimed at making effective action possible against landowners who allow illegal squatting, as well as persons who illegally occupy land.

The three-hour meeting was attended by about 800 landowners and residents in the area.

Several senior Government officials and MPs, including Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Leon Wessels, were also present to answer questions on the situation from irate and concerned residents.

The squatter problem involves about 25 000 shacks in the Walkerville area.

Mr Wessels gave the meeting the assurance the issue was receiving urgent attention.

He said the high crime rate in the area does not please him, the SAP, or landowners, and that plans were underway for more effective police patrols in the area.

Professor Fanie Jacobs, Conservative Party MP for Losberg, said the squatter problem has increased tremendously since the abolition of the influx control laws.

Weiler's squatters removal date fixed

3 General

sta 11/6/88

SQUATTERS OUT: The 1 910 families of squatters in the Weiler's Farm and Doornkuil area, south of Johannesburg, are to be removed with effect from October 1, it was reaffirmed at a mass meeting held at the Aloe Ridge School in Eikenhof (right).

The meeting, organised by the Walkerville Areas Committee and members of the co-ordinating committee for squatters in the Vaal Triangle, was attended by more than 800 people, including senior members of the SA Police and Defence Force as well as MEC Olaus van Zyl, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Leon Wessels and Professor Fanie Jacobs, Conservative Party MP for Losberg.

Mr Vic Milne, far right, regional director in the Department of Community Service of the TPA, outlined the strategy for the removal of the squatters.

The Weiler's Farm/Walkerville area is to revert to agricultural usage in terms of the proposals for the PWV area released last week.

The Saturday Star indicated in April that political analysts see Weiler's Farm as an example of how squatting is to be dealt with in the Transvaal. It is the first instance of a group of local squatters getting Government recognition.

● Picture: Karen Fletcher.



SA border children's game reflects danger they face

MKG 13/6/88

36 cont

FARMERS' children living along South Africa's border with Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana play a game that reflects the dangers they have to face every day.

They don't play hide-and-seek or cops and robbers: they play farmers and terrorists.

The border farmers, not more than a few hundred families, are the new frontiersmen who toil on the lush 350km strip of northern bushveld stretching from Pontdrif near Botswana along the Limpopo River to the Kruger National Park in the east.

The region has become a launching pad for attacks by the African National Congress. ANC leaders at their headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, have acknowledged attacking farms in the border zone.

Killed and crippled

Eleven men, women and children have been killed in the past 16 months in 18 landmine blasts along the northern border. Others have been crippled by explosions.

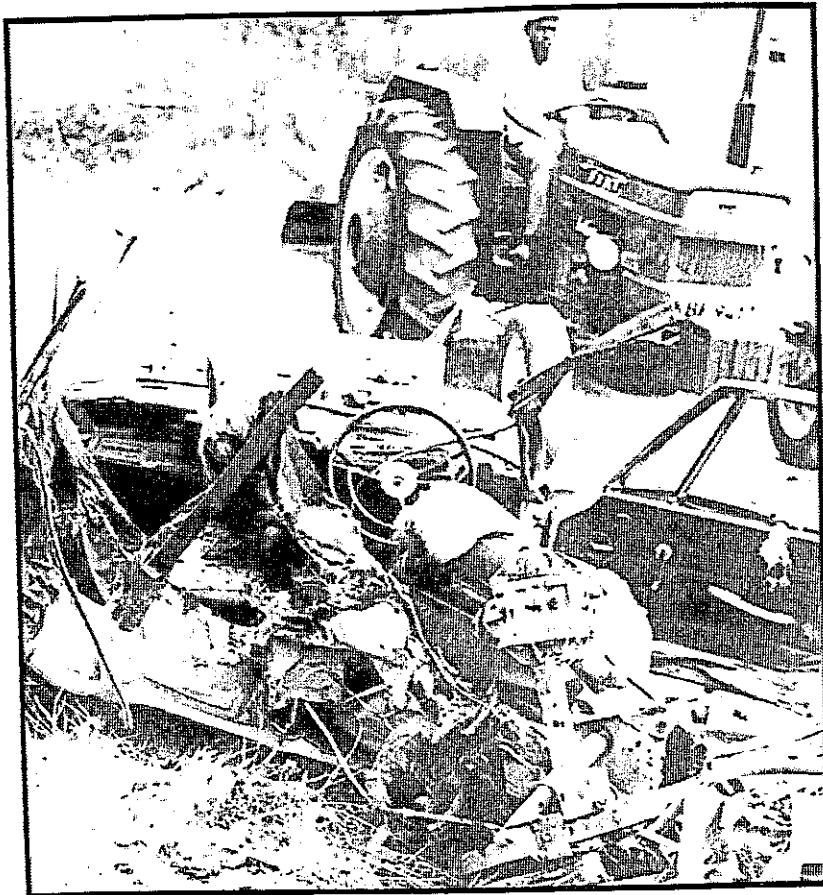
During a recent government-sponsored trip to the frontier, journalists were told by the farmers how the community was bound together by fear and a determination to keep their land free of insurgents.

Many said they had taught their wives and children to use pistols and semi-automatic rifles.

They insisted they were able to carry on normal lives despite driving in landmine-proof vehicles, spending most of their leisure time behind barricades of razor wire and sleeping with high-powered automatic rifles close at hand.

"We teach our children why it is happening. They know that the ANC wants our land," says cotton farmer Willie Esterhuyse, who always

From RICH MKHONDO of Reuters in Messina



A car wrecked by a landmine in the Transvaal.

sports a holstered revolver on his hip. "The ANC wants us to move away from the border so that they can come into the country to kill innocent people."

Like children on other border farms, his son and two daughters are boarders at a school in Messina near the Zimbabwean border. They

are collected each Monday in an open-topped mine-proof army truck and return home on Fridays.

"My children accept the situation," says Piet Esterhuyse, Willie's brother, also a cotton farmer. "We have drilled them on exactly what to do in the event of an attack and they react automatically."

Pretoria, seeking to prevent an exodus from the thinly populated border regions, offers farmers incentives to remain there. They are given an 80 percent subsidy on the R70 000 price of a mine-proof vehicle and are helped with the cost of high-security fences topped with coils of barbed wire.

Armed and trained by the army, the farmers have formed their own civil defence commando. Each homestead is in 24-hour radio contact with other farmers and an army base.

"We have put our lives into this. We will never give it up," says Piet's wife Arinae. "I was nervous at first, but now I don't think I could live anywhere but here."

Hostile territory

The hostile territory is partly protected by a 2 800-volt electric fence which also serves to deter refugees from neighbouring states from fleeing into South Africa.

"Instead of frightening them off to safer interior regions, the terror attacks have united the farmers, their wives, families and black labourers and have resulted in the emergence of one of the most fortified security-conscious farming communities in the country," said local army commander Hein Visser.

The farmers, their labourers and soldiers sweep rural roads for landmines every morning. Nobody moves a vehicle until it has been cleared.

"The ANC strategy is to plunge the region into chaos so that when the farmers leave the area, it can be turned into another military front," said the army officer.

So far not one farmer had quit the region in search of a safer life, he added.

Farmers reaping 'golden' harvests

A BUMPER crop from the farming sector could earn R5,5 billion in exports this year, thereby compensating to some extent for lower foreign exchange earnings from gold.

Exact annual figures are difficult to establish because of seasonal variations of crops and a statistical lack of clarity over what constitutes primary agricultural commodities and refined farming goods.

But last season farming's contribution to total exports increased to over 10 percent and the figure could rise substantially this year as the lower gold price is likely to reduce the metal's share of forex earnings from 40 percent to 36 percent.

Higher farm production and exports should also add about one per-

SVEN LUNSCH
cent to the gross domestic product this year.

A number of factors are contributing to the optimistic outlook for the agricultural sector.

Foremost is the decline of the rand against the dollar, which is improving the competitiveness of South Africa's products abroad because 80 percent of its commodities are traded in dollars.

Bruce Donald, economist at the South African Foreign Trade Association (Safto) says: "Combined with

rising by R850 million.

The total amount available for export should be in excess of 5 million tons and, at prices of R300 per ton, could gross forex earnings of R1,5 billion.

WHEAT: A record crop of more than 3 million tons is now being harvested and while excessive rains have reduced crop quality, exports of 650 000 tons should earn an additional R400 million in foreign income by the end of June 1990, with half of this due this year.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT: Cape fruit exports are once again expected to be

the favourable effect of rising international commodity prices, the impact of the falling rand is helping South African exporters to keep ahead of rising production costs."

A detailed analysis of agricultural prospects by Mr Donald, published in the latest edition of **Safto Exporter**, shows that most sectors can look forward to record crops in the 1989/90 season.

MAIZE: Excellent ongoing late summer rains have virtually assured a bumper crop of 11 million tons, which could reap a record R3,3 billion, with farmers' earnings

bountiful and the industry is gearing up for another record year, which this season should yield R750 million in exports alone.

CITRUS FRUIT: Producers have had a bumper season, earning about R700 million from exports. The outlook for the current season is good, with demand and the low rand adding to potential earnings.

SUGAR: Prospects for increased forex earnings in the year to end-March this year look extremely good since world sugar prices have risen by up to 25 percent over the year.

In the previous year, total industry earnings were R1,4 billion and a substantial increase can be expected in the 1988/89 season, as well as in the current season.

WOOL: Producers are heading for earnings of R1 billion from wool sales this year, of which R900 million is expected to be in foreign exchange. Local production is increasing and, with no end in sight to the international wool boom, earnings could increase even further over the next season.

Mr Donald says other crops like mohair, karakul, wine, groundnuts and tropical fruits should add to this year's total export proceeds from agriculture.

3 General

STAT 17/6/89

Banking on farmers

Pending changes in the liquid asset status of Land Bank bills and overdraft facilities with commercial banks could set the stage for increased competition between SA's R14bn a year co-operative movement and the banking sector.

Co-ops, the Land Bank, the South African Agricultural Union and commercial banks are preparing themselves for the new dispensation effective from August 1 — but are unsure of how this will affect future crop financing.

"Market-related rates will apply to R2,7bn in annual short-term Land Bank cash credit financing, which is channelled via the co-ops to farmers. This could mean an increase of about 1,5% in farmers' annual interest bill," says Reserve Bank Deputy Governor Japie Jacobs.

While the higher costs will hurt, the principle is more important. For the first time since the Seventies, when co-ops were allowed to act as a subsidised crop financing channel to farmers, they will be forced to compete for funds on an equal footing with commercial banks, at market rates.

In the decade that co-ops served as subsidised financing channels (and "supermarkets" for farming requisites), their debt exposure to farmers increased dramatically —

aggravated by the six-year drought. This may change as farmers exercise their option of obtaining finance directly from the banking sector.

Ironically, the banks have always been the major source of both co-op and Land Bank finance to farmers, as a result of the liquid asset status of Land Bank paper. But while debentures lost their status in 1985, only now are bills and Land Bank overdrafts following suit.

While Land Bank debt exposure to farmers grew from R295,8m in 1975 to R3bn in 1987, the co-ops' stake jumped from R113,4m (8,1% of total farm debt) in 1975 to R3,6bn (25,3%) in 1987. At the same time, commercial bank farm debt grew from R282m (20,1%) in 1975 to R3,85bn (27,1%).

The huge increase in the co-ops' direct financing role created severe distortions in agricultural financing, with commercial banks and farmers the main victims. Banks were also disadvantaged as co-ops have an automatic lien on farmers' crop proceeds.

Farmers were locked into a system where they had to go deeper into hock with the co-ops — or face the prospect of foreclosure.

"Co-operative members often need tractors or equipment not supplied by the co-op. But, after the deal is signed and sealed with a private supplier and the co-op comes to hear about it, the member is often coerced into buying the co-op's product, or face having

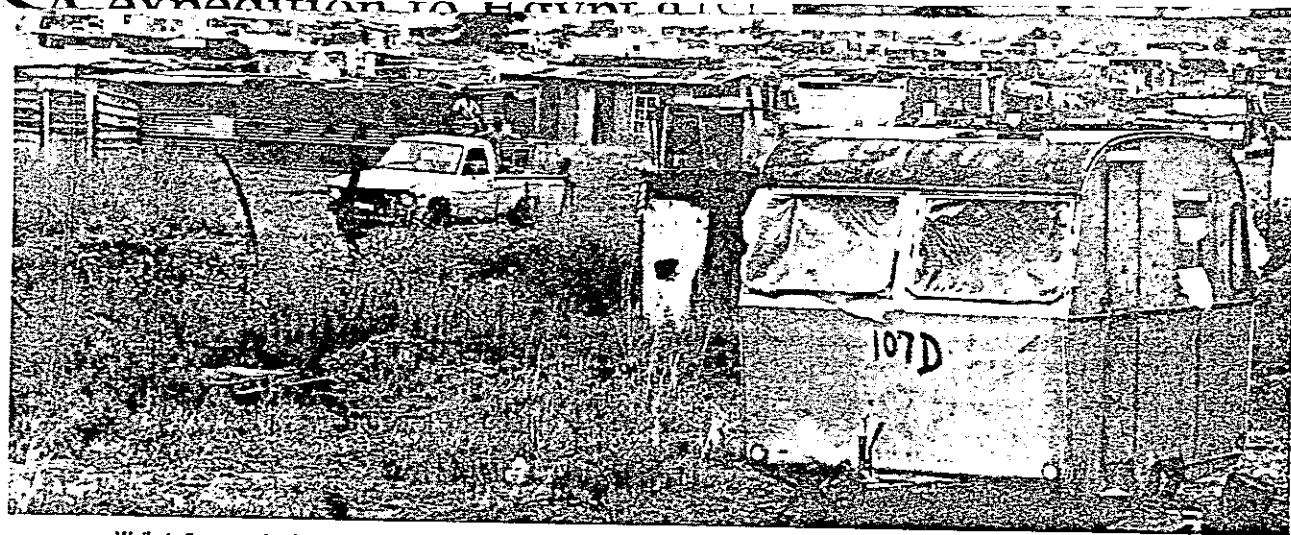
his other credit facilities withdrawn. This is not fair play — especially when we have to compete against the soft loans given to co-ops," says Malcomess MD Jonathan Melck.

Co-ops have benefited from the fact that they could act as both bankers and suppliers to the farmer. And the effective hold they have over many farmers also made for good profits. Oos-Transvaalse Ko-operasie declared a R41,6m operating income in the year to end-February 1987, while Sentraalwes made a R27,3m profit on a R1,5bn turnover in the past financial year.

Another factor in the new arrangement is that loans to the manufacturing and processing arms of co-ops — milling, meat processing, dairy products, tractor and implement manufacture, which have placed many co-ops in direct competition with the private sector — will also become market-related from August 1.

This could affect co-op manufacturing giants like Vetsak (manufacturer of Fiat tractors) and Vleissentraal (a meat processor). But, says a Land Bank source, the bank is already devising ways to "phase in" the new rules. Most likely the bank's reserves will be used to cushion the shocks. ■

27/6/88 General



Law cracks down on squatters

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The new Prevention of Illegal Squatting Bill — like the old legislation — makes provision for criminal prosecution of squatters, for summary demolition of dwellings by officials and for administrative ejection by a magistrate.

So what's new? Much harsher penalties for squatters and landowners who permit squatting and a number of legal catches which put the squatter at a severe disadvantage.

● For purposes of criminal prosecution, a squatter commits an offence if he enters or stays on land unlawfully or without permission.

The legal somersault performed in the Bill is that the court shall presume an accused is guilty of doing the above, unless he or she proves his innocence.

● Under the Bill, once a court convicts a squatter, it will be forced to order the demolition of his home and removal. Previously the court could convict a squatter without ordering eviction or the destruction of the home.

● Under the old law, summary ejection of squatters was provided for, but it was possible for a shackdweller threatened by such action to apply to the courts for a restraining order or a spoliation order if he could prove he had some right to the land where he lived. The Bill expressly prohibits such recourse to the courts and

stipulates that the only grounds on which appeal to the courts may be made is that of bad faith on the part of the authorities.

● It was possible in the past for a magistrate to order eviction and demolition of shacks if they posed a health or safety hazard. A similar procedure appears in the Bill and it applies to a wider group of squatters than those who can be convicted in a criminal court of squatting.

Although there is a procedure for squatters to object to their pending removal, the Bill does not specify what criteria the magistrate must employ in deciding to pursue a shack demolition.

DRAMATIC INCREASE IN PENALTIES

Human rights lawyers feel the Bill is aimed largely at negating the legal barriers they have successfully placed in the path of removals squads in the past.

The penalties for those who transgress the Bill have increased dramatically. Persons convicted of squatting face penalties of up to R2 000 and/or 12 months in jail. This penalty is twice as severe as the old one.

Anyone convicted of running a "squatter farm" — that is, of collecting rentals from squatters — faces a maximum fine of R10 000 and/or up to five years in jail. The maximum penalties have been increased five-fold.

Weiler's Farm south of Johannesburg ... Will the harsh provisions of the Bill head off the development of similar shack settlements?

Not here for

Squatters will be even worse off

3-General

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Illegal Squatting Bill vicious, says committee

If you rolled into one the pass laws, the removal-by-decree clause of the Black Administration Act and the accommodation restrictions which used to apply to farm labourers, you would still not achieve a result as vicious as the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Bill.

This is the essence of what the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), a project of the Black Sash, has to say about the proposed legislation which is currently before Parliament.

On what grounds does Trac figure that this legislation of the "reform" era take South Africans back beyond the age of classic apartheid, when millions of people's lives were governed by the *dompas*?

In an analysis of the Bill, Trac says: "In terms of the pass laws, at least those black people who managed to qualify in terms of Section 10 (of the Black Urban Areas Act) were secure in the cities.

"In terms of the new amendment anyone, other than a landowner, may be removed from his or her house by decision of a junior official — regardless of whether the person has permission to be there."

To demonstrate how sweeping this provision is, Trac proposes the improbable scenario that "all tenants in State housing in Soweto could be removed after just three days' notice".

Section 10 urban residence rights were conferred on the basis of continuous employment. The Government, in sections of the Bill applicable to urban areas, shifts the criteria for residing in the towns and cities from employment to housing, Trac says.

"There are many more people without houses than without jobs. The Bill renders millions upon millions of people vulnerable to a process of unchallengeable evictions and demolitions."

Turning to the area of forced removals, Trac says that the statutory reform recently effected in this area will also be nullified if the Squatting Amendment Bill is passed.

"The most infamous removal provision was Section 5 of the Black Administration Act which gave

the State President the power to move any group, tribe or black person from any area to any other area."

This provision, which was used to effect the Mogo-pa removal in 1935, was repealed in mid-1986.

"Now it has been replaced by Section 5 of the Squatting Bill which gives the same powers to magistrates. The magistrate can order the removal of people regardless of whether they have consent to be where they are. There is no provision for parliamentary check on this power as there was in the old Act."

PARM WORKERS THE COMMON VICTIMS

Farm workers have comprised the largest category of victims of forced removals. A mechanism commonly used in their case was Chapter Four of the Development Trust and Land Act — also abolished in the pass law reform two years ago.

"Section 6(e) of the Squatting Bill introduces controls that go beyond the worst aspects of the old law," argues Trac.

"It applies to the rural areas where it empowers committees to decide that certain people are squatters and to order the eviction of these people."

The criterion for defining candidates for farm removals is work status — those employed by the farmer on whose land they live are not deemed squatters.

"This means that the families of farm workers can be evicted whereas, in terms of the old law, they were allowed to live on the farms. The farmer concerned may make representations to protect the people living on his farm, but a committee (appointed by the administrator) can over-rule this and order him to evict the people," says Trac.

Any farm worker who loses a job will be vulnerable to eviction and prosecution while looking for

new employment. Trac notes that the law purports to be non-racial, "but it is most unlikely that a committee would order the eviction of white non-employees who live in the rural areas."

"After all, white pensioners, farmers, contractors and unemployed people all have the vote and so must be treated with respect".

The organisation points out that there are hundreds of thousands of black people potentially affected. Some live in the forest areas and earn a living by private contracting, some are tenant farmers, many have children attending school and not working and many have aged parents living with them as dependants.

"We fear that the Bill would be used selectively to evict these people and that it heralds a return to the old Nationalist dream that only those blacks who are economically active should be allowed in the 'white' areas."

The old law provided that the availability of alternative accommodation be investigated before a family could be evicted. The Bill makes no such stipulation.

Law cracks down on squatters

Drought relief deadline for farmers

Star 28/6/88
Staff Reporter

Farmers who have experienced five years of critical drought conditions in parts of the summer rainfall crop-growing areas have until August 15 to apply for the additional assistance announced at the end of March by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel. (3) General

DETAILS RELEASED

Details of how farmers could apply for the assistance were announced last night in a joint statement by Mr Wentzel, the presi-

dent of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr J A Jooste, and the chairman of the National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo), Mr J H Viljoen.

In terms of the scheme, farmers' input costs for the 1987/88 production season, during which the crops were again damaged by drought in many areas, will be subsidised and the interest load on carry-over debt will be further alleviated "in order to maintain the rural infrastructure on a community basis and enable disaster-stricken farmers to meet their commitments to their families and their farm labourers".

The statement said delimitation committees consisting of representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the SA Agricultural Union had delineated districts within which farmers could apply for additional assistance.

DISTRICTS

Maps showing the delineated districts were obtainable from co-operatives, magistrates' offices and extension offices. These offices would also have application forms from tomorrow.

Completed forms had to be handed in before August 15. Late applications would not be accepted.

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2044

new schools, administered by his Department were built in 1987 and (b) how many classrooms in each of these categories were built for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils;

- (2) whether there is a shortage of classrooms for Black pupils at present; if so, (a) what was the shortage in respect of classrooms for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the estimated cost of providing these classrooms?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) (i) 610
- (ii) 1 764

(b) (i) None. (In cases where the bridging period has been instituted, primary classrooms are used.) Pre-primary classrooms are not provided by the Department.

(ii) 142 classrooms at 11 existing primary schools
700 classrooms at 28 new primary schools

(iii) 468 classrooms at 18 existing secondary schools
1 064 classrooms at 24 new secondary schools

(2) Yes

(a) (i) The Department does not provide pre-primary schools.

(ii) 1 084 calculated at 40 pupils per classroom. (global statistical calculations with information as at March 1987.)

(iii) 2 194 calculated at 35 pupils per classroom. (global statistical calculations with information as at March 1987.)

(b) Approximately R262 million calculated at 40 and 35 pupils per primary and secondary classroom respectively and approximately R617 million calculated at 35 and 30 pupils in primary and secondary classrooms respectively.

Black student teachers: bursaries

1203. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many bursaries were granted by his Department to Black student teachers in 1988 and (b) what was the total amount granted in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) 12 087
- (b) R17 058 000

Black teachers: employment/qualifications

1204. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) How many Black teachers were employed by his Department in State (i) primary, (ii) secondary and (iii) high schools in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what was the increase or decrease in numbers for each type of school compared to those as at a date one year earlier;

- (2) what percentage of such teachers is in possession of a (a) university degree, (b) teaching diploma, (c) matriculation certificate and (d) junior certificate?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) (i) 38 133
- (ii) 11 371
- (iii) Teachers included in secondary schools.

(b) The increase from 1986 to 1987 was:

- (i) 1 196
- (ii) 991

(iii) Numbers included in secondary schools.

- (2) (a) 3.01%
- (b) 83.75%
- (c) 50.55% (included are the 3.01% graduates)
- (d) 49.45% (Junior certificate or lower)

Information as on the first Tuesday of March 1987.

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Farm schools for Blacks established/closed

1205. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many farm schools for Blacks were (a) established and (b) closed in each specified departmental region during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Region	(a) Established	(b) Closed
Northern Transvaal	54	6
Highveld	18	3
Johannesburg	0	0
Orange-Vaal	57	13
Orange Free State	26	10
Natal	34	9
Cape	20	8
TOTAL	209	49

Information as on 31 December 1987.

Western Cape: Black housing schemes

1209. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(2)

	—	2 (a) (i)	2 (a) (ii)	(b)
Khayelitsha	— 4a + 4b	May 1988	May 1989	857
Town 2	— 4c (site+service)	June 1988	Dec. 1988	1 590
	— Village 3	July 1986	July 1989	4 450
Gumtree	—	March 1988	Aug. 1989	750
Jonkersdam	—	June 1988	Dec. 1990	619
Guguletu	— Erf 258, 259+264	June 1988	July 1989	246
	— B1	June 1987	Sept. 1988	75
Old Cross Rd	— Erf 408	Feb. 1987	Dec. 1989	54
	— Phase 1	Sept. 1986	June 1989	1 116
	— Phase 1(b)	Sept. 1986	June 1989	90
Langa	— C3 Phase 2	June 1988	Sept. 1989	238
Mfuleni	—	June 1988	Dec. 1990	288
George	—	June 1988	July 1988	255
	— (self-built)	June 1988	July 1989	235
Beaufort-West	— (self-built)	June 1988	June 1989	40
Paarl Mbekweni	—	May 1987	Unknown	465
	—	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1989	50
	—	June 1988	Aug. 1989	289

(3) Yes

(a) (i)	(a) (ii)
5	7 451
+ 3 (Self-built)	790 (Self-built)
8	8 241

(b) 16 May 1988

(2) whether it is the intention of the Government to release Nelson Mandela on this basis: if so, when; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) and (2)

The release policy which applies with regard to prisoners in general is also applicable to prisoners who were sentenced for offences against the security of the State. This release policy has a scientific basis in which criminological and penological principles were duly taken into account. Considering factors such as inter alia the aims with which the sentence was imposed, interests of the community and the State, the nature of the crime and the motive underlying it, the length of the sentence and time served, previous criminal record if any, the prisoner's reaction to the sentence imposed and the overall personality and predisposition of the prisoner himself, it follows that the renunciation of violence could, like any other single positive factor, contribute to a positive prognosis, but cannot be the determining factor in its own right.

In considering each individual case, the State has to be guided by the relevant advisory bodies instituted by law.

It is not possible to speculate upon the possible release of individual prisoners. The honourable member is also referred to the State President's speech in this House on 13 August 1987 as published in the Hansard, column 3758-3760.

Loss of teachers

1079. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many (a) permanent and (b) temporary teachers did his Department lose in each region in 1986 and 1987, respectively, (i) on account of (aa) marriage, (bb) retirement, (cc) ill health, (dd) termination of service, (ee)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
WALMER	19	2	122	112	15	23	214	89	757	—
KABEGA PARK	22	17	236	174	29	69	299	109	693	—
NEW LAW COURTS	8	9	87	217	11	120	382	133	557	1
LOUIS LE GRANGE SQ.	6	8	74	236	18	86	644	236	1019	—
H F VERWOERD AIRPORT	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	3	—	—
SETLAAR	3	4	54	145	12	64	159	114	279	1

death, (ff) the acceptance of non-teaching posts and (gg) further study and (ii) for other reasons?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

This Department does not function according to provincial borders, but is divided into seven regions. Information required is not kept according to regions, but is given in total for the Department.

	1986	1987
(a) (i) (aa)	0	0
(bb)	179	157
(cc)	11	12
(dd)	1416	1585
(ee)	170	217
(ff)	0	0
(gg)	22	31
(b) (i) (aa)	0	0
(bb)	0	0
(cc)	12	18
(dd)	2003	3269
(ee)	38	43
(ff)	0	0
(gg)	35	41

(a) and (b)(ii) No statistics are kept.

Port Elizabeth: offences

1086. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) malicious damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Port Elizabeth police district in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Uitenhage: offences

1087. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h)

malicious damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in Uitenhage police district in 1987?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
UITENHAGE	121	48	1153	127	170	291	222	438	117	4
WOLWEFONTEIN	0	3	13	—	1	0	1	3	15	0
UADDO	6	2	40	—	9	3	8	11	51	0
DESPATCH	13	7	154	11	29	38	60	94	189	0
HANKEY	15	5	94	6	19	12	12	37	96	0
HUMANSDORP	13	8	144	—	16	15	27	39	246	0
JEFFREYS BAY	6	5	33	—	6	3	22	19	142	0
KAREEDOUW	2	0	46	—	2	5	4	1	38	0
KIRKWOOD	13	9	197	16	27	15	23	42	117	0
PATENSIE	5	1	85	—	5	5	5	16	73	0
STORMS RIVER	7	10	72	—	10	6	11	23	58	0
KAMASH	3	1	43	—	2	6	1	12	10	0

Stellenbosch: squatters' shacks demolished

1094. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many squatters' shacks were demolished by the Stellenbosch staff of the Western Cape Regional Services Board in each month of 1987?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

None.

Offences against security of State

1095. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he will furnish the names of persons currently serving sentences for offences against the security of the State; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) (i) when was each such person sentenced and (ii) for how long in each case and (c) in respect of what date is the information furnished?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The prisoners are serving sentences of imprisonment after having been tried, convicted and sentenced by courts of law. The details of each trial, including the names of the accused are matters of public record. I am not prepared,

at any time has now passed, to publish particulars of people and their criminal records unless good reasons exist why it is necessary to do so in the public interest.

The honourable member is also referred to my answer to Question No 346 on 4 March 1988 as was No 464 on 16 March 1988.

Other schools: medium of instruction

1096. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many (a) primary farm schools and (b) other (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools in each departmental region of his Department are using (aa) English and (bb) Afrikaans as their medium of instruction;

(c) on what basis is it decided which medium of instruction will be used in (a) primary farm schools and (b) other (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Region	(aa)	(a)	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)
N Tvl	653	27	63	—
Highveld	421	213	67	—
Johannesburg	1	155	62	—

Orange Vaal	1 137	134	34
OFS	969	208	45
Natal	535	124	39
Cape	516	215	58
Total	4 232	1 290	368

Region (bb) Afrikaans (a) (b)(i) (ii)			
N Tvl	1	0	0
Highveld	0	0	0
Johannesburg	0	0	0
Orange Vaal	1	0	0
OFS	2	0	0
Natal	0	0	0
Cape	2	4	0
Total	6	4	0

NOTE: There are also primary schools which use both English and Afrikaans as the medium of instruction.

(2) Region (a) (b)(i)		
N Tvl	17	1
Highveld	2	3
Johannesburg	0	0
Orange Vaal	47	2
OFS	37	2
Natal	7	2
Cape	8	4
Total	118	14

(2)(a). (b)(i) and (ii) Section 3(b) of the Education and Training Act, 1979 (90 of 1979).

Public Service salaries/wages

1109. MR C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:

What percentage of the total amount spent jointly on salaries and wages by the departments and the organizational components referred to in section 6 (1) of the Public Service Act, No 111 of 1984, in the 1981, 1984 and 1987 calendar years respectively, was spent specifically on salaries and wages in respect of (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1981	68.5	9.9	4.1	17.5
1984	65.5	11.3	4.3	18.9
1987	60.2	12.4	4.8	22.6

Medical inspectors at schools

1124. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any schools under his control are visited by medical inspectors for the routine medical inspection of pupils; if not, why not; if so, in respect of each region in 1987, (a) how many schools were so visited, (b) what total number of pupils was examined and (c) what was the percentage of pupils examined in comparison with the total pupil population;
- (2) whether any pupils requiring medical treatment were referred for such treatment; if not, why not; if so, in respect of each region in 1987, (a) what was the total number of pupils so referred and (b) what number of pupils was referred for nutritional and related reasons?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes
 - (a) Statistics in this regard are kept by the Department of National Health and Population Development since this service was rendered by that Department.
 - (b) 118 834 (Annual report, Department of National Health and Population Development, p. 15)
 - (c) 6.3%
- (2) Yes
 - (a) 72 730 (Annual report, Department of National Health and Population Development, p. 15) This information can not be supplied per region because of regional divisions of the two departments involved are not the same.
 - (b) See 1(a)

Time spent on subjects

1125. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How much time is spent each week in each standard from Std 2 to Std 10 in (a) English and (b) Afrikaans medium schools on (i) English, (ii) Afrikaans, (iii) the pupil's mother tongue, (iv) Mathematics, (v) Geography and (vi) Physical Science?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) English medium Schools

Subject	Allocation per week in minutes									
	Std. 2	Std. 3	Std. 4	Std. 5	Std. 6	Std. 7	Std. 8	Std. 9	Std. 10	
(i) English	210	210	210	180	210	210	245	280	280	
(ii) Afrikaans	240	210	210	180	210	210	245	280	280	
(iii) Mother tongue	210	210	210	210	245	245	245	280	280	
(iv) Mathematics	210	210	210	180	210	245	210	245	245	
(v) Geography	0	60	60	90	210	210	210	245	245	
(vi) Gen. Science	0	90	90	150	210	210	0	0	0	
Phys. Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	245	245	

(b) Afrikaans medium schools

Subject	Allocation per week in minutes									
	Std. 2	Std. 3	Std. 4	Std. 5	Std. 6	Std. 7	Std. 8	Std. 9	Std. 10	
(i) English	240	210	210	180	210	210	245	280	280	
(ii) Afrikaans	210	210	210	180	210	210	245	280	280	
(iii) Mother tongue	210	210	210	210	245	245	245	280	280	
(iv) Mathematics	210	210	210	180	210	245	210	245	245	
(v) Geography	60	60	60	90	210	210	210	245	245	
(vi) Gen. Science	0	90	90	150	210	210	0	0	0	
Phys. Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	245	245	

Black teachers: surplus

1130. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether there is a surplus of Black teachers in the Republic; if so, (a) what is the extent of the surplus and (b) what steps are being taken by his Department in this regard?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- No.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

Relations consultants

1133. Dr P W A MULDER asked the Minister of Communications:†

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Advertising of Beltel (1 April 1987 - 30 June 1987)	R323 188.73	Ogilvy & Mather, Rightford, Searle-Tripp & Makin	
Research to determine the level of awareness of Beltel and thereby measuring the effectiveness of advertising campaigns	R 3 888.00	Ogilvy & Mather, Rightford, Searle-Tripp & Makin	
Advertising of Beltel (1 July 1987 - 31 March 1988)	R386 879.37	Young & Rubicam, Transvaal	
Strategic research in respect of Beltel with a view to marketing planning	R 60 000.00	Young & Rubicam, Transvaal	
Advertising of investment services	R384 388.46	Young & Rubicam, Transvaal	

Whether any division or directorate of his Department made use of external (a) public relations consultants, (b) public relations agencies, (c) advertising consultants and or (d) advertising agencies in the 1987-88 financial year; if so, (i) for what projects, (ii) what total amount was spent on each project, (iii) what consultants and or agencies were involved in each project and (iv) what procedure was followed in allocating these projects to agencies and or consultants?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) and (b) No.
(c) and (d) yes.

Flood-hit towns, farms mopping up

Devastated areas get back to normal

By Helen Grange and Sue Olswang

Towns in the Free State, western Transvaal and northern Cape which were flooded this year have almost completed repairs. And farmers of land hit by the floods are preparing for the next season's crops.

Some homeowners in the worst-hit areas in the Free State and western Transvaal are waiting for the summer season to complete repairs, according to municipal spokesmen.

However, with the assistance of government's flood relief programme, roads, dam walls, bridges, sewage pipes, electricity and water supply in most affected towns and villages had been repaired.

About R555 million was budgeted by the Government in March for repairs, and a special job creation project in the flood regions was instituted. Labourers were paid R4 a day for helping local authorities clear up initial damage from the February floods.

Farmers in the northern Cape in and around Upington and Prieska are hard at work re-installing water pumps from the Orange river for irrigation.

"It will take another six months before everything is as it was in Upington. The Upington municipality has already spent R3 million on damages to municipal buildings. Private property owners have relied on government subsidies and insurance for repairs, and most homes are re-occupied," the town clerk, Mr Kolievan Wyk, said.

In Prieska, Jacobsdal and surrounding areas many owners of homes in low-lying areas have lived in rented homes for the duration of winter and are ex-

pected to start returning to their homes from next week.

"Some of these homes are still quite wet from recent rainfalls," Mr Dick Viljoen, the Prieska town clerk, said.

Douglas, one of the worse-hit towns, launched a road repair programme last week to complete repairs already started.

"We have fixed almost everything else in a remarkably short time," Mr Louis De Jager, Douglas town clerk said.

Schweizer-Reneke, also badly damaged by floods, now has only a few roads needing attention.

The town clerk at Brandfort, in the Free State, Mr Christiaan Venter, said the town was extremely lucky to suffer little damage.

Insurance awaited

Mr Pieter Grobler, the Dewetsdorp, Free State, town clerk, He added that some residential homes were still in need of repair but most residents were waiting for insurance claims to be processed.

A spokesman for the Edenburg municipality, Mr Nick Coetzee, said the town was still busy with repairs but had already fixed a small bridge as well as sewage and water pipes and electrical damage.

Mr Brinley Prichard for the Phillipolis municipality in the Free State reported: "About 19 houses in a nearby black township were evacuated and those people are staying in tents until their homes are rebuilt. They have been reimbursed through the government flood relief programme but will have to wait about 18 months for new homes because we are having difficulties getting building supplies in over unmanageable roads and we've experienced a shortage of bricks."

The Reddersburg town clerk, Mr Dieploff Pieterse, municipality said the town had completed about 80 percent of its repairs.

"We've spent about R55 000 so far on municipal repairs and repaired 15 homes in a nearby black township."

A Kimberley spokesman, Mr Riaan Pienaar, said: "Some roads need resurfacing but the bulk of work has already been done. Two pleasure resorts on the Vaal River need about R500 000 worth of repairs and we are in the process of repainting and rebuilding at the two sites.

The assistant town clerk at De Aar, also in the northern Cape, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, reported: "Our roads were covered in mud but everything was quickly back to normal."

FAMILY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Family announcements for Engagements and Marriages are not accepted by telephone but must be placed personally at The Star Office, 47 Sauer Street, Jhb or Computer Office, where advertisers are required to sign the advertisement. In case of difficulty, Tel 633-2600.

Lost, Found and Hebrew Notices appear on the front page of the Classified Section.

Births

GELGOR
To Chani and Linda (nee Dryer) a daughter Robyn, sister to Stacey on 8 July 1988. Thanks to Doctor and staff at Park Lane clinic. Baruch Hashem.

O'BRIEN
To Glenn and Margie (nee Stuart) a daughter on the 8th of July in Guilford England.

Deaths

MILLER
Harold. Passed away peacefully in Mulzenberg on 8 July. Deeply mourned by his loving children Eric, Frank, Lesley Miller, Mel Kaplan and Grandchildren Carl, Danny, Luke and Jessie.

MUNITICH/JANSEN
Butchle and Dennis died tragically on the 7/7/88. Two great people. It will always be remembered by Kevin, Myra Burger and Tyrone Stevenson. Deepest sympathies to Zelds, Desre and family.

MUNITICH
My darling Dennis was taken from us tragically on the 08/07/88. He was so special to us and will always be remembered. R I P. All my love Porky and daughters, Bronwyn and Sharnelle.

OWEN
Formerly Williams. Edna

Funeral Notices

FRIGYIK
The Funeral Cortage for Sandor (Alex) late of Swaziland will leave the Mater de la Rosa Catholic Church, Mbabane, Swaziland on Friday 10th July after a Requiem Mass which will be celebrated at 2.00 p.m. and proceed to the Mbabane Cemetery. It is requested that donations in lieu of flowers be sent to the National Cancer Association, Box 2000, Jhb. 2000.
THOM KIGHT & CO
TEL. 837-5531

HAYES
Carol-ann (nee Potgieter) a memorial service, following a private cremation, will be held at Jehovah's Witnesses Kingdom Hall cnr. Gioane at and Grace rd. Bryanston at 11am on Thursday 14 July 1988. No flowers by request. Donations to South African Institute for Medical Research, P.O. Box 4788, JHB.

R100 000 for probe on controversial herbicides

③ General
stev. 12/7/88
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Nearly R100 000 has been provided towards government research into hormone herbicides, including the controversial 2,4-D, which some reports alleged was the cause of birth defects in Natal babies last year.

Mr Gerry Maritz, executive director of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Association of South Africa, said his body had donated R50 000 towards research.

The aim was to establish the threshold levels of 2,4-D or hormone herbicides in rain water and in the Natal atmosphere.

This would be conducted by senior researchers at selected government institutions.

"This contribution will help to establish the necessary scientific facts concerning the allegations that hormone herbicides, especially 2,4-D, are a hazard."

He said allegations that 2,4-D resulted in the birth of deformed babies in Natal were "unfounded".

Mr Maritz said it was totally untrue that 2,4-D or 2,5-T could have the same effect as the "Agent Orange", a notorious Vietnam defoliant used by the American forces.

Research had also shown that 2,4-D could not be classified as a carcinogen (substance causing cancer).

"As far as the allegation that 2,4-D was the cause of millions of rands of damage to vegetable crops in the Tala Valley, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said an inter-departmental working group had concluded that many other factors were responsible for crop losses," he said.

Underberg *St. 13/1/44* struggles to make contact

(3) General
By Janet Heard

Farmers and residents in the Underberg district, Southern Drakensberg, Natal, are still struggling to regain contact with the outside world after the heavy snowfall in the area.

The roofs of Underberg houses were white and farm roads were hidden in heavy but melting snow yesterday.

A spokesman from Underberg telephone exchange said last night that only two or three of their 20 lines were operating.

People were prevented from visiting Underberg until yesterday, as the Maritzburg-Underberg road was closed.

131 7158

(200) Star

Mountain people hard hit

(3) General

There is great concern about the plight of people who live on the Lesotho side of the Drakensberg.

Remote areas have been cut off and it is feared the people may run out of food.

Heavy snowfalls have blanketed the Lesotho side of the mountains and some outlying towns have been without electricity for three days.

About 10 000 Basotho in the mountainous and remote Mokhatlong area in Lesotho were faced with hunger and stock losses following Sunday's snowstorm, said Major Thamae of the Lesotho police.

He said that snow was still lying more than a metre deep yesterday and he feared that losses would be high.

Sheep and goats are the animals mostly farmed at Mokhatlong.

Major Thamae said reserves of mealie meal were running out fast. Stock-feed was already almost non-existent

in the area where, at the best of times, there was almost no natural grazing.

"It will be at least a few days before relief helicopters can get in here. The roads will be impassable for quite a while, perhaps another few weeks."

On the Malutis snow fell heavily on Saturday with the temperature dropping to minus 9 deg C.

The towns on the South African side of the mountains most affected by the snow were Matatiele, Swartberg, Franklin, Underberg, Impendle, Inzinja, Loteni, Kamberg, Nottingham Road, Mooi River, Bergville, Lady-smith and Van Reenen.

The Amajuba Pass north of Newcastle was closed at 1.30 am yesterday because it was covered by 5 cm of ice and was extremely dangerous.

The Sani, Kwacha's Nek and Bushmen's Nek passes from Natal to Lesotho were still closed yesterday. — Staff Reporters and Sapa.

Union chief castigates local materials manufacturers

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN - The president of the Western Cape Agricultural Union, Mr F J Malan, lashed out at local manufacturers of raw materials whom he claimed were pushing up the inflation rate.

Addressing the annual congress of the union in

Bellville yesterday, he said these included the manufacturers of paper pulp, plastic raw materials, steel, cement and bricks.

"These products influence the production costs of practically everything in South Africa from packaged foods to hous-

ing.

"Some of these manufacturers are protected by tariff walls against foreign competition.

"However, when world prices increase, they expect the domestic market to pay equivalent prices to those of the export market.

sta 21.7.185
To my mind, this is an unbearable situation

He said the SA Agricultural Union monitored price fluctuations and said it had taken note of the corrugated carton manufacturing project of four co-operatives.

"Although this project is in its infancy, it can

serve as an example of how our co-operatives can stand together to counter increasing production costs in farming," he said. *(3) General*

Negotiating had reduced the price on 80 different tractor parts by an average of 44 percent.

'To help rural business, abolish strict rules'

We need to create 1 300 new jobs every day, says professor

Star 22/7/88

(JP)

3 General

By Melanie Gosling

If there was going to be sufficient employment in South Africa by the year 2000, 1300 jobs would have to be created every day, Professor Nic Swart, head of the financial and planning department at the University of Potchefstroom, said yesterday.

Speaking at the ROEP (Rescue Our Endangered Platteland) Congress in Potchefstroom, Professor Swart said small business development formed an important part of the country's development process,

of job creation and was a cornerstone of the free market system.

To help small business develop in the rural areas, there should be deregulation of strict rules and regulations.

The potential of small businesses in regional areas should be analysed and projects initiated. "South Africa will also have to think afresh and think big about entrepreneur training which should be coupled with technical training," Professor Swart said.

He said small businesses in declared drought-

stricken areas should also qualify for loans in the same way that farmers do, as they were to a large extent dependent on agriculture.

"It makes no sense to allow old, established small businesses to go under because of special circumstances like drought, and at the same time to try to establish new businesses."

He said he knew of 50 whites and 160 blacks in the western Transvaal who were jobless as a direct result of the drought.

"With those sorts of figures, we won't have success with small businesses in the platteland."

Platteland decline accelerating as black workers drift to towns

Star 22/7/88

The decline of socio-economic activities in the platteland was "snowballing" and rural communities were feeling the effects acutely, Professor Willem Vrey, director of the Institute for Socio-economic Research at the University of the Orange Free State, said at the ROEP congress yesterday.

Professor Vrey said de-population of the platteland was obvious from the number of empty farmhouses, empty school boarding houses and railway lines that had been closed.

He said blacks had begun to move from farms to small towns.

There was now a shortage of farm labour and a high percentage of unemployment and poverty among black communities in small towns.

The next phase would be black migration to the cities.

South Africa's economic growth would be unable to provide additional work or housing to meet this migration from rural areas.

"The result will be poverty and unemployment in the cities while there is a labour shortage on farms and the infrastructures in small towns stand unused," he said.

The basic responsibility for development in the platteland rested with the rural communities themselves. It was their job to ensure that natural resources and people were developed so that advancement could take place to their benefit.

With has Noon form the Jobs com nalis the

B MF oth fir ran nig spe l th op



W E are not people who are visiting or people who are passing through. We were born here. Another place we have not seen. We were born right here on this farm."

These words, said by farmworker Mr Aaron Zwane, are recorded in a publication of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) entitled *A Toehold on the Land, May 1988*.

Mr Zwane, not his real name because he still works on the farm, is one of the millions of blacks directly affected by the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill, the Slums Bill and the Group Areas Amendment Bill presently before Parliament.

The Bills deal with housing and the resettlement of people in the rural areas and in the cities.

In its publication Trac quotes a farmworker who is part of a generation that has lived on the farm and who does not want to leave for the cities.

"The blacks were on the farm first. The Boers came later. They got the land by fighting, through the wars.

"They arrived and found our homesteads and made the law that we should work under them. The men must plough and the women must work in the kitchens.

"The law became 'hey you, come and load the trucks'. Yet you don't get a cent for that and you must wake up early in the morning and sleep late."

The Black Sash Urbanisation Group in its analysis of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill concludes that families of farmworkers are now threatened with even greater insecurity than they have experienced before.

The group says that at the moment it is an offence to enter land or a building without lawful reason and to remain there without the permission of the lawful



"THE proposed legislation makes homelessness a crime and the offenders liable to penalties heavier than those meted out to violent criminals".

ANOTHER FORM OF INFLUX CONTROL

FOCUS

By THEMBA MOLEFE

owner.

If a person is charged with such an offence the State must prove he did

not have a lawful reason or the necessary permission.

The amendment completely changes this. The accused will have to prove he did have lawful reason or the necessary permission.

"This is an absolute denial of the principle of law and justice that the

Black Sash view of 3 new Bills

State must prove the case against an accused," says Black Sash.

It says the penalties on conviction will be doubled to a possible fine of R2 000 or 12 months' imprisonment or both plus R20 or 14 days for every day on which the offence is continued after conviction.

Farmworkers and their children fall outside the jurisdiction of local authorities. In such cases special committees may be established and if they believed that people who are not employees of the owner of the land are living there they must appoint an official to investigate.

Such people may be ordered to leave the land within 30 days.

An owner who fails to evict such people is liable to a fine of up to R10 000 or five years' imprisonment or both in terms of the proposed legislation.

"This threatens the families of farmworkers who are not employees of the farm owner," says the

Black Sash Urbanisation Group.

Trac says: "The effects of this amendment are that people in rural areas who lose their jobs will be vulnerable to eviction and criminal prosecution while they look for other jobs.

"The law is non-racial but is most unlikely that the committees will order the eviction of white non-employees who live in the rural areas.

"After all, all white pensioners, farmers, contractors and unemployed people all have the vote and must be treated with respect."

Trac comments further: "We fear that the Bill will be used selectively to evict people and that it heralds a return to the Nationalist dream that only those blacks who are economically active should be allowed in the white areas."

The Black Sash says more than five million people in the country are homeless. More than one million families do not have proper shelter.

"Homelessness is arguably the most serious problem in South Africa at this time and is Africa at this time and what is the Government doing about it?" the organisation asks.

"It is proposing to deal with the problem by:

- Breaking down houses;
- Removing people from where they are without providing any other place for them to be; and
- Re-introducing influx control with increased severity."

The Black Sash quotes the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, as saying in Parliament in June that there was a shortage of 702 750 houses for blacks outside the homelands.

"That means that 702 750 black families have no adequate shelter. Other authorities have estimated the shortage to be well over 800 000," says the Black Sash.

It says this means one out of every six South Africans is without shelter or is living "illegally somewhere where he or she is not supposed to be.

Seeleu
29/7/88

General
3

Farmers ³⁶ fear crop loss after dry winter

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

SOME farmers in the Western Cape will lose crops as a result of the unusually dry winter and others fear losses if rain does not fall in the next month.

The drop in harvest expectations for cash crops such as wheat was as high as 60 or 70 percent in the Swellendam to Mossel Bay area and less critical in other regions, said Dr Johan Burger, director of agriculture for the winter rainfall area.

Harvest expectations north of Clanwilliam are down by 40 or 50 percent and 20 to 30 percent in the Caledon to Swellendam area.

SWARTLAND

The Swartland could still deliver a good wheat harvest if rain fell in the next two weeks, Dr Burger said.

A Darling wheat farmer said rainfall in his area varied and not all farmers were in the same position.

"Some of us are going to have a very hard time," he said.

In the Boland, deciduous fruit and wine farmers are particularly dependent on irrigation and, according to Dr Burger, dams are only 20 to 30 percent full.

Normally Boland farmers start irrigating vineyards and orchards in October.

BERG RIVER

Mr Sidney Back of Backsberg wine estate near Paarl said some farmers were able to fill their irrigation dams from the Berg River but others did not have access to river water.

"It certainly is abnormally dry and everybody is walking around looking worried," he said.

Steffen said that after the Iranian who ran out of a 42% stake.
the destination of the ship, was a 42% stake.

More bad news for farmers

PRETORIA — The country's debt-ridden agricultural industry would be further crippled by the combined impact of higher interest rates, fuel price and licence-fee hikes, National Maize Producers Organisation GM Piet Gous said.

He said it was no longer possible for the average Highveld farmer to farm himself out of his problems in a cli-

178188
B. Ray GERALD REILLY (3)

mate where the production sector was being crushed by taxation and bled white by interest rates.

The result would be that, irrespective of government aid, the crisis on many farms would worsen. Many were using capital to survive.

POLICE ARREST CHILD-SEX GODFATHER

DURBAN — Durban police, who initiated the nationwide campaign on child sex

against the man and more charges expected soon.

Dickman warns on interest rates

11/8/88 B/Dag

Direct controls will 'not make economy grow'

SA should resist the "siren of calls" for direct controls to solve the country's economic dilemma, Anglo American economic consultant Aubrey Dickman said yesterday.

He told a seminar on growth and employment at the University of the Transkei: "People are under the misapprehension that controls on interest rates, credit supply and imports will buy more growth in some mysteriously costless way".

Controls on interest rates meant higher rates for less-privileged borrowers and inordinate use of capital by those able to obtain it relatively cheaply, Dickman added.

The long-run effect of controls on imports would lead to more inflation and an eventual rise in the import bill. Restrictions on wages would hit productivity and impair industrial relations and interfere with price formation.

Controls had caused cyclical and structural distortions which had

ARI JACOBSON

made rising inflation and persistent balance of payments pressures now a regular feature of the SA economy, he said.

"Sustained demand for SA's exports has to some extent masked the realities of a rigid system that has impeded the wealth-creating forces within the economy."

The solution to the dilemma was a march towards flexibility via an inward-industrial policy that cultivated domestic growth by making the best possible use of resources which included export expansion and, if necessary, import substitution, said Dickman.

Inward industrialisation did not exclude the judicious development of the latent potential of people and regions. National and regional development were complementary but, Dickman added: "No region should be forced to accept more people than its resource base, seen in a comparative national context, justifies".

Farmers told: move forward

30/8/88

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Deputy Minister of Agriculture Kraai van Niekerk yesterday warned farmers against declining into a survival mentality.

Speaking at an SA Institute of Agricultural Engineers symposium he said the industry had to move forward out of the survival phase to help build a healthier agricultural industry.

Van Niekerk said SA was not a country rich in natural resources such as water and agricultural land.

Rainfall was limited and unreliable and there was little scope for further horizontal expansion.

Costs

Stressing the importance of stubble mulching Van Niekerk said compared with uncovered land a stubble mulch of as little as 20% could reduce the loss of topsoil by as much as 50%.

In some areas where stubble mulching was applied on a large scale devastating sand storms were no longer the general phenomenon that they had been 10 years ago.

On production costs Van Niekerk said the financial position of crop producers in the summer rainfall cropping areas had been under severe pressure in the past few years.

The price of production inputs had risen out of all proportion to the price of outputs, he said.

of all, it would offer, for the first time, certainty."

On countless occasions, the JSE's Tony Norton has pleaded for the capital gains/income issue to be clarified. The reason is that shareholders invariably will not sell shares because they're not sure how Inland Revenue will treat the receipt. And Revenue refuses to advance rulings.

Some JSE share prices lack integrity because of the illiquidity associated with shareholders procrastinating over share sales.

Moreover, Margo offered nothing to clarify the distinction between a capital gain and revenue, though he did recommend against a CGT — and that was accepted by government.

It is true that restricted entry into insurance and banking, exchange controls and the shortage of scrip on the JSE have led to a state where life offices appear to have control of many large companies. Tax anomalies have undoubtedly aggravated this trend, but are by no means the only cause.

Badenhorst has in the past argued for a level playing field for all financial institutions. Deregulation, freedom of entry and the abolition of tax on savings would go a long way to bringing that about. Nor is it a position with which we believe the life offices would find much fault.

The problem lies with government. For as Deputy Finance Minister Org Marais said this week, government spending is the most important factor deciding the pace of tax reform. It shouldn't be, but it is. ■

AGRICULTURE

Facing up to reality

■ Farmers and their lobbies are at last accepting the signals of the market

The drought is over, but the memory lingers on. Overflowing dams, good crops, recovering grazing lands and replenished underground water reserves all spell out the message of renewed good times. But the financial recovery of SA's huge farming sector will be a far slower process, subject to painful structural adjustments.

The drought did one service: it exposed the faulty managerial workings of the agricultural bureaucracies which SA has inherited. It also compelled officials, producer lobbies, taxpayers, politicians and farmers to concentrate their minds on what should be the most effective solutions.

However, "There are no simple or instant solutions to the deep-seated problems currently experienced in agriculture," says Volkskas agricultural economist André Louw. One major problem is that short-term debt now constitutes 52,4% of all farm debt — and therefore it is increasingly assuming a long-term nature.

Louw adds: "This is also a symptom of the present financial problems of agriculture caused by droughts, interest rates, inflation and erroneous financial decisions during the past decade. Although on average it appears

as if the debt burden ratio of agriculture is healthy, the reality is the disproportionate distribution of this debt burden."

He also warns that although net farm income and total farm profit have significantly increased since 1985, "this does not give any indication of the farmers' discretionary income." Rising production prices continue to eat into profits — from 1980 to 1985 they comprised 46,8% of the farmer's increased debt burden, compared with 31,4% for interest costs and 21,8% for the drought.

So all is far from well down on the farm. The rains have not washed away the accumulated debt of over R14bn; nor the collapse of the maize export market (though this may be rescued by the worst US drought in 50 years); bad farming practices; over-capitalised support structures; consumer resistance to high prices; or the international swing from coarse grains to protein.

Survival is what matters now. This was demonstrated at a recent co-operative congress of the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) in Durban, where:

□ Deputy Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk said future State aid would be given on an individual basis, according to merit. This is a clear departure from the old response of pumping millions into sectors with lobby strength pleading financial problems; and

□ Deputy Minister of Finance Org Marais asked whether co-ops did not "often use the advantage they have of financing to also oblige the farmer indirectly to buy from it?" He noted that attempts to raise farm income through State aid had failed, while "sheltering" farmers from market signals succeeded

only in imposing rising costs on consumers and taxpayers.

The sheltering is to stop. From August 1 the Land Bank has to pay



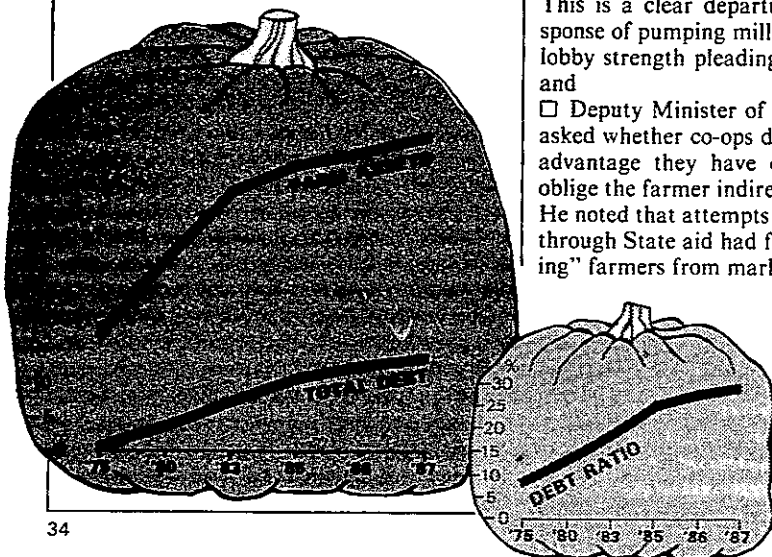
Volkskas economist Louw ... no simple solutions

market rates for its short-term production credit finance to the co-ops. Maize Board GM Hennie Davel comments: "It is quite clear that subsidies on sectoral and commodity levels are also being done away with. In future, State aid will be targeted on the individual farmer or the consumer — and not on the farming sector as a whole. Consumers could be assisted by means of food stamps, but it is clear that government will no longer countenance financial aid that distorts the market mechanism."

Take the bread subsidy, which encourages consumers to buy more bread and producers to produce more wheat — all at the cost of the taxpayer and to the detriment of alternative (and cheaper) food crops. Even the Meat Board's Abattoir Corporation is now in the privatisation market, offering its expensive "meat palaces" for sale to red-blooded investors.

But — to consider the prodigious number of under-utilised grain silos dotting the Highveld — it will not be easy to rid an industry of its past sins of over-indulgence. The total storage capacity of SA's grain silos (owned by the co-ops and costing them, and the farmers, millions to maintain) is about 15,6 Mt. Good maize crops average about 8 Mt, while the wheat industry this year (for the first time) could produce more than 3 Mt. The R1,5bn historic capex on the massive silos testifies to a costly mistake — and consumers must pay the end-cost of maintaining them through higher food prices.

But the principle of listening to the market



has been accepted. The latest example is the SAAU's loftily named "Strategic Plan for Healthy Agricultural Development in SA." It is certainly a healthy departure from the old cry that "government must solve the problem" — mostly by dishing out millions.

Emergency aid in the case of drought, floods and even economic calamities remains in place; but in the "normal" run of events, market realities should be the major determinant, the document argues. According to SAAU economist Koos du Toit, "Our biggest task now is to implement this philosophy, hammered out with the help of Federale chairman Kerneels Human, Development Bank MD Simon Brand, and Armscor chairman Piet Marais."

"The farmer as independent entrepreneur" is the catchphrase of the new SAAU philosophy, accepted by government through Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel. At the SAAU congress Wentzel said SA agriculture was entering "a new phase," with the individual farmer as a pivotal point.

"In the past, our sectoral focus was too strong," he said. "We now need to focus on the farm. It was widely accepted at one stage that specific sectors had the answers to all SA's agricultural problems. This sectoral approach became so strong that it led to the total fragmentation of agriculture."

While naming no names, Wentzel may well have been referring to the formerly powerful maize lobby, Nampo, whose stridency and demands for unrealistic prices and State aid had long made it unpopular in wider farming circles.

Sectoral or "group" thinking has a strong socialist bias and runs counter to government's new free market beliefs — or so one must hope. It is certainly overtly so. Deputy Director General of Agriculture Chris Blignaut says: "The new views now becoming prevalent in agriculture are the logical consequences of macro-economic policies with a

strong bias towards the free market. For example, changes in interest and exchange rates affect agriculture, while fiscal policy moves like the recent decision to extend the previous one-year tax write-off on farming equipment to three years, form part of the broader tax dispensation. Farming does not operate in isolation."

Blignaut adds that structural changes do not take place on an ad hoc basis — most new policies, in fact, flow from the 1986 recommendations of the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) on the "rebuilding" of agriculture, which made specific recommendations.

Blignaut comments: "The EAC said that all future farm aid should be based on individual merit, while certain structural changes were seen as essential. For example, international market moves away from carbohydrate foods like maize to protein-rich foods like meat were recognised, implying policy changes in the maize farming sector."

Blignaut says that while government does not prescribe, it will point the way. And change in one sector can often precipitate changes of a far more wide-ranging nature.

"Sectoral" representation of farmers is a stumbling-block to change as, more often than not, it is unrepresentative of farmers' real economic or practical problems and needs. For example, many maize farmers also produce wheat, sorghum, sunflower, groundnuts, beef, mutton or chicken. The maize lobby represents only a portion of individual farmers' interests.

The boards are changing, too. Whereas the Maize Board practises a one-channel, fixed-price marketing system, the Sorghum Board now operates a virtually free market, selling its product on TV in direct opposition to maize — with government's full blessing at that.

The call for a more individual approach could have enormous implications for the future powers of the various control boards in terms of the Marketing Act. Although government is not considering scrapping the Act, most boards are under investigation — and various market-related changes have already been brought about.

Maize is currently under the spotlight of the Brand Commission of Inquiry into an alternative marketing system, and a new marketing system for wool has just been announced.

Meanwhile, the maize industry is fighting to retain market share with special discount deals for specific tonnages and even price reductions — further proof that market realities will win in the end. MB GM Hennie Davel makes the claim that some 430 000 t of the "lost" market has been won back.

Maize is also notorious for being the most debt-ridden of any farming sector in SA — the result of over-ambitious production plans in the past, the drought, high interest rates and the collapse of its export market. It is therefore the focus of government's policy to switch production from the fading grain sector to beef, mutton, pork, chicken, eggs, milk, soy beans, sunflower, sorghum, cotton or wool. These all have good (and growing) local or export markets and government feels it worthwhile to subsidise individual farmers to switch to planted grazing to support livestock.

The move out of maize into meat will once again place severe strains on the R4,5bn-a-year red meat industry, now coining money from sky-high meat prices. While consumers blame the Meat Board's control structures for high prices, the board counters that livestock supplies to the abattoirs have dropped dramatically as farmers rebuild depleted herds following the rains.

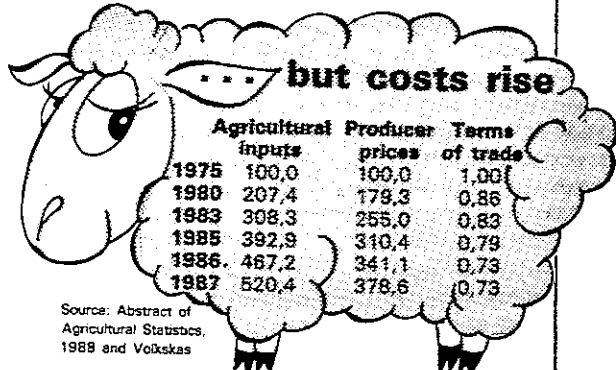
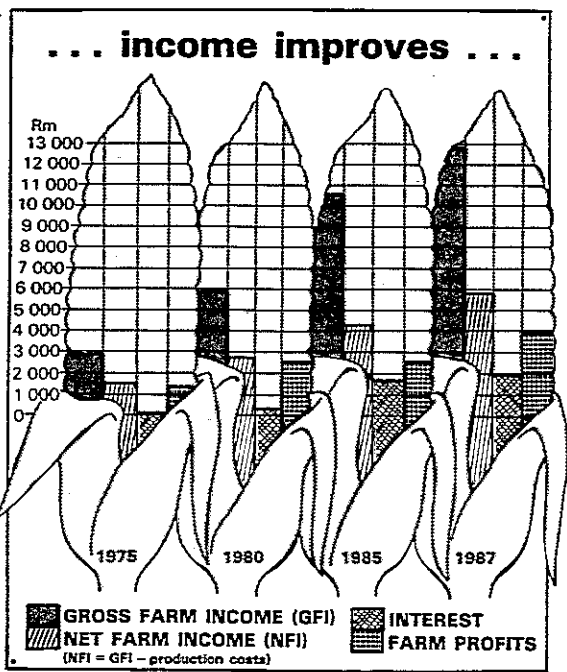
The new maize dispensation means that more slaughter cattle and sheep will reach the markets. That will result in lower prices — and a reduction in the restrictive powers of the control lobby.

The controversy around high meat prices (and food prices in general) raises the question: are the farmers and their control lobbies solely to blame? Not so, argues Maize Board economist Johan Willemse. He says farmers in general get only 47,4c of the consumer rand — the rest goes to the processors, packagers and distributors. "And, while producer prices only rose by about 9,8% over the past year, food prices in general jumped by 14,2% — proving that other factors come into play."

Willemse says a look at the profit position of some of the food giants featuring in the *FM's Top Companies* survey (May 20) proves that farmers alone are not to blame for food price inflation, although they have to compensate for rising input costs. This is a point which can and will be argued for a long time to come.

There is no easy answer.

Meanwhile, a new outspokenness, acceptance of economic realities and fresh thinking on how to tackle the complex agri-problems inherited from the socialist policies of the Thirties are becoming more evident by the day. Spring-cleaning is in vogue and there is a new spirit in the air for SA agriculture. ■



LELIEFONTEIN NEEDS THE PATIENCE OF JOB

W/LAR645 3/19/88
by CHRIS GUTUZA
Weekend Argus Correspondent

36mm
Government, Housing and Agriculture. Mr Davis Curry, said at the time that he agreed with the Court's decision in principle.

In an about-turn, however, he decided to have stringent regulations imposed through the territory's management committee.

In a letter dated May 30, Mr Curry urged the Steinkopf management committee to urgently recall existing grazing regulations and issue new regulations.

In terms of the latest regulations, all occupiers should register to farm the land, but farmers can be refused registration without reasons being forwarded.

A registered occupier can only keep the amount of stock for which grazing rights have been granted.

When circumstances require, the committee may use its discretion to change or reduce the area as well as the amount of stock. The board is also empowered to cancel grazing rights.

Contravention of the regulations could lead to a fine of up to R50 or three months' imprisonment.

Asked about the future of farmers unable to live up to the demands of the new regulations, Mr Curry replied that each case would be considered on merit. He said the regulations were "in the interest of sound farming prin-

THE people of Leliefontein reserve, the farming enclave about 450 km north-west of Cape Town in the heart of Namaqualand, who recently went to the Supreme Court to fight to remain on their land, say they are again threatened by government red tape.

The reserve covers about 200 000 ha, with a population of between 6 000 and 8 000.

The town itself is more than 50 km off the N7 motorway, and its inhabitants boast of more than 2 000 fauna species to be found here, some of which have yet to be documented.

On the surface it seems peaceful country, with flocks of sheep, goats and donkeys grazing along the dusty road.

Looking closer, it seems the community is preparing for war. New regulations passed in June are the talk of the town and have dampened the spirits of the farmers, who were still celebrating their Supreme Court victory against earlier regulations.

In April, the Supreme Court, Cape Town, ruled against the introduction in 1985 of a privatised camp system whereby the land was divided into 47 "economic" units.

The man behind the system, House of Representatives Minister of Local



Picture: CHRIS GUTUZA

Oom Gert Bekeur and Tant Kotie van Wyk ... dapper inhabitants of Leliefontein in Namaqualand.

ciples and also in the interest of the farmers and the community at large".

The Leliefontein community, however, has vowed to fight the latest grazing regulations.

They say it would be almost impossible to pay grazing fees of 20c a head monthly for small stock (sheep and goats) and R2 a head for larger stock (cattle and donkeys).

"This is nothing but revenge. We won't lie down; we will fight these regulations with everything we have. The community rejects them and feelings have reached high levels," said senior citizen Oom Gert Bekeur.

"The community has had enough. This land belongs to us and we should not have to beg or make applications to farm it. The court agreed with our view."

Oom Gert is an old man, bordering 70, gnarled and bent like a weather-beaten tree after years of toil. His soft-spoken voice and gentle manner belie the determination which has made him one of the respected citizens.

Many Leliefonteiners refer to encroachment of their rights in the form of "Tickets of Occupation" granted by the Cape Colony and recognised by Queen Victoria in 1874.

Somehow, the people of Leliefontein have always been able to weather one storm after the other but they have had to band together to defend their occupation in recent times.

Since the advent of the tricameral system, when Mr Curry inherited part of Mr Chris Heunis's portfolio for the House of Representatives, residents say there has been an uninterrupted onslaught on the social structure of the community.

"Despite several petitions to Mr Curry, he proceeded to slowly but

surely drive us off the land we inherited from our fathers," said Tant Kotie van Wyk.

Although Namaqualand is a vast rural area, there is very little agricultural crop-planting due to insufficient water supplies and severe drought. Farmers generally keep small stock — goats and sheep — and plant a little wheat, barley and rice.

Employment is scarce, with 64 per cent of the population dependent on the income of those with jobs. It is also insecure because of the fluctuating fortunes of the region's mining industry.

The majority of the residents have been forced to graze their stock on commonage around the villages in the reserves.

Total impoverishment

Mr Johannes Brandt of Nourivier said his stock of 200 goats and 100 sheep had been reduced to 18 goats and 27 sheep.

When the Court ruled against the regulations earlier this year, farmers thought they would be able to rebuild their stock and be able to plant again.

Now they face the new grazing regulations.

"This will leave them exposed to total impoverishment because of lack of work and they would then lose access to land," said Lala Steyn.

③ General

Star 7/9/88

FW slates reports of Heunis clash

BLOEMFONTEIN — Transvaal National Party leader Mr FW de Klerk has reacted angrily to a report in a Sunday newspaper that claimed he and Cape NP leader Mr Chris Heunis had clashed over the handling of the Labour Party.

Describing the report as a thumb-suck and a lie, Mr de Klerk said if ever he and Mr Heunis had worked well together it was during the negotiations last week with the Labour Party.

He was addressing the Free State NP congress in Bloemfontein last night.

The negotiations have referred to resulted in the Government withdrawing five Bills which the House of Assembly had passed unilaterally. They are to be debated in a joint sitting of all three Houses later this month.

Mr de Klerk said he and Mr Heunis had worked well as a team.

The four provincial leaders of the National Party had an exceptional relationship because they shared responsibility. — Political Correspondent.

PW authorised visit after request

US farm experts to study SA drought aid plan

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The United States agricultural department has requested permission to visit South Africa to study the Government's drought assistance schemes, Minister of Agricultural Economics Mr Greyling Wentzel said yesterday.

He told the Free State National Party congress in Bloemfontein the Americans had asked to come to South Africa because they had been experiencing their own problems with drought and they wanted to see how South Africa coped.

"Now, you know the State President does not much like Americans and I do not either. But the State President said they can come, so they can come," Mr Wentzel said.

He said a considerable number of assistance schemes for farmers had been introduced by the Government and these had cost the taxpayer well over R3 billion over the past seven years.

South African farmers had been so adversely affected by the weather that

at one stage this year parts of the Free State were being assisted by emergency drought relief schemes, while other parts were receiving flood relief.

Mr Wentzel said the Conservative Party was trying to politicise agriculture, which made people emotional about farming problems.

DELAYS

He admitted that not all the assistance schemes had gone as smoothly as the Government had hoped and there had been delays in processing applications for assistance which had cost the party a great number of farming votes.

He defended the Government's policy of regional services councils in so far as they involved the agricultural sector.

He said the SA Agricultural Union would be stupid if it did not take the opportunity to be involved in the agricultural councils, which in turn had seats on the RSCs.

The RSCs embodied the whole concept of the Government's devolution of power and of the tax burden, he said.

Meanwhile, tractor and fertiliser sales are improving. Tractor sales in the first half of this year were 25% above 1987, with 2 646 units sold as against 2 117. The trend was even more encouraging during the April-June quarter, with 1 303 sales 34% above last year's 973. Industry spokesmen ascribe the rise largely to the sharp increase in wheat planting.

John Deere MD Leighton Lee is "reasonably confident" that 1988 tractor sales will breach 6 000, compared with 4 880 last year. But he foresees major supply problems should the market really take off.

"Strong demand for motor car compo-



**Preparing for bumper harvests
... and bumper tractor sales?**

nents means the comparatively insignificant tractor market could suffer. Bottlenecks may also arise in providing ADE engines," he says.

Fedmech MD Fred Mitchell believes good spring rains and a buying surge by maize farmers could cause a serious tractor shortage. "We have an order book for 250-270 tractors which we cannot supply. Lead time for getting fob components is 90 days, while assembly can stretch this to 120-130 days."

The outlook for fertiliser sales is also better than last year, although maize farmers still have to put in their orders.

"The market is stronger than last year. Sales in the so-called central area could be 5% above last year. Total 1987 sales amounted to 2 Mt," says Omnia MD Neville Crc

Fertiliser Society of SA director Hilmar Venter says second quarter sales (the latest statistics available) were 7% above the previous year, but the large "central" market has not yet begun to feature as sales will only take off from September.

Viljoen does not expect fertiliser sales this year to exceed the 2 Mt sold in 1987. He argues prices will remain stable at low levels, as discounting continues to take place. ■

AGRICULTURE

(3) General

Going to seed?

Weather prospects for the coming season — and world grain prices — could determine the financial survival of large numbers of grain farmers in SA's northern summer rainfall region.

The fortunes of fertiliser, seed, tractor, implement and agro-chemical manufacturers are closely linked to those of farmers.

Maize producers have been advised to scale down maize plantings in favour of producing more red meat, wool and other products (*Leaders* August 5). But the US drought and its bullish impact on world grain prices have sent mixed signals to SA's farming fraternity.

Thousands of farmers in the Free State-Transvaal maize belt must decide in the next few weeks, whether to take a calculated risk and plant maize (in the hope of good export prices), or opt for the safer route of diversification.

Many have already made the latter choice by switching to wheat during the winter. As a result, the Wheat Board (WB) may have to export almost 1 Mt this year (weather permitting) from a record crop of well over 3 Mt. The huge crop was largely due to an increase in Free State wheat plantings following excellent late summer rains.

"Our estimates show an approximate 20% increase in wheat plantings this year, implying a considerable substitution of maize," says Sasol Fertiliser MD Pieter Viljoen. He says this could lead to a drop in fertiliser sales during the second half of the year.

The large swing to wheat means land available for maize plantings has been reduced, possibly resulting in a lower-than-normal crop this season. However, should plantings take place on around 3,5m ha, and good, soaking rains occur in summer, a bumper crop could still be harvested.

are planned in any of these constituencies; if so, what are the details of such plans?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government:

(1) Yes.

(i) Name of Black township	(ii)(aa) Population in 1987
(a) Zwelihle	1 350
(b) Nduli	1 850
(c) Mfuleni	3 450
(d) None	
(e) Guguletu	151 000
Khayelitsha	135 800
Nyanga	93 500
Ou Kruispad	35 000
(f) Msobomzu	5 280
Tyolorha	8 000
(g) Lwandle	1 850
(h) None	
(i) Kwanonqaba	4 064
(j) Mbekweni	14 000
(k) None	
(l) Zolani	2 380
(m) Langa	72 500
(n) None	
(o) Nqubela	1 120
Zeletemba	9 100

(ii) (bb) Population figures for 1982 are not available.

(2) Yes, expansion of Old Crossroads in the False Bay constituency and expansion of Kwanonqaba in the Mossel Bay constituency. Details of proposed development cannot be given at this stage because planning is still being done.

Transfer of money to foreign country

1035. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, his Department has at any time rendered assistance to a certain organization in connection with the transfer of money from South Africa to a foreign country; if so, what is the (a) nature of this assistance and (b)

name of the (i) organization and (ii) foreign country involved?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

KwaNdebele: casino

1063. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- Whether his Department is or was involved in an investigation into the possible erection of a casino in KwaNdebele; if so, (a) what is the nature of this involvement, (b) who carried out the investigation and (c) what was the cost involved in each item of the investigation;
- whether any overseas journeys were undertaken in this connection; if so, what are the relevant particulars;
- whether a decision has been taken on the erection of this casino; if not, when can a decision in this connection be expected; if so, what decision?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

Rest of question falls away.

Agriculture: expenditure

1092. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Agriculture:†

What percentage of the total State budget was spent on agriculture since the 1980-81 financial year in each specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

1980 81	3.80 per cent
1981 82	3.39 per cent
1982 83	3.25 per cent
1983 84	4.36 per cent
1984 85	3.04 per cent
1985 86	2.30 per cent
1986 87	2.71 per cent

Other expenditure in respect of agriculture, eg. from statutory levy funds, is not included in these percentages. Similarly the cost of arrangements such as the lower fuel prices for agriculture and special rail tariffs for certain agricultural products are not included in the above-mentioned percentages.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 25 May 1988:

Black war veteran: military pension

*1. Mr T ABRAHAMAS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- Whether his Department or any provincial administration has received any applications for (a) military pension and/or (b) war gratuity from a certain Black war veteran, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i)(aa) by what authority and (bb) on what dates was each such application received, (ii) what are the circumstances surrounding these applications and (iii) what is the name of the applicant;
- whether this person has been granted a military pension or a war gratuity; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the amount of the (i) monthly pension being paid to him and/or (ii) gratuity granted;
- whether his Department or the provincial administrations keep records of all Black war veterans in receipt of military pensions; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Neither my Department nor the Provincial Governments administer military pensions for Black persons and therefore no responsibility in respect of military pensions for Black persons was placed on them. If the honourable member refers to war veterans' pensions, the reply is as follows:

- (a) No. No formal application but requests for the allocation of a war veterans' pension were received. The applicant is resident in Bophuthatswana and does not qualify for any pension benefits in the RSA. The applicant was repeatedly advised to

apply in Bophuthatswana. As a matter of fact, the name of a contact person in the Bophuthatswana Department of Internal Affairs in Mma-batho, was given to him.

According to information, the Department of Internal Affairs of Bophuthatswana indicated on 2 April 1987 that his application was in hand and being attended to.

(b) No.

Rest of no (1) falls away.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Yes.

Black war veteran: military pension

*2. Mr T ABRAHAMAS asked the Minister of Defence:

- Whether the South African Defence Force has received any representations concerning a military pension for a certain Black war veteran, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom, (c) what is the name of this veteran and (d)(i) what was the response to these representations and (ii) what were the reasons for this response;
- whether the Defence Force has records of Black soldiers who served in the Force during the Second World War; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date (i) did this person volunteer for service and (ii) was he discharged, (b) what was the nature of his discharge, (c) what position did he hold at the time of his discharge and (d) what decorations did he receive during his period of service;
- what is the policy of the Defence Force in regard to parity in respect of military pensions and war gratuities for members of all race groups?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes, not for a military pension but for a war veterans' pension.

(a) and (b) On 8 July 1985 and 12, 13 and 16 December 1985 from the person himself and during September 1985

PRETORIA — '86 farming income almost matched debt

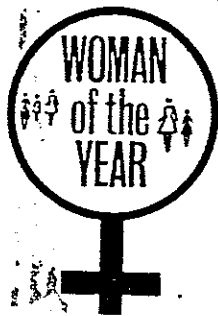
Gross farming income in 1986 amounted to R9,9bn — almost equalling farmers' total debts of R9,2bn, according to a Central Statistical Services survey released yesterday.

The survey showed that during the year there were nearly 1,4-million paid workers on the country's 64 800 farming units.

They earned R1,2bn in cash and R420m in kind.

36 GENERAL R/day 20/9/88
GERALD REILLY

This represented a total average remuneration of R1 222 — an increase of 78,5% compared with 1981. The farmers' R9,2bn debt was 8,2% more than the previous year. Capital spending amounted to R1,5bn in 1986 and spending R7,1bn.



Jane Evans comes out tops for labour of love

(3) General

Star 4/10/88

By Marika Sboros,
StarStyle Editor

The Star's Woman of the Year 1988 is Mrs Jane Evans of Viljoenskroon, who has watched her brainchild, a nursery school for the children of farm labourers, mature into an educational project operating on well over 100 farms in remote parts of rural South Africa, reaching now also into urban township areas.

Thanks to her inspiration and dedication, thousands of black children who would otherwise have been denied the precious gift of early childhood education have been given a chance to develop their potential.

Thanks to her dream, many more children will receive essential pre-school stimulation.

The one nursery school which she began on the mud floor of her farm Huntersvlei in the Viljoenskroon district 12 years ago has spawned the educational project Ntataise, a South Sotho word meaning "to lead a child by the hand".

Expansion

There are 19 schools in the Viljoenskroon district.

She has watched humbly as illiterate women on farms "stuck away in the bush" have responded "fantastically" to training, in the universal urge to give their children a lifeline to a better future.

Mrs Evans's early career path could not have been further from her present one.

Journalism was her first choice. After graduating with a BA degree in English and archaeology from the University of the Witwatersrand, she became a general news reporter on the *Rand Daily Mail*.

A short stint on the women's pages was followed by 14 months as



The Woman of the Year floating trophy was presented to Mrs Jane Evans of Viljoenskroon by the Editor-in-the-Chief of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, at a gala lunch in Johannesburg today. Mrs Evans was the overwhelming choice of The Star's readers from among 14 distinguished candidates for the award. Mrs Evans is the originator of a pre-school educational project for the children of farm labourers. She will have her portrait painted by Louise Goudemond.

a correspondent in Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia). She returned to Johannesburg to become municipal reporter and was then offered the position as editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* women's pages.

Marriage and a move to the Viljoenskroon district intervened to become the catalyst for a change in her life path, for which many children have cause to be grateful.

Soon after she made the farm her home, she discovered that the many children of the farm's labourers were languishing in a deprived environment, facing a bleak future.

With no formal experience or training in pre-school education, she set about starting a nursery school for the children. Since then the school has become a small part of the burgeoning Ntataise project.

Funding from the Dutch Van Leer foundation, which supports innovative education projects, and the Mobil Education Trust have given the project a much-needed impetus in paying the posts of senior training staff and funding the original six schools in the Viljoenskroon district. Mrs Evans does not draw a salary.

Ntataise offers training for women as para-professional

nursery school teachers on farms and in small urban areas.

The project offers introductory, follow-up and in-service training and aims to improve "the care of socially and culturally disadvantaged children".

Mrs Evans receives requests from all over the country, including small township areas in the Transvaal. Ntataise has provided courses this year for 100 women, fitting in two extra

courses.

"We still can't cope with the demand," she says.

Her plans for the future are "to consolidate all our work and offer good service in the areas in which we work".

There have been requests for the Ntataise project to be taken to the northern Transvaal, where Mrs Evans will offer training next year.

She is training people for the first time from the northern Cape and the Natal Midlands, and has also established training in the western Cape.

She recently returned from Malelane in the eastern Transvaal where she has been offering training quarterly for the past year.

A permanent training post has now been established. She notes with pride that there are already 25 schools in that district.

Since its low profile beginnings, Ntataise has been sparking interest in a variety of areas.

Rotary award

Last year, Mrs Evans received the Rotary award for service to the community.

The Departments of Education and Training and of Health bring visitors to see her unique project.

"They even ask if they can make use of material and training," Mrs Evans says.

She is making headway in a very conservative area. Her house is constantly populated by people of "all colours, shapes and sizes", she says, who come to look at, discuss and share ideas on pre-school education.

She is blessed, she says, with an accommodating husband and four lively children.

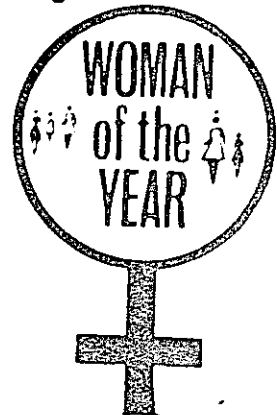
They are packed into the car to accompany her on the many trips she makes to far-flung areas as new schools emerge and the insatiable demand for training arises.

The Star's ^{(3) Genes} Woman of ^(Pencil) the Year 1988

Star 4/10/88

By Marika Sboros,
StarStyle Editor

Mrs Jane Evans of Viljoenskroon, who started a pre-school education project for the children of farm labourers which has spread to well over 100 farms in remote parts of South Africa, is The Star's Woman of the Year 1988.



Mrs Evans received the award at the Woman of the Year seminar in Johannesburg today.

Her remarkable vision which she translated into practical training for illiterate mothers and vital education for their children was the overwhelming choice of The Star's readers.

It was their votes that decided who most deserved the title Woman of the Year 1988 from among 14 distinguished candidates.

Mrs Sylvia Cook of Wentworth, Durban, is the Unsung Heroine 1988. She has worked alongside her parish priest for 10 years caring for the old and infirm, counselling alcohol and drug abusers, helping pensioners and gang leaders in her community.

STUDENT

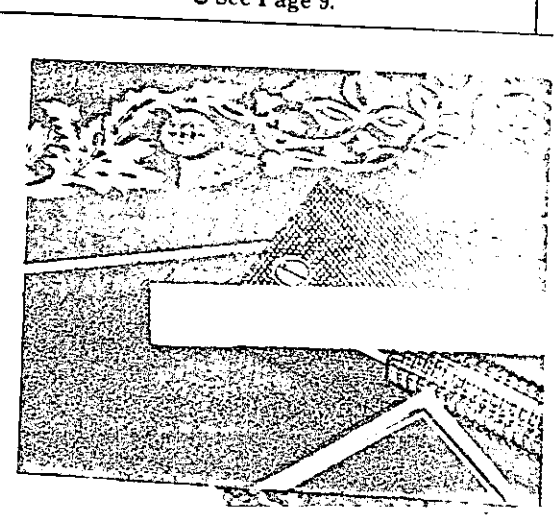
Rising Star 1988 is Ms Sui-wah Wai, a final year B Sc metallurgy student at the University of the Witwatersrand, whose research has shed light on the use of an important material used in the mining and engineering industry, tungsten carbide crystals.

Unsung Heroine and Rising Star award winners were chosen by a panel of senior editorial members of The Star.

● See Page 9.



Mrs Jane Evans . . . started a pre-school education project for the children of farm labourers which has spread to well over 100 farms in remote parts of South Africa.



Crops insurance reaches record

Star 10/10/58

FICKSBURG — Crops are being insured at an unprecedented rate this season, according to the general manager of Sentra-Oes at Ficksburg, Mr Lorenz Schutte.

Mr Schutte said that since the beginning of last month coverage of R900 million had been granted. This was 30 percent more than the last year's figure, which had also been a record sum.

Mr Schutte said wheat, tobacco, grapes and other fruits were among those crops being insured on a very large scale.

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Vryheid cattle ^{General} infected with ³ incurable disease

17/10/88

Own Correspondent *star*

DURBAN — A massive outbreak of the bovine trichomoniasis, a deadly venereal disease in cattle, has been diagnosed in Vryheid where a staggering 50 per cent of the cattle in a test block have been found to be infected.

This disease, described as possibly as deadly as Aids in humans as there is no vaccine or known effective cure, could cost struggling farmers millions of rands.

It could also aggravate the current beef shortage and send prices rocketing even higher than the current record levels.

As no easy method exists to eliminate the disease, Allerton veterinary laboratory has recommended that all bulls proving positive and all cows which do not produce a calf should be slaughtered.

Where a high percentage of bulls are positive, all bulls older than four years should be slaughtered.

Only bulls that test negative for three consecutive tests with a 10- to 14-day interval, can be considered free, said Allerton.

As an alternative, natural breeding can be replaced by artificial insemination.

The extent of the disease was only determined after a survey of farms in the Vryheid State veterinary area was carried out in June to obtain information on the incidence of the disease in beef cattle.

It is suspected that this disease may largely be responsible for low calving percentages in beef herds in Northern Natal and it is predicted that calving percentage could be increased by up to 20 percent if the disease is under control.

No vaccine is available and results of research indicate that none will become available in the foreseeable future. Experience has shown that treatment of infected bulls gives poor results and farmers cannot depend on this approach to solve the problem.

Culled bulls should be replaced by virgin bulls younger than three years of age as these will be free of infection. Young bulls are also less likely to become permanently infected and on a few farms the owners have gone so far as replacing all bulls annually with young virgin bulls, with excellent results.

Allerton said that all natural breeding herds with a calving percentage below 75 percent should be considered potentially infected.

Star 19/10/88



By Sue Valentine

This farm school paves way to a better life

For some children in the Vryburg area, going to school requires a lot more effort than getting out of bed on time and catching a bus or a ride with the local lift club.

A daily walk of 40 km — 20 km there and 20 km back — was the order of the day for most children of coloured farm labourers until the Rev Harold Brooks and his wife, Gertrude,

intervened.

In 1975 they took a number of these children into their home. At first the garage was converted into a dormitory, but as the number of children increased so the Brooks's study was taken over and finally they had about

50 girls and boys accommodated in their home.

In 1980, the Vryburg Children's Care Centre was opened, providing a home for 150 children who otherwise would still have been living on the farms in the Stellaland district and

spending their studying time walking to and from school.

No longer would these children have no alternative but to follow in their parents' footsteps, being born into a life of farm labour and never having the opportunity of another life.

140 children squash into a one-room school

By Sue Valentine

When it's sunny and warm the children at Boichoko nursery school, Vryburg, can play and learn under the trees, but on cold, wet days the 140 preschoolers squash into a single room that constitutes their school.

Boichoko, which means perseverance in Tswana, is in the township at Vryburg called Huhudi. It will cost about R550 000 to build a four-classroom school on a larger site in the township.

The nursery school is run by three teachers, Ms Gloria Simane, Ms Grace Tikane and Ms Maria Mekgwe, who look after the two to six-year-old children from 7 am to 4 pm each day.

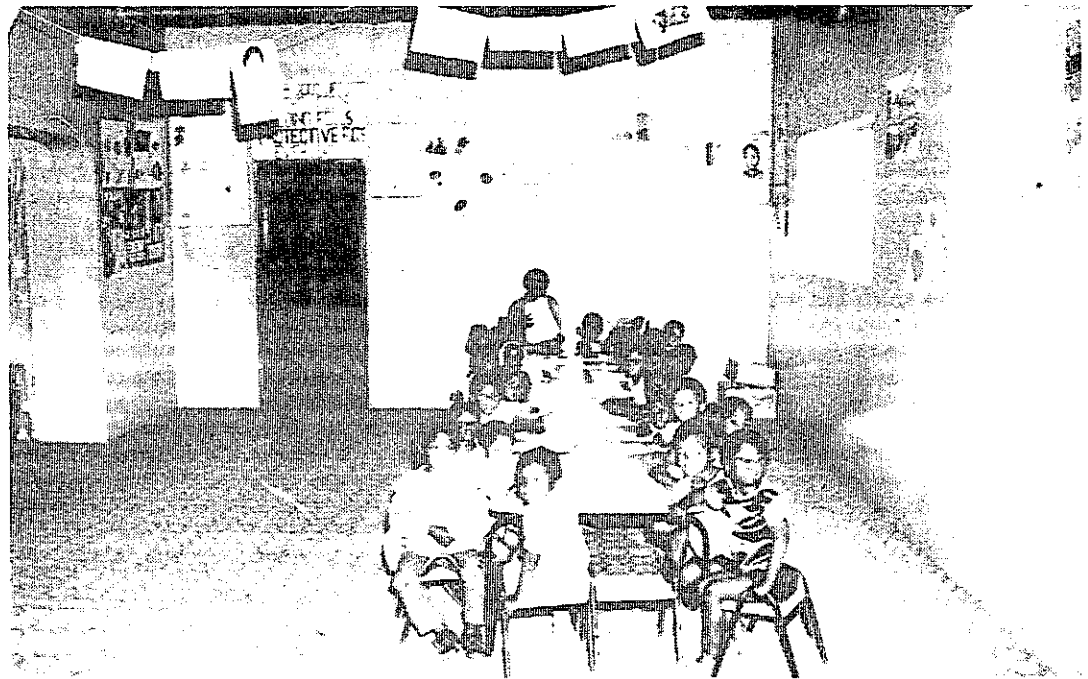
SYLLABUS

"The syllabus includes art, pasting, story-time, recitations and playtime," says Ms Simane, the head teacher.

"We have crayons, but no toys for the children to play with. Until we got felt covering for the floor last year the children had to play on the concrete. Our fees are R5 per month for each child, but this does not cover costs or pay the teachers' salaries. We receive much of our funding from West Germany.

"We give them breakfast, lunch and a slice of bread before they go home.

"The black community of Hu-



This single room is a creche and nursery school for 140 children in Boichoko, Vryburg.

hudi comprises mostly migrant labourers, domestic workers and unskilled labourers," says the Methodist minister in Huhudi, the Rev Abiel Moleleki.

"The average wage is R20 per week for labourers and R40 for domestics. Blacks are the last people to be offered skilled jobs in Vryburg. First choice goes to the white, Indian or coloured communities, leaving educated black people roaming the

streets.

"Eventually, they leave Vryburg for the cities, looking for greener pastures and leaving behind the unskilled and domestic workers.

"Boichoko was established in 1956, but when the committee which was running it went bankrupt in 1986 the Methodist Church agreed to take it over in order to help the community," says Mr Moleleki.

Since 1968, Huhudi has been threatened with removal and during that time no renovations or new construction was allowed, but since the reprieve steps can now be taken to go ahead with improvements to facilities in the township.

The building of a creche-nursery school is conditional upon sufficient funds being pledged and generated for the scheme.



A baby is examined at the Muldersdrif clinic. The clinic, though on Johannesburg's doorstep, treats people who live in abject poverty. The students have several new schemes in the pipeline for the area.

Wits students give clinic a shot in the arm

By Winnie Graham

Labourers and domestic workers on farms in Muldersdrif, Transvaal, many of whom are in desperate need of health care, are being looked after at a clinic run by the students and staff of Wits University's Medical School.

The Muldersdrif clinic is also a centre where educational programmes, aimed at making the population more self-reliant, are being offered. Members of the community are being involved both in decision-making and the running of the clinic.

Yet, despite the good work being done at the clinic, the Wits students and staff have had more than their share of difficulties in providing the urgently needed services.

FORCED TO CLOSE

They started the clinic in 1973 when the need for a health service in the Muldersdrif area was first perceived. In 1979 the clinic ran into land tenure problems and was forced to close. Five years later, the students were back again — this time with a multifaceted programme for the community.

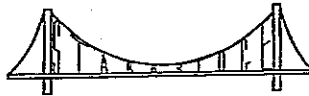
They had acquired a 10-year lease on a property and, it seemed, they were set to get on with the job. Then the owner of the property died and they were once again looking for a venue to conduct the clinic.

"We consulted with the community and they agreed we needed our own property," said one medical student. "We have now bought land so, at last, we can get on with our work without interruption."

Some of the labourers in the Muldersdrif area have good jobs and are well cared for by their employers, while others are in desperate straits. Unemployment and homelessness is as much a problem there as elsewhere.

"We recently found a homeless old woman who lived in the veld because she had nowhere to go," one student said. "She was unaware that she qualified for a pension, which, fortunately, we were able to arrange for her."

Though Muldersdrif is so close to



Johannesburg, students find people living in "unbelievable" poverty. Kwashiorkor and marasmus are rife. Students also treat gastro-enteritis, TB, pneumonia, scabies and otitis media.

Some small children, whose mothers are often unable to bring them to the clinic because of work commitments, make their own way there.

Community health workers, who started off as volunteers, have been employed part-time to help run the clinics and disseminate information and health skills.

To encourage community participation, meetings are held every Saturday. Opinions are canvassed and people are urged to discuss problems.

A play group has been started and gives many children their first taste of pre-school education. Also in the pipeline are literary and self-help schemes and development of vegetable gardens.

The clinic, however, does not provide only one-sided benefits. By helping there, the students, nurses and doctors are being exposed to challenges in primary health care that they would not otherwise have encountered.

NEW BUILDINGS

"We might be helping farm labourers and domestic workers, but we are learning from the experience," a student said.

But, while new buildings are now going up at Muldersdrif clinic, the students do not know where their funds will come from next year. That's the next problem they will have to face.

● Starbridge was launched to help close the race gap. If you have ideas on how communication can be improved, write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

● See Page 3M.

Star 6/10/88

Experts accuse ^{(3) General} farmers of land abuses

By Norman Chandler

Southern African farmers have been accused in a new study of the sub-continent's soil conditions of paying little or no attention to the problems of long-term devastation of land through overgrazing, over stocking and ploughing.

A paper written by three Bophuthatswana academics says new methods of farming must be introduced and new crops planted to stop what they call "the continued degradation of our land".

They point out that southern Africa's vast pool of unskilled labour and huge stretches of marginal soils may appear distinct disadvantages "but they represent grossly under-utilised resources with an enormous potential as yet unrecognised and begging exploitation".

The authors are Mr N F Serfontein and Mr S Louw, of the University of Bophuthatswana, and Mr C Campion, of the Drought Relief Office, Bophuthatswana government.

Their paper, entitled "Improved utilisation of marginal soils and low rainfall areas," has been submitted to Bophuthatswana agricultural authorities as well as organisations in South Africa.

They quote reports from the South African Government, British groups, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and other academic studies as having warned for decades that the region faced disaster as a result of soil erosion.

The new study says urgent steps need to be taken to remedy the situation.

3 General

Letting market winds blow

SA's agricultural sector will enter the Nineties with a new approach to market realities. That's the message from last week's acceptance at the SA Agricultural Union's (SAAU) annual congress of a new strategic plan for the sector.

The plan, accepted in principle by government but still to be thrashed out in detail by regional farmers' unions, has vital implications for the future management of SA farming. Its main components are:

- It accepts the market as the major determinant of price-forming;
- It makes a distinction between economic and socio-economic factors and says government support should be focused on the latter (which includes housing, education, security and transport infrastructure);
- It accepts that control boards and co-ops could be at fault in administrative and price-forming functions and should be subject to scrutiny and pressures to change;
- While the Marketing Act is not seen as expendable, there should be maximum flexibility in administering schemes for different crop products. Should a board be too restrictive in interpreting the marketing needs of a crop, producer bodies can apply pressure to change the scheme;
- State subsidies will be reduced and come into play only for socio-economic needs and for disaster aid;
- A comprehensive system of market information will be devised, which could allow farmers access to a computerised system with up-to-date market information and price trends; and
- Research and advice services to agriculture will be sharply upgraded, so individual farmers can be provided with scientific information on which to base their production and marketing planning.

The strategic plan, described last week as the new Magna Carta for SA farming, will, if implemented, change the face of agriculture. It will also help remove many antiquated structures that have hampered the sector since the Thirties.

Market and economic realities, the R14bn farming debt and the six-year drought all helped to concentrate minds and led to this new outlook for a sector that was long seen as the basket case of SA's economy.

According to SAAU director Piet Swart: "State assistance will have to continue in the socio-economic areas. While agriculture provides only about 6% of SA's GNP, it must provide a decent living for 25% of the black population. Clearly this is impossible without some form of State assistance."

By making a division between economic and socio-economic factors, the plan means

the consumer will not — directly — pay more for his food.

But assistance will have to come out of the central fiscus; and, of course, who pays for that additional spending at the end of the day is another matter.

By reducing distortions in the price-forming process, farmers will also effectively discount criticism that they alone are to blame for rising food prices.

In his opening address at the SAAU congress, Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel laid the blame for much of food price inflation at the door of food processors, wholesalers and retailers.

Farmers have used the balmier climate of the past season to increase gross earnings by 10% in the year to end-June 1988, to R14,02bn, while net farm income grew by 11% to R4,4bn.

Expenditure on intermediate goods and services increased by 8% — from R4,9bn to R5,3bn. The gross value of farm production increased 22% to R15,6bn. ■

3 General

Interest rise will sting farmers and homeowners

Tighten your belts again

Star 4/11/88

By Sven Lünsche

Homeowners face increases of up to 40 percent in bond repayments, and people buying on hire-purchase will be confronted with a heavy extra burden in their budgeting as a result of the 2 percentage point rise in the Bank Rate yesterday.

First National Bank announced that its bond rate on new and existing loans will rise by 2 percent to 18 percent from November 24.

Standard Bank, in line with its promise not to exceed the average building society rates, is to increase its bond rate from 15,75 percent to 17 percent from December 7.

Building societies in a spot

Other banks are likely to increase their rates by 2 percent.

Building societies are in a dilemma because most of them — except Saambou — have already raised their bond rate by 1 percentage point to 17 percent. It means they are likely to increase their rates by only 1 percent in the new year.

These rises will see economic growth rates slow down considerably in months to come.

Economists forecast higher unemployment as a consequence of the curbs.

They could also lead to more insolvencies of smaller companies as interest repayments on starting capital or personal borrowing soar.

Mr Bob Tucker, president of the Association of Building Societies, said yesterday that building societies could also be landed with house repossessions.

Farmers will be hard hit, and it will cost them an additional R200 million in interest repayments on their estimated R14 000 million debt.

The president of the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU), Mr Kobus Jooste, said in Pretoria that the Bank Rate increase had come at a bad time for farmers.

"Agriculture is in a recovery phase at present, and the rise will drastically increase pressure on farmers."

The Government has indicated that a proposal will be implemented to increase certain

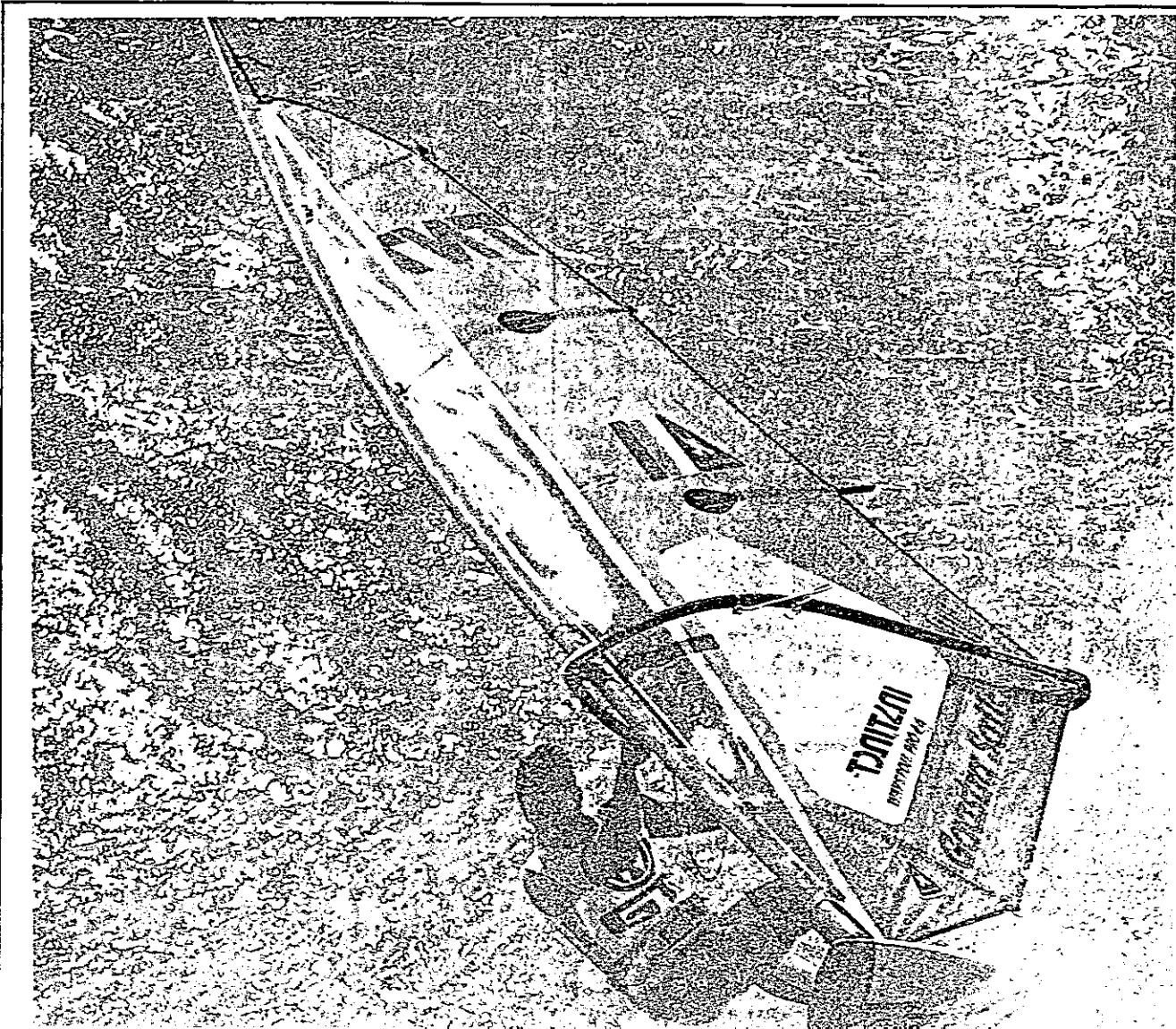
Outlook bleak in housing market

Star 4/11/88

123

By Norman Chandler

The housing market is likely to experience a downward spiral which will result in fewer prop-



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"Agriculture is in a recovery phase at present, and the rise will drastically increase pressure on farmers."

The Government has indicated that a proposal will be implemented to increase certain subsidies to farmers to offset interest rate rises.

While the major commercial banks have all upped their prime interest rate by 2 percent to 18 percent, most banks, with the exception of FNB (18 percent), Standard and Allied Bank (17 percent), are still debating whether to implement the full 2 percent rise on the bond rate.

Overdraft squeeze

A bond rate increase of 2 percentage points is the fourth increase this year, which started with a rate of 12,5 percent.

Bond payments (over a 25-year period) on R40 000 will rise from R436 to R606.

On a R60 000 bond, payments will increase from R654 to R910.

On a R60 000 bond, payments will spring from R872 to R1 212.

Bank overdrafts will also cost more, with rates for best customers rising 2 percent to 18 percent.

The man in the street could pay 20 percent on an overdraft or loan, while borrowings on credit cards is expected to rise 2 percent to 25 percent.

New purchases of cars, furniture and other goods on HP will also cost more.

On the other side of the coin, however, savers can expect slight increases in their retail deposit rates.

Many banks have already announced slight rises in their savings rates, but further increases of up to 1 percent are on the cards.

Outlook bleak in housing market

stev 4/11/88
(123)

By Norman Chandler

The housing market is likely to experience a downward spiral which will result in fewer properties being bought and sold, hundreds of repossessions, a fall in prices, and smaller estate agents in liquidation — all by the second quarter of next year.

That was yesterday's grim message from economists, credit information companies and estate agents following decisions by building societies to increase home loan repayment rates by one percent, to 17 percent, with effect from next month, and the likelihood of a further one percent rise in the new year.

It is the fourth building society increase since March 30 this year when the rate stood at 12,5 percent.

Yesterday First National Bank announced that home loans would go up by two percent from November 24 following a similar rise in the bank rate announced earlier.

Mr Paul Edwards, managing director of Information Trust Corporation, said yesterday that "there is no doubt this is going to cause a fair amount of pain, especially to those highly borrowed."

Indications of bad times ahead in the property market come from Reserve Bank statistics which showed that new loans granted by building societies dropped from a high of R908 million in March this year to R765 million in June and were now hovering at the R650 million mark — "a dramatic cutting back is on the go," says Mr Neville Berkowitz, of *The Property Economist*.



Union issues 'guidelines' on squatters to farmers

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) has issued guidelines to its members countrywide on ways to deal with the "squatter problem" on farms.

Mr August du Preez, SAAU media services manager, said farmers nationally could order squatters off their farm, and if they refused to leave, they could report the matter to the Provincial Administration offices and the police station.

If another farm was occupied by squatters, but the owner failed to do anything about it, the neighbour could notify the local police station and the provincial administration offices, he said.

Mr du Preez said the SAAU and the Manpower Committee realised that, "squatting on farms is a serious problem". He said the 1951 Illegal Squatting act was difficult to implement and until such time as the Prevention of Illegal Squatting amendment Bill was passed, these guidelines had been drawn up to assist farmers.

Mr R Malan, SAAU general services assistant manager, said the guidelines were issued on behalf of the Manpower Department.

Criticism

He said the union hoped that the new Bill, when enacted, would, "help solve the problems of illegal squatting on farms".

"Once the matter is reported, there are certain actions which authorities may take, but they vary depending on the area," he said.

The announcement has been criticised by various organisations and legal representatives who specialise in squatter issues.

Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre said: "The announcement is worrying because it indicates a more active role by the Agricultural Union to encourage its members to remove squatters, which will only increase homelessness.

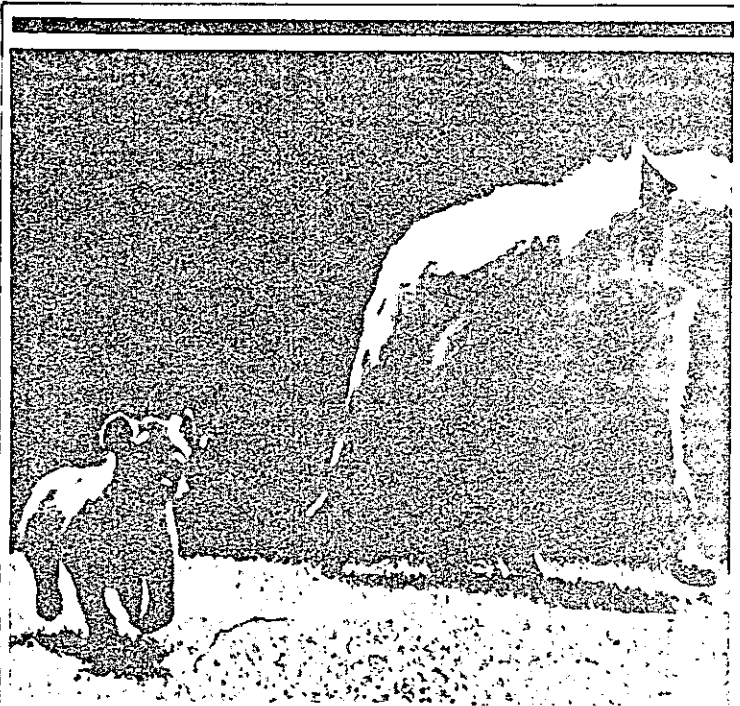
"It is a mystery why they think they need even greater powers than they have already," he said.

The existing Illegal Squatting Act already authorised the owner of the farm, the local authority, or provincial administration, to demolish the homes of squatters, he said.

Mr Budlender said farmers could not take action against squatters settled on land that did not belong to them.

Mr Alan Morris of the Transvaal Action Committee (Trac), said: "When looking at so-called illegal squatters, one must look at the history of the worker, and how long they or their family have lived on the land, and whether they have previously had permission to live on the land. One finds they often have the right to be on the land ... a century ago, the land belonged to blacks.

"They or their family have often lived on the farm for generations, and have previously worked for the farmer."



LOOKING FOR LAUGHS: This four-week-old hyena hits out with its mother to face the audience at the Pretoria Zoo.

PICK 'N' PAY - Advertisement feature

Birthday fun in Pinelands and Milnerton

PICK 'n Pay stores in Milnerton and Pinelands start birthday celebrations this month. It is the Milnerton store's 14th birthday while Pinelands celebrates 10 years.

The managers of both stores — Glen Buckett in Milnerton and Manuel de Andrade in Pinelands attribute the success of their stores over the years to the loyal support they have received from the community in which they trade, and both pledge to continue to offer excellent service in the years to come.

Fun and Games

Guess-the-weight contests are being held at

When people have to move



ANOTHER township that has been sentenced to death ... Oukasie near Brits in the Transvaal.

THE Government had replaced bulldozers, detentions and the police with more subtle methods to remove black people from "white" areas, the Association for Rural Advancement has said.

Afra has produced a study of Cornfields, a section of black freehold land in white farmland outside Estcourt that faces the threat of removal.

There are 276 registered landowners at Cornfields. Officially 5000 people live there, including farm workers and labour tenants evicted from white-owned farms around Weenen and Estcourt in the 1950s and 1960s.

Cornfields was bought by American Baptist missionary Reverend William Cullen Wilcox in 1912. He sold to African people before the 1913 Land Act restricted where Africans could buy.

Cornfields is about 27km north-east of Estcourt. As it is black-owned, the Government intends moving the people to a re-settlement area on trust land near the KwaZulu town of Wembezi, 20km west of Estcourt.

Govt's silent war of attrition against a black community

Bulldozers, detentions and police replaced by other means

FOCUS

SOWETAN Correspondent

Afra said more than 100 000 people in Natal had been forcefully removed from black spots such as this since the 1960s with an estimated 160 000 people still threatened.

An estimated 430 000 people had been resettled into overcrowded settlements and bantustan ghettos in the Natal region since 1960.

Cornfields is 8km from the old Johannesburg-Durban main road. It is not exceptionally fertile, but is suitable for cattle grazing.

According to the Government, the people of Cornfields had moved voluntarily to Wembezi, Afra said.

Since the 1985 statement, meetings of the community and officials were characterised by less than subtle attempts to highlight advantages to people who went to the new area, and the disadvantages in staying.

In April 1987 officials

told Cornfields residents they would not be forced to move. But, according to Afra, officials said those who opted to stay at Cornfields "should not expect any further government money for development in their

South African and international community in the past.

"Furthermore, the Government has not taken explicit action against those who have said they will not move," Afra said.

However, the removal represented a more subtle but no less forceful way of getting people to move. "Its success so far has been achieved through the manipulation of community development resources: The systematic and official neglect of

Cornfields in the provision of water, roads, schools, clinics and other services on the one hand, and a heavy commitment to the provision of resources in the proposed resettlement area on the other.

"It is the familiar carrot-and-stick strategy that the Government is increasingly using to achieve its apartheid objectives."

Sowetan 11/11/88

South African and international community in the past.

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Warehouse offers low prices

Sunday 11/11/88

SOUTH Africa's first "warehouse clearance" store, Circuit City, stockists of electronic and home entertainment goods, has opened its doors to the public.

They sell, with a guarantee, a variety of well-known branded television sets, videos, hi-fi's, radios, compact disc players at heavily reduced market prices.

In addition, many of the goods currently on sale were bought by them prior to the introduction of the recent 60 percent surcharge.

They are able to sell at low prices because of their innovative buying skills, strong in-house technical expertise and service and extremely low operating overheads. In addition, each of the three partners, Alec

Goodman, Robert Brozin and Fernando Duarte has a specialist knowledge of the home entertainment industry.

Circuit City's stock is made up of well-known branded items purchased from reputable local manufacturers, importers and distributors. These may be the last of the line or tail-end products; odd stock lots; discontinued showroom and demonstration models and in some cases, seconds.

Circuit City is at 7 Augusta Road (corner Olga Road), Regents Park and the telephone number is 435-1020. They are open from Mondays to Fridays from 09h00 to 18h00 and on Saturdays from 08h30 to 13h30. There is ample free parking in the area.

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Star 14/11/88

Harare official 'forced' to resign

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A Zimbabwean deputy Minister whose sexual morals became the focus of public debate has been forced to resign.

Television programmes were interrupted on Friday night with the news that President Robert Mugabe had accepted the resignation of Mrs Shuvai Mahofa, whose affair with a local businessman came to light when she was charged with arson after the burning down of a rival girlfriend's hut.

Mrs Mahofa was acquitted on the arson charge, but evidence in court of her sexual activities led to a campaign to oust her from her parliamentary seat in Masvingo province.

At a press conference, Mr Mugabe said people had "been after her blood" and that the deputy Minister had been a victim of "machinations" against her.

In an apparent reference to political infighting within the ruling party in Masvingo province, Mr Mugabe said society should not be guided by personal ambitions, tribalism or regionalism.

He also said the case showed that women in Zimbabwe were "having a raw deal".

"It is taboo for the women to have a boyfriend, but men can have as many girlfriends as the world offers," he said.

Mrs Mahofa's resignation came two weeks after her constituents voted against her in a referendum.

Forced moves persist by stealth, says Afra

By Helen Grange

Removals of rural blacks in South Africa are no less forced than they were before the Government's promise in 1985 that it would no longer compel communities to move, according to the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra).

The organisation, which is based in Maritzburg, says the process of removals is simply more subtle.

"Of late, there are none of the familiar state actions that have characterised the brutal forced removals of the past; no police, arrests, detentions, bulldozers and home demolitions that aroused such condemnation from the South African and international community in the past.

"Furthermore, the Government has not taken explicit action against those who refuse to move," the Afra newsletter says.

CARROT AND STICK

But removals, as could be seen in Cornfields in the Natal Midlands, are achieved with subtlety — through the manipulation of community development resources and neglect requirements such as water, roads, schools, clinics and other services on the one hand with a heavy commitment to the provision of resources into the proposed resettlement area on the other.

"It is the familiar carrot-and-stick strategy that the Government is increasingly using to achieve its apartheid objectives," says Afra.

The objective behind the Cornfields removal was a clear ideological strategy — the removal of people from so-called "white" South Africa into an area the government intended to incorporate into kwaZulu as part of its Bantustan policy.

Resistance to such removals is high, illustrated by Cornfields community's continued protest.

Cornfields' residents have appealed to the Government to rather "proclaim Cornfields a permanent township and to upgrade it into a proper modern township". They argue that this would cost a great deal less than developing the new resettlement area.

In an analysis of the predicament of rural squatters, Afra says that although the abolition of influx control has meant the evicted farm dwellers are legally entitled to move to the cities, the problems of massive unemployment, their lack of skills, and the alienating experience of urban life (particularly with the present political tensions in the urban areas of Natal) make urban migration a "non-option".

Two held after car chase

DURBAN — Two youths, aged 16 and 15, were arrested on Saturday night after a high-speed car chase in which several shots were fired.

A police spokesman for Port Natal, Lieutenant Bala Naidoo, said it was established later that the youths had been driving a stolen car.

Sergeant H B Vos, who was patrolling the esplanade about 10.30 pm, noticed the car and became suspicious, Lieutenant Naidoo said.

The sergeant gave chase and eventually managed to stop the car in the harbour area. Two bullets had hit its boot. — Sapa.

Star 2/12/88

English clicks with Xhosa children

Teaching black children to communicate in their home language is part of a literacy programme which aims to make children in farm schools literate in English as a second language.

The 1820 Foundation's In-Service Education and Training (Inset) programme was established in 1984 in reaction to the positive response by teachers to the 1820 Foundation's annual black teachers refresher course for matric English teachers.

A think-tank of eminent educationists was convened and they decided to establish a permanent in-service teacher training programme.

The brief given to the unit was to investigate and develop ways of enhancing the quality of English second language instruction in the classroom. Following the political disruption in black education in 1984-86, Inset broadened this focus to include aiding teachers to improve their own competence in English and assisting teachers upgrade their academic qualifications.

Director of Inset, Mr David Meyer says the programme is aimed at making farm school

children literate in their home language first.

"As we are based in the Eastern Cape we teach the children to read, write and communicate in Xhosa first. Once this has been achieved we introduce English which is the medium of instruction from standard three."

Forty primary schools in the Albany and Adelaide districts are engaged in the Farm schools project. Teachers in these schools are trained in new, improved methods of literacy in both Xhosa and English.

Child-centred

The programme is child-centred rather than teacher-centred and this has led to children being far more involved in their lessons.

Ms Phumla Koni, an Inset field officer, says: "The new programme has been very successful the children are no longer passive recipients to what ever the teacher tells them."

Once the children have mastered the art of putting sen-

tences together they are encouraged to read and write their own stories.

The schools implement three Inset programmes School Readiness, Breakthrough to Literacy and Bridge to English.

Inset publishes a number of books which reflect the children's own experiences and these are used to aid communication.

Inset is involved in the initial training of teachers, supportive monitoring and follow-up workshops. Teachers are provided with printed materials and encouraged to develop their own using available resources.

Involvement in Inset projects have caused teachers to form spontaneous informal groups to assist one another in improving their teaching.

Inset supply the training and many of the teaching aids and resources but the actual buildings in which the schools are run are supplied by the farmers who sometimes get a subsidy from the Department of Education and Training (DET). All teachers are supplied by the DET.

Mr Meyer says they are presently only involved in the Albany circuit. This is due to financial restraints and also manpower.

"We need to consolidate our base and at our present rate and with our present staff complement we hope to train a further 40 schools over a three year period."

National impact

Mr Meyer says he hopes Inset will have a national impact through its resource centre, workshops for teachers and teacher trainers, and through the co-ordination of informal networks of existing programmes and institutions in both formal and the non-formal sectors.

Mr Meyer says: "Inset will not seek to set up its own programmes in other regions of South Africa because of the sensitivity of each local context, the logistical difficulties of directing distant projects and the fact that so many other small projects exist all over South Africa already."

StarStyle



Mr David Meyer . . . teaching children to communicate.

ARCUS 8/12/88 (36 words)

Anti-locust squads kill 11 000 swarms

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Anti-locust squads, which have been battling for months to wipe out a plague of the insects in the southern Free State and Karoo, have won the battle after killing 11 000 swarms.

But victory is only temporary, say experts, who predict another plague in the same area around February or March next year when the eggs laid by the recently exterminated swarms will hatch.

A Department of Agriculture spokesman in Pretoria, Mr M L Heyns, said the problem was so serious the department had called on the Minister to introduce legislation to penalise farmers who failed to report the build-up of swarms on their land.

"Farmers are obliged to report

swarms but they don't always do so.

"We would like the Minister to introduce regulations which give us the right to force people to pay for the inspections we carry out by helicopter and for exterminations if we find locusts on their land."

He said that if the regulations were introduced they would ensure that farmers who did report a build-up of swarms on their land were not made to foot the bill.

"We've killed all the swarms we can find so we can say the plague has ended. But we've still got four or five squads on standby in the area. We have to try to protect the grain-producing areas."

The 11 000 swarms exterminated since September had varied from 10m in diameter to more than 50m.

W/E 12/6/85 10/12/88 36 annual

Bokomo on expansion trail

By TREVOR WALKER
Business Staff

BOKOMO, the Western Cape farming co-operative, is on the move and the 600 farmers who own this R100-million plus operation can look forward to an ever increasing involvement in the country's food industry.

In a major deal signed this week, Bokomo has bought out one of South Africa's largest food company's egg production facilities and taken over the management of its broiler business.

Premier Milling has put its faith in Mr Rudolph Koen, MD of Bokomo's poultry division and in a straight merger of assets has handed over the management of Premier's poultry business to him.

It is obviously a feather in the cap of the local poultry man and coupled with the two companies' agricultural feed business, the synergy of production facilities clearly makes for a very good deal.

Premier's chairman and chief executive, Mr Peter Wrighton

said this week that Premier had been impressed with the aggressive attitude of Bokomo and they had approached the co-op to discuss the possibilities of a deal.

Mr Koen declined to say how much Bokomo paid for Premier's egg business, but said the broiler business was much the bigger of the two.

The combined broiler operation will have an annual turnover of about R450-million and the egg side about R200-million.

The Bonny Birds trade mark of Bokomo would be used to market the chickens and Premier's trade mark of Farm Fair would fall away.

Expanded

On the egg side the company had yet to decide which name the product would be marketed under and also the name of the new broiler company had yet to be chosen.

Mr Koen said the broiler operation would be owned 50 percent by Bokomo and SACCA and 50 percent by Premier Milling.

Effectively, Bokomo's Lemoenkloof egg division had

bought Premier's Nulaid egg operation and this combined business would now be marketed by Bokomo.

Bokomo's now expanded broiler output would produce about 1,6-million birds a week and given the continued swing to white meat in this country, further investment in production facilities would be essential.

Mr Koen said "to increase our production facilities by about 10 percent will cost us R60-million".

The takeover of Premier's egg division has pushed Bokomo into the leading spot as far as egg sales in this country are concerned.

Yet Mr Koen says "we are still small and only account for about 22 percent of the total market which has many private businesses in operation".

Nevertheless, the modest Mr Koen has committed himself to take on the broiler industry dominated by Rainbow Chickens and it was perhaps no coincidence that immediately after talking to The Argus he was off to a meeting with Pick 'n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman.

South African

AGRICULTURE — GENERAL

1989

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Drought hits farmers in Overberg, Karoo

Staff Reporter

DESPITE good December rains farmers in the Overberg and Little Karoo face an uphill battle to overcome the effects of a winter drought which meant drastically reduced wheat and barley yields and left them low on fodder and grazing for the summer.

Water supplies are low and some farm dams are empty.

Mr Mike Walters, a spokesman for the agriculture department for the winter rainfall region, said Oudtshoorn in the Little Karoo was very low on irrigational water, as was the area stretching from Riversdale to Mossel Bay.

CRITICAL MONTHS

He said: "Oudtshoorn was terribly dry in the critical winter months from May to August, with rainfall only an average 55 percent of the expected".

"This will affect ostrich-farming which depends on irrigated pastures. Farmers there have had to buy fodder for the ostriches."

Mr Walters said last year's wheat yield in the Rûens area — from Bot River to Riversdale — was 145 000 tons, about 40 percent down on the 1987 figure of 247 000 tons.

"Compared with this the Swartland wheat-producing area performed much better with a yield of 520 000 tons last year, only slightly down on the 548 000 tons in 1987," he said.

Almost all the country's barley comes from the Rûens region, but the yield of that most essential ingredient for beer was down by more than 60 percent on 1987.

Of the barley-producing centres, Bredasdorp was particularly hard-hit.

"The 1988 production for the Bredasdorp Co-op area was 34 750 tons, while in 1987 it was 98 397 tons," said Mr Walters.

● Meanwhile farmers below the Vaal and Bloemhof Dams have been told to take precautions and move pumping equipment to higher-lying areas because of heavy rain in the dams' catchment areas.

MCS 12/1/89

36000

R1bn farm bill

By Don Robertson

THE price of fertiliser has been raised by an average of 11% from the beginning of this month, pushing farmers' bills to more than R1-billion for the first time.

The increase will hit the farming industry severely, suffering as it is with a debt of R14-billion.

Fertiliser costs more because of the higher cost of phosphate rock, sulphuric acid, ammonia and labour.

Railage costs for the movement of raw materials — from Phalaborwa and Richards Bay — account for a major part of production costs. Any increase in tariffs in the Sats budget could result in another fertiliser-price rise.

Neville Crosse, managing director of Omnia Fertilizer, says that because of good rains, fertiliser sales rose by about 10% last year to 2,2-million tons. It is too early in the current growing season to predict volumes this year.

Stocks held by the main producers — Omnia, Sasol and AECI's Kynoch — have been reduced, but this is usual for this time of the year.

The next major selling season starts in September.

Although all three producers raise their prices by the same amount at the same time, Mr Crosse says there is no cartel.

He says that if one producer charged R100 a ton more than his competitor, he would not be in the market.

However, price discounts, which have been a feature of

the market for many years but have "levelled off" in recent months. The early discount rebate (EDR) is still

applicable. It could amount to as much as 14% for those buying fertiliser now for use in September.

The rand's world value

	R1 equals		One foreign unit equals (R)	
	13/01/89	13/01/88	13/01/89	13/01/88
US \$	0.419	0.512	2.388	1.953
UK £	0.237	0.279	4.227	3.580
Deutschemark	0.769	0.833	1.300	1.200
Japanese yen	53.035	64.755	0.019	0.015
Swiss franc	0.656	0.679	1.524	1.413
French franc	2.621	2.808	0.382	0.356
Canadian \$	0.502	0.657	1.992	1.522
Italian lira	564.595	613.045	0.002	0.002
Zimbabwean \$	0.814	0.872	1.229	1.147
Australian \$	0.484	0.717	2.066	1.395
Trade weighted value of rand, % change against 1974 base	42/60			

Domestic interest rates

	MONEY MARKET		
	Friday 13/1/89 %	Friday 6/1/89 %	Friday 30/12/88 %
SARB accommodation: rediscount rate TBs	14,50	14,50	14,50
Treasury bill tender rate	15,22	15,21	15,28
Basic call of discount houses	14,75	14,75	14,75
Three-month banker acceptances	15,50	15,50	15,65
Three-month NCDs	16,60	16,75	16,80
Three-year RSA stock	15,00	15,00	15,00
Prime overdraft rate	18,00	18,00	18,00
All-in yield of finest acceptance credits	16,33	16,28	16,28

	CAPITAL MARKET	
	Average Previous Month	As on Friday
Long-term RSA stocks	16,72	16,02
Long-term Escom stocks	16,56	16,46 q

Best sections this week

	Av % Mv	Av D/Y	Av E/Y
Tobacco and Match	12,5+	4,4	11,0
Steel and Allied	9,2+	4,5	15,7
Industrial Holdings	6,8+	5,4	15,8
Retailers and Wholesalers	6,4+	5,5	14,9
Diamonds	6,3+	2,1	9,5

Overall market this week

(Ordinary Shares Only)

Min-Max Non-Min Total

London gold

85
31
93
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01
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00
00
97
18
02
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09
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80

Educate . . . to liberate — Rev

EDUCATION is a tool for liberation and it is through it that black people can be assured of greater success in future.

This was said by the Witwatersrand regional manager of Get Ahead Foundation, the Reverend Joseph Tshwane, during a function to open a new school for the Weilers' Farm community, near Sebokeng at the weekend.

Mr Tshwane said his

By **MATSHUBE MFOLOE**

organisation was proud to have partially fulfilled the needs of a community threatened with removals by building a new three-class room pre-fab school. He said they had planned to erect a brick structure and more classrooms, but could not do so because the Government refused to allocate land for such a structure.

The deputy managing

Sowetan 17/1/87
director of Get Ahead, Mr Japie Moropa, said the school will provide shelter to a number of pupils who had in the past attended classes in the open.

The principal of the new school who is also an active member of the

(3) General
local resident committee, Ms Olga Luthu (33), said the school was a "symbol of hope" to the community, she reaffirmed the community's commitment to stay despite the settlement being declared an "emergency camp".

Malcomess moves to plug disinvestment gap

Star 23/11/87 3 General
Finance Staff

Two agricultural giants, Malcomess and Claas, have joined forces in a bid to capture the largest slice of the local combine and baler market.

According to a joint statement by the two companies, Malcomess has been appointed from March 1 as the sole distributor of all Claas combines and balers in the Republic, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and South West Africa.

Mr Jonathan Melck, MD of Malcomess, said the agreement with Claas was reached after Ford New Holland announced that, because of political reasons and on instructions from the Ford Corporate office in the US, they were withdrawing

their combine and baler products from the South African market effective from the beginning of this year.

Malcomess has been distributing the New Holland products in South Africa for the past 28 years and became the combine market leader.

Mr Melck, however, gave farmers who are owners of these products the assurance that all relevant spares will be made available indefinitely and that Malcomess will continue, as in the past, to service this equipment through its branch network.

Malcomess is considering expanding its 36 branches and the possibility of appointing new dealers.

Farmers earn a record R15,36bn

By Way 26/11/89

General 3

PRETORIA — After four years of drought, farmers earned a record gross income of R15,36bn last year, preliminary estimates showed yesterday.

That was 12,2% up on the 1987 figure and was a reflection of the good rains in the 1987/88 summer.

However, production costs increased by 15% to another record figure of just over R6bn.

Income from maize amounted to R1,53bn and from wheat — although

GERALD REILLY

because of rain part of the crop was only harvested this month — it amounted to R1,05bn.

Deciduous fruit farmers earned a gross R657,45m; citrus farmers R398,92m; vegetable farmers R1,05bn; wool farmers R772,32m; cattle farmers R1,98bn; and poultry farmers R2,31bn.

At the start of last year, total farming debt amounted to R13,3bn.

Although there was no official estimate, the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) said the current figure could be above R14bn.

SAAU economist Koos du Toit said this probably included borrowings for increased investment in the industry after an improvement in the financial status of at least some farmers.

Investment fell to a low of R777m in 1983/84. In the 1987/88 financial year, it increased to R1,21bn.

Shot man under police guard

A 32-YEAR-OLD man is under police guard at the Sebokeng Hospital where he was admitted with a gun wound in the leg after a white farmer shot him last week.

The man cannot be named because he is to appear in court for allegedly stealing the farmer's car battery.

However, the version given by the police of the incident which occurred on Friday at the Doornkuil Farm near De Deur contradicts that given by the man's brother who said he witnessed the shooting.

Mr Joseph Mokoena said his brother was shot by the farmer who owns an adjoining plot without provocation.

He said his brother was returning from Lenasia where he is employed as a carpenter. He had two bags of groceries in his hands when the farmer told him to stop.

"I heard the farmer say to my brother that he stole his tyres. He then shot him in the leg with his rifle. My brother had not been given a chance to reply to the allegation," Mr Mokoena said.

"When I asked the farmer why he was shooting my brother he said I was a kaffir and threatened to shoot me if I did not keep quiet.

"He then called the police who ordered us to take him to the hospital," Mr Mokoena said.

He said he and his family had lived on the game farm for the last 16 years and that the farmer who shot his brother moved into the neighbouring plot shortly before Christmas last year.

The spokesman for the West Rand police, Major Tienie Halgryn, said the farmer shot the man after he found him stealing his car battery. The man ran away when the farmer told him to stop and he shot him in the leg.

Major Halgryn said the man was under police guard at the Sebokeng Hospital and would appear in court soon. He said the man's relatives had not laid charges against the farmer.



Mr JOSEPH Mokoena

Worst ^{ALGUS} ^{3/11/89}
drought
in 70 years ^{36 cont}

From PAT CANDIDO
The Argos Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Farmers in the Eastern Cape coastal region are in the grip of the worst drought in 70 years, says Mr Charles Heathcote, chairman of the Greater Algoa Farmers' Union.

There was no fodder on many farms, and farmers were being forced to buy it at high prices. Many farmers were selling breeding stock at auctions to cut down costs. On some farms new-born lambs are being slaughtered to try to save the ewes.

Some famers are talking of moving to other grazing areas to try to save their stock.

Mr Henry Scheepers, of Elands River, said conditions were critical, and farmers could no longer go on feeding their stock.

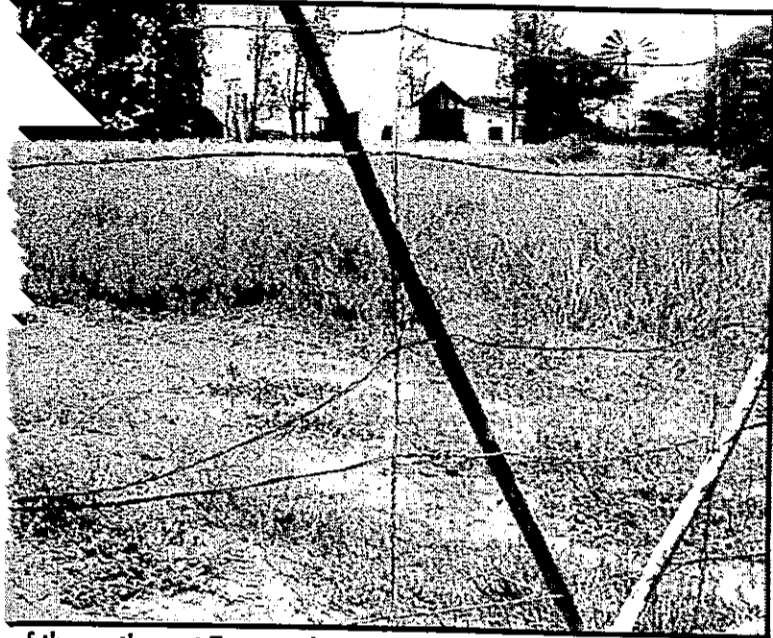
Temperatures are soaring. It reached 40 deg C in Port Elizabeth yesterday, and soared to 42 at Kirkwood.

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of the north-west Transvaal.

● Picture by Sarel van den Berg.

trollably. He then shot himself. Another, at Koedoeskop, did the same. And then shot himself.

"The farms are standing empty. Our people have given up because of lack of money, lack of water, and the high interest rates being charged by the banks.

"Even Eskom won't give farmers the opportunity to pay off their electricity charges, and particularly if they fall behind due to a bad season or more," said Dr van Dyk, who has been in the forefront of complaints lodged to the Government about the treatment of farmers suffering under the hardships of a long drought.

Dr van Dyk, an articulate 33-year-old graduate of Pretoria University and a former researcher with the Human Sciences Research Council, farms 60 ha on the banks of the Crocodile River 35 km out of Thabazimbi. He and his family — his

wife, Denise, is a university-educated music teacher and taught at the Makoppa school, and the children, Wanya (6), George (4) and Hanri of 14 months — have been there for six years.

To rub home the message, they have had six years of poor harvests after having spent five years fighting drought on the Springbok Flats, north of Pretoria.

This year, the depopulation of the north-west Transvaal has gone one more step. The local school does not have a Grade 1 class for the first time — and school enrolment has dropped from 52 last year to 38, a trend which is repeated throughout the vast region.

Twenty-three families have left their farms in one area of the Thabazimbi district and it is estimated that most of the remaining 70 will have left by the end of 1990 because of debt and, in particular, the inability

to meet the huge electricity costs. In the last few months, at least 25 have been declared bankrupt.

These are not just ordinary farmers. Every single farmer along the Crocodile River, for instance, has had some form of tertiary education — there are doctors, lawyers, and economists among them.

Asked whether he spent sleepless nights wondering what to do about his debt — conditions were so bad that he fell behind on electricity payments, saw his power supply disconnected, and lost R60 000 on a cotton crop because of it — Dr van Dyk kicked the dry river bed of the Crocodile and said: "Not one night. Every night."

The Snyman family have seven farms — three on the Crocodile River, four in other parts of the western Transvaal — and they are not rich, as that number of farms may imply.

Oom Dawie Snyman runs an earthmoving business in Thabazimbi to pay off his debts. His son, also Dawie, tills the land.

Why doesn't he sell a farm or two?

The laugh was instantaneous. "Is jy mal (Are you mad)?" he wanted to know.

"I have been trying to sell farms but no one wants to buy. I have one up north which I will sell for R800 000, but I can't get a buyer. Sure, there are kerels who can give me R200 000 and pay off the rest. But I need the money to pay my debts."

Oom Dawie, who has been farming in the district since 1954 and has seen costs rise steadily, is very bitter.

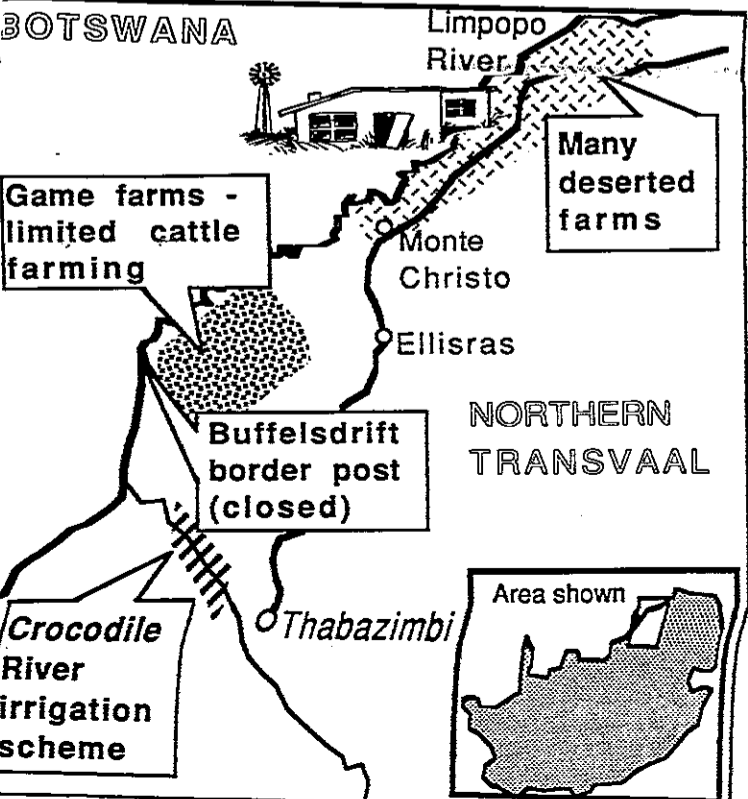
"Among our biggest costs are those we pay Eskom. From July 1988 to now we have paid R132 000 to Eskom. And I owe the same amount. We just want time to pay that off, but if we don't pay the monthly amount, that's it. The Snyman farms have lost R72 000 on grain as a result of bad harvests caused by drought, and, in order to irrigate, it has cost R56 000 in power charges, which would have been manageable had the harvest been good.

"We work day and night just to pay the R2.5 million interest, since 1981, on our debts. There is not one month in which we do not do outside work in order to meet the interest payments.

"Now we are sitting like fowls on a roof waiting to see what the banks are going to do."

Oom Dawie is not optimistic about the future. He doesn't think there will be 10 percent of the existing Crocodile River farmers still in business two years hence.

And that is also the prediction for huge areas of the bushveld. Lonely roads, lonely farms, lonely people worrying day and night



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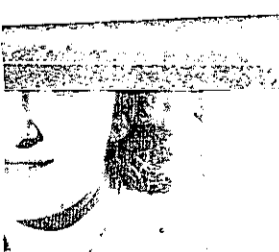
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Today, farmers in the bushveld of the north-west Transvaal — 300 km or so from the rich FVW area — watch the clouds scudding across the sky, pray daily, not only on Sundays for rain, spend sleepless nights wondering how they are going to meet their astronomical debts and — as one told The Star this week — ask: "Why has God forsaken us?"

He could well ask:

The area stretching from just outside Thabazimbi to the Limpopo River and northwards to Allisras is a massive scene of desolation.

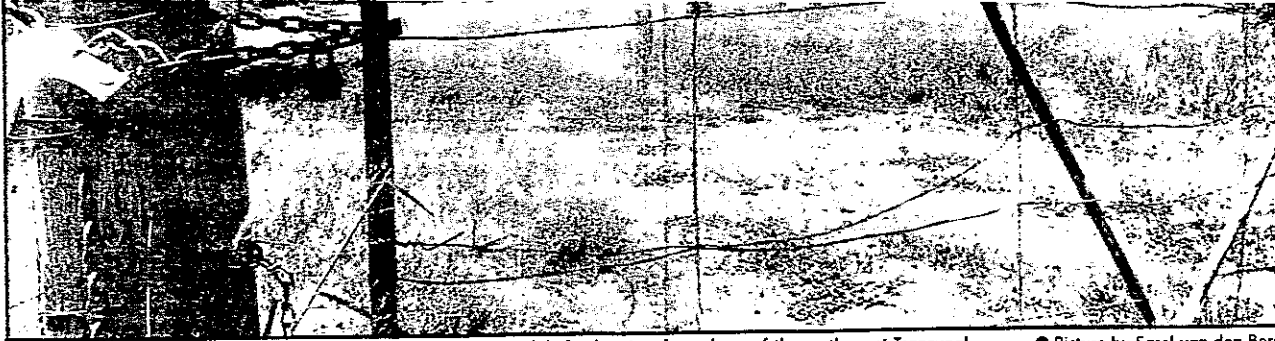
It is also a giant headache for South African security chiefs who thought they were being successful in their bid to attract people back to the bushveld bordering the Limpopo River. In this way, it was reasoned, it would become more difficult for insurgents to reach the Rand.

The farmers — at least those who could afford it — have been provided with loans for R15 000 security fences around homesteads as well as two-way radio systems.

But, in the main, bushveld farmers facing huge debts: the national agricultural debt is set at R14.9 billion; after years of drought have simply given up.

They speak of lack of interest by agricultural lending organisations and parastatals. Some banks don't come in for much praise either. Only one has adopted what farmers still eking out an existence describe as a "live and let live" attitude.

At least two farmers, one in the relatively fertile Crocodile River irrigation scheme area,



A scene typical of the Bushveld — a homestead stands empty, with locks showing the sadness of the north-west Transvaal.

Picture by Sarel van den Berg.

have shot themselves when staring bankruptcy, sequestration or foreclosure in the face.

A farm named Monte Christo, west of Ellisras, is vacant, and has been for a long time. It merits a dot on roadmaps, but the maps don't tell the story — not any of it, and certainly not as good a story as the headstones tell it.

The Du Toit family who worked what was once a thriving farm on the banks of the Mogol River are still there — buried in a tiny cemetery in an unforgiving land. A fading bunch of carnations is the only colour.

Three generations are there: two-month-old Jan Johannes, his father, also Jan Johannes, his mother Christina (nee Wiehahn), his uncle Jacobus Francois, and Oom Hendrik Petrus Goosen, the last to die, in 1981.

Their farmhouse, set on a slight hill facing a now-empty dam and the sandy bed of the

wide river, is locked. Curtains cover the windows, the farm sheds are derelict, a reed-protected shady area a few paces from the backdoor of the farmhouse is in a sad state of neglect.

It is the same, sad story at countless farms. Heavy locks bar the way in. Expensive farm equipment, even big Bedford trucks, rust in the searing heat — which in the heart of summer reaches over 44 deg C.

And, of course, there are the pathetic cemeteries with their ornate headstones, plastic flowers, and the quietness of a land which held such promise.

The drought has been incredible. Eleven years ago was the last occasion on which bushveld rivers came down in flood. Farmers tick off the years of flooding as if they are crossing out the days on a calendar — 1934 ... 1944 ... 1954 ... 1966 ... 1978.

"I know of farmers who sim-

ply packed up in the middle of the night, and left, or simply shot themselves," economist-turned-farmer Dr Mantie van Dyk, of "Tussenkom", in the Thabazimbi district, said.

Some of his neighbours have done that.

The lucky ones have friends and neighbours who have rallied around and tried to help the disaffected get back on his feet — but usually it is a hopeless task.

One, a few kilometres away, shot himself after the bank manager had given the bad news of foreclosure. The widow of Langjan Roux, of Makoppa, is preparing to leave the land on which the family had pinned their faith.

Mr Roux (51), watched his 52 boreholes drying up, one after the other. The day before his farming implements were attached by his creditors, Langjan — said wife, Marie — fell to his knees and sobbed uncon-

trollably. He then shot himself.

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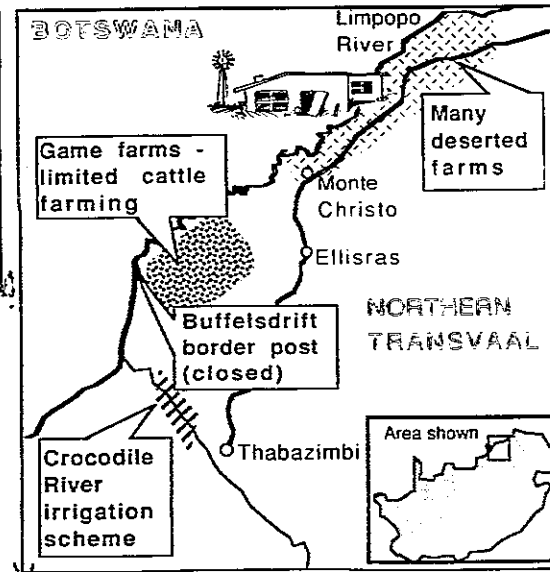
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Drought, huge debts, vacant farms, rusting ploughing equipment, little cemeteries as the last resting places of generations of proud Afrikaners who once tilled the lands ... there is desolation on a grand scale in the bushveld of the north-west Transvaal, and it is also causing a giant security problem. NORMAN CHANDLER (left) reports.



3 General

Bushveld farmers reel Govt refuses to bail out dustbowl area

3 General

STAR. 31/1/89

Story: NORMAN CHANDLER
Pictures: SAREL VAN DEN BERG

A Government decision not to write off, or even contribute to, elimination of SA's huge R14,9 billion agricultural debt is making dramatic inroads into the future of farming in the bushveld.

The huge north-western Transvaal area is turning into a dustbowl as a result of decade-long drought. There has been a string of crop failures and farmers have accumulated astronomical debts — particularly to Eskom.

TWO SUICIDES

Two farmers are known to have shot themselves because of debt as a result of constant failure of water resources and crops.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, said last year that the Government could not "under any circumstances" write off the huge agricultural debt — which includes R4 billion owed to commercial banks, more than R3 billion to agricultural co-operatives and the rest to the Land Bank.

Farmers are particularly scathing of Eskom, and claim the electricity utility is not interested in their problems. "Through their policy of demanding immediate payment for power generated by them, Eskom will turn this border area into darkness," said a farmer who declined to be identified.

Farmers told The Star they were begging bankers to provide Eskom with guarantees to avoid having power cut off. Apart from normal household usage, power is also needed to operate vital irrigation systems, security lighting and radio communication.

The Star was told that Eskom requires a guar-

antee of R1 100 before power is connected to a farm — the organisation has 2 126 farmers in the Thabazimbi district on the power grid — and if they default on payment, and power is disconnected, the full account is then required along with a R5 557 guarantee for reconnection.

Eskom chief public relations officer Ms Laetitia van Staden yesterday told The Star that while it was Eskom's business to generate and supply electricity "we are not a supplier of credit. That is a facility that is offered by large financial institutions which are specially geared to give these services."

She said, however, that "Eskom is very sympathetic towards any customer who has difficulty in paying electricity bills. But we do feel there are other sources who can meet this risk and give the farmer the necessary credit. In this case we are mainly referring to banks, the co-ops and the Land Bank."

GUARANTEES

Ms van Staden confirmed that Eskom policy was to ask for a deposit equal to three months' usage of electricity, and if a person was a "risky creditor" then normal practice was to increase the deposit.

"I want to make it clear that we try to cooperate. We do prefer guarantees as we do not think that capital being put to use as hard cash is acceptable."

Bushveld farmers this week said they expected only 10 percent of the existing population working the Crocodile River irri-

gation project to still be on their farms by the end of next year.

"A total of 23 families have already left because they cannot meet their debts. The local school has had a decline in pupils from 52 last year to 38 this year," Dr Manie van Dyk, a farmer in the Thabazimbi area, told The Star.

Thabazimbi banker Mr Gert Gildenhuys confirmed that financial institutions were facing debt problems in the bushveld but, he said in response to a question on whether foreclosure by creditors was an answer, "it doesn't help to enforce a sale. Such a move does not help to get a proper price for the land. We do try to hold out."

Mr Gildenhuys said his bank "is concerned about the farmers. It will not be an easy recovery, particularly because of current high interest rates and high input costs."

Prominent farmers, including Mr Dawie Snyman, snr, of "Staan-kraal", in the Thabazimbi district, said they were pleased "at least some banks are showing 'a live and let live' attitude in their dealings with farmers".

WATER SHORTAGE

Thabazimbi mayor Dr F van der Merwe, who is also a farmer, told The Star that underground water supplies in the district had shown a marked "springs are not running that much".

He added: "From a farming aspect, it is very poor. From Koedoeskop downwards, farmers are going out of business. Many have switched from cattle to crops (in a bid to obtain easy cash and alleviate debts) but I think that's a mistake."

Farmers said the Government's R400 million injection to help the industry was a mistake — only R30 million had so far been distributed to help farmers out of their predicament — and there was "little sympathy from officialdom".

About 4 000 farmers in western Transvaal are facing sequestration. By March last year, 327 had applied for assistance under the scheme, and 112 were successful.

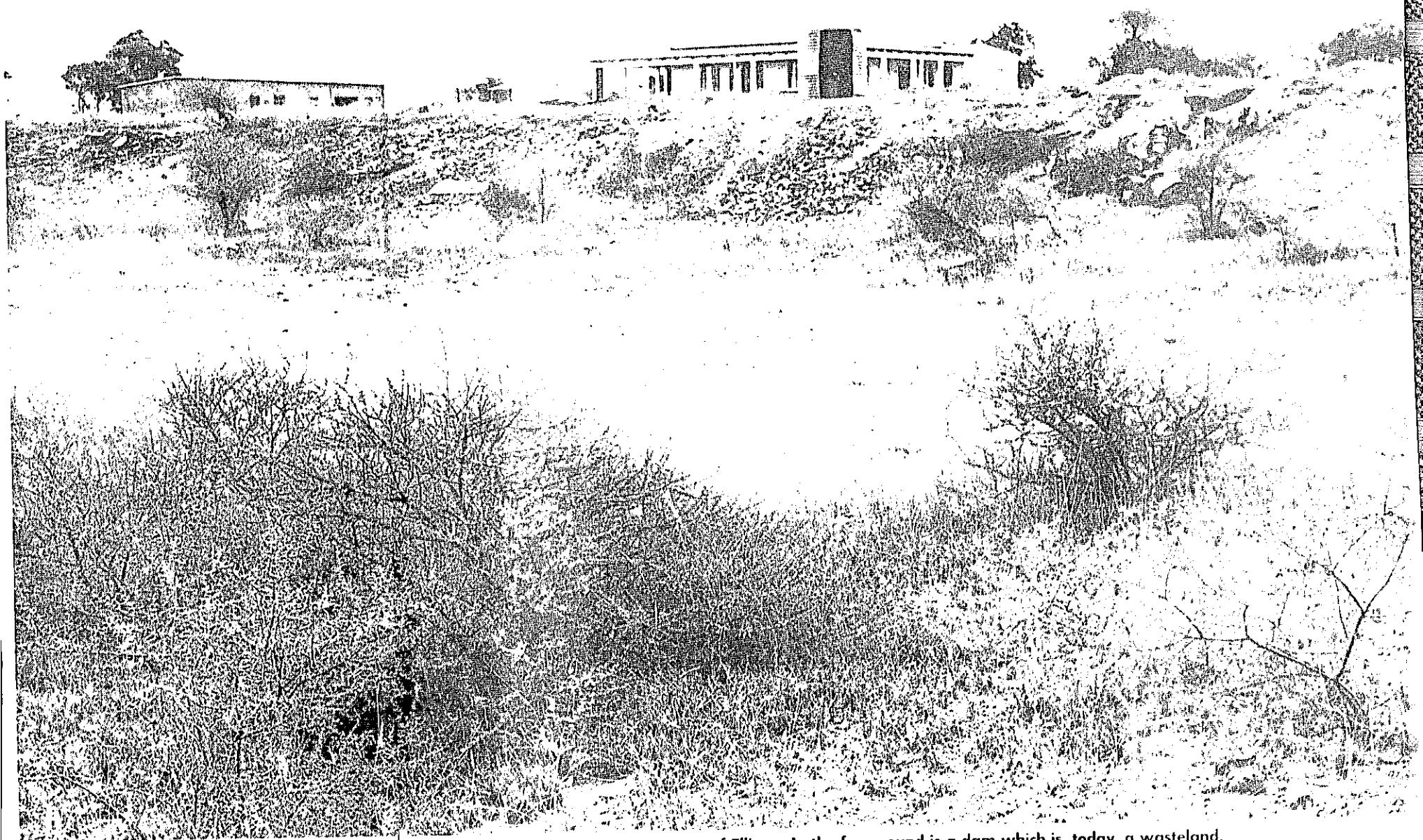
A report drawn up by bushveld farmers, and presented to the Department of Agriculture, said farming debts were caused by inflation (44.6 percent), higher interest rates (32.7 percent) and drought (22.7 percent). There had been a 100 percent increase in the price of seed and fertiliser, 87 percent on diesel and 179 percent on the price of a small tractor.



Thirty boreholes — and not a drop of water. Dr Manie van Dyk, a farmer in the Thabazimbi district, hopes to strike "liquid gold".

11/1/89

ing under combination of debt, drought and crop failure



The story of the bushveld — a desolate once-vibrant farm west of Ellisras. In the foreground is a dam which is, today, a wasteland.

Children may cross farm, court rules

③ General
star 2/2/89

By Therese Anders,
Highveld Bureau

A group of 18 children returned to school this week after a Belfast farmer, who had allegedly threatened to shoot them if they walked across his land, was granted an interdict after an urgent application to the Pretoria Supreme Court.

If the 6 km short-cut across the farmer's land is closed, they would face a 24 km walk to Belfast's township schools.

Some of the children, aged seven to 18, were arrested two weeks ago as they crossed the farmer's land — some for the second time.

Last week an interim order was granted

against Mr Frederik Barend Jacobus du Toit preventing him from barring the children's right of way.

The application was made by the A and M van Rensburg Family Trust, which owns a farm adjoining Mr du Toit's property.

The children live on the Van Rensburg farm, where their parents are labourers.

Parents say the first incident was in 1987, when seven children were charged with trespassing. They were acquitted.

THREATS

After threats against the children last year, one parent went to see Mr du Toit. He is alleged to have said he would shoot if they continued to use the path.

Said Mr Solomon Nkosi, one of the parents: "On the second day of the new term, Mr du Toit was waiting in the bushes with two policemen. The youngest were sent home, but the four eldest arrested."

An eastern Transvaal police spokesman confirmed that four children between 12 and 16 had been charged with trespassing. They are to appear in Belfast Magistrate's Court on March 2.

Mr du Toit, has been given until February 7 to supply reasons why a permanent interdict should not be granted against him.

Minister may Star 2/2/89 extend ban (3) General on weedkiller

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Agriculture Minister Mr Greyling Wentzel announced yesterday that he was prepared to extend the ban on the use of hormonal weedkiller — at present banned in Natal's Tala Valley — to other areas of the country.

The weedkiller was banned in the valley — a major vegetable-growing area — after a Government probe, and a ban has been imposed on use of the herbicide in aerial spraying in Natal.

Hormonal herbicides are widely used by the sugar industry and have been the centre of a row for a number of years.

They are the subject of a Supreme Court action brought by fresh-produce farmers against chemical companies which manufacture or market the herbicides in South Africa. Mr Justice Wilson granted an order late last year calling on the chemical companies to show why they should not be prevented from importing, marketing, stocking or dealing in the herbicides. The hearing is set for April.

Mr Wentzel said yesterday that a temporary ban could be imposed in areas where damage to crops could be attributed to the use of the herbicides.

In the land of the rusting ploughs

ARCS
2/2/89
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IT'S a land on which there were once great hopes because the dams were full, the rivers ran strongly and the people could plough their lands and make a decent living.

Today, farmers in the bushveld of the north-west Transvaal, 350km or so from the rich PWV area, watch the clouds scudding across the sky, pray daily (not only on Sundays) for rain, spend sleepless nights wondering how they are going to meet their astronomical debts and, as one told me this week, ask: "Why has God forsaken us?"

He could well ask.

The area stretching from just outside Thabazimbi to the Limpopo River and northwards to Alldays is a massive scene of desolation.

It is also a giant headache for South African security chiefs who thought they were being successful in their bid to attract people back to the bushveld bordering the Limpopo River. In this way, it was reasoned, it would become more difficult for insurgents to reach the Rand.

The farmers, at least those who could afford it, have been provided with loans for R15 000 security fences around homesteads as well as two-way radio systems.

But, in the main, bushveld farmers facing huge debts (the national agricultural debt is set at R14,9billion) after years of drought have simply given up.

They speak of lack of interest by agricultural lending organisations and parastatals. Some banks don't come in for much praise either. Only one has adopted what farmers still eking out an existence describe as a "live and let live" attitude.

At least two farmers, one in the relatively fertile Crocodile River themselves when staring bankruptcy, sequestration or foreclosure in the face.

A farm named Monte Christo, west of Ellisras, is vacant, and has been for a long time. It merits a dot on roadmaps, but the maps don't tell the story — not any of it, and certainly not as good a story as the headstones tell.

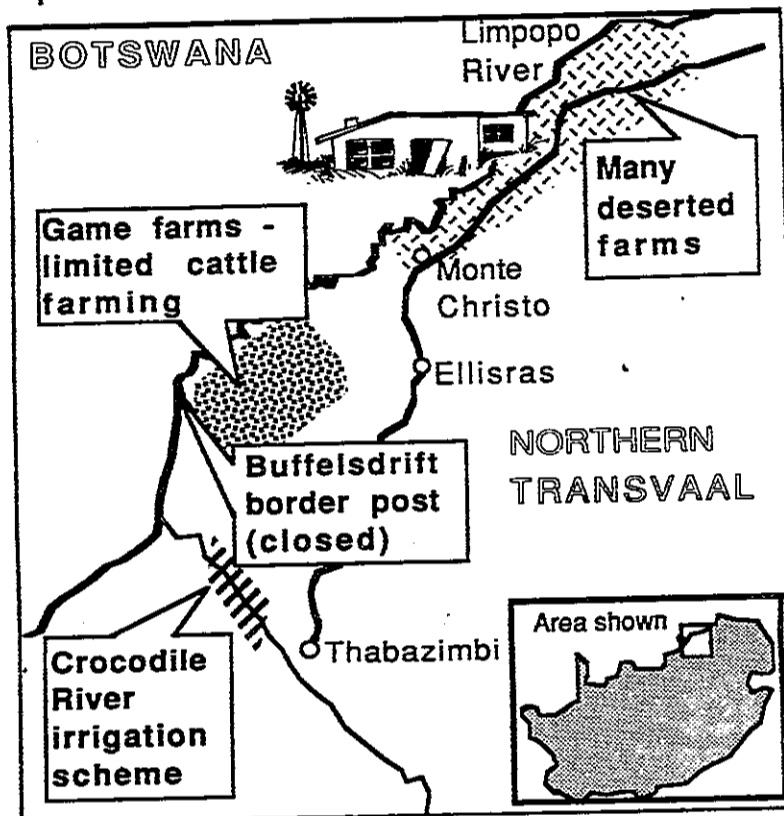
The Du Toit family who worked what was once a thriving farm on the banks of the Mogol River are still there, buried in a tiny cemetery in an unforgiving land. A fading bunch of carnations is the only colour.

Three generations are there: two-month-old Jan Johannes, his father, also Jan Johannes, his mother Christina (nee Wiehahn), his uncle Jacobus Francois, and Oom Hendrik Petrus Goosen, the last to die, in 1981.

Their farmhouse, set on a slight hill facing a now-empty dam and the sandy bed of the wide river, is locked. Curtains cover the windows, the farm sheds are derelict, a reed-protected shady area a few paces from the backdoor of the farmhouse is in a sad state of neglect.

It is the same, sad story at countless farms. Heavy locks bar the way in. Expensive farm equipment, even big Bedford trucks, rust in the sear-

Drought, huge debts, vacant farms, rusting ploughing equipment, little cemeteries as the last resting places of generations of proud Afrikaners who once tilled the lands ... there is desolation on a grand scale in the bushveld of the north-west Transvaal, and it is also causing a giant security problem. NORMAN CHANDLER reports in this concluding part of a series.



ing heat, which in the heart of summer reaches over 44deg C.

And, of course, there are the pathetic cemeteries with their ornate headstones, plastic flowers, and the promise.



The drought has been incredible. Eleven years ago was the last occasion on which bushveld rivers came down in flood. Farmers tick off the years of flooding as if they are crossing out the days on a calendar — 1934, 1944, 1954, 1966, 1978.

"I know of farmers who simply packed up in the middle of the night, and left, or simply shot themselves," economist-turned-farmer Dr Manie van Dyk, of "Tussenkom", in the Thabazimbi district, said.

Some of his neighbours have done that.

The lucky ones have friends and neighbours who have rallied around and tried to help the unfortunate get back on his feet — but usually it is a hopeless task.

One, a few kilometres away, shot himself after the bank manager had given the bad news of foreclosure. The widow of Langjan Roux, of Ma-

koppa, is preparing to leave the land on which the family had pinned their faith.

Mr Roux, 51, watched his 52 boreholes drying up, one after the other. His farming implements were attached by his creditors, Langjan — said wife, Marie — fell to his knees and sobbed uncontrollably. He then shot himself.

Another, at Koedoeskop, did the same. And then shot himself.

"The farms are standing empty. Our people have given up because of lack of money, lack of water, and the high interest rates being charged by the banks.

"Even Eskom won't give farmers the opportunity to pay off their electricity charges, and particularly if they fall behind due to a bad season or more," said Dr van Dyk, who has been in the forefront of complaints to the government.



Dr van Dyk, an articulate 33-year-old graduate of Pretoria University and a former researcher with the Human Sciences Research Council, farms 60ha on the banks of the Crocodile River 35km out of Thabazimbi. He and his family — his wife, Denise,

is a university-educated music teacher and taught at the Makoppa school, and their three children have been there for six years.

To rub home the message, they have had six years of poor harvests after having spent five years fighting drought on the Springbok Flats, north of Pretoria.

This year, the depopulation of the north-west Transvaal has gone one step further. The local school does not have a Grade 1 class for the first time and school enrolment has dropped from 52 last year to 38, a trend which is repeated throughout the vast region.

Twenty-three families have left their farms in one area of the Thabazimbi district and it is estimated that most of the remaining 70 will have left by the end of 1990. In the last few months, at least 25 have been declared bankrupt.

These are not just ordinary farmers. Every single farmer along the Crocodile River, for instance, has had some form of tertiary education — there are doctors, lawyers, and economists among them.

Asked whether he spent sleepless nights wondering what to do about his debt — conditions were so bad that he fell behind on electricity payments, saw his power supply disconnected, and lost R60 000 on a cotton crop because of it — Dr van Dyk kicked the dry river bed of the Crocodile and said: "Not one night. Every night."

The Snyman family have seven farms — three on the Crocodile River, four in other parts of the western Transvaal and they are not rich, as that number of farms may imply.

Oom Dawie Snyman runs an earth-moving business in Thabazimbi to pay off his debts. His son, also Dawie, tills the land.

Why doesn't he sell a farm or two? The laugh was instantaneous.

"Is jy mal (Are you mad)?" he wanted to know.

"I have been trying to sell farms but no one wants to buy. I have one up north which I will sell for R800 000, but I can't get a buyer. Sure, there are kerels who can give me R200 000 and pay off the rest. But I need the money to pay my debts."

Oom Dawie, who has been farming in the district since 1954 and has seen costs rise steadily, is very bitter.

"Among our biggest costs are those we pay Eskom. From July 1988 to now we have paid R132 000 to Eskom. And I owe the same amount. We just want time to pay that off, but if we don't pay the monthly amount, that's it.

"I am not the only one in this situation. Every farmer has the problem."

The Snyman farms have lost R72 000 on grain as a result of bad harvests caused by drought, and, in order to irrigate, it has cost R56 000 in power charges, which would have been manageable had the harvest been good.

Oom Dawie believes there will not be 10 percent of the existing Crocodile River farmers still in business two years hence.

Citrus groves thirst for relieving rain

M6605 3/2/89
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886

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Staff Reporter

CITRUS farmers in the Olifants River valley near Citrusdal could be in grave difficulty soon because of the shortage of water for irrigation.

The river level has fallen so low that farmers are being forced to rely on scattered pools to draw their supply. Crops could be in danger unless there is rain soon.

And, further downstream below the Clanwilliam Dam, water restrictions may have to be imposed on scores of wine and fruit farmers, warns the regional director the Department of Water Affairs, Mr James Butler.

The 122-million cubic metre-dam which supplies the valley is just over half-full and Mr Butler fears restrictions may be necessary to conserve the limited supply.

The Clanwilliam Dam is Mr Butler's main concern in the present hot period. Two other dams near George — Kammanassie, with only four percent of its capacity, and Stompdrif, with 11 percent — are also causing concern in the Department.

"We will cope"

On the West Coast, drought-threatened Graafwater may soon be relieved if the government approves funds for a project to tap a nearby underground water source.

A top Department of Water Affairs team led by Mr Butler visited Graafwater this week for a preliminary investigation.

But further inland, rain appears to be the only hope for citrus farmers in the Olifants River valley.

A spokesman for the valley's irrigation board said yesterday: "Our problem is quite simply the scarcity of water. It has been very hot and we have many young trees, so it is worrying."

"But as long as we can water them at least once a week, we will cope."

Mr Butler said the Olifants River was "flowing" slowly beneath the ground, filling pools along the river bed. It was from these that farmers were drawing their supply.

Wine and fruit farmers below the Clanwilliam Dam — which is at 56 percent of its capacity — still had water to draw on, but restrictions might be necessary to conserve the supply, he said.

Mr Butler added: "There are tens of thousands of hectares of farmland that need that water. It is a worry."

In the West Coast town of Graafwater, the shortage of water in the existing underground system supplying the town has forced water restrictions on its 1 300 residents and there is uncertainty about how long this supply will last.

However, relief is likely to come with a new project to drill boreholes into water-bearing soil between 10 and 15km north-west of the town. The cost of the project is not yet known, nor when it will be completed.

Department of Water Affairs geohydrologist, Mr Marc Vandoolaeghe, is a member of the team co-ordinating the project and the final scheme will depend largely on his assessment of what lies beneath the baked earth of the area, the Sandveld.

He is confident that the water source under the original bed of the Jakkals River will provide the relief the town desperately needs.

The government has provisionally approved the so-called Sandveld Scheme — which is intended ultimately to supply Graafwater as well as other drought-prone towns in the area — but the Treasury has yet to vote funds for it.

For some years Sandveld communities sought government approval for a regional scheme drawing water from the Olifants River, which lies some 30km east of the dry Sandveld, but it was rejected as too expensive.

Sutton B/Pay 3/2/69

Maize exports could pull in \$500m in forex

PRETORIA — Agricultural income this year will be a major factor in the country's overall economic performance. And an important part of it, says Nampo GM Piet Gous, is the likelihood that this season's maize surplus could earn the country more than \$500m in foreign exchange. So far good rains have fallen over most of the country's main growing areas in the western Transvaal and north-western

GERALD REILLY

Free State where up to 70% of the crop is grown. If rains continue for the next two or three weeks a crop of more than 10-million tons is probable, with an export surplus of 4-million tons. Gouws says Sats has the rail and harbour capacity to move and ship the expected surplus within a 12-month period.



Farm children, some of whom had previously been arrested for trespassing, make their way to school. But they must still wait for an interdict to be made permanent before their short cut is safe.

Farmers in row over well-trodden path ³ *covered*

Star 3/2/89 By Therese Anders

BELFAST — A bitter dispute between two farmers is believed to be behind the closing of a path across a farm last month which prevented 18 children from attending school.

The farm path cuts 36 km off the only alternative route to the Belfast township school.

After four of the children were arrested for trespassing on the second day of term, the matter was taken to Pretoria Supreme Court last week in an urgent application by Mr Albert van Rensburg on whose farm the children's parents work as labourers.

The court granted an interim order against Mr Frik du Toit, preventing him from stopping the children using the path. He has until Tuesday to show why a permanent interdict should not be granted.

Yesterday a reliable source said the rift between Mr du Toit and Mr van Rensburg began about two years ago when one of Mr du Toit's labourers went to work for Mr van Rensburg.

As this matter was unresolved, Mr du Toit is believed to have said he was closing his farm path to the Van Rensburg labourers and their children.

Earlier this week The Star was told by an elderly labourer on Mr van Rensburg's farm that the path had been used by workers for more than 50 years as the quickest way to walk to Belfast.

Since the Supreme Court ruling last week, the 18 Rietvallei schoolchildren have returned to school.

AGUS
6/2/89
3 General

Minister 'ready to extend ban' on Natal weed-killer

BARRY MARTENS in Durban reports on a sequel to a frightening episode

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, has announced that he is prepared to extend the ban on the use of hormonal weed-killer in Natal's Tala Valley to other areas of the country where necessary.

The use of hormonal herbicides has been banned in Tala Valley, a major vegetable growing area, after a two-year investigation there by the government, while a total ban on the aerial spraying of the herbicides in Natal has also been imposed.

Hormonal herbicides are widely used by the sugar industry and have been the centre of a row for a number of years.

They are also the subject of a Supreme Court action brought late last year by fresh produce farmers against the major chemical companies which manufacture or market the herbicides in South Africa.

Mr Justice Wilson granted an order calling on the chemical companies to show why they should not be prevented from importing, marketing, stocking or dealing in hormonal herbicides.

The hearing is set down for trial in April.

In his statement this week Mr Greyling said that in areas where damage to crops could be attributed to the use of the herbicides, a tempo-



Aerial crop spraying . . . a mixed blessing

ratory ban could be introduced.

He said the decision had been taken because growth aberrations and poor yields of sensitive crops were being associated with the increasing use of the herbicides.

He said R750 000 had already been spent in investigating the problem.

In the Tala Valley where the investigation had cost R35 000 so far, monitoring during the past two years had

indicated that five percent of air samples, 15 percent of rain samples and 11 percent of dew samples contained hormonal herbicides.

Trials conducted by the Plant Protection Research Institute indicated that "the levels present in rainwater resulted in abnormalities in lettuce and tomato seedlings, but not beans".

He also said scientists in Britain had established that levels much low-

er than those measured in air samples in Natal could also cause growth abnormalities in sensitive vegetable seedlings.

He stressed, however, that the problem was "fraught with complications and care should be exercised not to arrive at conclusions which could not be scientifically substantiated".

Belfast farmer tells court ^{(3) general} *Star 8/2/89* trespassers damaged property

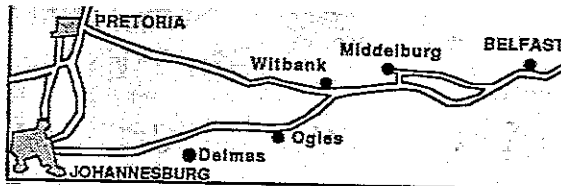
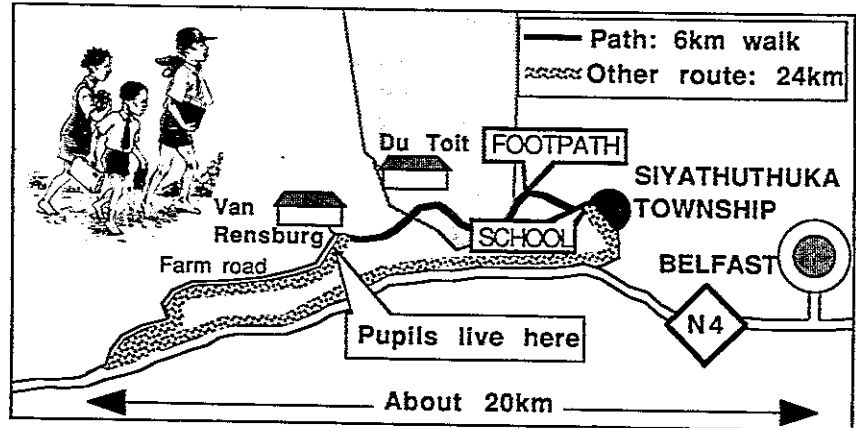
By Deborah Smith,
 Pretoria Bureau

The Belfast farmer who allegedly threatened to shoot 18 children who crossed his farm on their way to school, said in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday trespassers had damaged his property and neglected to close gates on the farm.

Mr Frederick du Toit was last week prevented from barring the children's right of way after the A and M van Rensburg Family Trust, which owns the farm adjoining Mr du Toit's property, brought an urgent application.

The children involved in the application all live on the Van Rensburg farm where their parents are labourers. Mr Albertus van Rensburg said if the children were prevented from using the path across the Du Toit farm they would have to walk 24 km to school instead of six kilometres.

In his answering affidavit, Mr du Toit said in 1981 the previous owner of the farm, Mr Danie Viljoen, had asked permission for



the children to cross the property.

He agreed to allow the children to cross the farm on condition the parents asked permission every year and only the children used the path.

Until 1985 there had been no problems, but since Mr van Rensburg had taken over the farm no one had asked permis-

sion to walk across the farm, said Mr du Toit.

He said both adults and children used the path and cars had sometimes been driven on his farm. Wires had been damaged and gates left open.

He had told Mr van Rensburg the children could no longer use the path in 1987, but they had carried on using it.

He denied threatening to shoot the children in January when he arranged for the South African Police to stop them.

Four of the children were arrested and are to appear in court in March while the younger children were sent home.

He said Mr van Rensburg had no right to bring the application as he didn't contend his rights had been threatened or that he had right of way.

Mr Justice van Zyl ordered the case to stand down until later this week.

GRAHAMSTOWN

Drought-stricken areas in the eastern Cape are now

Drought hits hard in Cape, Transvaal

in a critical situation, and many areas are preparing to introduce water restrictions.

Speaking at an emergency meeting for farmers at Patensie yesterday, Water Affairs Deputy Minister Japie van Wyk said there were no short-term solutions.

He said the only solution for the drought-stricken Gamtoos Valley and Kruis River areas was to expedite the supply of Orange River water to the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area. He added that Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown could expect water restrictions within

the next few days.

Emergency grazing areas will have to be declared if the drought in the far northern Transvaal continues, according to Mias Niewoudt, GM of the Northern Transvaal Co-operative at Nylstroom. Only 45% of the average rainfall has fallen in the area so far this season.

High rainfall areas such as Pietersburg, Potgietersrus and the Lowveld have had only 30% of their average rainfall, and the Soutpansberg region only 14%. — Sapa.

③ General

10/1/50

Drought hits three Eastern Cape districts

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34
The Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — Three Eastern Cape districts have been declared disaster drought areas.

The magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Paterson/Alexandria and Steytleville now qualify for Phase 1 of the drought relief measures.

This makes it possible for farmers to apply for a loan to purchase fodder and a rebate on the transport of fodder.

Farmers are facing a critical period as water and food for animals become scarcer every day. Many fountains and boreholes have dried up and in some places the South African Defence Force is carting water for stock and domestic use.

Several farmers have sold off their stock while others have reduced their herds and flocks considerably.

Africa next year.

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Pupils get right of way

Star 10/2/87

(3) General

By Deborah Smith, Pretoria Bureau

About 18 Belfast children have been granted the right to walk across a farm on their way to school, according to an order granted by Mr Justice Goldstein in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Frederick du Toit has been prevented from barring the children's right of way after the A and M van Rensburg Family Trust, which owns the farm adjoining Mr du Toit's property, brought an urgent application.

Mr Albert Janse van Rensburg, owner of the farm where the children live, said in an affidavit there was no alternative school available for the children who were allegedly threatened by Mr du Toit, whose land they crossed on their way to a school.

Mr du Toit said trespassers had damaged his property and neglected to close gates on the farm.

According to the judgment the children had the right of way until further court proceedings were instituted.

The children involved in the application all live on the Van Rensburg farm where their parents are labourers.

Mr Albertus van Rensburg said if the children were prevented from using the path across the Du Toit farm they would have to walk 24 kms to school instead of six kilometres.

Star 10/2/89 (3) Cereals

N Tvl being crippled by long drought

By Dirk Nel,
Lowveld Bureau

PIETERSBURG — A survey of drought conditions in the far northern Transvaal has revealed pessimism and helplessness.

Many places have not had rain since November. Worst hit are Pietersburg, Ellisras, Alldays and Messina.

High rainfall areas such as Pietersburg, Potgietersrus and the lowveld have had only 30 percent of their average and the Soutpansberg only 14 percent.

Crops planted this season are only 87 percent of those planted last year.

Farmers are having to sell cattle at a loss.

"The normal February and March showers will not be sufficient to see us through. We need abnormal rains now to save the grazing situation," said Mr Manie Eloff, chairman of the Soutpansberg District Agricultural Union.

Pupils get right of way

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Drought: Farmers call for govt aid

CHE TLOYS
13/2/89
36
Z. P. P.

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Failed wheat crops for three consecutive years have placed an escalating debt burden on a number of drought-stricken farmers in the Suurveld area between Humansdorp and Kareedouw.

The farmers, members of the Suurveld Farmers' Union, have now applied for their district to be declared eligible for Phase 1 of the government's drought relief fund.

Their application follows Thursday's granting of the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Paterson, Alexandria and Steytlerville as recipients of Phase 1 of drought relief.

Mr Hercules du Plessis, owner of the farm Boplaas and vice-chairman of the Suurveld Farmers' Union, said many farmers in the district faced the prospect of heavy financial losses as a result of loans taken out to plant cash crops (mainly wheat) four to five years ago.

"These government-subsidised

loans, which farmers are paying back at six percent interest, will be repayable after six years at 18%.

"If we don't have rain soon, farmers are going to be faced with huge debts caused by failed crops and the subsequent lack of financial returns on capital investments."

He said that because of the present drought, farmers were now forced to take drastic measures to survive, like reducing stock to eliminate increased feeding costs.

Some farmers had cut their stock by as much as 25% while others had leased additional land to prevent overgrazing by sheep and cattle.

Mr Du Plessis said that for the first time in three generations springs and boreholes on many farms had run completely dry.

Some farms were without domestic or drinking water and water is taken to the drought-stricken areas in tankers provided by Eastern Province Command on a regular basis.

Water is also being transported from the Kouga River.

Drought aid: 700 farmers benefit

Star 14/2/89
Six areas in the Cape Province have been declared drought disaster areas and about 700 stock farmers are to share R1,4 million a month. ③ General

Payments calculated at R2 000 each for February and March have been approved by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Minister's Council of the House of Assembly, Dr A I "Kraai" van Niekerk.

Representations from organised agriculture pointed out that despite good rains in some parts of the country others have had little or no rain.

Dr van Niekerk said recommendations of the National Drought Committee that were approved included the introduction of the disaster drought scheme for stock farmers in the extensive grazing areas in the magisterial district of Steytlerville.

As part of the scheme, farmers must reduce their livestock numbers for incentives.

Phase one of the drought assistance scheme was reintroduced for stock farmers in cropping areas in the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Alexandria, Riversdale and Albertinia.

Govt bid to prevent reoccupation of land

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Five years after the forced removal of the Mogopa people from their land, the Government is taking court action to keep members of the community from reoccupying the farm Zwartrand near Ventersdorp.

The community is still without a permanent home years after their removal — which the Appeal Court later declared to be unlawful.

In an action expected to be heard today in the Pretoria Supreme Court, the Minister of Agriculture and Water Affairs and the Minister of Education and Development Aid have applied for an interim order preventing the people of Mogopa from entering on to the land or from erecting structures there.

They are also seeking a permanent order:

- Ordering all Mogopa community members, except those on the farm with the permission of the Minister of Development Aid, to vacate the property and to demolish structures they have erected.

- Permitting the authorities to evict the people and demolish their shacks if they fail to do so themselves within three days of the order being issued.

- Prohibiting, for all time, the return of the Mogopa people to the land except where they have written permission from the Minister of Development Aid.

Mogopa community members Mr Daniel Molefe, Mr Matthew Mpshe, Mr Peter More and Mr Jacob More are cited as the respondents and are required to show cause why the order should not be granted.

This year Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, notified the community's attorneys that he believed that permission "given to the Mogopa committee to visit the graveyard at Zwartrand for maintenance purposes is now being used as a smokescreen to start a process of resettlement of the Mogopa people at Zwartrand".

Dr Viljoen has agreed to meet Mogopa representatives on Saturday to discuss possible solutions to the impasse on alternative land for the community.



Flashback to February 1984 . . . one of more than 20 Government trucks used in the Magopa removals is loaded with a Mogopa community member's goods before leaving for Pachsdraai.

Drought: Six disaster areas in Cape

ONT 7/1/85 14/2/89

3 General

JOHANNESBURG. — Six areas in the Cape Province have been declared disaster drought areas and assistance to stock farmers will be introduced at a cost totalling R1,4 million a month.

About 700 farmers will qualify for assistance under the scheme. The monthly amount that will have to be spent on each farmer is calculated at about R2 000 — totalling R2,8m for February and March.

This has been approved by the deputy Minister of Agriculture in the House of Assembly, Dr AI "Kraai" van Niekerk.

In a statement released yesterday, Dr Van Niekerk said the decision followed urgent representations from organised agriculture that, despite good rains in some parts of the country, others have had little or no rain and are experiencing disaster drought conditions.

He said the following recommendations of the National Drought Committee were accepted:

- The introduction of the disaster drought scheme for stock farmers in the extensive grazing areas in the magisterial district of Steytlerville (with the exception of 21 farms in the

northern part); and an identified area south of Pofadder (about 150 000ha).

- The reintroduction of phase one of the drought assistance scheme for stock farmers in the cropping areas in the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Alexandria, Riversdale and Albertinia. This phase involves assistance in the form of rebates on transport tariffs for purchased feed.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that two people died and another 41 were injured, several seriously, in Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton as the soaking rains that have fallen over most of the country since Friday continued.

In other parts of the country, drought conditions are expected to lift in the Kruger National Park areas north of the Soutpansberg and in the north-eastern Cape but death and destruction were brought to Namibia and parts of the Free State were flooded.

Four people drowned at Keetmanshoop in southern Namibia and two others were missing after rivers burst their banks.

Two bodies were recovered from the Wasser River, and a mother and daughter died after their house was flooded by the Schaap River. — Sapa

DROUGHT AID FOR CAPE

by CHRIS CAIRNCROSS 14/7/84

CAPE TOWN — Drought aid, costing about R1,4m a month was being offered to six districts in the Cape declared disaster areas, Agriculture Deputy Minister Kraai van Niekerk announced in Parliament yesterday. (3) *ceza*

The assistance schemes follow urgent representations from organised agriculture and affect about 700 farmers. In exchange for help to buy feedstock amounting to R2 000 a month, farmers are expected to reduce stock to a third of the estimated long-term grazing capacity of each farm.

Areas qualifying for assistance include the extensive grazing grounds in the Steylerville district (except for 21 farms in the north) and an area south of Pofadder.

Phase 1 of the drought assistance scheme for stockfarmers in the cropping areas is being reintroduced to the Port Elizabeth, Alexandria, Riversdale and Albertinia districts. Aid takes the form of rebates on transport tariffs for feed purchased.



Sulphur air pollution actually saves some farmers having to buy sulphur-based fertilisers. But now comes another pollutant — and it's a crop-killer.

Salt of the earth — new danger for farmers ³ *Over*

One of the ironies of the eastern Transvaal highveld, whose skies are probably the most sulphur-laden on earth, is that most crop farmers like it.

Take Mr Paul Reynolds (47), whose family has been farming "Zandbaken" in the Val district since his British army grandfather fell in love with the area after the South African War. The farm is north of Standerton.

He told me: "The eastern Transvaal's fallout of sulphur pollution actually saves me having to buy sulphur-based fertiliser. Crops remove sulphur from the soil, industrial pollution puts it back."

What about sulphur dioxide (SO₂), a major cause of acid rain, and known to kill trees and corrode metal and masonry?

"Our crops are not in the ground long enough for their leaves to be injured by SO₂. Not like trees. Trees — and lakes — absorb the stuff year after year. That's why forests and lakes are dying in Europe."

Spillage

All the same, something is eating farmer Reynolds's crops. And it is a chemical.

It has become so bad he can no longer grow potatoes, and now he fears for this year's export butternut crop.

The cause reveals yet another threat to the eastern Transvaal highveld environment. Only this time it is not borne on the wind.

The contaminant is coming from the gentle Waterval River. The river has, during the last 15 years, been turned into one of South Africa's saltiest rivers by spillage from mining operations. The quality is so bad that each year Mr Reynolds's land receives five tons of salt on each hectare.

Thirty kilometres upriver from Mr

The sleepy Waterval River in the eastern Transvaal is wreaking havoc on farms in the region, carrying contaminants that ruin crops. **JAMES CLARKE** speaks to a farmer in the area, Mr Paul Reynolds, who blames mining operations for the pollution and claims the quality of the water is so bad that he receives five tons of salt on each hectare of his land. He says he can no longer grow crops he has traditionally farmed and the lifespan of his irrigation equipment has been cut by two thirds.

Reynolds's farm is Gencor's Evander Group of gold mines. Their spillage goes straight into the Grootspuit, which flows into the Waterval, which eventually meets the Vaal itself.

Not only can Mr Reynolds no longer grow crops he has traditionally grown but the salt is eating into his irrigation equipment, whose lifespan has been cut by two thirds.

He showed me a six-year-old aluminium collar from a 150 mm pipe — a collar that can normally be expected to last 15 to 20 years. The metal is so eaten away it looks like something from an ancient shipwreck.

The mines have challenged the local farmers to prove their claims — but they have already paid Mr Reynolds thousands of rands compensation for past crop damage.

The row is in danger of becoming a war between consultants. The mines employed a firm that produced a fat document purporting to show the mines are not to blame. Mr Reynolds employed a university professor who found the opposite.

But The Star has in its possession the Department of Water Affairs readings of the "total dissolved salts" (tds) in the local streams as well as day-to-day sodium levels. They leave no doubt that every so often (three times in the last 18 months and many times in the last few years) the volume of tds and sodium suddenly leaps.

The worst pollution usually takes place around spring — a disastrous time for irrigation farmers. That is when they need the most water and when there is no rain to wash the salty water off the plants' leaves. Thus the leaves are damaged and photosynthesis impeded.

The sudden slugs of polluted water add up to one thing: somebody, upstream, is releasing toxic waste on a regular basis.

When Mr Reynolds once phoned Kinross mine, they told him they could find no leak. "I set out to find it and discovered 40 000 l an hour coming from a pipe in their property. It had inundated an area the mine claimed it monitored daily.

"The mine's reaction was to ask me what business I had walking on their land.

"I had the water tested in my laboratory and the readings were so alarming I had the samples retested. The tds measured 3 800 parts per million — the river above the outlet was 710.

"The sodium level was 276 — enough to destroy a potato crop."

Mr Reynolds showed me a picture of a waste pipe from Kinroos gold mine — it had a waste valve right on the banks of the river.

He eventually bought himself three shares, one in each of the three gold mines in the Evander Group, so that he could attend shareholders' meetings.

Star, 15/2/89
"I found some sympathy that way. I also found that the directors did not really know what was going on when it came to what impact their mines were having on local water quality."

When Mr Reynolds took his complaint to the Department of Water Affairs in Pretoria the two officials who interviewed him kept looking at their watches.

"I eventually realised it was nearing 4 pm and they were anxious to knock off. At 3.45, one of them, obviously now impatient, said to me: 'Look Mr Reynolds, this is a Third World country now. Mining is more important to us than farming'."

Mr Reynolds then wrote to the Minister (Mr Gert Kotze) who, seven months later replied saying there had been accidents and that the mines were aware of the high salt content of their waste water. He did not feel there were grounds for prosecution and assured the farmer that the department did not favour mines against farmers.

Mr Reynolds says Gencor should build a "fail-safe" dam on the Grootspuit, where it leaves Gencor's property, so that the contaminated water can be pumped out before it overflows and damages farmland.

Not all farmers are aware what is going on.

"One recently asked the department to request the mines to open up the 700 ha Leeupan evaporation dam so he could irrigate from it.

"The water, from underground and from the reduction plant, would have killed his crops," said Mr Reynolds.

The mines seem unaware of their own toxins — one mine bought lawn turf and then complained when it quickly died. They had been watering it with highly mineralised water straight from underground.

State eviction threat

Youth choir needs singers

TWO Pretoria music directors, Professor Cornelius Marivati and Miss Erica Swart, will launch a Pretoria Youth

Choir this weekend in preparation for a music competition scheduled to be held in Australia.

Professor Marivati said they were looking for students in Sids 6 to 9.

Interested persons, who should be accompanied to the auditions at least by a parent or legal guardian to provide written consent, are invited to attend meetings on Friday at 4pm or the following day at 10am at the Pretoria College of Education, Rissik Street, Sunnyside (behind All Normal college hall). Further details can be obtained at (012) 44-6892 during office hours or 375-5210 (after hours).

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FACTFILE - by Norris McWhirter

THE FIRST SERIOUS CONSUMER TO MAKE A RECORDING WAS JOHNANES BRANHAM. HE WAS THE FIRST TO RECORD ONE OF HIS SINGERS IN A CYLINDER BEING RECORDED IN 1902.

IN 1902 THE WORLD'S FIRST RECORDING MACHINE, THE GRAMOPHONE, WAS INVENTED BY THOMAS EDISON.

THE EARLIEST GRAMOPHONE TO BE DEVELOPED WITH A SOUND HOLES SYSTEM WAS DEVELOPED BY A HUNGARIAN ENGINEER, GYORGE O. JOHANNES, AT HIS MACHINE SHOP IN GARDEN, NEW JERSEY, USA.

DR. KING GEORGE V (1864-1936) RECORDED AN FRENCH SONG IN 1902. HIS RECORDING WAS MADE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE EARLIEST RECORDING MADE BY A MONARCH.

THE FIRST RECORDING MADE BY A MONARCH WAS BY KING GEORGE V (1864-1936) RECORDED AN FRENCH SONG IN 1902. HIS RECORDING WAS MADE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE EARLIEST RECORDING MADE BY A MONARCH.

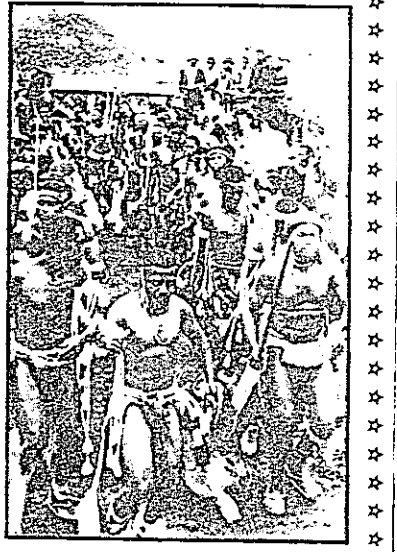
Drawn by DICK SHELLETON



SAVUKA'S leader Jonathan Clegg in fiery mood during his dancing partner Dudu Zulu's Ukubonga ceremony in Espongweni, Natal, at the weekend. Zulu, who is also Savuka's percussionist, was celebrating the completion of two houses for his two wives and five children.
Pic: PAUL TSHABALALA

Savuka's Clegg gets down with the Zulus

MEMBERS of the Umkomsas Traditional Dancing Team march to a clearing about seven blocks from Dudu Zulu's homestead, where they, together with the Amabutho, Zulu's team, danced from noon until sunset, oblivious of the constant drizzle.



By MONK NKOMO

THE Government yesterday brought an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court seeking an order to evict scores of Bakwena ba Mogopa families staying on the farm Zwarttrand in the Western Transvaal.

The application before Mr Justice Human was brought by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid.

In the application, both Ministers sought an order to evict about 70 people from the farm with effect from February 28, 1989. Both applicants submitted that the farm belonged to the State and was under control of the Minister of Agriculture. The Ministers also asked the respondents to give reasons why they should not remove these families from the farm, except those who had written permission from Dr Viljoen.

Both Ministers sought an order that they be given powers to remove all the leaders of the tribe and their possessions from the farm.

Hundreds of people were evicted by the Government following a court order in 1983, and many were resettled in Paedsdraai near Zeerust and Bethany near Brits — most of them against their will. The eviction order was later set aside by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

The farm, which has been owned by the Bakwena ba Mogopa tribe since 1912, was then expropriated by the Government and hired out to Koster and Ventersdorp District Agricultural Unions who now have the right to use the farm for emergency grazing.

The application by the Ministers is being opposed. Scores of members of the tribe packed the courtroom yesterday to hear the fate of what they described as "our fatherland".

The applicants asked the first three respondents to pay the costs of the application.

Mr Sam Maritz SC, who appeared for the applicants, told the court that Mogopa "has a long and unfortunate history" which had resulted in a negative publicity for South Africa abroad.

Judgment will be handed down tomorrow. The respondents are Mr Daniel Molefe, Mr Matthew Mphye, Mr Peter Chief More and Mr Jacob More. They were represented by Mr Gilbert Marcus, instructed by Johannesburg firm of attorneys, Cheadle Thompson and Haysom.

Documents taken by SB in raid on Azapo

MEMBERS of the Security Branch yesterday raided the offices of the restricted Azanian People's Organisation in Johannesburg and confiscated several documents, including pamphlets dealing with a memorial service held in honour of the late Dr Abu-Baker Asvat.

A spokesman for the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria yesterday said the action was normal police routine work which they could not comment on.

Mr Stephen Peter, who was in the office, told the *Sowetan* that about 10 plain-clothed policemen came into the offices and demanded to see Mr Jackie Hlapolosa and Mr Lusiba Ntoko.

The two men were not present at the time and the police searched the offices, he said, adding, they also

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

asked other people in the office to produce their identity books.

He said that the police took several pamphlets, including those dealing with a memorial service held in honour of the late Dr Asvat, Azanian Students Movement and letterheads of Azapo and the National Youth Co-ordinating Committee.

The raid comes in the wake of a warrant of arrest which was issued by the Rand Supreme Court judge against a former senior member of the organisation, Mr George Wauchope.

It also comes after a prominent community leader who was a member of Azapo, Dr Asvat, was killed in his surgery in Soweto recently.

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AGRICULTURE

3 GENERAL 17/2/89.
FMMML

Fair weather for exports

After some hard years, the tide is finally turning for SA's struggling farming sector. And, with good summer rains bringing the prospect of bumper crops, export revenues could rocket by an additional R2bn this year.

While the welcome inflow of foreign exchange should help the country's balance of payments position, and improve the economic outlook for 1989, farmers themselves — and ultimately their creditors and suppliers — should be in line for a direct spin-off.

The maize sector, long plagued by crop failures or uneconomic surpluses, could this year earn R1,2bn from exports of 4 Mt, should predictions of a 10 Mt crop be realised (*Business* January 6).

Though the area under maize has dropped slightly, excellent on-going late summer rains virtually assure a bumper crop.

Last year's US drought led to a draw-down of world stocks, with prices on the Chicago grain futures exchange firming accordingly. After shooting up to about US\$140/t last June, Chicago prices have stabilised at about \$115/t.

Maize farmers carry the brunt of the R14bn national farm debt. They should be in a position to repay some of their arrears in 1989. Purveyors of tractors, implements, fertiliser, chemicals and other inputs should also benefit.

Last year's good rains in the Free State also led to a large expansion in wheat plantings, with a record crop of more than 3 Mt now being harvested.

While excessive rains reduced the crop quality, exports of about 650 000 t should earn the sector an additional R200m in foreign exchange this season. About 100 000 t will be sold as low-quality feed grain for about \$115/t, while the remaining 550 000 t should earn an average of \$138/t, says Wheat Board deputy GM Ivan Hemingway.

Wool farmers can also afford to smile, notwithstanding the R280m loss on the Wool Board's (WB) forex loan that has been effectively loaded on to their shoulders. While the WB is still smarting over its disastrous forex venture, the industry outlook is decidedly rosy.

Led by a world-wide surge in demand for fine wools (Russia and China have strongly increased imports as their versions of *glasnost* and *perestroika* change buying patterns and fashion trends), a supply shortage and the benefits of the low rand, SA producers are heading for earnings of R1bn from wool sales this year.

With about 90% of the local clip exported, this would mean forex earnings of about R900m, or about R230m above last year's

export revenue.

Local production is steadily increasing, and with no end in sight for the international wool boom, earnings could increase even further next year.

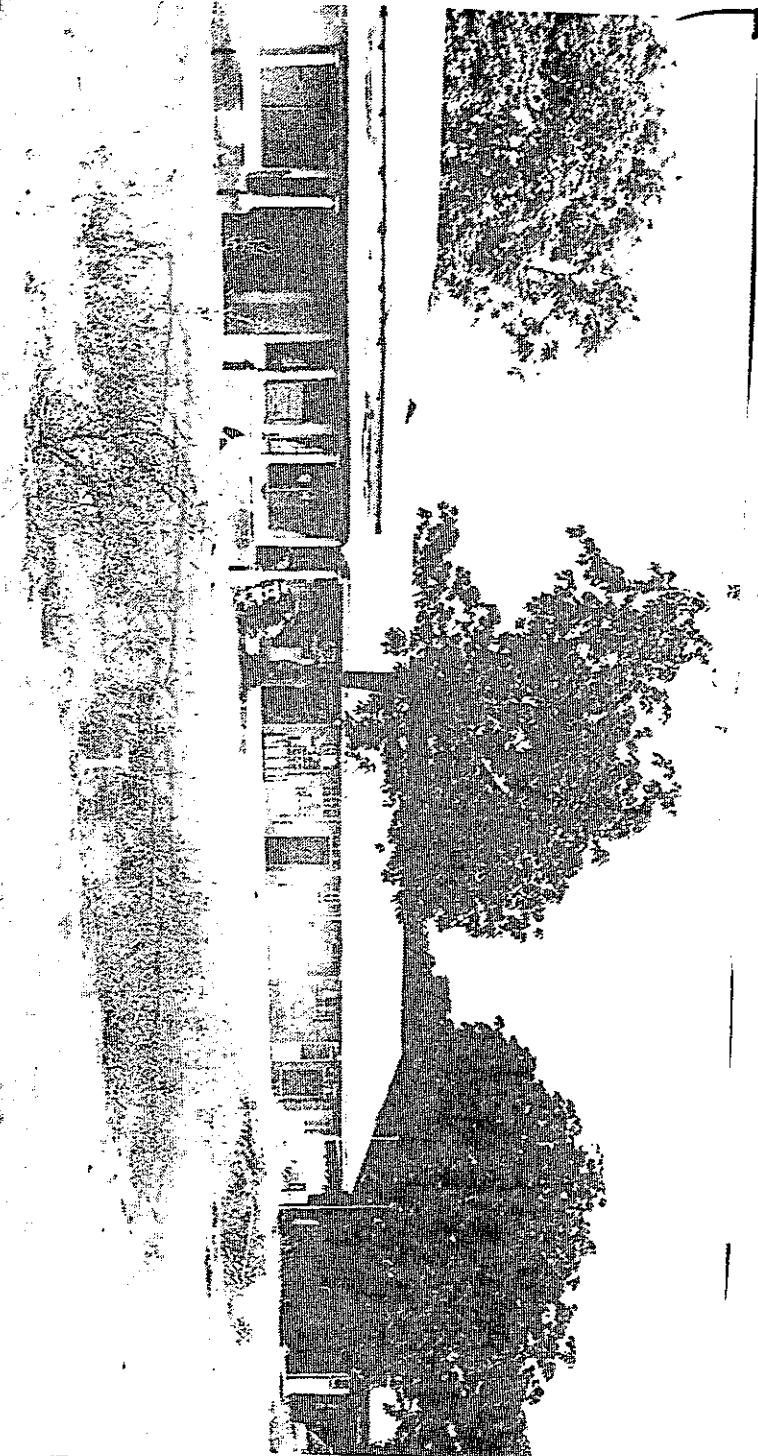
Citrus producers have also experienced a bumper season, earning about R700m from exports, compared with R500m in 1987. This resulted from excellent world prices, and a record export crop of 30m cartons which led to a 33% increase in net payments to farmers.

"The outlook for the current season is good, with demand still strong and the low rand adding to potential earnings," says Citrus Exchange GM, marketing and administration, Hennie Liebenberg.

While Sugar Association GM Peter Sale refuses to disclose any details of exports (the industry lost the US and Canadian markets due to sanctions pressures), world sugar prices have increased by 20%-25% over the past year. Prospects for increased forex earnings in the year to end March look good. Last year, total industry earnings were about R1,4bn.

A spokesman for Unifruco, the company managing deciduous fruit exports, says it is too early to give any views on exports as the Cape season is now in full swing. But crop quality looks good, and the low rand could push up earnings above last year's R773m gross revenue (about 97% earned from exports).

Other crops like mohair, karakul, wine, groundnuts and tropical fruits should add to this year's total export proceeds. ■



Town for sale . . . Tolwe in the Northern Transvaal, which is due to be auctioned on Tuesday.

There is no petrol or beer in Tolwe.

Outside the hotel three men are waiting for the beer trucks to arrive . . . despondent after three days on the hunt without so much as a shot fired.

"There's not even a buck in this place — and besides it would take more than that to make it come alive," said one.

Next year, they vow, they'll go elsewhere.

Next year they might be forced to go elsewhere. The "town" with its off-sales, its hotel and bar and general dealer's store might not exist. Not unless an enterprising soul steps in to buy it when it comes up for auction next week.

EVERYTHING HE OWNS

On sale will be an hotel, an off-sales, general store, post office and defunct butchery and 8,6ha that make up the "town" of Tolwe.

— everything that owner Braam Lambrechts possesses. The sale will be the final blow to a man who has spent the last 10 years fighting for a dream. But at least he can still hold his head up, for in the Far Northern Transvaal the word sequestration carries no shame.

For the farmer who make up much of his business, sequestration is more common than a cold. The fact that Braam Lambrechts is well and truly sunk is, for them, merely a symptom of the general predic-

Up for sale: a town where the hope and beer have run dry

"This place is dying. Pietie Botha and his government — he's turning us boere into beggars," say the farmers of the town with no beer — and no hope, either. **DAWN BARKHUIZEN** reports on an area so impoverished that sequestration carries no shame.

"The people of South Africa shouldn't worry about Tolwe, they must worry about the future of farming in this country," says Martin du Plessis, a young farmer who seems wise beyond his years.

"See this bar. A few years ago it was packed, now look! Three of us! And I'll tell you what, in another three years time 33 percent of us won't be here."

His companion is Boeta van der Merwe. Genial grin, brandy and coke in one hand, AWB sticker on his Land Rover.

"This place is dying. Pietie Botha and his government — he's turning us boere into beggars," he says.

Listen, we got drought. We got diesel prices up 60 percent. Coal up 25 percent. We can't afford equipment. And now we got box meat from Australia — it's killing us."

"Most of the guys who used to come to the bar have gone to Jo burg to get work. Remember Norman? He's working a jack-hammer in Swaziland."

"Us small guys, we're dead. The consortiums are buying us all out. I'll fight with everything I've got, but I sometimes wonder whether it's worth it."

What the bosveld farmers want is development aid and "for Pietie Botha and his government to stop taking the whole pie."

They don't want the bosveld to change or for Braam Lam-

● **Picture by Sean Woods.**

brecht's pub to close. They're at home here with the "Tekker" Scope pin-ups on the blue painted walls and the kudu horns above the bar.

"What we want are things to go back to what they were back in the late 70s before Pietie Botha got on the bandwagon," says Boeta van der Merwe.

"Ja," says Braam Lambrecht. "When I first bought this place 10 years ago I made a profit. Those were good days."

IT USED TO HUM

Neighbouring farmer Oom Gert Schoeman, who has been in the vicinity all his life, agrees the place was humming back in the late 1960s and 70s.

He remembers well when the school had over 300 pupils (now there are less than 50 and the school advertises for pupils from the cities in order to survive). Six telephonists used to operate the exchange. The local population used to be at least two or three times the present size.

That was before the advent of Beeskop, the big game farms, and the "kwaai" drought, he says.

Oom Gert has little interest in Braam Lambrecht's business — although he might consider buying it to add on to his farm if the price is right. He wouldn't bother with the hotel or the bar though — because there's nothing to do, even on holiday.

Braam Lambrechts says he will sit in the sun if he gets cold.

He hasn't much else to keep him warm — only the clothes on his back, his "ou vrou" for company and an ancient grey dog.

In four days time his business will be up for auction and with it will go 10 years of blood and sweat.

Now all he has left are the tears and a pocket full of heart pills. His dream is dead, he has nowhere to go and no plans for the future.

It's a hard place for a man of 53 to find himself in.

When he bought the hotel, bottle store, post office and general dealers that make up the "town" of Tolwe 10 years ago, things were good. Farmers crowded into his bosveld bar. Eskom employees packed his small hotel, the post office had a busy exchange with six operators. The farmers came to town to make their calls and the local school had more than 200 pupils.

Today the switchboard is mechanised, the bulk of the farmers have been driven out by drought, and those that remain have telephones in their homes. The power lines are up and the Eskom workers long gone. Not even reps use the hotel these days, preferring rather to do much of their business by phone.

Braam Lambrechts has been bled dry.

Even his last bid at survival — his off-sales bottle store — failed when a nearby shop began selling liquor under the counter, he says.

"I have to borrow my son's bakkie. They've taken my lorry and my car and now they're taking the town too," he says.

Braam's dream is dead: not even work could help



A last drink for the owners of the Kudostrand Hotel at Tolwe, Braam Lambrechts and his wife, Kleintjie, who will lose all their worldly goods when the auctioneer's hammer falls on Tuesday. ● **Picture by Sean Woods.**

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

Braam Lambrechts had it all 10 years ago: a thriving hotel, a post office and a general store. Now, however, with his property up for auction, he faces a bleak future.

"It's hard for a man when his living standards fly out the window. It's harder still when the reasons are out of your control and your work means nothing."

He's hoping the auction on Tuesday will see him back in the black, or even with a small profit.

Mr Johannes Kotze, the attorney handling the sequestration, is hopeful.

He's had about 20 inquiries over the past week.

Hopping for R500 000

Braam Lambrechts is realistic. His hotel doesn't even offer olde world charm, it's more like 1970s kitsch.

"I don't know who would buy this place. The farmers haven't got any money and I'm hoping it will go for half a million."

To add to his woes, his wife, who has worked her fingers to the bone ever since she first started peddling vegetables in Potgietersrus, has the dreaded "sukkersiekte" (diabetes).

"So tired, and now my eyes are going," says Mrs "Kleintjie" Lambrechts, nursing her cane and lemonade.

"You know, all we want to do, Braam and me, is rest. Just rest."

Rising interest rates put bigger burden on farmers

B/day 27/2/89

PRETORIA — Interest on farm debt is predicted to rise above R2bn a year after the recent hike in rates.

Deputy Agricultural Minister Kraai van Niekerk told the National Secretariat of Part-Time Farmers' congress at Thaba 'Nchu on Saturday that, at the end of 1987, total debt was estimated at R13,3bn and interest payments were now farming's biggest sin-

GERALD REILLY

gle expense.

3 General

This meant there was less available for other items and there was already concern that investment in agriculture was declining.

He warned agriculture was becoming concentrated in the hands of fewer

farmers and institutions because of tremendous capital investment involved in entering the sector.

The number of farmers had dropped from about 130 000 in the 1950s to an estimated 60 000 this year.

Income from some units was not enough to keep farmers on the land, while those who wished to enter found it difficult because of the outlay.

There were about 14 000 part-time farmers who made a good contribution to production.

Van Niekerk cited the export of wool and fruit as good foreign exchange earners.

He said part-time farmers played a vital role in agricultural and it was essential everyone should be accepted by the farming community.

Export 'punishment' ending

PRETORIA — Government was no longer prepared to further subsidise agricultural export losses, which meant a market-oriented policy was inevitable, senior Reserve Bank deputy governor Japie Jacobs said yesterday.

Speaking in Bloemfontein at the annual farmers' day at the University of the OFS, he said in the past it was often policy to raise domestic prices if products had to be sold abroad at a loss.

This, Jacobs said, punished domestic consumers for producers' surpluses.

With the advent of a more market-related price policy, farmers' ability to pass rising costs on to the consumer was being limited, he said.

Jacobs said the country was in a phase of rising inflation, caused mainly by certain government measures such as the surcharge on imports, the tax on petrol,

(3) ~~General~~ GERALD REILLY

rising interest rates, the consequences of the depressed rand against the main international currencies and higher wages and salaries.

He said the comparison of SA's inflation rate with that of industrial countries which had stagnant populations was unreasonable.

Jacobs said agriculture's most pressing problem in the coming decade, particularly in the summer rainfall area, was how to reduce the debt:asset ratio.

This applied especially to short-term debt which, as a result of successive droughts, formed a great part of farmers' total debt.

Total debt in the industry had increased by a massive R9,5bn between 1980 and 1988 to R13,3bn, he said.

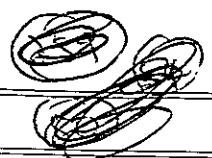
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Farm subsidy to be cut ^{(3) General}

Star 3/21/89
Finance Staff

The government aims to introduce a market-related agricultural policy by refusing to further subsidise farming export losses. Reserve Bank Deputy Governor Dr Gerhard de Kock said in Bloemfontein yesterday that the free market would also prevent the farmers from raising domestic prices after selling export products at a loss.

He said that the farmer's first aim should be to reduce their massive debt, which had risen by R9,5 billion to R13,3 billion from 1980 to 1988.



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:



General Affairs:

Agricultural products: shortages

29. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether there are any shortages of agricultural products at present or any such shortages are expected in 1989; if so, of what products;
- (2) what in each case are the (a) reasons for and (b) price implications of these shortages;
- (3) what steps are being taken or are contemplated in each case to counter the effects of these shortages?

B84E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes, in addition to agricultural products such as rice, tea, coffee, cocoa-beans and certain grades and classes of cotton and tobacco in respect of which the Republic is not self-sufficient, there are at present shortages of red meat and sunflower seed. Shortages of these products are also expected during 1989.
- (2) (a) The shortages can be ascribed mainly to abnormal climatic conditions.
(b) No significant price implications are expected in respect of sunflower seed. The shortage of red meat is being replenished to a certain extent through imports, but meat prices nevertheless rose considerably and it is expected that price levels will remain relatively high during 1989.
- (3) The effects of these shortages will be countered to a large extent by means of imports.

Education: distribution of expenditure increase

55. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

What percentage of the total increase in expenditure on education of all race groups in the Republic in the 1987-88 financial year was to be spent on (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian education?

B152E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Percentage of the total increase in expenditure on education in the Republic that was to be spent in 1987-88 on:

	A	B
(a) Whites	17.9%	26.6%
(b) Blacks	64.2%	54.7%
(c) Coloureds	16.5%	15.5%
(d) Indians	1.4%	3.2%

The figures in column A do not take into account funds provided for education on the Budget Vote: Improvement of Conditions of Service for 1987-88, whereas the figures in column B do take these funds into account.

These percentages are related to a number of factors such as fluctuations in the student numbers at universities and technikons and the number of pupils in schools, as well as the nature of population migrations.

Own Affairs:

Schools: Afrikaans English as medium of instruction

2. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools falling under his Department use (i) Afrikaans and (ii) English as their medium of instruction;
- (2) how many such (a) primary and (b) secondary schools offer (i) Afrikaans and (ii) English as a non-first and (iii) second language;
- (3) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

B151E

Agriculture faces many changes

By BRUCE WILLAN

WITH the privatisation of the agricultural industry in SA, the industry must realize that there are both opportunities and hazards involved, warns Volkskas group MD D C Cronjé at the recently held Agrocon '89.

Cronjé said that the agricultural industry will have to be more competitive with less input coming from the government.

Farmers will have to bear the responsibility of the risks which are inherent to the industry and production areas.

Government and hence the taxpayer, will no longer have to take the risks which have been passed on by the farmers.

Cronjé said that although it would be impossible to eliminate emergency measures when disasters strike such as drought and floods, subsidies on industries, production inputs and capital will increasingly be scaled down.

Competition will increase between the various fields of agriculture and labour will come under the spotlight.

According to Cronjé political and social changes are beginning to affect labour as a production factor.

More attention will have to be paid to managing the labour force this year which will make agriculture more vulnerable, said Cronjé.

Agriculture will have to prepare itself for joint bargaining power and pro-active action.

Unreasonable interference by trade unions and increasing wage-scale levels will affect agriculture's contribution to job creation which is one of the biggest employers in the country, he said.

cient to satisfy the requisites prescribed by law for admission as an advocate;

- (b) as a result of the said decisions several large universities have successfully adapted their syllabuses to meet the needs of the legal profession;
- (c) a large number of students have planned their curricula accordingly; and
- (d) it is undesirable to make Latin I, which for the past 7 years has not been required by some universities and provincial divisions, a requirement once again.

A certain standard of Latin is, however, indicated as a requirement for the study of law for the following reasons —

- (a) many of our legal rules are expressed as Latin maxims;
- (b) certain standard ideas are succinctly expressed in Latin; and
- (c) Latin expressions are part of every-day court language.

It has been suggested to me authoritatively that either of the following options, or a combination thereof, is viable —

- (a) Latin at matriculation level as prescribed by the Joint Matriculation Board; or
- (b) a special university course in Latin which will entitle a student to proceed to Latin I; or
- (c) a special university course in Latin comprising general principles of grammar, legal phrases and expressions, and a Roman legal and cultural overview.

The implication is that I am contemplating a recommendation to the Government that Latin I as a compulsory course for admission as an advocate ought not to be re-instated, subject to what I have said above.

I am therefore considering introducing legislation this year, with the above guidelines in mind, if time so permits. Naturally this will be done after interested parties have had the opportunity to study my proposal.

Universities: co-ordination of admission of students

27. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether he has introduced any measures for bringing about any form of co-ordination among universities regarding the admission of students to particular courses and faculties; if so, what measures;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B314E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No. However, the Department of National Education is negotiating with the Committee of University Principals on measures to ensure that in general, students of better quality will be admitted to universities.
- (2) No.

Restrictions on use of hormonal herbicides

28. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether he issued a press statement recently concerning restrictions to be placed on the use of hormonal herbicides in South Africa; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the contents of the statement;
- (2) whether these restrictions have been introduced; if not, why not; if so, what means of enforcing these restrictions have been introduced;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B315E

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (1) Yes;
 - (a) on 1 February 1989;
 - (b) to announce that, where necessary, the ban on the use of certain hormonal herbicides will be extended to other production areas in the Republic where crops sensitive to the use of these remedies are produced;
- (2) no. for the reasons set out in the media release, it is at this stage not deemed necessary to extend the prohibition currently in force in the Tala Valley and surrounding area and on aerial application in Natal, to the whole of the Republic;

3 CLEVELAND

- (3) no, since the matter was dealt with in full in the said media release.

Paternoster: function for members of FCA

29. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

- (1) Whether he held a function for members of his Foreign Correspondents' Association at Paternoster on 3 February 1989; if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) total cost of the function;
- (2) whether any members of Parliament were invited to attend this function; if so, (a) why and (b) what are their names?

B316E

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

- (1) A function was held for the accredited foreign correspondents in South Africa. It should be noted that, contrary to what was implied by the question, the Foreign Correspondents' Association is independent from the Bureau for Information and is not under the control of or run by the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry;
 - (a) An informal function in the form of a snoekbraai.
 - (b) R4 542,26.
- (2) Yes;

(a) and (b) The guest list included Members of Parliament as well as non-Members of Parliament. In view of the fact that the composition of such a guest list is completely within the discretion of the host, I do not feel under obligation to divulge further details in that regard.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether he will accept that I did not put "his" in my question but that it has obviously arrived in the question as a result of translation? Would he also tell us whether the members of Parliament invited to the function were only members of the NP? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the answer is no.

Mr C W EGLIN: That is not the point. Mr Speaker . . .

†The SPEAKER: Order! The time for questions on general affairs has expired and unfortunately I cannot call upon the hon member to speak.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C(3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Cycads

30. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether any control is exercised over the (a) movement and (b) buying and selling of cycads within South Africa; if so, (i) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations and (ii) which authorities are responsible for enforcing such statutory provisions and/or regulations in each province?

B318E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.
 - (i) The relevant nature conservation ordinances of the four Provincial governments.
 - (ii) The Nature Conservation Authorities of the four Provincial governments.

Port Elizabeth negotiations on training base

31. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) (a) With reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 14 February 1989, what progress has been made in the negotiations concerning a certain training base in Port Elizabeth and (b) when does he anticipate that the matter will be finalized;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B324E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) Valuations of both the SA Defence Force terrain and the offered City Council terrain were done and handed to the City Council of Port Elizabeth who must now indicate

hon the Minister's reply, was there any stage that our ambassador in Ciskei declined to give the people of East Peeltion assistance with their problem?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of that at all but what I am very well aware of is that our ambassador went out of his way to facilitate provision of the necessary protection at all times. He involved himself personally and he visited President Sebe on this matter personally. I can give the hon member the assurance that that was the attitude of our ambassador throughout this situation.

Statutory bodies abolished

22. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

Whether it is his intention to abolish any of the statutory bodies falling under the control of his Departments in accordance with the Government's stated policy of privatisation and deregulation; if so, (a) which bodies and (b) when; if not, why not?

B306E

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) and (b): In the case of the Department of Trade and Industry it is considered to abolish the Travel Agents Board and to repeal the Travel Agents and Travel Agencies Act, 1983 (Act 58 of 1983). This matter is now being considered by the board and their proposals will be submitted to me at the end of May 1989.

No other statutory bodies which are linked to the Departments of Trade and Industry and of Mineral and Energy Affairs are ear-marked for abolishment or lend themselves thereto. However, investigations are continuously being conducted, where necessary in close consultation with the Ministry for Administration and Privatisation, to establish whether, in the spirit of privatisation and deregulation, specific activities could possibly be transferred to the private sector with advantage. A number of activities which have been identified are on their way to privatisation or have been privatised already, as follows:

(i) *The Industrial Development Corporation of SA Ltd (IDC)*

There is no intention to privatise the IDC as

such, because the Corporation has to assist in implementing the Government's policy in respect of industrial development, import replacement, export promotion and small business undertakings. However, the privatisation of the following industries which are controlled by the IDC for its own account on behalf of the State is receiving attention:

— Foskor: The privatisation of Foskor in its entirety is being withheld until the company's results and market conditions make it possible.

— Alusaf: The transfer of and control over Alusaf to and by private sector interests and the quotation of the company will take place as soon as circumstances are favourable.

— Sorghum beer industry: Good progress has been made in preparing the extensive sorghum beer industry for merging into a unit which can be privatised. The follow-up actions are aimed at arousing the interest of the private sector, in which the consumer will hopefully also be represented.

(ii) *The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)*

The CSIR itself is not ear-marked for privatisation. However, certain functions of the CSIR have been privatised already or are in the process of being privatised, namely:

— The South African Inventions Development Corporation (Saidcor) will ultimately be replaced by a private company in terms of legislation now before Parliament.

— The motor vehicle fleet of the CSIR has been sold and is now operated by a private leasing company.

— The design office of the CSIR had been under-utilised and has been taken over by the office personnel. By also undertaking private work, besides the work which is now being done for the CSIR, the work can be done on a more cost-effective basis. In this way the cost to the CSIR has been reduced appreciably.

— The training function at the CSIR is now also being undertaken by a private company which, too, is contracting for work from outside. Accordingly, the training aspect of the CSIR is done on a more cost-effective basis.

(iii) *The Atomic Energy Corporation of SA Ltd*

The high precision mass production facility of the AEC is now on the road to privatisation.

Maternity benefits of wives of national servicemen

23. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the wives of national servicemen are entitled to the same maternity benefits and medical care as are the wives of members of the Permanent Force; if not, why not?

B307E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No, this is a service condition for Permanent Force members. Sufficient provisioning is normally made for the majority of families of National Servicemen by their own medical schemes in the private and public sectors. In addition, there are not enough personnel and facilities in the SA Defence Force available to cope with the extra load and it will also place an additional burden on the SA Defence Force budget.

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he believe it is fair to discriminate against national servicemen like that?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I can reply to that. We do not see that as discrimination. As I have already pointed out national servicemen can make use of their own medical schemes. Further to that question I must point out to the hon member that in cases where certain circumstances arise Treasury approval may be granted for those cases to be handled by the South African Medical Services.

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, if I draw cases of hardship to the attention of the hon the Deputy Minister is he in a position to do something about it?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, yes, provision is made for those specific cases.

Control of pesticides

24. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether he is considering introducing legisla-

tion to amend the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, No 36 of 1947, in order to transfer control of pesticides to the Minister of Environment Affairs; if so, when will such legislation be introduced?

B308E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

No.

*25. Mr M J ELLIS ÷ AGRICULTURE. [Withdrawn.]

Latin: abolishment as requirement for admission in Supreme Court

26. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he intends to introduce legislation in 1989 to abolish the requirement of a qualification in Latin for admission as an advocate in the Supreme Court; if so, when; if not, why not?

B313E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Last year the hon member for Sandton also asked me about the possible abolition of Latin as a prerequisite for persons wishing to practise as advocates and attorneys. On 8 March 1988 I pointed out in this House that before I exercise my power in terms of section 1 of the Admission of Advocates Amendment Act, 1987 (Act 17 of 1987), to determine a date on which the concession granted in terms of that Act is to cease to apply, I require the viewpoint of the advocation. According to a majority resolution of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa it is proposed that Latin be abolished as a requirement. The various Bars were, however, not unanimous in this regard, and several representations on behalf of individual Bar Councils were once again received advocating the retention of Latin as a requirement for admission as an advocate.

I have, in the meanwhile, had the benefit of a wide range of views, in the course of which the following factors have emerged as most relevant —

(a) certain provincial divisions of the Supreme Court of South Africa have held that a special university course in Latin is suffi-

- (a) (i) —
(ii) once,

- (b) (i) Mr Clem Sunter
(ii) Kimberley Boys' High School;
(2) departmental permission is not required when people other than teaching staff address schools after school hours with the permission of the principal;

Natal Education Department

- (1) no,
(a) and (b) fall away;
(2) falls away;

Orange Free State Education Department

- (1) yes
(a) (i) once,
(ii) —
(b) (i) Mr Clem Sunter
(ii) pupil councils of all secondary schools on the Gold Fields;
(2) yes;

Transvaal Education Department

- (1) yes,
(a) (i) —
(ii) once,
(b) (i) Mr Clem Sunter
(ii) Pretoria Boys' High School;

- (2) departmental permission is not required when people other than teaching staff address schools after school hours with the permission of the principal.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I conclude, if I heard correctly, that Mr Clem Sunter appeared on one occasion during official school functions, namely in the Orange Free State. That is how I heard it. The hon the Minister must admit that Mr Sunter had the opportunity to influence the children at this function. I would like to know from the hon the Minister if this particular person endorses the principle of Christian national education?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, for the information of the hon member the reply is as follows: This function was organized with the permission

and with the staff of the Director of Education of the Orange Free State. Several superintendents of education in the Free State were present at the function. Further, the Std 9s and Matrics were invited. Nobody was under any obligation to attend it. Further, it is within the rights and powers of the Director of Education to decide to have it in school hours. The Director of Education did this. The Director of Education is of the opinion, and I agree with that, that it was also an opportunity to inform high school pupils in a broader context than the academic tuition they receive at school. Thus it took place with his full approval, and I think it was in the interest of all the pupils that they could attend it.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I now received a reply to a question I did not ask, namely that permission was granted. I would like to know whether this person endorses Christian national education or does the hon the Minister not know?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, naturally I did not ask this particular gentleman that.

†Mr S C JACOBS: Have you read Clem Sunter's book?

†The MINISTER: The fact remains that the subject with which it dealt, is of importance to everybody in this country and also to White pupils. The faster the Opposition realizes that we do not live here in compartments, but also are bringing about intergroup liaison, acknowledging human dignity, building bridges and taking note of the realities of this country in the interest of our children, the better.

Investigation into pre-primary schooling

*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether a committee of the Committee of Education carried out an investigation into pre-primary schooling; if so,
- (2) whether this committee has completed its report; if not, why not; if so, what are the main recommendations of this report;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B321E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes;

- (2) no, the committee has not completed its proceedings;
(3) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he give us an indication — I understand that a meeting on this matter will be in progress over the next few days — as to whether a report can be expected in the near future?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member always comes with such a question following the previous one. I want to tell him that it is not the style of my Department to drag its heels, but it is also not the style of my Department to just do things without having made the necessary inquiries and consulted with the partners concerned, and the hon member should know that. We shall therefore make the result of that known as quickly as possible.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising from . . .

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I regret to have to inform the hon member that the time allotted for own affairs' questions has expired.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C(3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Universities: restrictions on admission of students

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether restrictions, either in absolute numbers or percentage, in regard to the admission of students to courses and/or faculties have been introduced in any or all of the universities falling under his control; if so, (a) what restrictions and (b) when;
- (2) whether he has made provision for the co-ordination of student admissions in particular faculties among universities falling under his control; if not, why not; if so, what provision;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B322E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No,
(a) and (b) fall away;

- (2) no, because the admission of students is the responsibility of the universities;
(3) no.

Research on pesticides **3 UPWARD**
*5. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply:

- (1) Whether his Department has at any stage conducted or commissioned research into the use and/or environmental impact of pesticides; if so, (a) when, (b) who conducted the research and (c) what were the findings of the research conducted;
- (2) whether the findings of such research are available to members of the public; if not, why not; if so, in what form;
- (3) whether any further research of this nature is contemplated; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B333E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

- (1) Yes.
(a) At least for the past 20 years.
(b) The Division of Pesticide Dynamics of the Plant Protection Research Institute in Pretoria and certain departments at universities working under contract for the Institute.

- (c) The research done on the use and/or effect of pesticides on the environment forms part of a comprehensive research programme carried out in the interest of farmers and the consumers in the RSA. It is impossible to summarise the findings in a few words. The findings have been published in literally hundreds of scientific articles in international and local scientific journals and technical communications, some of which are issued by the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply. Amongst other this research gave rise to the total withdrawal or severe restriction of at least 27 pesticides.

It is, however, important to note that the published research results are completely objective and that the decision to impose an embargo or limi-

tation on a pesticide rests with the Registrar of Act 36 of 1947 and the Minister of Agriculture.

- (2) Yes, the research findings are available to members of the public. In the form of scientific publications and scientific project reports.
- (3) Yes, the research is of an ongoing nature, but according to thoroughly planned programmes that are dealt with in order of priority, taking into account the available manpower, equipment and funds. This programme involves 10 Research workers, 9 research Technicians and 4 research assistants. The budget for the financial year 1988/89 is R700 000 of which R307 000 is used for current expenditures. Nineteen research facets are conducted in this programme.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Apprentices indentured

16. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications:

- (a) How many (i) White, (ii) Indian, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black apprentices were indentured to his Department, and (b) in which trades were they indentured, as at 31 December 1988?

B70E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) (i) 51, and
(ii), (iii) and (iv) none; and
- (b) motor mechanic (petrol) (10),
motor mechanic (diesel) (3),
painter/decorator (11),
carpenter (17),
plumber (1),
panelbeater (1), and
welder (8).

Technicians/postmen: resignations

17. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications:

- (a) How many employees in his Department resigned in 1988 and (b) how many such employees were (i) technicians and (ii) postmen?

B71E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) 6 449; and
(b) (i) 443; and
(ii) 362.

Vacant posts: designations

18. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications:

- (a) How many posts on the establishment of his Department were vacant as at 31 December 1988 and (b) what are the designations of these posts?

B72E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) 5 958 — which figure represents the difference between the total authorized establishment and the number of persons who occupy posts on the fixed establishment; and

- (b) Assistant Restaurant Manager, Superintendent, Assistant Printer, Assistant Muscologist, Assistant Quantity Surveyor, Assistant Human Resources Officer, Restaurant Manager, Architectural Draughtsman, Postmaster Grade 4, Postmaster Grade 3, Deputy Legal Adviser, Senior Human Resources Officer, Administrative Officer, Senior Psychometrist, Senior Administrative Officer, General Assistant, Personnel Officer, Job Evaluation Officer, Control Telcom Electrician, Senior Job Evaluation Officer, Control Telcom Machanic, Telcom Officer, Operating Inspector, Mail Handling Officer, Industrial Journalist, Registry Clerk, Sorter, Industrial Social Worker, Branch Postmaster, Marketing Officer, Telegraph Officer, Printer, Senior Architect, Statistician, Data Officer, Reprographic Manager, Technician, Driver, Psychometrist, Photographer, Psychologist, Senior Design Artist, Chief Inspector: Works, Language Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer, Works Inspector, Chief Psychometrist, Telcom Electrician, Chief Job Evaluation Officer, Telcom Mechanic, Dealer, Security Assistant, Catering Assistant, Instructor, Telcom Assistant, Mail Handler, Learner Printer, Postman, Exchange Superintendent, Learner Works Inspector, Telephonist.

Waiter, Inspector of Uniformed Staff, Senior Housekeeper, Museum Design Artist, Senior Caretaker, Human Resources Officer, Cook, Senior Foreman, Internal Auditor, Senior Stores Foreman, Cost Investigation Officer, Foreman, Senior Security Officer, Design Artist, Security Officer.

Hospitals: beds needed/available

19. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- How many hospital beds were (a) available and (b) needed for (i) White and (ii) non-White patients in hospitals falling under the control of his Department as at 31 December 1988?

B73E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) Medunsa Dental Hospital
(i) and (ii) 10 beds,
(b) (i) and (ii) no additional beds.

Sandton: additional post offices/postal services

23. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:

- Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in 1989; if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

B78E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) No;
(b) yes;
(i) Linbro Park and Sandton;
(ii) Linbro Park: The provision of a mail collection unit, and Sandton: The relocation of the existing post boxes to a separate lobby in the parking area of the same complex and the provision of an additional 1 500 post boxes; and
(iii) Linbro Park and Sandton: October 1989.

The following additional services are

planned for the Sandton area for completion later than 1989:

- (i) The construction of a new departmental post office with 2 000 private post boxes in Wendywood to replace the existing hired premises. The estimated date of completion is September 1990.
(ii) The establishment of a post office in Morningside. A departmental building is envisaged and a site has been identified. Negotiations for the purchasing thereof are underway.

Note:

In a written reply furnished in response to question No 130 on 15 March 1988, it was envisaged that a new departmental post office in Wendywood would be constructed during 1989. The project has unfortunately been unavoidably delayed as a result of changes in the planning of the building.

Telephone services: applications outstanding

47. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) How many applications for telephone services were outstanding in respect of (a) the exchanges of (i) Bryanston, (ii) Randburg, (iii) Benmore Gardens, (iv) Kelvin, (v) Bramley, (vi) Rosebank and (vii) Sunninghill Park, and (b) any other exchanges serving the Sandton constituency, as at 31 December 1988;
(2) when is it anticipated that the backlog in respect of each exchange will be eliminated;
(3) What steps are being taken to satisfy the demand for telephones in respect of each such exchange?

B96E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) (a) (i) 157,
(ii) 606,
(iii) 155,
(iv) 114,
(v) 146,
(vi) 136.

Going overboard

The furore over farmers' liability for the R290m loss on the Wool Board's (WB) forex loan (*Business* September 30 1988) has led

FINANCIAL MAIL MARCH 10 1989

to a major rethink on the role of agricultural marketing boards.

The result could be privatisation of certain boards through the creation of companies or co-operatives to handle marketing and exports.

This could herald greater direct accountability by the marketing organisation to its members, even where accumulated "company" assets are concerned.

In the case of the WB loan debacle, wool producers are asking why government should not accept responsibility for the mistakes of the statutory WB.

Another question raised at recent Wool Growers' Association meetings was whether the WB should be compelled to liquidate some of its substantial assets, essentially created from the proceeds of farmers' produce. These assets include the WB buildings in Pretoria and property the WB owns in Port Elizabeth.

The WB is now looking at putting its marketing functions into the hands of a co-operative. It would not be the first agricultural sector to do so.

In the case of the Citrus Exchange (a co-operative handling all citrus exports) and Unifruco (a company handling Cape deciduous fruit exports), farmers have a direct say — and stake — in the running of their marketing operations.

At the recent Agricon congress in Pretoria, Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel



Wentzel

criticised some marketing boards for concentrating more on regulating and controlling administration than on reacting to market signals.

Even more significant was a speech by National Marketing Council (NMC) chairman Roelf Kotze, spelling out details of the new thinking.

He told Agricon the NMC was looking at alternative structures to ensure maximum benefit to the farmer from the marketing of his produce. He cited precedents, such as Unifruco and the Citrus Exchange.

"In the case of some farm products, the marketing function of the marketing board is privatised by transferring this function to a private concern like a co-operative or a company," he noted.

There are other compelling reasons for transferring assets to producers.

"In the case of some marketing boards, the fixed and current assets and reserves together total more than R200m," said Kotze.

"If the producer should stop farming or dies, neither he nor his estate have any claim on these assets. Should these assets belong to a company and the producer has shares in that company to the value of the assets that he can claim, he will have a direct say in the

matter and could receive a financial benefit, which is not possible under the current dispensation."

Kotze added that a marketing co-operative would give the producer greater control over the marketing of his product.

The annual congress of the Maize Producers' Organisation in Potchefstroom on March 15 and 16 should throw light on the reaction of maize farmers to the recommendations of the Brand Commission of Inquiry into alternative marketing structures for the grain sector. The suggestions were wide-ranging.

Among other things, it recommended the creation of a grain market where surplus maize, wheat and sorghum can be traded on the basis of individual offers and free price-

forming for individual lots.

Much has been said about deregulating agriculture. Is lip-service now about to give way to action? ■

THE GREEN DROUGHT

by JOCELYN MAKER
Weekend Argus
Correspondent

THE life-blood of the Gamtoos Valley, tucked away between the Kouga and Elands mountains in the Eastern Cape, is drying up fast.

Stricken by the worst drought in 60 years, the farmers in this beautiful hollow, known as "the pantry" of South Africa, are facing total ruin.

To survive, they need rain on their lands and in the catchment area of the Paul Sauer Dam.

Every day these desperate men pray but the heavens only tantalise with small, insignificant showers... just enough to keep their valley green and to deceive the eye as to the severity of the drought.

"The green drought", they call this cruel twist of nature.

No crop, no income

Vast tracts of land stand uncultivated. No crop means no income and a large reduction in labour which results in a dramatic increase in the rate of unemployment.

The farmers' main artery is the Paul Sauer Dam which by means of a canal and pipewater system, irrigates some 7 040 hectares of the valley.

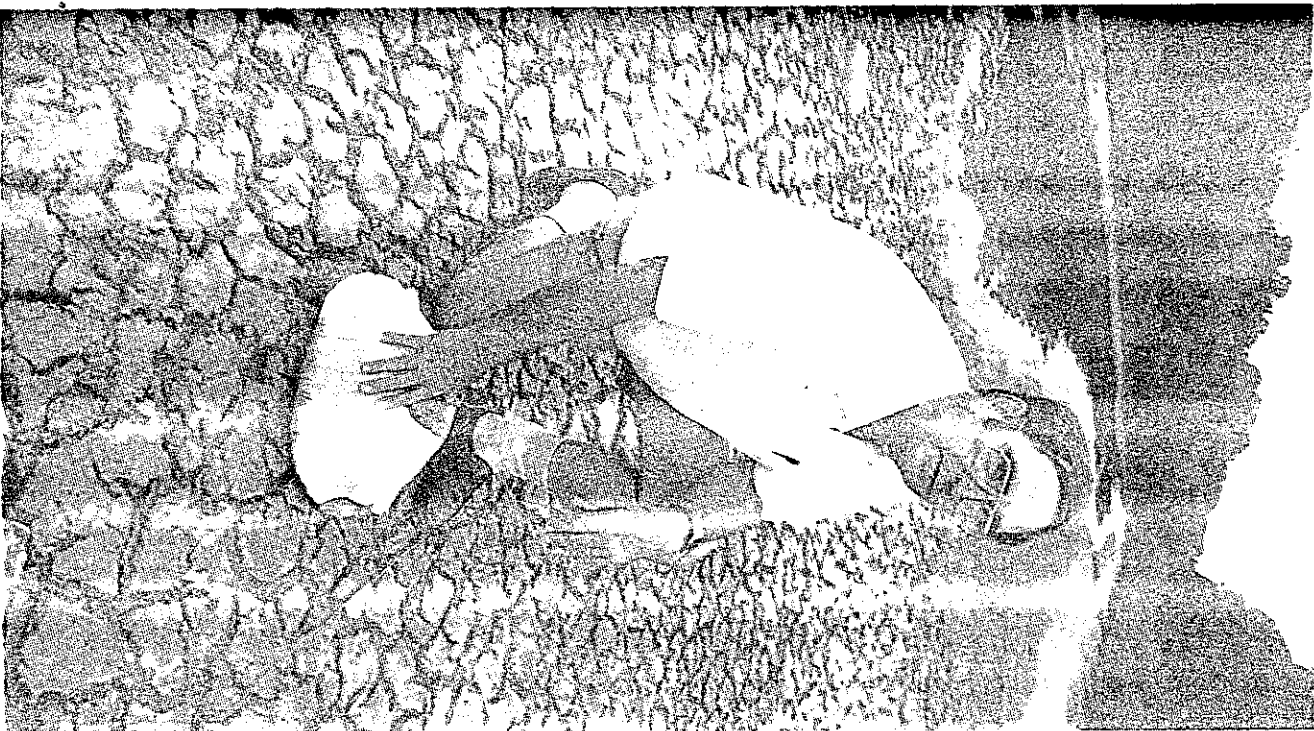
But this dam is only 18 percent full and although the farmers have had a 30 percent water restriction since last April, they now expect no water at all by the end of March.

Pierre Joubert, the administration engineer of the Department of Water Affairs at the Gamtoos Valley government scheme, said he expected the level of the dam to be as low as 12 percent by March 20.

"We will have to decide what water, if any, the farmers will get for their new-year quota on April 1. They might get only 10 percent and if it does not rain we will have to shut off the water from the canal. This situation will cause farmers to go bankrupt."

Already about 30 farmers have no water as they have used up their 70 percent quota for the year and the department has had to turn off their taps.

Others still have not used their quota, but as the dam level drops, they fear they never will, as the



Dominee Kolie Lotz of Paterson and a tortoise that died in its search for water in the Bushman's River.

Pictures: JOHN WOODROOF

canal water will soon be cut off.

Many of the farmers have not been able to plant crops such as cabbage, carrots, broccoli, green beans, potatoes and other vegetables which supply the whole country. Citrus farmers are also suffering but they will be the first to get water as it would be a disaster to allow the citrus trees, which have taken years to grow, to die.

Peter Pickering, the managing

"All contracts have had to be moved to places like the PK le Roux Dam area. This means even if it does rain and there is enough water the farmers will not be able to plant for the next season. Many will go bankrupt."

Between 15 and 18 percent of the Gamtoos Valley crops are exported to Europe and Britain and contracts are signed even before the seeds have been planted.

"Now there will be nothing to export and this will have a huge effect on foreign exchange," said Mr Pickering.

Jan Landsman, who has been farming in Hankey for 20 years, does not know what the future will bring for him.

"If only it would rain. I pray and I hope and every day when I see the clouds gathering I think, well, today it's going to happen, but it never does."

Flower and vegetable farmer Dirk Schellingherhout has kept rainfall records of the area for more than 40 years. He said he had never experienced the peculiar weather now occurring in the Gamtoos Valley.

"It is such a strange situation. The hills are green and so is the grass. It looks as though everything is lush. A stranger to this valley would never believe we are having a drought, the worst I have experienced."

Elderly flower pickers

Without rain, 40 people on his farm alone will be badly affected. "The elderly women who help to pick my flower crop will have to leave. The eight families I support, who are my labourers and who live on my land, have to be paid."

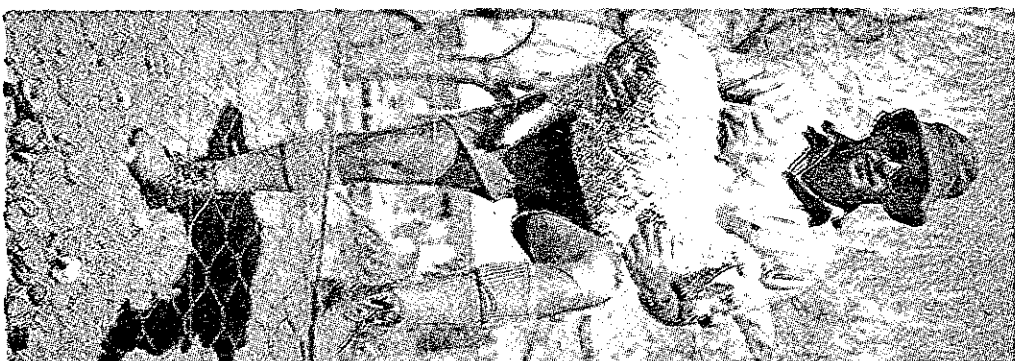
"How can I do this if I have no income? The drought situation will and is already chasing labourers to Port Elizabeth to seek work."

"Within the next few months we will be ruined if the rain does not come."

Fred Didloft, who has farmed his 2½ acres for 16 years, is on the verge of bankruptcy. Every day he spends hours hand-hoeing just one small section of his land on which he has planted carrots, but the crop is still so young it can barely be seen on the dry earth.

"I now keep my family alive on a R400 monthly pension. I know my carrots will never reach maturity, but I must try. It is all I have now to keep me going."

It is such a strange situation. The hills are green and so is the grass. It looks as though everything is lush. A stranger to this valley would never believe we are having a drought.



Farmer Brian Hayward is on the brink of bankruptcy. He has to send his animals to grazing areas outside Steytlerville.

The barren, dry land of farmer Jan Landsman of the Gamtoos valley. He has more than 100 hectares of fallow land and if the rain does not come soon his farm is doomed.



Hayward's hope turns to despair

Weekend Argus Correspondent

HE'S a father, a farmer, and a husband who can no longer provide. His hands have been tied by Mother Nature.

For 21 years Brian Hayward has lived on his farm, Hayward's Hope, in the Steytlerville district of the Southern Karoo.

The sort of drought has driven him to his knees.

All he has left is hope, hope that it will rain so that he can once again provide for his family, and save the farm passed down to him from his 1820 Settler forebears.

He is one of many farmers in the district facing financial ruin.

Steytlerville was declared a disaster area early last month, but for Brian Hayward and surrounding farmers a section of their district was declared a disaster area about a year earlier, so nothing much has changed for him.

He farms angora goats, and merino and dorper sheep on about 3 600 hectares of land which is now useless. The district is dependent on rain alone, but very little has fallen. Not enough to fill the small dams, not enough to keep some vegetation sparsely green.

"Three times I have made up my mind to get out, but something holds me back. My children do not want me to give up. They want me to stay so that we can fight this out together," he said.

He and his brother, Cedric, are neighbours and are surviving on one

borehole which does not belong to them.

All the dams in the Van Staden's River area have dried up and most of the land is barren.

Dairy cows are not producing enough milk and their owners are in serious financial difficulties.

Mr Charles Heathcote, chairman of the Van Staden's River Farmers' Association, said that west of Port Elizabeth the situation was "very bad".

"Dairy farmers are the hardest hit and now they have to face the winter. They are buying fodder to feed their animals but will not be able to carry on much longer. It is just too expensive."

Port Elizabeth's assistant city engineer, Mr John Vall, said all areas surrounding the city had been declared drought disaster areas.

"From Paterson in the north to Humansdorp in the south the farmers are battling to survive."

"If their economy goes down the whole region suffers. We have a shortage of vegetables in the city because of the situation in the Gamtoos Valley."

Wheat farmers around Paterson also face a bleak future as they enter their sixth year of severe drought.

Mr Clive Brown, head of the grain department at the Paterson Co-op, said it was not only the drought which had affected wheat farmers.

"The Free State farmers had a bumper crop which pushed the prices per ton down by R50. This has financially damaged Paterson farmers," he said.

3 General 11/13/89 Alexander Argus

Two drought-hit farmers quit

ONE TIME 13/3/89 36cent
PORT ELIZABETH. — At least two Eastern Cape farmers have abandoned their farms to seek work elsewhere as a result of drought — and several others are also thinking of leaving.

Farmers in the Gamtoos Valley face disaster if there are no heavy rains before the end of the month.

If rain does not fall, farmers will be allocated water for domestic use only and nothing for irrigation from the beginning of April, according to the Administration Engineer of the Department of Water Affairs at Patensie, Mr Pierre Joubert.

The deputy director of the Department of Agriculture in the Algoa sub-region, Mr Hennie Lourens, said he had had inquiries from farmers regarding unemployment measures for labourers. "This means farmers are looking at reducing the number of workers and at trying to cut down on costs."

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Drought-hit dorps are dying ³ General

3 Jan 20/3/89

Winter's tumbleweed rolls through the *dorp*. There's the searing heat of the sun in summer. There are the faces — black, white and brown — which stare at what passing traffic there may be.

At one time there was a lot of traffic. Farm labourers driving cattle down the main street, farmers coming into town to their *dorpskuis* for a change of scenery, the local bioscope filled to capacity on Fridays and Saturdays.

These are not scenes out of a spaghetti western. They are real, and have been part of South Africa for generations.

Today, it is another kind of winter for these small towns — a slow but certain death caused by a disease called economic hardship largely brought about through drought, as well as by a fear of the unknown which has resulted in the de-population of huge areas of the land and, more particularly, the country's frontiers.

Platteland towns are staring it in the face. Once the life-blood of South Africa's rural world, these small towns don't appear to have much of a chance of survival — particularly those on the borders of the country.

With it comes heart-break, anxiety and desperation for the work force — tens of thousands of black people who face eviction, starvation and little chance of realising their aspirations as the nation's white farmers turn their backs on the lands next to the Limpopo, Caledon and Molopo rivers.

The farmers claim they are not so much worried about the security situation as they are about the devastation wrought by years of drought.

In 1960 there were 106 000 white farmers in South Africa; last year there were only about 60 000. And the numbers are dropping further.

Pierre Hugo, Unisa's Professor of Development Administration and Politics, says the picture is "a sorry one". A combination of problems has

The dorps of South Africa have for generations been the places around which the lives of countless farmers and their labour force have revolved. Now the dorps are facing disaster as the farmers leave the land — and an even greater disaster is facing the labour force. The picture is a sorry one. **NORMAN CHANDLER** reports.

led to a decrease in the number of white farmers in all but one Transvaal border district since 1970.

A similar situation exists on the Lesotho border.

The South African Agricultural Union has estimated that 31 percent of farmers in drought-stricken areas such as the north-western Transvaal, the northern Transvaal and the eastern Transvaal are in a critical economic position.

Professor Hugo, who has spent months studying the situation estimates there has been a 50 percent drop in the number of border farmers over the last decade alone — and only 5 percent of the remaining hardy men and women are likely to allow their children to follow them into the farming industry.

There are the social problems, too — a lack of good schooling, poor health services, deteriorating public services and the deprivation of facilities which town dwellers take for granted.

Perhaps within a generation, the great farming dynasties of these areas will have abandoned the lands — unless there are dramatic changes in their circumstances.

In the border areas, the Thabazimbi district is the only one to show an increase in its white population over the last 19 years, while the Barberton, Messina, Piet Retief, Potgietersrus, Soutpansberg, Waterberg and Marico areas have lost people.

"The same applies to the Free State districts bordering



Farmer Dr Manie van Dyk surveys the Crocodile River on which an expensive irrigation scheme has virtually come to a standstill because of drought — the reason why so many farmers have left the lands.

Lesotho," says Professor Hugo. Those include the Ficksburg, Ladybrand, Hobbouse and Wepener areas.

Farmers have been extremely worried about the security situation. Homesteads on some farms — at a cost of well over R7 000 to the farmer — have had to be surrounded by security fencing.

The Government has made this one of its many deterrents to possible insurgency; other deterrents include items such as radio links, legislation which ensures that border farms will be occupied, regular sweeping for anti-personnel mines of remote and seldom used farm roads, and the establishment of security force camps in the bushlands.

But, as Professor Hugo points out, "the common association between potential insurgency and the border areas does not augur well for economic development or re-population in the area... there is, in Government and military circles, an assumption of the importance of these farmers and some tangible support".

However, even though there

is some support, depopulation has huge implications for rural towns.

It means the closure of schools because of a lack of pupils, closure of small shops through lack of custom, closure of public amenities and closure of churches because of falling attendances — not because religion is dying but because whole districts are dying.

To tell it in the words of Professor Hugo:

"For those true platteland towns which are unsupported by mining or tourism, or which lack State-initiated props such as colleges or adjacent army camps, the position may well become terminal.

It is starkly apparent, to even the casual visitor, in the form of old buildings, old faces, shuttered windows and no expansion.

Deserted and dilapidated farm houses dot the countryside, most of which belonged to marginal farmers whose small acreages and meagre resources never really permitted them a fighting chance to withstand drought or adverse economic conditions.

Greater mobility generally has also played its part in reducing dependence upon the South African *dorp*.

Mobility has permitted farmers to travel longer distances to larger centres to buy in bulk, reducing the commercial centres of the small villages to a few suppliers of essential food, basic clothing and cheaper goods.

It is common in many platteland towns to find that the most disadvantaged of the population are blacks, whose lack of transport has always made them dependent on village and farm stores — with their smaller choices and higher prices.

Professor Hugo says that blacks — official population estimates indicate that nearly six million live on white farms — are in serious difficulties because of the de-population process, and adds that the labour requirement is in the process of "being thinned out".

Some farmers have sold their lands to the urban rich who have established game farms which do not need a lot of labour — and blacks have had to trek to larger urban centres in search of work.

The future of the platteland looks bleak.

Farmers may have left the land, ³ General but Thabazimbi is still growing

3 Jan 20/3/89

By **NORMAN CHANDLER**
Deep in the bushveld of the Transvaal lies Thabazimbi —

of water, above and below ground. The vicious economic cycle of drought is all too evident in this area: no harvest

the early days (not even a half-century ago) and is now situated in a modern, British-style precinct shopping centre close

³ General

Ensuring the town's survival well into the 21st century, a new platinum mine opens in 1992.



winter for these small towns — a slow but certain death caused by a disease called economic hardship largely brought about through drought, as well as by a fear of the unknown which has resulted in the de-population of huge areas of the land and, more particularly, the country's frontiers.

Platteland towns are staring it in the face. Once the lifeblood of South Africa's rural world, these small towns don't appear to have much of a chance of survival — particularly those on the borders of the country.

With it comes heart-break, anxiety and desperation for the work force — tens of thousands of black people who face eviction, starvation and little chance of realising their aspirations as the nation's white farmers turn their backs on the lands next to the Limpopo, Caledon and Molopo rivers.

The farmers claim they are not so much worried about the security situation as they are about the devastation wrought by years of drought.

In 1960 there were 106 000 white farmers in South Africa, last year there were only about 60 000. And the numbers are dropping further.

Pierre Hugo, Unasa's Professor of Development Administration and Politics, says the picture is "a sorry one". A combination of problems has

The South African Agricultural Union has estimated that 31 percent of farmers in drought-stricken areas such as the north-western Transvaal, the northern Transvaal and the eastern Transvaal are in a crucial economic position.

Professor Hugo, who has spent months studying the situation, estimates there has been a 50 percent drop in the number of border farmers over the last decade alone — and only 5 percent of the remaining hardy men and women are likely to allow their children to follow them into the farming industry.

There are the social problems, too — a lack of good schooling, poor health services, deteriorating public services and the deprivation of facilities which town dwellers take for granted.

Perhaps within a generation, the great farming dynasties of these areas will have abandoned the lands — unless there are dramatic changes in their circumstances.

In the border areas, the Thabazimbi district is the only one to show an increase in its white population over the last 19 years, while the Barberton, Messina, Piet Retief, Potgietersrus, Soutpansberg, Waterberg and Maricao areas have lost people.

The same applies to the Free State districts bordering



Farmer Dr Manie van Dyk surveys the Crocodile River on which an expensive irrigation scheme has virtually come to a standstill because of drought — the reason why so many farmers have left the lands.

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Farmers have been extremely worried about the security situation. Homesteads on some farms — at a cost of well over R7 000 to the farmer — have had to be surrounded by security fencing.

The Government has made this one of its many deterrents to possible insurgency: other deterrents include items such as radio links, legislation which ensures that border farms will be occupied, regular sweeping for anti-personnel mines of remote and seldom used farm roads, and the establishment of security force camps in the bushlands.

But, as Professor Hugo points out, "the common association between potential insurgency and the border areas does not augur well for economic development or re-population in the area... there is, in Government and military circles, an assumption of the importance of these farmers and some tangible support".

However, even though there is some support, depopulation has huge implications for rural towns.

It means the closure of schools because of a lack of pupils, closure of small shops through lack of custom, closure of public amenities and closure of churches because of falling attendances — not because religion is dying but because whole districts are dying.

Farmers may have left the land, but Thabazimbi is still growing

By NORMAN CHANDLER

Deep in the bushveld of the Transvaal lies Thabazimbi — centre of a farming and mining district which is the only one on South Africa's borders to show any increase in white population over the last 20 years.

The depopulation of the other areas abutting Botswana, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Lesotho is causing widespread concern — but in Thabazimbi, a green belt of lush vegetation, there is economic growth.

Farmers in some parts of this district have indeed left the land. Many have left caretakers to keep up the pretence they are still farming; others have just given up as the remorseless drought takes control; and a large number have sold their lands to the urban rich, who have moved in and started game farms.

Along the Crocodile River, the irrigation scheme which started off with such great hopes is all but dead from lack

of water, above and below ground. The vicious economic cycle of drought is all too evident in this area: no harvest equals no money, no money equals no power, no power equals no harvest.

These are the farmers who are most concerned about having to leave. In this area schools are losing pupils on a regular basis and some farmers have even committed suicide because of their current economic problems.

Two worlds

Dr F van der Merwe, the mayor of Thabazimbi, said in a recent interview with The Star: "Farming aspects of our district are very poor — but the town is thriving."

The reason is not hard to find. Thabazimbi has the best of two worlds: it is a commercial centre for both farming and mining.

The old town centre has been moved down from the mountainside on which it perched in

the early days (not even a half-century ago) and is now situated in a modern, British-style precinct shopping centre close to the main road which links the town to the rest of the north-western Transvaal.

The major chain stores are moving in while a spectacular new building has been opened by a major bank — a radical departure from the usual banking style.

With a rural population of just over 31 000 (of whom 5 225 are white) and an urban white population of 4 630, the town survives on Iscor's mining activities, the platinum mines at nearby Northam and the farming community.

Iscor employs 2 000 people in an underground mine and three open-cast operations — and the mines' production capability ensures continued life for the next 21 years. That it will continue is without question when one considers there are over 100-million tons of iron ore in the hills and mountains surrounding the town.

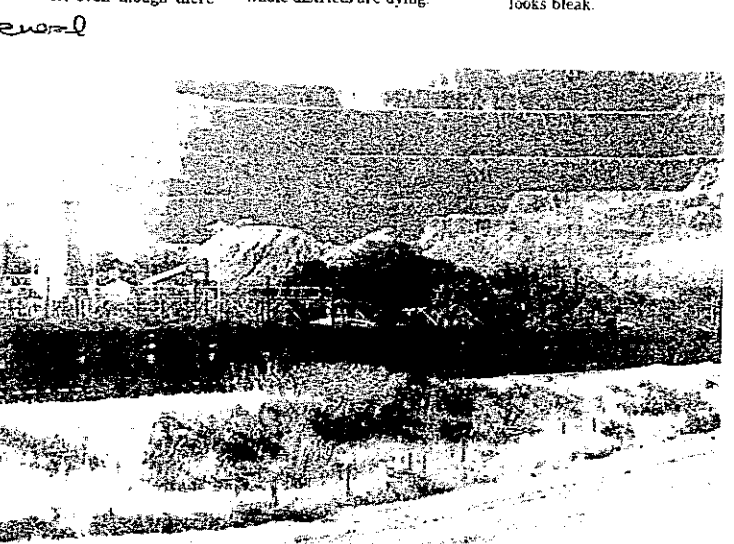
Ensuring the town's survival well into the 21st century, a new platinum mine opens in 1992.

Military encampments are not too far away either, so trade from that quarter is forthcoming. These factors all help to provide a growth rate conservatively placed at about six percent.

And huge efforts are being made to bring tourists to the remote area. The annual, world-famous "wildfees" auction and show takes place at mid-year, and attracts game enthusiasts who think nothing of paying R8 500 on auction for a giraffe, R40 000 for a rhino and R350 each for impala.

The Kransberg nature reserve is being developed and will eventually include a golf course as well as chalets, which the town council expect will bring many new visitors.

All augurs well for a town and district which has come through dreadful economic problems...



One of Iscor's open-cast mining areas in the Thabazimbi district. The organisation has an underground mine and three open-cast mines in the area.

find you

SA Platteland's dismal winter of discontent

AKB's 2/13/89

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Winter's tumbleweed rolls through the dorps. There's the searing heat of the sun in summer. There are the faces — black, white and brown — which stare at what passing traffic there may be.

At one time there was a lot of traffic. Farm labourers driving cattle down the main street, farmers coming into town to their *dorpsvats* for a change of scenery, the local bioscope filled to capacity on Fridays and Saturdays.

These are not scenes out of a modern-day spaghetti western. They are real, and have been part of South Africa for more generations than one cares to remember.

Today, it is another kind of winter for these small towns — a slow but certain death caused by a disease called economic hardship largely brought about through drought, as well as by a fear of the unknown which has resulted in the depopulation of huge areas of the land, particularly on the country's frontiers.

The dorps of South Africa have for generations been the place around which the lives of countless farmers and their labour force have revolved. Now the dorps are facing disaster as the farmers leave the land — and an even greater disaster is facing the labour force. The picture is a sorry one.

Platteland towns are staring it in the face. Once the lifeblood of South Africa's rural world, these small towns don't appear to have much of a chance of survival — and particularly those on the borders of the country.

With it comes heartbreak, anxiety and desperation for the work force — tens of thousands of black people who face eviction, starvation and little chance of realising their aspirations as the nation's white farmers turn their backs on the lands next to the Limpopo, Caledon, and Molopo rivers.

The farmers claim they are not so worried about the security situation but rather about the devastation wrought by years of drought.

On a national basis, there were 106 000 white farmers in 1960, dropping to about 60 000 last year. And the numbers are dropping further.

Pierre Hugo, Unisa's Professor of Development Administration and Politics, says the picture is "a sorry one" for there has, because of a combination of problems, been a diminution in white farming numbers in all but one Transvaal border district since 1970. A similar situation exists on the Lesotho border.

The South African Agricultural Union has estimated the number of farmers in a critical economic position in, for instance, the North-Western Transvaal, Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal as 31 percent — "there were very few farmers whose businesses were financially sound," reports Professor Hugo.

Professor Hugo, who has spent months studying the situation, estimates there has been a 50 percent drop in border farmers over the last decade alone — and only five percent

of the remaining hardy men and women are likely to allow their children to follow them into the farming industry.

There are the social problems, too — the lack of good schooling, poor health services, deteriorating public facilities and the deprivation of facilities townies take for granted have all eroded the quality of life.

Larger centres

Greater mobility generally has also played its part in reducing dependence upon the South African dorps.

Mobility has permitted farmers to travel longer distances to larger centres to buy in bulk. "Reducing the commercial centres of the small villages to a few suppliers of essential food, basic clothing and cheaper goods".

Professor Hugo says that some farmers have sold their lands to weekend farmers, the urban rich who have established game farms which do not need a lot of labour — and the result has been a mini Great Trek by blacks to the higher urban areas, made possible by the abolition of influx control three years ago.

Against odds, this Bushveld town thrives

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Deep in the Bushveld of the Transvaal lies Thabazimbi, centre of the only South African farming and mining district bordering on neighbouring states to show deriding on neighbourhood states to show any improvement in white population figures over the last 20 years.

The depopulating of the other areas abutting Botswana, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Lesotho is causing widespread concern, but at Thabazimbi it is exactly the opposite.

Some farmers have indeed left the lands for the greener economic pastures.

Others have left caretakers, usually black, on their farms. Others still have just given up as the remorseless drought takes control. And then there are large numbers who have sold their lands to the urban rich who have promptly moved in and started game farms.

FARMERS DISTRESSED

Along the Crocodile River, the irrigation scheme which started off with such great hopes is all but dead because of lack of water, above and below ground. The vicious economic circle that it brings is all too evident in this area: no harvest equals no money, no money equals no power, no power equals no harvest, and so on . . .

These are the farmers who are most concerned about having to leave. Dr F van der Merwe, mayor of Thabazimbi, said: "Farming aspects of our district are very poor but the town is thriving."

And he is right. The town is thriving against all the odds.

The reason is not hard to find. Thabazimbi has the best of both worlds: farming, mining and a commercial centre.

The major chain stores are moving into town while a spectacular new building has been opened by a major bank.

With a rural population of just over 31 000 (of whom 5 225 are whites) and an urban white population of 4 030, the town survives on Iscor's mining activities, the platinum mines at nearby Northern, and the farming community.

Iscor employs 2 000 people in an underground mine and three open-cast operations — and the mines' production capability ensures continued life for the next 21 years. There are over 100-million tons of iron ore in the hills and mountains surrounding the town. And to really ensure survival well into the 21st century, a new platinum mine opens in 1992.

Military encampments are not too far away either, so trade from that quarter is also forthcoming. It all helps to provide a growth rate conservatively placed at about 6 percent.

And huge efforts are being made to bring tourists to the remote area. The annual, world-famous "Wildtees" auction and show takes place at mid-year and attracts wild game enthusiasts who think nothing of paying R8 500 on auction for a graffe, R40 000 for a rhino and R350 each for impala.

SHOWDOWN LOOMS AT RIVER OF DOGS

Sowetan 31/3/89

3 General

By MONK NKOMO

SCORES of families living on the farm Hondsrivier, near Bronkhorstspuit, have been threatened with eviction, lawyers representing them said yesterday.

Notices issued by the Bronkhorstspuit Town Council and the town committee of Zithobeni were served on more than

52 families on February 2. They were told to vacate the farm by February 28, according to Mr J B Sibanyoni, an attorney representing the families.

A spokesman for the Bronkhorstspuit council, Mr D J van Zyl, yesterday confirmed that

the families had been served with notices informing them that they were staying illegally on the farm Hondsrivier.

Mr van Zyl said they had asked the Administrator to approve a recommendation by the council that the families be resettled at Rethabiseng, which, according to Mr Sibanyoni, is situated about 20km from Hondsrivier.

Mr van Zyl said the area was near Ekangala. "There are already houses, empty stands, sewerage and water available there," he said.

Mr Sibanyoni told the *Sowetan* that the families, three quarters of whom were squatters in Zithobeni township, and the others staying on the property of the Bronkhorstspuit council, did not want to be resettled in Rethabiseng.

"They are apparently given a wrong impression that they were going to be resettled at a place about 4km from where they are presently staying," said Mr Sibanyoni.

No loans for black farmers

CA. Trip 5/6/89

Political Staff

3 General

THE Land Bank had lent R2 774,7 million to 38 835 farmers. But none of these loans have been lent to black farmers, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

Last year the Land Bank granted loans to 3 156 white farmers, 21 coloured farmers and six Indian farmers, but no black farmers applied for loans.

Mr Du Plessis, who was replying to questions from Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Bryanston), said by the end of last year the Land Bank had granted R2 774 658 in loans to farmers.

Last year white farmers were granted loans of R509,1 million, coloured farmers R451 700 and Indian farmers R771 000.

Orange Free State	0	3	42	306	455
Natal	0	15	72	248	271
Cape	0	6	32	211	380
(bb) TOTAL	1	45	344	2 504	3 998

National Senior Certificate: Black pupils

203. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many Blacks at each school in the Western Cape falling under the control of his Department (i) entered for and (ii) wrote the National Senior Certificate examinations in 1988 and (b) how many entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption at each such school?

B487E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	(i)	(ii)
(a) Fezeka Secondary	95	95
Malizo Secondary	203	203
I.D. Mkize Secondary	74	74
Langa Secondary	70	70

Luhlaza Secondary	83	83
Simon Hebe Secondary	67	67
Sizamile Jnr Secondary	121	121
Crossroads No.3 Secondary	53	53
Langa Comprehensive School	66	66
Guguletu Comprehensive School	56	56

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(b) Fezeka Secondary	45	50	13
Malizo Secondary	87	116	9
I.D. Mkize Secondary	15	59	2
Langa Secondary	35	35	11
Luhlaza Secondary	63	20	20
Simon Hebe Secondary	17	50	2
Sizamile Jnr Secondary	68	53	14
Crossroads No.3 Secondary	31	22	10
Langa Comprehensive School	13	53	2
Guguletu Comprehensive School	13	43	1

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Posts/vacancies

82. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) How many posts were there on the establishment of his Department as at (a) 31 December 1987 and (b) 31 December 1988;
- (2) (a) how many posts on the establishment of his Department were vacant as at 31 December 1988 and (b) how many of these posts had been filled temporarily or permanently in 1988?

B184E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) (a) 101 367, and
(b) 101 683;
- (2) (a) 5 958, and
(b) these statistics are unfortunately not readily available. However, according to calculations approximately 2 000 of the aforementioned vacancies were filled at one stage or another and for various periods during 1988.

Agriculture: value of production/exports

159. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What was the value of the Republic's agricultural (a) production and (b) exports in 1987 and 1988, respectively?

B361E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) 1987 = R14 312 million (estimate)
1988 = R16 514 million (estimate)

(b) 1987 = R3 193 million
1988 = R3 521 million (estimate)

Subsidies paid on bread/maize/butter

161. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What amount was paid out in subsidies in respect of (a) bread, (b) maize and (c) butter for consumer use in the 1987-88 financial year?
B363E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- R150 million;
- R80 million;
- Nil

The said payments were made under Vote 17: Programme 6: Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

Agricultural products: surpluses

177. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether there are any surpluses of agricultural products at present or any such surpluses are expected in 1989; if so, of which product;
- (2) what in each case are the (a) reasons for such surpluses and (b) price implications;
- (3) what steps have been taken or are contemplated in each case to (a) counter the effect of such surpluses and (b) avoid them in future?

B413E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- (1) Yes, there are at present and there will be surpluses during 1989 of a large number of agricultural products such as wool, mohair, hides, skins, maize, wheat, citrus fruit, deciduous fruit and canned fruit.
- (2) (a) With the current production levels the local and overseas market potential is taken into account, but in the case of especially maize and wheat, the production levels are influenced by weather conditions
(b) Export prices of maize and wheat compare favourably with domestic

selling prices. This tendency has negative implications for producer prices whenever large quantities are exported.

All the other commodities mentioned are realizing profitable export prices.

(3) (a) In respect of maize and wheat the effect of surpluses on producer prices is somewhat neutralised by the domestic selling prices. In addition, assistance is given to the Maize Board to subsidise maize prices. In respect of the wheat industry assistance is given by way of a bread subsidy which enhances local sales of wheat.

(b) In respect of maize and wheat the government introduced measures to financially assist those producers who wish to change over to other farming enterprises. In the grain producing areas concerned, the establishment of pastures on land previously used for growing grains is being subsidised. In addition certain maize and wheat farmers are also receiving financing aid for this purpose.

Milk: price increases

178. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(a) What was the producer's price of (i) milk and (ii) industrial milk as at 31 December 1988 and (b) what price increases came into effect in respect of each category (i) in 1988 and (ii) subsequent to 31 December 1988?

B414E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) (i) and (ii) 40.52 cents per litre
(b) (i) None
(ii) 4.54 cents per litre'

The above-mentioned price is the minimum price for milk with a butterfat content of 3.8% and a protein content of 3.3%. No difference is made between milk and industrial milk and only a minimum producer price is now determined for milk.

Publications Act: items declared undesirable

182. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many items were declared undesirable in 1988 in terms of section 47(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), respectively, of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974;

(2) whether any appeals were lodged against decisions to declare any such items undesirable; if so, how many cases in respect of each of the categories referred to in section 47(2) of the said Act (a) had been (i) upheld and (ii) dismissed and (b) were pending as at 31 December 1988?

B419E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

		Publications or objects	Films	Public Entertainment
(1) Section 47(2)	(a)	246	87	—
	(b)	21	4	—
	(c)	11	—	—
	(d)	35	—	—
	(e)	415	5	—
	(f)	—	—	—

(2) Yes, but only in respect of the categories "publications or objects" and "films". Particulars are as follows:

Section 47(2)	Publications or Objects			Films		
	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
(a)	8	6	—	6	14	4
(b)	—	—	—	—	1	—
(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e)	4	2	—	1	—	1
(f)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Foreign media: applications for visas

183. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many applications for (a) new, and (b) the renewal of, visas were received

from foreign media representatives in 1988:

(2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at 31 December 1988:

(3) what was the average time taken before such applications were decided upon?

B420E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) 898 of which 101 applications were withdrawn.

(b) 154 of which 2 were withdrawn.

(2) Statistics on the basis required are unfortunately not available. The applications not finalised during 1987 and therefore carried over to 1988 are included in the following figures which are given for the purpose of the reply:

	Carried over from 1987			
	(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)	
New applications	84	556	182	143
Renewal applications	18	155	5	10

(3) It took on average 19 working days in respect of new applications and 13 working days in the case of renewal applications to finalise the respective applications.

Export and import of wheat

190. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether the Wheat Board exported any wheat in recent years: if so, (a) how many tons, (b) what was the value thereof, and (c) on what date, in each case:

(2) whether the Wheat Board imported any wheat in recent years: if so, (a) how many tons, (b) what was the value thereof, and (c) on what date, in each case:

(3) whether any losses were suffered on the importation of such wheat: if so, what (a) was the extent of and (b) were the reasons for each of these losses?

B438E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes.

(a)	(b)	(c)
86 386 tons	R23 623 603	1 Oct. 1984 — 30 Sept. 1985.

26 673 tons	R 8 798 362	1 Oct. 1985 — 30 Sept. 1986.
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19 622 tons	R 7 345 286	1 Oct. 1986 — 30 Sept. 1987;
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235 982 tons	R62 770 855	1 Oct. 1987 — 30 Sept. 1988:
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(2) Yes, (a) 312 723 ton,
(b) R101 462 000, and
(c) June to September 1986;

(3) No.

South African citizenship regained by Blacks

225. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship in 1988 in terms of the provisions of the (a) National States Citizenship Amendment Act, No 13 of 1978, and (b) Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, No 73 of 1986;

(2) whether any applications were refused; if so, (a) how many from each state, and (b) why, in each case?

B510E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Owing to the provisions of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act 73 of 1986), which came into effect on 1 July 1986, no Black of any of the independent states applied in terms of section 3 of the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970), as amended by the National States Citizenship Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 13 of 1978) for South African citizenship during 1988.

(b) Statistics on the bases as required by the hon member are not available.

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

By MEG BRITS

ONE day after Cape administrator Mr Gene Louw had turned down an application for emergency grazing rights in the Cedarberg area, the permit was granted on the instructions of the department of the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr Gert Kotze.

Mr Louw has now written to Mr Kotze requesting that the grazing permit issued for the sensitive area be withdrawn.

A spokeswoman for Mr Louw said yesterday the permit was granted to a farmer, Mr Ernst Nieuwoudt, one day after Mr Louw had turned down an application for emergency grazing rights in the area.

She said Dr Dawie de Villiers, minister with responsibility for administration and privatisation in the Office of the State President, had supported the original application in his capacity as MP for Picketberg, where Mr Nieuwoudt has his farm.

Mr Louw reacted sharply when told earlier this week that the permit had been granted without his knowledge. He was reported as saying he regarded the incident in the most serious light and that severe steps would be taken against the people responsible.

He instigated an immediate inquiry and decided within 24 hours to write to Mr Kotze requesting that the permit be withdrawn.

Mr Louw's spokeswoman confirmed that the permit had been issued, on March 23, by an officer of the Cape Provincial Directorate of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

However, this, she said, was only because the directorate administered the area in question for the National Department of Environment Affairs.

Reverse grazing rights move Louw

CAFT
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21/4/89

3 Grand

014 10 112
ZINLA EFRAT

TROUBLED Mighty Meat is to be restructured through the sale of existing operations, the acquisition of Choice Meat and the granting of control to entrepreneur John Limberopoulos. Its listing will be moved to the JSE main board.

The DCM-listed company reported losses for the year to June.

Troubled Mighty Meat to be restructured

Mighty Meat

In terms of the proposed restructure, Mighty Meat's present controlling shareholder, Ronny Ho, has agreed to sell 10-million shares at 3c each for a total consideration of R300 000 to Limberopoulos, who will extend a similar offer to minority shareholders.

Choice Meat

Mighty Meat's subsidiary companies will be sold back to Ho for R150 000. In turn, Limberopoulos will regain certain of Mighty Meat's assets for R450 000, to be settled by the assumption of R450 000 of Ho's liabilities.

...been plunged
...environment," he said.

More court divisions rejected

B1 Day 24/4/89 Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Calls for the establishment of more local divisions of the Supreme Court, particularly in the southern Cape, the western Transvaal and non-independent homelands, have been rejected by the Hefer Commission. The commission, whose report was tabled in Parliament yesterday, recommended that no further local divisions of the Supreme Court be created or that divisions be established in the self-governing homelands, although legal provision has been made for this. However, it did recommend that the Durban and Coast Local Division of the Supreme Court be given appeal and review jurisdiction on the same basis as the Witwatersrand Local Division. The commission, whose sole member was Mr Justice J J F Hefer, an Appeal Court judge, found that there would be considerable difficulties and costs in establishing new local divisions of the Supreme Court.

B1 Day 24/4/89 BUDGET VOTE: AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING *General*

PRESENTATION ACCORDING TO
STANDARD ITEMS

Items	1989/90	1988/89
Personnel expenditure	R'000	R'000
Administrative expenditure	75 660	66 576
Stores and livestock	15 238	15 895
Equipment	9 679	9 392
Land and buildings	4 411	4 091
Professional and special services	—	—
Transfer payments	4 688	6 242
Miscellaneous expenditure	176 325	211 567
Amount to be voted	2 750	2 353
	288 751	316 116

Departmental and miscellaneous receipts: R25 000 000.
 1989/90: Officials earning R80 000 and more — 21
 1988/89: Officials earning R59 200 and more — 26

Source: Estimates of Expenditure.

120

Govt considering ban on herbicides in Natal

General

Political Staff

5/10/59 22/4/59

CAPE TOWN — Government was considering a total ban on hormonal herbicides throughout Natal, Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel said last week.

He said the ban would be part of an investigation to determine whether the herbicides were, in fact, the main cause of the fall in yields for vegetables.

At present, the ban applies only to the Tala Valley and adjacent areas. Aerial application of herbicides such as 2,4D is already banned throughout Natal.

He said so far the investigation had not eliminated other factors, such as plant diseases, pests and the occurrence of other chemicals.

Wentzel said: "Although monitoring by the Department of Agriculture showed there were small quantities of the hormone herbicides in rain and dew samples in Natal, no reasearch results are available indicating that such small quantities can result in



● WENTZEL

crop losses."

Certain crops, such as beans and lettuce, could show growth abnormalities, but the yield was not affected.

Wentzel said the decision to ban herbicides could not be taken lightly because of the financial implications.

Wentsee said "our Supreme Court is the guardian of the rights of the... Justice... have no official... He said: "I... reaching steps

DURBAN — Government has hastily reconsidered its decision to introduce a controversial amendment to the fuel rebate system, it was learned at the weekend.

Govt to reconsider decision on fuel rebate amendment

Own Correspondent

The amendment, introduced without any prior consultation with affected parties, effectively disqualified commercial transport operators from being able to recover a 21,1c/l rebate when transporting agricultural or forestry products.

Although it was gazetted last week, economists from the Public Carriers Association and the SA Cane Growers' Association only "stumbled" across the amendment two days ago — immediately sending shock-waves through the transport industry and sparking queries to government departments.

The PCA predicted it would result in transport costs rocketing by between 7,5% and 15% — which could in turn be passed on to consumers of agricultural and forestry products.

However, Customs and Excise Commissioner Dan Colesky said last night the amendment would be reconsidered.

He confirmed there had not been a

3 General
B/D ay 24/4/67
prior consultation with affected parties, but said this was "normally the case if duties are amended".

He said the matter would now be reconsidered.

He said one of the reasons for the amendment was that the fuel rebate system was open to abuse by the transport industry.

If transporters entered into a contract which entitled them to the rebate, it was theoretically possible for them to carry agricultural goods in one direction, and then goods of a totally different category on the return trip.

□ Before government's decision was known, Eduardo Garcia, chief executive of Unitrans and former director of the PCA, called for a moratorium.

"This amendment — which has major implications — has been introduced without any prior consultation, and displays utter contempt for the interests of the public," he said.

parallel in Angola.

Agriculture's gross income a record R15,20bn

PRETORIA — The agricultural industry's gross income last year reached a record level of R15,20bn — R1,5bn up on the 1987 figure, the Agriculture Department's latest calculations have shown.

And SA Agricultural Union economist Koos du Toit said he believed gross income for 1989 would be substantially higher.

A preliminary forecast of the value of exports this year, with major contributors being maize, wheat, wool and sugar, put the figure at R4bn.

D. Reilly
GERALD REILLY

In most categories last year, record incomes were earned by farmers, with an increase in wool income of R332,76m to R772,32m.

Production inputs during the year amounted to R6,37bn. Contribution to GDP reached R9,35bn — an increase of R869,79m on 1987.

Wages in the industry totalled R1,89bn compared with R1,65bn in 1987.

Reilly

Bid to reverse unlawful removal

Tribe fights for farms

3 General

A COURT case which will determine whether 420 families, unlawfully removed from two farms they had owned in the Ventersdorp district since 1916 and 1931, can return, began in the Pretoria Supreme court this week.

The Appellate Division (AD) ruled the eviction order by President P W Botha unlawful but, while AD proceedings were pending, government expropriated the farms and leased them to the Koster and Ventersdorp Agricultural Union as emergency grazing.

Government now wants to sell the farms to private individuals, according to court documents.

Department of Agriculture and Water Affairs Minister Greyling Wentzel and Education and Development Aid Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen are seeking an order to remove people who recently returned to the farms.

Council for the respondents, Jules Browde, SC, argued the expropriation was invalid because it

RIAAN SMIT

was not effected for "public purposes", as required by Section 2 (1) of the Expropriation Act of 1975, and "was effected in bad faith and for an ulterior purpose".

Browde went on to quote what he cited as a similar case, *Mathebe vs the Government of SA*, where the court ruled the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele was void because the decision was taken "with a view to administrative convenience".

Measures

The Magopa tribe was forcibly removed from the farms Zwarttrand and Hartebeeslaagte — about 5 000ha — in February 1984, to Pachsdraai, in the Groot Marico district.

Prior to the order, Department of Co-operation and Development officials adopted a series of measures "calculated to coerce the tribe to move", according to a document before court.

These measures included: the demolition of houses, schools, churches and clinics; the removal of water pumps; the termination of the bus service; the refusal or neglect to grant official assistance with pensions and to issue endorsements in terms of influx control legislation.

The order was challenged by counsel for the tribe two weeks after it was issued, but was upheld by Mr Justice J Van Dyk. He also refused the tribe leave to appeal.

Leave to appeal was granted after the tribe instructed attorneys to petition the Chief Justice.

The eviction order was ruled invalid by the Appellate Division in September 1985.

But, while legal proceedings were pending, the tribe was forcibly removed and the Community Development Minister served an expropriation notice.

Before judgment by the AD, the Development and Land Affairs Deputy Minister advised the tribe's attorneys the land had been expropriated.

Diesel rebate is restored

CAPE TOWN — The diesel rebate of 18,6c/litre for transport contractors carrying agricultural and forestry products on behalf of farmers and foresters is to be restored retroactive to April 15, Deputy Minister of Finance Dr Org Marais said yesterday. *(3) General*

The additional 2,5c/litre on diesel collected as part of the levy on heavy vehicles would not be refunded, and refunds to farmers for production and transport diesel for their own products would remain unchanged.

Slip 23/4/89
As the rebate had led to misuse, a committee would be appointed to investigate the matter, Mr Marais added. — Sapa.

THE Reserve Bank, in announcing the increase in Bank Rate by one percentage point to 17% from today, said on Friday it would ease the burden of higher rates for some borrowers.

These include farmers, small businesses and home-owners whose mortgage costs were not heavily subsidised by employers.

□ The Reserve Bank will extend special facilities at a low rate of interest to the Land Bank to enable it to keep its short-term lending rates unchanged.

The expansionary impact of this credit expansion on bank reserves and the money supply will be offset by open market operation;

□ The maximum interest rates on money loans and credit and leasing transactions, laid down under the Usury Act — 31% on amounts up to R6 000 and 28% on amounts between R6 001 and R500 000 — remains unchanged; and

□ Additional financial assistance will be provided by the Department of Finance to the Industrial Development Corporation, the Small Business Development Corporation and other development cor-

Relief for farms and bonds

porations to enable them to keep their lending rates to small business as low as possible"

The Bank stated that, although previous restrictive measures had already started to take effect, domestic spending, which rose 6% in the first quarter of the year, was still too high.

It also said the increase in the rate of money supply was still excessive.

The Bank stated: "The need for a further tightening in monetary policy has been underlined by two recent external developments. The first is the decline in the dollar price of gold to around \$376 an ounce, compared with an average of \$437 in 1988, which naturally has adverse implications for both the balance of payments and economy.

"The second is recent increases in interest rates in Switzerland, Germany and several other Europ-

ean countries, following earlier marked upward movements in interest rates in the US and UK.

"The resultant widening in differentials between real interest rates in SA and those in the major industrial countries, with the further expectations of a further depreciation of the rand, has resulted in a new outflow of short-term capital from SA."

The Bank said these factors, combined with an excessive rate of increase in domestic spending, had led to a depreciation of the rand in — terms of a weighted basket of foreign currencies — of 4.4% since the beginning of this year, following a 13.1% decrease in 1988.

This depreciation had played a material role in the rise in the quarter-on-quarter increase in the consumer price index, from 9.2% for the first three months of 1988 to 14.3% in the first quarter of 1989.

The Bank said: "Against this background, it is

imperative to reduce the rates of increase in bank credit, money supply and total spending and to achieve realistic rates on interest in order to:

- Prevent a further undue depreciation in the rand;
- First minimise and then reverse the current acceleration of the rate of inflation;
- Encourage domestic firms to make more use of foreign trade credits instead of switching to domestic sources of finance; and

□ Ensure the achievement of a large enough surplus on the current account on the BoP to finance the anticipated foreign debt repayments and to strengthen the gold and foreign exchange reserves in the course of 1989.

The Bank said its rate was to rise from 16% to 17%, the rediscount rate for Land Bank bills from 16.15% to 17.15%, and that for liquid bankers' acceptances from 16.3% to 17.3%.

Restrictions are to be introduced on accommodation through the discount window operated by the Bank, and overnight loans will be granted only in exceptional circumstances and for short periods.

Mogopa eviction hearing: court reserves verdict

Star 28/4/89
Own Correspondent

Judgment in the Mogopa-tribe hearing, in which the tribe faces an eviction order, has been reserved by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

An urgent application was brought by the Government earlier this year to have the remaining 70 members of the tribe evicted from the 3 840 hectare Zwartrand farm in the Western Transvaal, which the tribe has occupied since 1916.

During the 2½-day trial Mr Justice van der Merwe heard that the tribe's land was expropriated by the State President in 1983.

Mr Sam Maritz SC, counsel for the applicants — the Minister of Agriculture and Water Affairs, and the Minister of Education and Development Aid — argued that the farm now belongs to the Government.

He said that although the tribe had bought the farm in 1916, following the expropriation, the tribe members had been "compensated" and were "relocated" to the Pachsdraai farm in the Groot Marico district.

Counsel for the tribe, Mr Jules Browde, SC, said the State's expropriation of land was "one of the most flagrant violations of human rights conceivable".

He earlier argued the expropriation was invalid in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act. He said Mogopa was a thriving community with its own schools and churches, and produced its own food.

Furthermore, the Minister of Education and Development Aid and his officials had allowed other tribes in white areas to remain on their land, even land in the same Ventersdorp district, Mr Browde argued.

In a letter (handed in to support the defence argument) written by the tribe's attorney Mr N R L Haysom to Minister of Education and Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the attorney said removal began on January 23 1983. A demolition squad destroyed three churches and a clinic. The Ventersdorp-Mogopa bus service was ended and the tribe's water pumps were removed.

Mr Browde argued that the application to have the tribe evicted should be dismissed.

The interim order passed by the Supreme Court earlier this year — with Mr Acting Justice Human granting a temporary order stipulating that no tribe members, except those now on the farm, may trespass on the land and no structures may be erected — was extended until judgment is handed down.

In Rooifontein they farm the desert

CHT Trials 2/5/87

3 Gannet

New land methods bring relief to residents

By MARIUS BOSCH

THE people of Rooifontein were on the verge of poverty two years ago. Today the men are cultivating vegetables in the barren Namaqualand and the women have started a home-preservative industry.

Rooifontein, about an hour's drive from Springbok, is one of the oldest Methodist communities in the country and one of two agricultural development projects run by Operation Hunger in Namaqualand.

The Steinkopf reserve is the site of the other project, where about 40 farmers are working land they rent from the local management board, Operation Hunger Regional Director Ms Roselle Frasca said.

"Namaqualand people do their own thing and they know how to live on very little," she said. "About two years ago Operation Hunger was alerted to the plight of the Rooifontein community by a local Methodist minister and the organisation started giving help to the community."

Mr Cornelius Peters, a 68-year-old farmer who has lived in Rooifontein all his life, says: "We are much better off since they had started helping us."

A full-time Operation Hunger agricultural adviser is based in Springbok and oversees the two projects.

Before the agricultural project was started, extensive research was done in the area by an Israeli expert on desert farming to ascertain the most viable methods of farming.

The aim of the project is to teach the farmers modern farming practise, with the emphasis on intensive vegetable-producing. For generations the people have relied on wheat irrigated by annual rain as their main crop.

At the Namaqualand Agriculture Centre at Steinkopf, agricultural adviser Mr Jan Geersema is conducting experiments to find out what crops suit the arid area.

Throughout the Steinkopf reserve, farmers divided into eight groups are busy working about 120 hectares of the land.

"This is our bank," said one of the farmers, pointing to the freshly-ploughed earth.

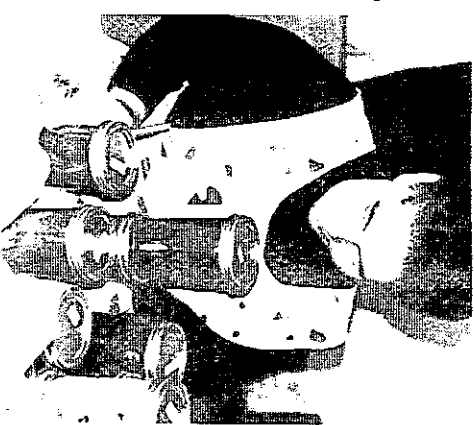
Ms Frasca said the ultimate aim of the project was the establishment of a viable farmers' co-operative.

"We had lots of problems and we have a long way to go but we have made a viable start."

The women of Rooifontein are bottling preservatives which they plan to market in the Cape. They have also started a sewing circle.

At the agricultural centre women make all the fencing needed by the farmers and plans have been made to sell the fencing to local white farmers in the area.

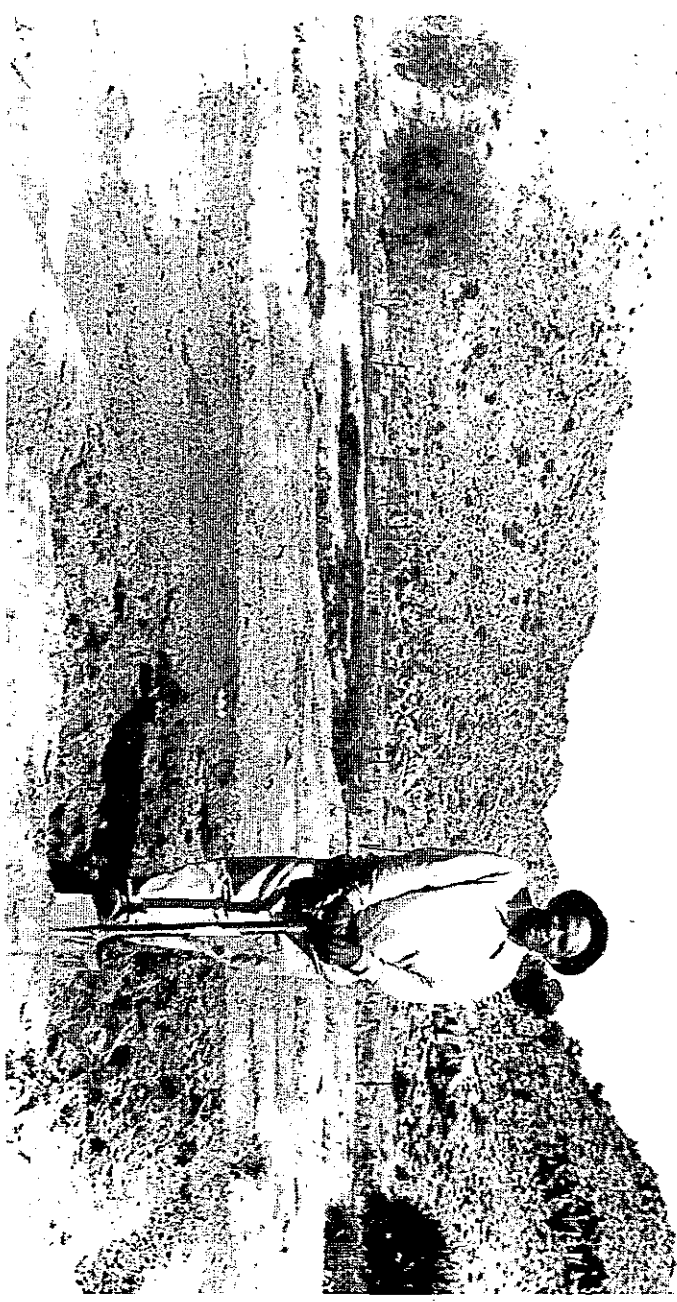
Operation Hunger will be involved in the project — which is funded by the Chairman's Fund of Anglo American and De Beers to the tune of R1 million over a period of four years — for five to 10 years, Ms Frasca said.



SWEET WORK... A Rooifontein woman writes down the details of home-made preservatives on stickers. The unique preservatives will be on sale in Cape Town soon.



ROOIFONTEIN FAMILY... Farmer Mr Johannes Beukes with his wife and toddler in front of their traditional "matjeshuis" on the land of Namaqualand's Rooifontein community.



WORKING THE LAND... Rooifontein farmer Mr Gert Beukes cultivates the piece of barren land in Namaqualand he rents for R20 a year.

Pictures: MARIUS BOSCH

Sanctions: no quick effect, says envoy

CAPE TOWN — Sanctions had not achieved a quick, dramatic effect and only time would tell whether they were worthwhile, Canadian ambassador to SA Ronald MacLean said yesterday.

Speaking to the Cape Town Press Club, he said he would not comment on whether the speeding up of the reform process had gone hand in hand with sanctions.

"I won't comment whether it has been cause and effect; that remains to be seen," he said. It had never been argued that sanctions were perfect, "but we felt that the plus side outweighs the down side".

MacLean spoke broadly on Press censorship and said a monopoly over broadcasting services made a free Press so much more important.

For this reason Canada supported particularly the "alternative" Press, which included publications such as South, Vrye

Weekblad and Weekly Mail.

The country sponsored study at the journalism school at Rhodes University, and in-house training at alternative newspapers because it believed "post-apartheid SA will need trained journalists".

MacLean said it could not be argued that human rights in Canada were sufficient nor could the country be portrayed as the perfect model to follow. "We do not, however, accept that our own record being imperfect precludes us from speaking out on human rights violation."

Canada was aware of the pros and cons of sanctions and there had been a protracted debate before it took action.

"We think the jury is still out on whether they will work in the economic sphere. I do not suppose they will achieve a dramatic effect so quickly. Indeed they haven't." — Sapa.

Mogopa tribe loses battle to stay on farm

PRETORIA — The Mogopa tribe has lost its legal battle to stay on the farm it has occupied since 1911.

Mr Justice van der Merwe yesterday confirmed an interim order in the Supreme Court, in terms of which tribe members without written authorisation to be on Zwartrand farm in the western Transvaal have seven days to vacate the farm.

He authorised the Ventersdorp police to assist in "removing" tribe members if necessary. The respondents in the case were the Minister of Education and Develop-

ment Aid and the Minister of Agriculture and Water Affairs.

The tribe's lawyer, N Haysom, said an urgent application for leave to appeal might be lodged. He was awaiting the tribe's decision.

The State expropriated the tribe's land in 1983 and the tribe was "relocated" to Pachedraai in the Groot Marico district.

J Browde, counsel for the tribe, said the expropriation of their land had been one of the most flagrant acts of human rights violations conceivable. — Sapa.

Anglo believes mined

Mogopa tribes loses its land

The Mogopa tribe has lost its legal battle to stay on the farm it has occupied since 1911. (3) General

Mr Justice van der Merwe yesterday confirmed an interim order by the Pretoria Supreme Court in terms of which tribe members without written authorisation to be on Zwartrand farm in the western Transvaal have seven days to leave. (2)

Mr Justice van der Merwe authorised the South African Police at Ventersdorp to assist in "removing" tribe members if necessary.

The tribe's lawyer, Mr N Haysom, yesterday said that application for leave to appeal might be lodged.

The State expropriated the land in 1983 and the tribe was "relocated" to Pachsdraai in the Groot Marico district.

Mr J Browde, counsel for the tribe, said the expropriation of their land had been one of the most flagrant breaches of human rights conceivable.

The tribe had been a thriving and prosperous community with its own schools and churches. — Sapa.

man said.

rescheduled.

Tribe has a week to get out

General
3
~~3~~

Jordan
3/5/89

A PRETORIA Supreme Court judge yesterday issued an order giving the Bakwena ba Mogopa tribe seven days to leave Zwartland farm in the Western Transvaal.

The order by Mr Justice van der Merwe followed an application to evict 70 members of the Mogopa tribe living on the farm. The application was brought by the Ministers of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Education and Development.

Yesterday's order also empowered the Venters-

SOWETAN
Reporter

dorp police to assist with the eviction in case the tribe does not move.

The judge said it was wrong for the representatives of the tribe to have brought up the expropriation of the land as defence in the application.

He said the invalidity of the expropriation of the farm could have been challenged on its own and not as a subject in the present case.

Whites want white area declared a township

By Helen Grange

Residents of Orange Farm near Grasmere, Johannesburg, have appealed to the government to declare it a township development area.

Most of Orange Farm, except for about 300 ha on the west, is occupied by squatters, many of them having been moved there from surrounding areas.

Residents say their properties have been devalued substantially

and are "continually being destroyed".

"On one occasion, a roof was stolen, and because many of the homeowners live and work in town, they have no control over theft or destruction."

"We cannot find tenants to live in our houses because of lack of security in the area."

"White home buyers are not in-

terested in purchasing the properties and we are not allowed to sell to any other race in terms of the Group Areas Act," said Mr Henry Wienand, a resident at Orange Farm.

Mr Wienand said white homeowners on Orange Farm wanted the whole area declared a development area so they could sell their houses either to the Government or to black, Indian or coloured buyers.

572 9/15/87

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3- General

Unlawfully removed five years ago, will they be evicted again?

Star 9/15/89

The Star Tuesd

Mogopa residents await court action

By Jo-Anne Collinge

About 70 Mogopa residents who have re-occupied the farm from which they were unlawfully removed five years ago are sitting tight to see whether they will be uprooted from this land for a second time tomorrow.

The period of grace which the Pretoria Supreme Court set last week for them to leave the farm near Ventersdorp will expire tomorrow. If they do not leave officials will be entitled to evict them.

But lawyers for the community are hoping to secure an agreement that the authorised eviction will not go ahead on deadline.

"We have noted an application for leave to appeal against last week's Supreme Court judgment," said Mr Nicholas Haysom, attorney for the community.

No date had yet been set for the hearing of the appeal application, he said. "In the interim we are trying to get an undertaking from the Departments of Agriculture and Development Aid that the eviction order will not be executed," said Mr Haysom.

"We are concerned that the authorities should not act precipitously, as they have done in the past."

Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen would not disclose his department's reaction to possible legal initiatives by the community.

Mr Haysom's reference to "precipitous action" relates to the fact that about 300 Mogopa families were forcibly removed in February 1984, while the Chief Justice was still considering whether to grant an appeal against a judgment which had declared the removal order was valid.

Removal illegal

More than a year after the removal an Appeal Court Bench unanimously declared the removal order defective — and the removal therefore illegal.

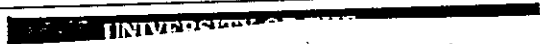
But the land had already been expropriated by the Government and all attempts by the community to negotiate a return have fallen on deaf ears.

Last year, however, Dr Viljoen allowed a small section of the community to return to the Mogopa farm to repair the ancestral graveyard on the property. They were allowed to stay on the farm for this purpose.

But early this year — it was disclosed in court — the authorities became suspicious that the repair of the graveyards was simply a pretext for a return to the land, which the Government had hired out as grazing to farmers in the area.

Permission for them to be there was then withdrawn and an eviction order sought. Many of the 70 people affected by the order are old men.

Dr Viljoen made it clear yesterday that he viewed the manner in which the men had occupied Mogopa as a breach of "an agreement which I made to the community on negotiating for an acceptable permanent home and in the meanwhile allowing limited access to clean and maintain the cemetery".



Tribe appeals against order to move on

LAWYERS representing the Bakwena-ba-Mogopa tribe are to lodge an appeal against the pending removal of the 70 families living on the Zwartland farm in the Western Transvaal.

Members of the Mogopa tribe, who are due to be forcibly moved following a Supreme Court order, have been

given until today to leave the farm. The order against them was issued last week after the Ministers of Agriculture and Water Affairs and of Education and Development Aid applied for their eviction.

The tribe was given seven days to move failing which the government would evict them. The police have also been given permission to assist the authorities if the need arises.

A spokeswoman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC), said lawyers representing the tribe have been battling to lodge an appeal since the day the order was made. She said lawyers have not been provided with a date yet and that the situation was "critical".

Mogopa residents win reprieve

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The group of die-hard residents of Mogopa, who some months ago reoccupied the Ventersdorp farm from which they were unlawfully removed in 1984, have won a reprieve from eviction.

In terms of a Supreme Court order issued last week, the group — numbering between 50 and 70 — could have been evicted any time after midnight last night.

Yesterday a spokesman for the office of the Minister of Development Aid indicated the eviction would not take place before the legal process had run its course.

"Should the people be granted the right to appeal, we will be awaiting the outcome of the Appeal Court hearing and will do nothing until then," he said.

The announcement has defused a tense situation, with residents bracing themselves for yet another eviction and foreign interest in the issue mounting.

At least two foreign diplomats visited the residents yesterday and foreign journalists have been there this week.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said a court date for the application for leave to appeal had not been set.

Mogopa - stay of eviction

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Yesterday a spokesman for the office of the Minister of Development Aid indicated that the eviction would not take place before the legal process had run its course.

in order to present their proposals to him. US sources say the meeting has been confirmed.

ers have reversed their stance on sanctions, but the indications are that this issue will be played down next week.

Mogopa: State action feared

star
12/5/84

By Jo-Anne Collinge

~~General~~

3 General

Formal representations concerning the people of Mogopa were made to Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town yesterday by the Spanish Ambassador, acting on behalf of all 12 member states of the European Economic Community.

The first secretary at the Spanish Embassy, Mr Alfonso Sanz Portolis, confirmed that a communication had been delivered to Mr Botha. He would not disclose details of it.

CONCERN

The diplomatic initiative came amid fresh concern for the security of some 50 Mogopa residents who have re-occupied the Western Transvaal farm from which they were unlawfully removed in 1984 and against whom the Department of Development Aid has obtained an eviction order.

Attorneys acting for the Mogopa people yesterday received a telex from the State Attorney denying the accuracy of press reports which stated that

the authorities would refrain from acting against the Mogopa residents until legal proceedings — including a possible Appeal Court hearing — were complete.

At the time of going to press The Star was unable to clarify the contradiction in the statement released to it by a spokesman for the Ministry of Development Aid and the position taken by the State Attorney.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, which maintains close links with the Mogopa community, said: "We are very concerned that the State Attorney is denying press reports that no steps will be taken against the Mogopa people while the appeal application is pending.

"His stand makes us fear a repeat of the 1984 tragedy when the removal took place notwithstanding the fact that the Mogopa lawyers had lodged a petition for leave to appeal.

"Their appeal was finally heard and upheld by the full Bench. But this vindication could never undo the suffering caused by the forced removal."

~~Protection~~

'Let Mogopas return home'

DAVID BRAUN

WASHINGTON — The United States has renewed its call on Pretoria to allow the people of Mogopa to return to their ancestral land.

A State Department spokesman said the US strongly opposed eviction of the people from their ancestral land in 1984.

"We are disturbed by reports that the Government intends to evict those who have returned on their own to the land where they lived in peace for 70 years."

Agricultural exports to boost earnings

PRETORIA — SA's foreign exchange earnings will be boosted this year by record export earnings from the best agricultural season in a decade.

SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) economist Koos du Toit said a preliminary estimate based on current trends indicated these could reach, or even exceed, R4,5bn.

This was assuming, too, that the country's transport system could handle the five-million tons of maize available for export before the year's end.

The SAAU estimates about 25% of the estimated total value of agricultural production this year will be exported.

Total value is expected to exceed R16bn.

Maize Board estimates are that exports will earn R1,5bn.

GERALD REILLY

The last biggest maize export surplus was in the 1981/82 season, when around five-million tons was exported, earning about R636m in foreign exchange.

Du Toit added that last season's record wool earnings of around R760m could be exceeded.

Sheep numbers were increasing and wool prices were stable.

Sugar earnings too could reach record levels, he said.

Exports from this year's record wheat crop of 3,5-million tons would amount to around one-million tons. Under current rand exchange value, this should realise between R380m and R400m, Du Toit said.

B/D by 11/5/87

Worrall blames De Klerk for Rubicon mess

DP CO-LEADER Denis Worrall claimed last night, NP leader F W de Klerk persuaded President P W Botha to change his 1985 Rubicon speech which prompted the rand's collapse.

He added, in a blistering attack on De Klerk at a public meeting in Milnerton, the next president would be more of an economic illiterate than Botha, judging by Sunday's Netwerk TV performance.

Heaping scorn on De Klerk's claim that government was not responsible for the rand's debased value, Worrall, SA ambassador in London at the time, said De Klerk had persuaded Botha to rewrite his Rubicon speech.

"De Klerk should tell the public what

PETER DELMAR

role he played in that episode. It was he, F W De Klerk, who persuaded Botha to rewrite that speech.

"He told him the Transvaal congress (of the NP), which was to come, was more important than the Natal congress. And so the international banks closed down on us and we got Rubicon rands."

Worrall added: "Judging from his answers to the economic questions, De Klerk is more of an economic illiterate than President Botha.

"For him (De Klerk) to say that the unemployment, inflation, soaring costs and general economic misery which South Africans are experiencing is the result of

circumstances beyond the NP government's control, is both insulting and insensitive," Worrall said.

After addressing scores of political meetings in the past two months, Worrall said he could tell De Klerk that the feeling out there is one of anger -- anger at the economic mismanagement, anger at the excessive taxes, anger at rising costs and especially bitterness at the inability to find work for many millions."

Worrall threatened to make the SABC and Network news an election issue unless the corporation proved its impartiality.

"Our stand on the NP's abuse of what should be a neutral public corporation is a principled one," he said.

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Swapo back in Angola

LUANDA — A senior UN official said yesterday Swapo forces had pulled back into Angola and been confined to camps there.

Untag's Maj John Ryan said 5 166 Swapo guerrillas paraded at the weekend at Chibemba, in southern Angola, where they were counted by UN officials.

Swapo said earlier "our fighters are all out".

Ryan spoke as officials from SA, Angola and Cuba, and Soviet and US observers, were meeting on the border to decide if all Swapo fighters had quit Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter.

BID 161757

Develop coloured farming, urges Labour

At a recent farmers' day for coloured agriculturists in the Dys-selsdorp area, the biggest farmer owned two cows, seven goats, 12 sheep, 47 pigs, 42 chickens, six turkeys, two geese, six ducks and four donkeys, Mr J D Swige-laar (LP Dys-selsdorp) told the House of Representatives.

Making a plea for a compre-hensive development plan for coloured agriculture, he said the

Dys-selsdorp farmer was hard-working, but still had to work elsewhere daily to earn enough money to feed his family.

Another farmer in the area had paid R25 000 for a hectare of land without a house or water on it.

On this basis, coloured farm-ers would never be able to de-velop to a level where they could farm full-time and sup-

port their families with the cash generated by farming.

Land in the coloured rural areas should be divided up and allocated to potential farmers on a scientific basis, he said.

The largest number of people possible should be drawn into the development process by en-couraging the sharing of facil-ities and specialisation. — Sapa.

3

Farmers who stayed on their land during drought praised

CAPE TOWN — Throughout the worst drought in history SA's farmers remained on their land and produced enough food for the country. Willem Odendaal (NP Sasolburg) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Agriculture and Water Supply vote of the own affairs budget, he said it was a tribute to the skill and tenacity of SA's farmers that during the drought, there had been no shortage of any food-

stuffs in supermarkets.

In spite of tremendous hardship, the number of farmers had remained stable and, in some places, increased.

He said much of the credit for the farming sector's performance should be given to outgoing Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel, and to the NP government for assistance programmes which helped the farmers survive the drought.

Jan van Gend (DP Groote Schuur) said while he agreed farmers should be assisted in times of need, he did not believe large sums should be paid to them merely to maintain the lifestyle to which they had grown accustomed.

Ferdi Hartzberg (CP Lichtenberg) said farmers relied on profit to make their initiatives viable. Profit margins were falling. — Sapa.

Leisure group to develop exclusive game farm

Finance Staff

One of South Africa's leading leisure groups, Vacation World, has entered into a development contract to purchase a 70 percent share in a 6 000 ha game farm only 90 minutes away from Johannesburg.

The game farm, to be called "Roan Lodge", is situated near Loskop Dam, adjoining the game farm "Sebaka".

The area where the game farm is situated is classified as one of South Africa's most beautiful nature areas and plans are afoot to declare some 250 000 ha as a Nature Reserve.

The Roan Lodge will be developed on a very exclusive basis and the intended target market will consist of the large corporations and the A and B

income groups of the PWV area.

"Our surveys have shown an increased tendency by the larger corporations to invest in luxury game farms for the entertainment of overseas clients", said Mr Johan Sturm, a spokesman for the company.

Trends in other parts of the world and especially in the United States have shown the need for a weekend get-away to be situated as close to the cities as possible. People want to get to their weekend homes as soon as possible and not waste precious time travelling.

Living in the bush will be comfortable and luxurious.

Orchid Hotels, the hotel management arm of Vacation World, has ex-

tensive experience in the operation and running of game lodges and nature reserves. Gethlane Lodge in the Eastern Transvaal, is one such a nature reserve that has become a popular retreat with excellent cuisine and facilities. "The running of Roan Lodge will be in the hands of specialists", commented Mr Sturm.

The lay-out of the units will be planned in a manner that will afford the guests the utmost seclusion and privacy to avoid a clustered, overcrowded effect that will detract from rather than enhance the natural surroundings.

Thatch chalets will be built to emphasise this aspect and will blend in with the environment. A small confer-

ence facility will allow delegates the required tranquility and inspiration required for seminars and think-tanks close to the cities.

Special care will be taken in selecting the site with the client present so as to avoid damage to the abundant tree and bird life that abounds at Roan Lodge.

The lodge will have striking water features and the gorge running through the property already has some of the most breathtaking scenery in Southern Africa.

"As more awareness is created in the protection of the environment, this project will not only be enjoyable, but will help us to protect' piece of Africa for future generations.

Agriculture: UCT breaking new ground

126us 26/5/89

By ANDREA WEISS, Staff Reporter
THE newly established Group for Research Relevant to Agriculture (GRRA) is dispelling the myth that the University of Cape Town has nothing to offer in this field.

A recent call to all faculties showed that UCT was breaking new ground in agricultural research.

One pioneer in this field is Professor Jennifer Thomson, head of microbiology. Her department is involved in a project which is an international first.

"Super bug"

Using biotechnology, she hopes to develop a "super bug" to help cows digest feed more efficiently.

Explaining the background to the AECI-funded project, Professor Thomson pointed out that cows used bacterial enzymes in their rumen to digest the grass they had eaten.

However, many of these enzymes are not 100 percent efficient and a fair bit "goes out the other end of the cow".

By cloning genes from different bacteria, Professor Thomson is hoping to develop a more efficient genetically engineered bacterium to add to the feed.

Agricultural research has fallen off in certain parts of the world because of food gluts and, said Professor Thomson: "The funding of anything to do with increasing food production is drying up."

The reverse is true in South Africa, which makes it fertile ground for this kind of research.



Professor Jennifer Thomson

Other UCT projects being funded by AECI are the development of resistant plant cultivars.

One virus on Professor Thomson's hit list is the maize streak virus which is found only in Africa. Others are crown gall disease and the cucumber mosaic virus.

In the case of the maize streak virus, a combination of ecological and molecular biological knowledge is used.

First, the strain of virus found in a specific area has to be correctly identified. Then, by introducing a coat protein gene cloned from the virus into the plant, the plant will be made resistant.

"When the virus infects the plant, it takes off its 'coat' and goes to work. The cloned coat protein will inhibit it," Professor Thomson explained.

A more contentious area of work is the introduction of genetically engineered micro-organisms known as GEMS into the environment.

This, rather than the invention of super plants, has caused the biggest outcry in Europe and America.

Ecological spin-off

In the case of sugar cane, which in Natal is being devastated by the burrowing larvae of the Eldana moth, a bacterium has been isolated which produces a toxin to kill the larvae.

Cloned and introduced into bacteria associated with sugar cane, the bacterium could have an ecological spin-off and kill other organisms.

For this reason, extensive research will have to be undertaken before the plant material is released.

SKW 27/5/89

Squatters at Weiler's 'on the move'

(10)

(3) General

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration is slowly clearing Weiler's Farm, the squatter camp where Barend Strydom claimed his first victim.

Mr John Mavuso, MEC for Housing and Community Development, said a quarter of the original residents of the "Weiler's Farm transit area" had been moved to a new development at Orange Farm.

A total of 296 structures had been shifted from Weiler's Farm up to May 20. Another 827 were scheduled to be moved.

Mr Mavuso emphasised that the TPA would not threaten or force people to leave Weiler's Farm, but "sustained attempts are being made to communicate with those who are squatting illegally on land not intended for residential purposes, and to persuade them to move to a better environment where they may settle permanently and lawfully".

He also said that squatters need not move to Orange Farm, but could settle at, say, Evaton North, "where better services are also available".

Mr Mavuso said that when "various community

NORMAN CHANDLER

facilities were established at Orange Farm by the TPA and other organisations, they had an encouraging effect on the resettlement of Weiler's Farm squatters.

"This was obvious from the heightened interest in resettlement shown by the residents during the past couple of months."

Facilities so far included administration offices, a mobile clinic, a school, a football field and a netball court. An athletics track is being prepared.

The clinic was to soon become permanent, and the school would by the third quarter of the teaching year have facilities for 900 pupils.

The TPA had asked the South African Transport Services to upgrade the railway service to Orange Farm.

The 4 300 stands there were made available in October. From December to mid-March, 159 families had moved. In the past two months, that figure had almost doubled.

"The TPA is doing everything in its power to make the move easier," said Mr Mavuso.

He added that free transport was available for residents.

Help is given with the breaking down of structures and their re-erection at Orange Farm.

In certain circumstances, the province also supplied building materials to the homeless.

No rents or service charges are being levied until the end of June to aid those who are short of money.

3 General (20) (19)

Agriculture compensates for gold price

B/Dan/ GERALD REILLY 30/11/57

PRETORIA — Foreign exchange earnings from the most bountiful agricultural season for years will help substantially to compensate for lower gold earnings because of the metal's depressed price.

SA Agricultural Union economist Koos du Toit said last year's agricultural exports earned the country about R2,2bn. This was less than half of this year's expectation of about R4,5bn.

He said yesterday that without the great performance of the farming industry SA's balance of payments problem would have intensified, as would repaying the country's international debt. Grain exports alone this year would earn R2bn.

Guaranteed

The Maize Board estimates earnings of R1,5bn from the export of just over five-million tons, and Wheat Board GM Ivan Hemingway said the 1,1-million tons of wheat to be exported this year would earn in excess of R400m, depending on conditions on world markets.

Hemingway said about 600 000 tons of the record 3,5-million ton harvest would be carried over into the new season starting in October. This was about three months' supply and was a guarantee against late deliveries of the new crop.

Du Toit expects big earnings, too, from the export of sugar, deciduous fruit and wool. Wool's earnings, if current conditions continue, could exceed R800m.

The Reserve Bank said gold last year earned R19,6bn and the average price worked out at \$437,09 an ounce.

In the first quarter of this year, the price averaged \$394,06 an ounce, and since then the price has continued to sag to yesterday's level of about \$361.

Economists say there is little likelihood of a spectacular increase in the gold price, and gold earnings will be well down on last year.

3 General
Business Report

Agriculture expected to boost SA forex earnings

From GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA. — Foreign exchange earnings from agriculture will help substantially to compensate for lower gold earnings, said SA Agricultural Union economist Koos du Toit.

Last year's agricultural exports earned the country about R2,2bn. This is less than half of the this year's expectation of around R4,5bn.

Du Toit stressed that without the great performance of the farming industry, the country's balance of payments problem would have intensified as would the problem of repaying the country's huge international debt.

Grain exports alone this year will earn the country R2bn.

The maize board estimates earnings of R1,5bn from the export of just over 5m tons.

And wheat board GM Ivan Hemingway said the 1,1m tons of wheat to be exported this year would earn in excess of R400m, depending on conditions on world markets.

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According to economists there is little likelihood of a spectacular increase in the gold price, and earnings will be well down on last year.

All Magopa tribe has left is a prayer to stay

Star 3/16/89 (3) General

MOGOPA — Every morning Mr Daniel Molefe, a Mogopa tribesman, walks to a hilltop behind his tin shack to pray for the fall of the South African Government so that he can remain on the land where he was born.

"But the more I pray, the more the Government becomes stronger and the more black people suffer," he said.

Five years ago, on St Valentine's Day, Pretoria sent bulldozers guarded by soldiers and armed police with dogs to flatten Mr Molefe's home town.

They knocked down houses, churches, schools and clinics, demolishing everything the tribe had built in this rural village of Mogopa, 200 km west of Johannesburg.

Then the Government sold the land to white farmers. Police forced the people of Mogopa at gunpoint to move to arid land some 200 km away.

The tribe settled legally in Mogopa 80 years ago. After the National Party came to power in 1948, the area was designated as white farming land under the Government's laws.

Their presence was declared illegal because the old laws which had enabled blacks to own land had been repealed.

Tears rolled down Mr Molefe's face as he recalled how his once closely-knit community had been forced out.

They have moved three times in the past five years, seeking a place where they can settle and rear their families.

After the Government relocated them in the arid bushveld at a place called Pachsdraai in the far western Transvaal on February 14 1984, a small section of the community trekked to another barren land called Bethanie.

"We chose Bethanie because it was near the PWV industrial area, where our people could find jobs," said the tribe's headman, Mr Lucas Kgatitsoe.

But a few months after they arrived in Bethanie, Pretoria incorporated

their new home into Bophuthatswana, one of 10 nominally independent mini-states created under South Africa's apartheid race policies.

This meant the Mogopa people would lose their South African citizenship and be forced to become citizens of a country whose sovereignty is recognised by Pretoria alone.

The case provoked an international outcry. Foreign diplomats visited the tribe's leaders and the Mogopa community launched a legal bid to have their land returned to them.

The Government has blocked every legal action the community has taken.

Last September Pretoria gave Mr Molefe, Mr Kgatitsoe and 70 others permission to go back to Mogopa to restore and clean family graves. When they arrived they built tin shacks where they had lived before and refused to leave.

Parliamentary debate

Pretoria sought a Supreme Court order to evict them. With the help of human rights lawyers, the tribe contested the application, but lost.

Lawyers told the court that under the law originally used to evict the Mogopa community, the matter should have been debated in Parliament.

The Mogopa tribe again took the matter to court. But, while the case was being heard, Pretoria used another law to expropriate the land retroactively. The tribe now faces a second forced removal.

Every morning the tribal elders assemble to pray that the Government will change its mind and let them rebuild their homes.

Earlier this month the 12-nation European Community sent a protest to South Africa's foreign ministry, about the Government's treatment of the Mogopa people. — Reuter.

18 families forced into the cold

By Helen Grange

3 General

The families of 18 farm tenants in the Weenen district, near Ladysmith, are being forced to sleep in the open veld without shelter in sub-zero temperatures, after being thrown out of their homes by farmers.

Farmers are using civil ejectment orders to drive labour tenant families out of a cluster of 20 "thornveld" farms south of Weenen, according to the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra).

In the past few weeks, 40 families have been served

court orders which will result in the eviction of about 280 people (including the 70 people already evicted).

Mr William Mkhize, head of one of the displaced families, said the owner of the farm, accompanied by a messenger of the court and a policeman, had served him an eviction order on Monday last week.

"I was born on this farm, so were my forefathers. I know no other place," he told Afra.

The recent spate of court-sanctioned evictions follows years of bitter conflict between the tenants and the

farmowners, many of whom are absentee landlords, over continued occupation of the farms by the black families.

The focus of the conflict lies in the Mngwenya Valley where Afra estimates there are 7 700 families threatened with removal from a cluster of farms.

Although an emergency camp for evicted tenants has been established by the Natal Provincial Administration (NPA), Afra maintains there has been no provision yet made for their accommodation.

Star 6/6/89

LEFT TO

3 General
Soweto
6/6/89

FREEZE

**SOWETAN
REPORTER**

THE families of 18 black farm tenants in the Weenen district, near Ladysmith, are being forced to sleep in the open veld without shelter in sub-zero temperatures after being thrown out of their homes by farmers.



Some of the Weenen families that have been living next to a public road without any shelter since being evicted from their homes yesterday.

Ministers hurt by car thieves

CHURCH ministers had a close shave this weekend when a group of armed car thieves fired bullets at them and robbed them of their new mini-bus at the Lutheran Church at Ikwezi, Soweto.

A church elder who was stabbed three times was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital on Sunday while another minister, who had a deep

By SONTI
MASEKO

synod meeting of about 21 priests ended.

They said the robbers could have been attracted by the number of cars which were parked in the yard, including the mini-bus.

They said that earlier in the day three boys aged between 17 and 20

The robbers retreated and came back with reinforcements, and this time shots were fired, Sibanyoni said.

Ngcobo and another church elder, Mr Dlamini, sustained injuries during this attack while trying to defend themselves and the property.

The robbers drove off in the mini-bus, a blue

Farmers are using civil ejection orders to drive labour tenant families out of a cluster of 20 "thornveld" farms south of Weenen, according to the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra).

In the past few weeks 40 families have been served with court orders, which will result in the eviction of about 280 people (including the 70 people already evicted).

Rain

The evicted tenants have been subjected to bitterly cold conditions and two successive nights of rain which have left their blankets and clothing saturated.

Mr William Mkhize, head of one of the displaced families, said the owner of the farm, accompanied by a messenger of the court and a policeman, had served him with an eviction order on Monday last week.

Some of his possessions had been taken to defray legal expenses.

He said his wife had become ill after the rain, and she needed some shelter. His children were writing exams at school, but they could not study

The big chill

3 General
Soweto
6/6/89

From Page 1

at night next to the road.

"I was born on this farm, so were my forefathers. I know no other place," he told Afra.

The recent spate of court-sanctioned evictions follow years of bitter conflict between the tenants and the farm owners, many of whom are absentee landlords, over continued occupation of the farms by the black families.

The focus of the conflict lies in the Mngwenya Valley where Afra estimates there are 7 700 families threatened with removal from a cluster of Thornveld farms.

Although an emergency camp for evicted tenants has been established by the Natal Provincial Administration (NPA), Afra maintains there has been no provision yet made for their housing.

The Weenen cooperative project, which represents the families, has also warned that the crowding of dispossessed people into a cramped resettlement village will greatly increase the level of factional violence present in the area.

To Page 2

THE tiny figure with the oblique eyes had nothing to tell me. She just sat there in front of a rudimentary shelter on the side of a Weenen road staring into nothingness. Her community was thrown off their land where they had lived for generations as labour tenants.

The people who were ejected from their homes on white-owned farms are part of a greater Natal problem thousands had had to learn to deal with for decades.

Between 1948 and 1982 more than 300 000 farm workers and labour tenants were forced to move from white-owned farms in Natal.

The origins of the uncertain existence of these people can be traced back to 1884, when Chief Dinizulu handed over more than 800 farms — stretching in an L-shaped belt across northern Natal over 4 000 square miles — to the Boers for helping him defeat his rival Zibhebhu.

With the land came thousands of people who were instantly transformed to labour tenants. Today these "reservoirs" of cheap labour have become superfluous, as it were, and the owners of the land have dumped them as redundant.

A field worker for the Association for Rural Advancement, Richard Clacey estimates that there are about 200 000 people elsewhere across Northern Natal and the Midlands who now live under this spectre of ejection.

"It is difficult to assess the number of labour tenants and other farm dwellers being evicted from white-owned farms in Natal. They are evicted as individuals or in small groups of families and no public attention is directed at them," Clacey says.

"These labour tenants have lived on the farms in terms of an old feudal system whereby their ancestors occupied the land taken over by white farmers and they were allowed to plough and graze in return for little or no money."

"Today they've been ejected from their ancestral homes and are called squatters. To call people who have occupied land for many generations squatters suggests that they moved onto the property illegally," Clacey continues.

Labour tenancy is not restricted to those farms spread across the 4 000 square miles of Northern Natal. The problem extends to the midlands — most notably Weenen and Richmond as well as pockets of land in southern Natal.

For the past century Weenen has represented — in microcosm — the front line of the struggle between labour tenants and farmers over the question of land and has been the source of major disputes.

There are about 27 000 people in Weenen's Mngwenya Valley threatened with removal from their homes on a cluster of 20 farms. The farms are mostly owned by white absentee landlords.

In the 1960s the Government introduced a district by district ban on labour tenancy in an attempt to modernise white agriculture and force the introduction of wage labour.

In 1969 the ban was extended to Weenen and the farmers were allowed only five families living on a farm. All unauthorised tenants were forced

to leave. Mass evictions by hut burnings and bulldozing of homes and court prosecutions occurred between 1969 and 1971 during which period it is estimated that more than 10 000 people were forcibly evicted.

Today evictions are taking place in a much subtler form. Farmers use civil action against the labour tenants. This has replaced the criminal action which was used for many years when farmers laid charges of illegal squatting.

Until very recently many tenants were imprisoned or faced heavy fines. But the workers returned to their homes each time they left prison or after paying the fines.

In frustration, some farmers used other forms of intimidation and harassment to force tenants off the farms.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Kilaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Building a home on the side of the road. This woman sat staring into space and said nothing while about her the rest of her community were up in arms over their ejection from farms in the Weenen District.

Pic: ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

THOUSANDS FORCED TO LEAVE LAND

FOCUS
By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

In the last two months 40 families have been subjected to the civil proceedings — 18 of which have already been "processed" and evicted.

Clacey's organisation believes that the legal process will not provide a solution to the conflict between farmers and farm workers.

"If the state can provide them with the land they will recreate a very viable and productive small-scale farming class," Clacey argues.

However, the land in Weenen is barren and hardly productive, so how can this plan of expropriation work?

Clacey said: "An economically rational

programme of land settlement and redistribution is an absolute necessity. This means that the present basis of land distribution as it is enacted in the apartheid Land Act would have to be radically revised.

The province's planners have other ideas about resolving the conflict.

Mr Robin Raubenheimer, the director of Land Control Usage in the Community Services branch of the Natal Provincial Administration, says that the resolution of the conflict is through the creation of upgraded townships in areas closest to the labour tenant's original homes and through the provision of trust land (State-owned land).

Already 12 towns are in an advanced stage of development and other areas are being identified.

"What we are awaiting is the finance, the manpower and the availability of land to be able to give effect to the programme of creating the townships, which it is envisaged will have all the services of an urban township," Raubenheimer says.

Clacey believes that "this forced urbanisation is a recipe for disaster. We have already seen the development of similar rural-urban centres in our region."



TRIBE MUST MOVE

By ISMAIL
LAGARDIEN

THOUSANDS of people in northern Natal are to be evicted from their ancestral land to make way for a mammoth nature reserve.

In a multi-phased plan to establish a Great Maputaland National Park of whom the

Sowetan 14/6/89

Land to be nature reserve

main protagonist is the KwaZulu government, the Thembe-Thonga people face mass eviction and possible relocation.

The people affected in the present phase are those in the Kosi Bay area. Villagers who have lived there "for centuries" have been told not to farm in their usual places and a fence has been erected preventing some farmers from reaching fertile areas.

A field worker for the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), a church-funded organisation, estimates that close

● To Page 2

P.T.O.

PRETORIA — Farmers were dissatisfied with government in spite of aid so far given, SA Agricultural Union president Kobus Jooste said in Durban yesterday.

At a Red Meat Producers' Association congress there, Jooste stressed the industry's financial plight.

There was a long list of areas in trouble, and many co-operatives' figures presented an ugly picture.

Jooste asked why farmers' numbers were still decreasing and special schemes were necessary in border areas to induce people to stay. Why, too, were entire towns, communities and districts dying?

GERALD REILLY

This indicated a serious sickness, Jooste said. Latest figures, if they were accurate, could only mean that few farmers were making money and the rest were going under.

"We spent much on our defence force and arms industry," he said.

There was no difference in worth to the country "between a soldier with a gun but an empty stomach, and another with a full stomach but without a gun".

Escalating input costs were impoverishing farmers.

Government's contribution to the

"sickness" was taxation on production and diesel, GST, excise duties, and unnecessary industrial protection affecting a large range of products. Interest rates also continued to escalate, retarding production.

"It will be difficult to turn the process of deterioration in the industry around. The least we can do is to arrest the process."

Farmers should not be blamed if they kicked against government's taxing of production companies which made unreasonable profits from agriculture, and co-operatives which strove for goals other than the farmer's financial interest.

Farmers reaping 'golden' harvests

A BUMPER crop from the farming sector could earn R5,5 billion in exports this year, thereby compensating to some extent for lower foreign exchange earnings from gold.

Exact annual figures are difficult to establish because of seasonal variations of crops and a statistical lack of clarity over what constitutes primary agricultural commodities and refined farming goods.

But last season farming's contribution to total exports increased to over 10 percent and the figure could rise substantially this year as the lower gold price is likely to reduce the metal's share of forex earnings from 40 percent to 36 percent.

Higher farm production and exports should also add about one per-

SVEN LUNSCH
cent to the gross domestic product this year.

A number of factors are contributing to the optimistic outlook for the agricultural sector.

Foremost is the decline of the rand against the dollar, which is improving the competitiveness of South Africa's products abroad because 80 percent of its commodities are traded in dollars.

Bruce Donald, economist at the South African Foreign Trade Association (Safto) says: "Combined with

rising by R850 million.

The total amount available for export should be in excess of 5 million tons and, at prices of R300 per ton, could gross forex earnings of R1,5 billion.

WHEAT: A record crop of more than 3 million tons is now being harvested and while excessive rains have reduced crop quality, exports of 650 000 tons should earn an additional R400 million in foreign income by the end of June 1990, with half of this due this year.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT: Cape fruit exports are once again expected to be

the favourable effect of rising international commodity prices, the impact of the falling rand is helping South African exporters to keep ahead of rising production costs."

A detailed analysis of agricultural prospects by Mr Donald, published in the latest edition of **Safto Exporter**, shows that most sectors can look forward to record crops in the 1989/90 season.

MAIZE: Excellent ongoing late summer rains have virtually assured a bumper crop of 11 million tons, which could reap a record R3,3 billion, with farmers' earnings

bountiful and the industry is gearing up for another record year, which this season should yield R750 million in exports alone.

CITRUS FRUIT: Producers have had a bumper season, earning about R700 million from exports. The outlook for the current season is good, with demand and the low rand adding to potential earnings.

SUGAR: Prospects for increased forex earnings in the year to end-March this year look extremely good since world sugar prices have risen by up to 25 percent over the year.

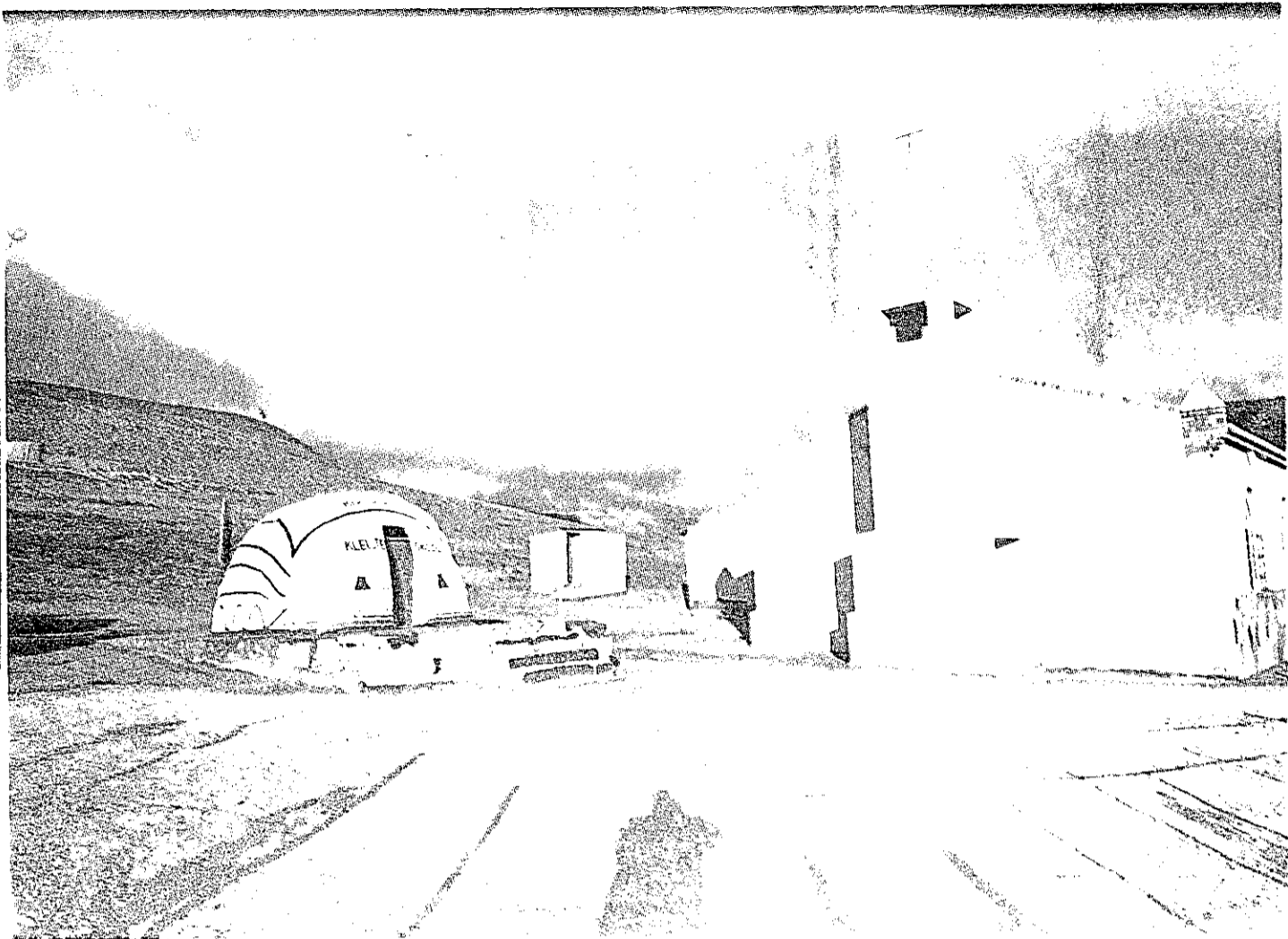
In the previous year, total industry earnings were R1,4 billion and a substantial increase can be expected in the 1988/89 season, as well as in the current season.

WOOL: Producers are heading for earnings of R1 billion from wool sales this year, of which R900 million is expected to be in foreign exchange. Local production is increasing and, with no end in sight to the international wool boom, earnings could increase even further over the next season.

Mr Donald says other crops like mohair, karakul, wine, groundnuts and tropical fruits should add to this year's total export proceeds from agriculture.

3 General

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Pictures: LEON MULLER, The Argus.

COLOURFUL CRECHE: A colourful copy of a typical Namaqualand *matjieshuis* (mat hut) next to a church makes an unusual creche for the children of Lekkersing in the southern Richtersveld.

Richtersvelders revolt

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

SOUTHERN Richtersveld stock farmers have vowed to battle for the return of their communal grazing land after the success of other Namaqualand communities in halting an unpopular privatisation scheme.

Leliefontein and Steinkopf, two areas with similar historical backgrounds to the Southern Richtersveld, won court applications to set aside the system last year.

"Economic units" were first introduced to the Southern Richtersveld when the local management board agreed to divide land around Lekkersing and Eksteenfontein into 37 camps to be leased to individual farmers by central government.

With more than 200 small stock farmers in the Southern Richtersveld, at least three-quarters of people who had farmed the land were displaced.

On mines

Some farmers decided to participate in the scheme, but the majority were not in a position to jockey for the few units offered.

Many, whose stock had been severely depleted by drought, sold off their remaining animals and went to work on the mines which dot the Namaqualand countryside.

Now, encouraged by the successful court applications of their counterparts in Leliefontein and Steinkopf, stock farmers in the historic reserve have decided to challenge the system.

When farmers gathered in Lekkersing recently to discuss how they would tackle the problem, they spoke about their grievances against the system.

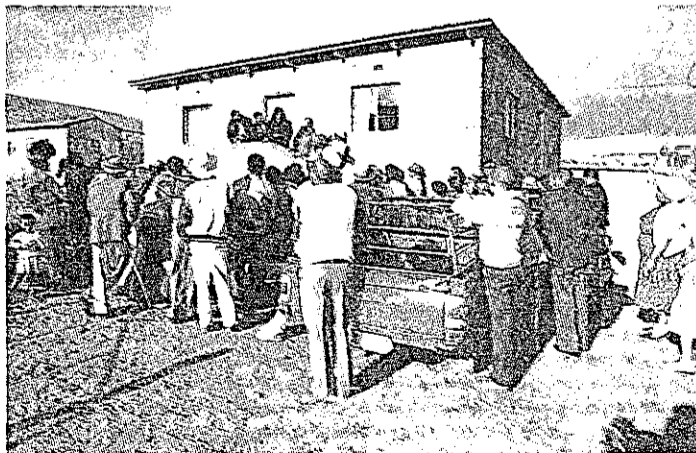
Some were no longer farming but expressed a keen desire to return to an occupation which brought in supplementary income during lean times.

Farmers in the arid areas of Namaqualand traditionally

Farmers want a return to communal grazing



OLD FRIENDS: Mr Robert Strauss, Oom Saul de Wet and Mr George Farmer have shared a common history for forty years. Mr Strauss and Mr Farmer stem from a group of people ("inkommers") who were resettled in the Southern Richtersveld in 1949 while Mr de Wet's roots go back to the Namaqua herdsmen whose land Namaqualand once was.



MEETING: Stock farmers gather outside a house to voice their criticism of the system of "economic units" in the area.

rely on winter and summer grazing but some of the units have been divided in a way that unevenly distributes water and seasonal grazing.

Oom Saul de Wet who was forced to sell off his remaining stock after a drought in the late 70s said he believed the

system was "unfair to the individual".

"The result of the system is that the opportunities and rights which people enjoyed have been removed," Mr de Wet said. "They must remove it (the new system). I want to hear nothing more about it."

If the system had not been introduced, he believed he could have built up a new herd after the drought. "But under this system, I can't farm," he said.

Mr Robert Strauss works on a mine to make ends meet.

He remembers the days when "if you talked about stock, you meant stock" and describes himself as a stock farmer "from the moment I opened my eyes".

After the drought and when the economic system was introduced, he saw there was "no chance" and sold his last few sheep and goats in 1980.

Although offered a partnership in an "economic unit" or camp, he refused. While he has worked on the mine he has been "unable to survive the way I did when farming".

But he insists: "If the system is removed, I'll come straight back to farm."

Descendants

A man who decided to participate in the system is Mr George Farmer but he has come to believe that the old system of a "free Richtersveld" where everybody could live together allowing their stock to drink the same water and graze the same veld would be much better.

"If it were everybody's place there would be a future for my son, my son's children and their descendants."

The Rev Andrew Julies, Minister of the Budget and Agriculture, said the House of Representatives' policy towards "economic units" remained unchanged but he was open to discussion with farmers about it.

In the past, the House of Representatives has been committed to a policy of privatisation of agricultural land in the six "coloured rural areas" of Namaqualand.

Some of the areas rejected "economic units" out of hand and others like Leliefontein and Steinkopf have won reprieves in court against their management boards which opted for the system.

Exports boom seen for farming sector

From SVEN LÜNSCHE

JOHANNESBURG. — A bumper crop from the farming sector could earn R5-billion in exports this year, thereby compensating to some extent for lower foreign exchange earnings from gold.

Exact annual figures are difficult to establish because of seasonal variations of crops and a statistical lack of clarity over what constitutes primary agricultural commodities and refined goods.

Last season farming's contribution to total exports increased to over 10 percent and the figure could rise substantially this year as the lower gold price is likely to reduce the metal's share of forex earnings from 40 percent to 36 percent.

Higher farm production and exports should add about one percent to overall economic growth this year.

A number of factors are contributing to the optimistic outlook for the agricultural sector. Foremost is the decline of the rand against the dollar, which is improving the competitiveness of South Africa's products abroad because 80 percent of its commodities are traded in dollars.

Bruce Donald, economist at the South African Foreign Trade Association (Safto) says: "Combined with the favourable effect of rising international commodity prices, the impact of the falling rand is helping South African exporters to keep ahead of rising production costs."

A detailed analysis of agricultural prospects by Mr Donald, published in the latest edition of *Safto Exporter* shows that most sectors can look for-

ward to record crops in the 1989-90 season.

● **Maize:** Excellent ongoing late summer rains have virtually assured a bumper crop of 11-million tons, which could reap a record R3,3-billion, with farmers' earnings rising by R850-million. The total amount available for export should be more than 5-million tons and could gross forex earnings of R1,5-billion.

● **Wheat:** A record crop of more than 3-million tons is now being harvested and while excessive rains reduced the crop quality, exports of about 650 000 tons should earn an additional R400-million in foreign income by the end of June 1990, with half of this due this year.

● **Deciduous fruit:** Cape fruit exports are once again expected to be bountiful and the industry is gearing for another record year, which this season will yield in excess of R750-million in exports alone.

● **Citrus:** Producers have also experienced a bumper season, earning about R700-million from exports and the outlook for the current season is also good, with demand and the low rand adding to potential earnings.

● **Sugar:** Prospects for increased forex earnings in the year to end-March look extremely good as world sugar prices have risen by up to 25 percent over the year. In the previous year total industry earnings were about R1,4-billion.

● **Wool:** South African producers are heading for earnings of around R1-billion from wool sales this year, of which R900-million are expected to be forex earnings.

3 GENERAL



BUSINESS

It's the green, not the gold, we have to thank

SOUTH AFRICA's good economic performance in the last two years was a result more of good luck than of good management, Nedbank economist Edward Osborn argued recently.

Last year the gold price fell but with the boom in the industrial and newly industrialising countries, the prices for other important South African exports — base metals and minerals — rose enough to compensate. This made more of a contribution to the country's success in repaying its foreign debts and in having a growing economy than did good management

by the financial authorities, he said.

This year it seems luck will come to the financial authorities' aid once again. And this time it's partly thanks to the weather.

South African agriculture is this year expected to make a significant contribution to export earnings and is likely to boost economic growth.

In the latest *Volkskas Economic Spotlight*, economist Adam Jacobs forecasts better-than-expected agricultural crops could add one to 1,5 percent to the growth rate in 1989. The growth rate of gross domestic prod-

Without the export earnings of South Africa's farmers, the economy would be looking distinctly threadbare this year, reports HILARY JOFFE

uct could be 2,5 percent this year, rather than the 1,5 percent it might have been without the contribution of agriculture, he forecasts.

"The export figures will also be adjusted upward as a result of the favourable agricultural conditions," he

adds.

Top of the lucky list is maize. Good summer rains have meant the maize crop this season is expected to be higher than last season's by up to four million tons. The South African Agricultural Union's (SAAU) latest estimate is the maize crop will total 11-million tons this year, worth R3,3-billion. Farmers' gross earnings are expected to be about R850-million up on last year's, according to Maize Board estimates.

The large crop means there will be a sizeable surplus for export. South

Africa has not exported much maize in the last few years — in 1983, the worst of the drought years, the country had to import maize. This year's crop is expected to be comparable to that of 1981, the best year yet for agriculture.

The latest *Safio Exporter*, newsletter of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, cites Maize Board estimates that over five million tons will be available for export and this could earn over R1,5-billion in foreign exchange.

Actual earnings will depend on what happens to the maize price internationally — the price is set by commodities traders in Chicago and fluctuates daily. It stood at about \$120 a ton in February but was lower this week at \$106-\$110.

There are other agricultural commodities which are also expected to contribute to foreign exchange earnings. According to Safio economist Bruce Donald, bumper crops have coincided with a time of high international prices.

In addition, the low rand exchange rate makes exports more competitive internationally.

South Africa exports about 90 percent of its total wool production. This year there has been high demand for fine wools coupled with a worldwide shortage. According to *Safio Exporter*, South Africa's foreign exchange earnings from wool will be about R900-million, some R230-million above last year.

Other foreign exchange earners cited by the newsletter include:

- Wheat — the season which ended in December/January produced a surplus for export of about 1,2-million tons. Estimates are that wheat will earn an additional R200-million in foreign exchange;

- Cape fruit (especially apples) which will yield R750-million in exports;

- Citrus, which has earned about R700-million in exports compared with R500-million in 1987, because of high world prices and a record export crop;

- Sugar — world-sugar prices have increased by 20 to 25 percent over the past year.

Agriculture's part in total exports is difficult to establish, since the figures are not given separately. Wool, for example, is included in textile exports. For the period January to March this year, textile export earnings totalled R408-million, 19 percent up on the same period last year. However, vegetable products exports recorded the highest increase — 131 percent — to total R416-million, according to Safio's *Foreign Trade Trends*.

Other large increases were in base metals and products (44 percent) diamonds, other precious and semi-precious stones and metals (38 percent), resins plastics and rubber (55 percent).

Between January and March cumulative exports were 16 percent up on the same period last year, but imports showed an increase of 15 percent.

South Africa needs a surplus of about R4-billion on the current (trade) account of the balance of payments to cover outflows of funds on the balance of payments capital account. Despite the apparently positive outlook for exports, it is not clear whether the required surplus will be attained.

3 GENERAT

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DEREGULATION

14/7/89

3 GENERAL

3 GENERAL

Less fuss on farms

In a significant deregulation move, government is scrapping the need for permits to import a wide range of "controlled" agricultural products and materials.

The change becomes effective on August 1 and means about 12 000 fewer permits will have to be issued annually, says chief plant

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and seed inspector of the Directorate of Plant & Liquor Control, Jack Lotz. This represents about 60% of permits now issued.

Up to now, importers have been required to obtain individual permits for "controlled goods". Though Lotz says the issuing of permits did not necessarily delay importers' schedules, the administrative process did cost the State time and money which will now be saved.

In future, importers will merely need to ensure that the "controlled goods" they bring into SA comply with the requirements laid down in a government notice published on May 26. Lotz says the notice is, in effect, a "blanket permit."

The imports will still be subject to inspection at their port of entry, which is restricted to the main ports, airports and border posts. Importers will be responsible for ensuring that the goods comply with health and other requirements laid down in the government notice.

"Controlled goods" affected by the deregulation include a wide range of seed, vegetative propagating material, rooted greenhouse plants, fresh, frozen, dried and glazed fruit, tissue culture, fresh frozen and dehydrated vegetables, cut and dried flowers, timber and unmanufactured timber products, bark, cork, vegetable fibre, vegetable gums and resins, rattan and bamboo, leaf tobacco, tobacco leaf, stalks and tobacco dust, herbs, spices and other parts of plants meant for medicinal, human or animal consumption, biological material for composting, vermi compost, granulated beeswax and products containing beeswax.

Lotz says agricultural products now subject to strict quarantine requirements, such as grape vines, fruit trees and plants, do not fall under the "control goods" for which permits will not be needed.

The scrapping of the need for individual permits is in line with government's deregulation policy, but Lotz stresses that the move in no way exempts importers from the conditions laid down in the government notice. ■

Staff Reporter

UNNECESSARY imports of luxury and non-essential goods should be eliminated as a step towards preparing the South African economy for the challenges that lay ahead, the chairman of the Western Province Agricultural Union (WPAU), Mr F J Malan, said yesterday.

Delivering the keynote address at the start of the WPAU's annual congress at the Cape Sun, Mr Malan called for "an urgent and radical restructuring" of the economy and a "very serious look" at the present approach to the "so-called 'free economy'".

"If we remember that the pro-

Luxury imports must go, says agriculturalist

cessing and refinement of primary products, which can be marketed competitively in international markets, will determine the welfare of communities in the future, it is clear that the South African economy, and by implication our agricultural industry as well, faces the greatest challenges in our history.

"It is clear that the economy of

South Africa, which presently rests very strongly on our mineral resources, will have to undergo an urgent and radical restructuring to expand its existing base.

"I believe that positive steps will have to be taken to safeguard the balance of payments position against sudden declines in the gold price."

A "basic precaution", Mr Malan said, would be to stop capital leaving the country for buying luxury or non-essential consumer goods, particularly those from countries which do not permit imports of South African products.

Staff Reporter

NOT a cent has been budgeted this year for housing for farm labourers. Mr P J Joubert, of the Berg River Farmers' Union, told the 10th annual Western Cape Agricultural Union congress yesterday.

He said 23.6% of the total South African population lived in rural areas, yet only 1% of last year's R1 000 million housing budget — R10m — had been allocated to farm employees' housing.

"Is this not a tragedy?" Mr Joubert asked. "What can we do with R10m? It's only 1% of the housing budget to keep people on the

No budget for housing farmers

platteland and ensure that our whole population does not end up in decline around our cities.

It was "a crying shame" that police had been told to search farmers' bakkies and confiscate a certain variety of lucerne seed. Mr John Robertson, a farmer, told

the congress.

He spoke during a debate about the activities of the Lucerne Seed Board, which tried to stabilise production of the seed thus avoiding vast price fluctuations and to introduce new pest-resistant strains.

"I feel that the danger of over-production is exaggerated," Mr Robertson said.

"It is a crying shame that the free market mechanism is interfered with in this way and ordinary people are made into criminals. The fault lies with the system."

Freeze 'good and bad news' for the farmers

By Paula Fray

The freezing weather over most of South Africa has brought good and bad news for the farmers, says the executive manager of the Free State Agricultural Union.

Mr Lullu de Jager says stock farmers will all be affected by the intense cold. Animals will lose weight and farmers whose sheep were lambing need to take extra precautions.

"Stock losses have been kept at a minimum at the moment, although temperatures have plummeted to a low of below zero in Bloemfontein," he said.

The Transvaal Agricultural Union said yesterday that it had received no reports of stock losses.

Mr de Jager said the central

Free State had not been as badly affected by the cold as the southern area where there had been heavy snow.

The cold was welcomed by wheat farmers because it was needed for the pattern of growth. The climate suggested a very good wheat year.

The cold was also good for ridding farms of unwanted insects and animals. But it has not been welcomed by maize farmers, who are already behind schedule with harvesting.

This would now be delayed yet again and would affect farmers who needed the money urgently, he added.

The harvesting delay would mean farmers would not be able to start preparing their land in time for the next crop.

Blocks of land for learner Zulu farmers

The Argus Correspondent

MIG 25/7/84 (36)
DURBAN. — Natal Trust Farms, owned by the South African Development Trust, is developing farms to settle Kwazulus.

The project is aimed at encouraging them to become full-scale commercial farmers by granting them more land.

The manager of the trust, Mr Louis van den Aardweg, said the big blocks of land, spread throughout Natal, will be subdivided into 250 to 300 units and leased indefinitely.

TRACTORS TO BE LEASED

The trust will provide expertise, lease tractors and provide fertilisers.

Mr van den Aardweg said the trust had the names of 17 farmers who had applied for land. They had been forwarded to the State for approval.

Self-help project gives farmers hope

Arid Namaqualand soil has yielded 'a miracle'

By Winnie Graham

The farmers of Namaqualand say it is a miracle. Until two years ago their arid earth was barren. The water supply was hopelessly inadequate and the soil poor.

Now the good earth is yielding vegetables and crops for more 50 farmers involved in a communal venture. The feeling of hopelessness which once touched almost all the poor people of Steinkopf is giving way to cautious optimism.

The turning-point in the lives of the farmers came when Operation Hunger stepped in and commissioned Professor Amos Richmond, an Israeli specialist in desert research, to ascertain the most viable methods of farming the area.

Ms Roselle Frasca of Operation Hunger said: "He showed us the enormous potential of Namaqualand. In spite of the dry climate, it is possible to grow an enormous range of crops there."

With R1 million from the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund, a project was launched in 1987 to establish a co-operative.

Farmers, all Afrikaans-speaking coloureds, were chosen on the basis of those in greatest need and divided into eight groups. Agriculturist Mr Jan Geerstema was appointed manager.

Tractors and planters were bought to enable

each group to prepare its land properly for crop production. Boreholes were drilled.

Crucial to the success of the project is a centre where various seed types are being grown for use by the farmers. Training courses are being held to upgrade farming techniques and to teach reservoir building.

Exports to Namibia

Ms Frasca added: "There was a time when there were no fresh vegetables to be had in Namaqualand. People had to wait for supplies from Cape Town. Now the farmers are producing and have a huge potential market in Namibia."

Ms Frasca said Operation Hunger and the Chairman's Fund would both eventually withdraw from the project when it was self-supporting.

"Many of the coloured farmers working the lands are old but if you ask them why they are prepared to put so much effort into their work their answer is always the same. They say they have been given something their fathers always wanted: the ability to farm Namaqualand.

"Ad they hope their efforts will bring their children back again."

She added: "We have all learned so much from the project."



Farmers involved in a communal venture plant crops in Namaqualand.

Life is hard in tents

General



Sowetan
27/7/89

THE 30 evicted Weenen (near Estcourt) farmworker families who were removed on Monday from the roadside site they have occupied since their civil ejectment at the beginning of June, say they do not want to be at their new settlement camp.

They say that it is a lie that it will be just a temporary measure.

The evicted workers were moved to the new site adjacent to the Weenen emergency camp on Monday afternoon.

A large number of policemen, Natal Provincial Administration workers and other unidentified officials arrived at the roadside site

SOWETAN Correspondent

and allegedly told them that they had to leave.

The farmworkers said they had refused to pack their belongings and workers in orange NPA overalls had then begun collecting all their possessions for them.

After the NPA workers had packed everything into boxes, the displaced workers were then told to get into two buses which had been brought for the purpose of transporting them.

When they refused, some were allegedly pushed into the buses. Two ambulances were also allegedly at the scene.

The farmworkers are

now being accommodated in about 50 tents provided by the NPA. There are 10 portable toilets on site, as well as a large water tank.

The families complained about the tents, which they say leaked water and were colder than the Red Cross tents they had received last week.

Farm school is in danger of closure

skw 9/18/89

By Abel Mushi

3 General

The Philena Farm School at Knoppieslaagte north of Johannesburg is in danger of being closed at the year-end. The school was started in 1964 with about 100 pupils, comprising mainly farmworkers' children.

Because of its high standard compared with what was available at the time, the school opened its doors to children from neighbouring farms, according to the school's headmaster Mr Nicodemus Mphiwe (52).

Enrolment rose steadily and presently totals 450. The school has 10 teachers and the classes range from grades to Std 7. The school falls under the Department of Education and Training.

"This school has become totally indispensable in the area but with conditions as they are, it doesn't have a future," said Mr Mphiwe.

Owner of Philena Farm, Mr Phillip Koekemoer, told The Star: "I'm fighting for the black people because they have helped me a lot too. I will do everything in my power to save the school."

The Rotary Club of Kyalami has established a committee under the chairmanship of Mr Bernard Tribe, to deal with the problem.

They have explored a variety of possibilities and one of them, Mr Tribe said, was to buy a portion of the land from Mr Koekemoer, so that a new school could be built. However, it had not been possible to negotiate a suitable price.

The other possibility would be to buy land in the vicinity and build a school there. It would be impractical to renovate the existing school buildings.

3 General

S/Tues 27/8/89

Vile odours sweet for weed-killer Farm-Ag

By David Carte

THE trouble with Farm-Ag is that it does not understand gearing, says a stockbroker's analyst.

The trouble with analysts is that they do not understand gearing, says Farm-Ag managing director Robert Maingard.

The statements highlight a gulf in attitude and understanding between the Maingard brothers' roisterous agricultural chemicals company and brokers' and institutional analysts.

Transformed

With turnover in the past six years jumping from R66,5-million to R153,6-million and big losses in 1984 and 1985 transformed into a pre-tax profit of R13-million in 1988, Farm-Ag is quite a company, notwithstanding the decline in earnings from R11,6-million to R8,2-million in 1989.

The market balks at Farm-Ag's debt:equity ratio of 195% and the fall in interest cover from 4 to 2. It also does not like earnings that go backwards, as Farm-Ag's did last year.

But an unchastened Mr Maingard relates shareholders' funds of R49,8-million to the long-term assets they are funding — fixed assets of R34,7-million and investments of R15,5-million.

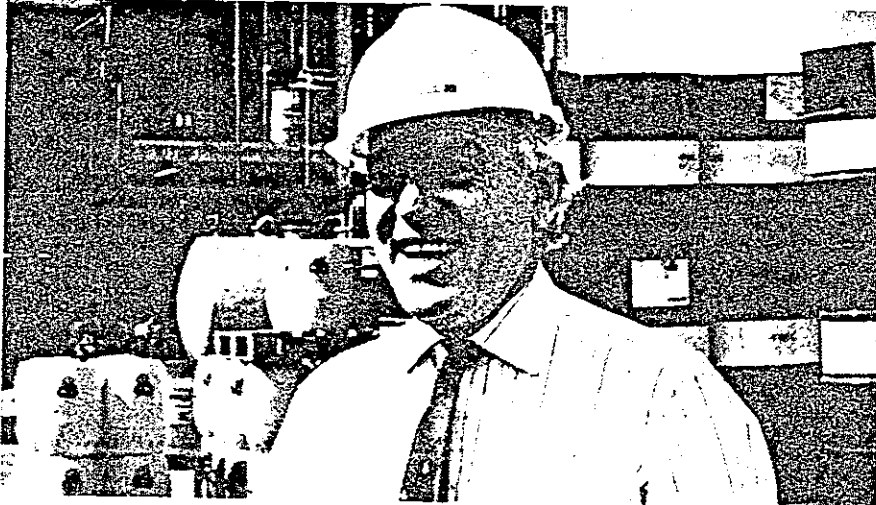
Debt, he argues, is funding stocks and debtors.

Accent

"I can understand concern if our stocks were high-fashion luxury items, but they are not," he says heatedly in his strong Mauritian-French accent.

"The raw materials in stock are internationally tradeable commodities, and the finished goods are bread-and-butter lines for farmers. Without these chemicals, farmers cannot plant. Agricultural chemicals are more basic than food. Our stocks are like gold."

And the debtors?



ROBERT MAINGARD... don't bother about debt, our stocks are like gold

"Our debtors are the who's who of the chemical industry."

The other interests are designed to reduce seasonality, though, ironically, lawn mowers are also heavily biased towards summer.

Capil, which makes electric, gas and paraffin heaters, does best in winter. This company was to have been listed before the great crash. Farm-Ag would have sold 40%, realising its own purchase price and keeping 60%, so the investment would be in the books at no cost.

Disgusted

Most of Farm-Ag's non-chemical interests have a large market share. The M5 Group claims to be second in lawn-mower manufacture, and Hacks Group is No 1 in sock manufacture. Farm-Ag has 40% of Hacks and Ninian — "the bluest of blue chips".

Which is all very well. But when interest rates are 20% plus, debt of R65,5-million is inevitably going to whittle away profits and earn a company a lowly JSE rating, says the stockbroker's analyst.

Mr Maingard is disgusted at the way investors are valuing a company which he founded in his backyard in 1956 and now formulates products for Monsanto, Bayer, ICI and other world chemical giants.

He believes Farm-Ag has done well for shareholders,

raising net asset value from 75,2c a share in 1985 to 367,4c and paying 162c of dividends as well.

Essentially, Mr Maingard is making the old industrialist's complaint about Wall St — financial types who understand nothing but their own crummy ratios will dump an industrialist and his finest investment projects all for one lousy quarter's earnings.

I visited the plant at Canelands, near Verulam, Natal. It is all home-built. With the help of CH Wu of Taiwan, Farm-Ag can build chemical plant more cheaply than anyone else. It is thus able to ensure that capital investments pay for themselves in one to three years.

The philosophy is to make products similar to those of the multinationals when their patents expire. The plant has a low-tech look. It comprises mainly mixing vats into which vile smelling liquids and gases are passed.

Cheaper

What comes out kills weeds, grasses and bugs. About 85% of production is import replacement. Thanks to the rand's fall, Farm-Ag's products are a good deal cheaper than their imported equivalents.

Quality is good enough for the multinationals which pay a fee for Farm-Ag to do formulation.

Farm-Ag tries to keep off the turf of bigger companies such as Sentrachem and AECL. Few of its products clash with theirs in the market place. Recently it sold its wholesaling division to Staalchem, in which it acquired a 35% stake.

Mr Maingard says Farm-Ag is not vulnerable to the economic climate in agriculture. It has made money in the most appalling farming conditions. In better times, when more marginal lands are planted, profits will improve — but he stresses that this is a stable business.

Invulnerable

"Even after a drought, if a farmer wants to plant at the beginning of the next season, he has to buy our fumigants and herbicides. It is only towards the end of the season, when his crop is a write-off because of drought or hail, that he can stop spending on pesticides, etc."

Having moved into lawn mowers, socks, electric heaters, and toiletries, Farm-Ag has been criticised for losing focus. But Mr Maingard defends diversifications. All of them are aimed at import replacement.

Because they are used on maize, sugar, wheat, vine and tobacco crops, agricultural chemicals are seasonal. Most sales are made in spring and summer.

Most of Farm-Ag's non-chemical interests command large market share. The M5 group claims to be second in lawn mowers and Hacks is number one in socks. Farm-Ag has 40% of Hacks and Ninian & Lester holds 60%. Hacks is the proprietor of the Biogard green ring trademark, which allegedly prevents socks from becoming smelly.

Potter & Moore is well known in specialised niches in toiletries and pharmaceutical manufacture and distribution.

M5's Stiletto and Miracle mowers are well-priced, top-quality items and are moving well. Last summer there was plenty of rain, but not enough heat to get lawns growing.

The import surcharge was a blow. There has been a swing from petrol to electric engines. As a result, M5 ended the year overstocked with engines.

Optimistic

Mr Maingard and team are optimistic for M5 this year.

Finally, there is a 23% stake in Bearing Man, the third biggest distributor of bearings in SA.

The market seems to be concerned about whether Farm-Ag can make the transition from backyard operator to chemical major.

Most of all, it is worried about the R67-million debt. The company is confident that by squeezing stocks and debtors it can bring debt under shareholders' funds of R50-million in the current year.

Cash flow last year, excluding earnings of associates, was R15,2-million. In a crisis, the company could pass its dividend, saving R6,1-million.

In addition, investments could be realised — so Farm-Ag's survival is simply not in question. Upside in the event of interest rates declining is enormous.

At 270c, the share is 3,2 times last year's reduced earnings. The dividend yield is a fat 16,7% and the discount to net assets is 26%.

The impression is that in a market that has lost sight of all but the blue chips, Farm-Ag is an absolute steal.

Farmers on road to recovery ^{B/Day} ⁴ ^{GENERAL} Wentzel

3/18/89

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — SA's agricultural industry, battered by four successive droughts, has moved into a recovery phase after last summer's widespread rains, according to Agricultural Minister Greyling Wentzel.

Since 1980 the industry had shown a negative growth rate of 3,7% and for more than half this period the country had been caught up in devastating droughts and unprecedented floods, he said in a statement issued here yesterday.

Wentzel said the recovery in the industry had actually started in 1985.

Government financial bridging assistance had been given to farmers in an effort to counter the destruction caused by droughts and floods.

Wentzel said in spite of the severely

adverse conditions the growth in real net farming income in the four years from 1984 showed a "phenomenal" increase of 19,48%.

The recovery was indicated by a levelling off in the rate of increase in the farmers' massive debt since 1985 and in increased investment in the industry in the past two years.

Also encouraging, he said, was the fact that although the rate of increase in the price of farming requisites was still alarmingly high, it had been levelling off since 1986.

Wentzel added export earnings had increased — from R1,7bn in 1983 to more than R4bn this year.

Seconds best ^{(3) General}

2/1/89 2/9/89
SOUTH Africa's farmers, afflicted by a 300% price increase in trucks in the past two years, are reducing capital expenditure by refurbishing and rebuilding vehicles.

Sam Mather, of AAD Truck & Bus, says that against a backdrop of the continued weakness of the rand and imported price increases, these options have become more attractive.

"The refurbishing extends the truck's working life by five to seven years, delivery time is generally quicker and the specialised workmanship is highly satisfactory."

Greening of Cape is in, shows boom in nurseries

CMT Times 16/9/89 362nd

CAPE TOWN nurseries are experiencing a boom in the wake of increasing environmental awareness and a trend towards home improvement and the up-grading up suburbs rather than moving "up-market".

Robert Stodel of Stodels nurseries says sales have increased "in excess of 25%" over last year and Mike Pierce, owner of Brackenfell's Bracken Nursery confirms an increase of 25-27%.

However, Stodel says that while sales have increased tremendously, profitability in the nursery business has not always done so: "This is due to the fact that nurseries in Cape Town are more competitive than those in Johannesburg by up to 50-60% on individual plants.

"The nursery business here is dynamic, taking the lead ahead of the Transvaal. It is cut-throat and competitive and a very exciting market."

Liz Hoare, spokesman for the Cape Association of Nurserymen, says: "The nursery industry as a whole is presently experiencing an unprecedented boom. Gone are the days when hubby went off to play golf and left the gardening to the wife.

Public awareness

"For most couples it is now a joint venture with careful planning backed by the sound advice from their local nurserymen. There is also a definite awareness of indigenous plant material — so much so, that our association is supplying all member nurseries with special in-

Cape Town nurseries are experiencing what the Cape Association of Nurserymen calls "an unprecedented boom". DIANE CASSERE went down the garden path...

digenuous plant labels to enable customers to identify them and to create more public awareness in this regard." Peter Ludwig, branch



GLORY OF A GARDEN: Lynn Giles and Ralph Essan at Nature's Garden in Wynberg with some of the plants you could be buying now — begonias, impatiens, kalenchoe, ardisia, tea bush and cocus palm.

Picture: STEWART COLMAN

manager and director of Pam Golding Properties, says the tendency today is to improve properties where the area is good, convenient and close to schools, rather than move "up-market".

Dull facade

"The first impression of the exterior of the house and the garden is definite-

ly a big factor in getting a good price for a house," he says.

"Where a garden is untidy and people want to sell, we advise them to get in a garden service, and put some colour into the garden. Where a facade is dull, we suggest they put in tubs with some greenery.

"People are definitely more garden-conscious and this adds to the value of a property."

Les Corker, GM of Starke Ayres nurseries,

□ To Page 19

Going cold turkey

In the past three years, farmers have had to adjust to a dramatic drop in interest rate subsidies. Unfortunately, implementation of market-related interest rates, in 1984-1985, "coincided with devastating droughts and a sharp increase in interest rates," says Wits

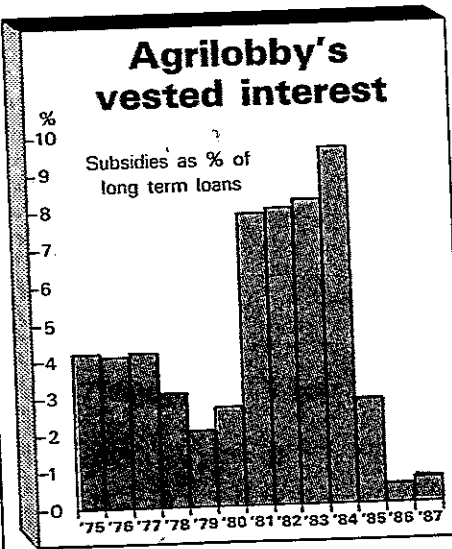
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3 GENERAL

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Final

22/9/89



MBA student Andy Johnson, in a paper on *Agricultural Financing & Monetary Policy*, in *Business Alert No 110*.

This combination created a perception that market-related interest rates must be high and increasing; but this is not so.

"Under a market-related system," says Johnson, "interest rates, particularly short term, are likely to be subject to greater fluctuations. With the high percentage of short-term debt, farmers can expect to feel the effect of this volatility — especially those who purchased land and other capital items with short-term credit from banks."

But this does not imply that rates can only rise. Since the phasing-out of interest rate subsidies started, the economy has seen rates fall and remain substantially negative for a long period before rising again.

The adjustment is particularly difficult for farmers as they came to rely on getting credit at a substantial discount to market rates (see graph). "This is largely due to the socially desirable consequences of enabling this sector to produce cheap food under the exceptional environmental conditions in which it has to operate." Hazards facing the farming community include "an unpredictable climate, highly seasonal production, slow turnover of capital and high degrees of risk."

Much subsidised financing flowed through the Land Bank (LB). The problem for monetary policy arose because LB bills, debentures with an original maturity of three years or less and commercial bank advances to the LB carried liquid asset status. Their absorption by the banking system allowed the expansion of "credit to the private sector by a multiple of these additional liquid assets and thus contributed to excessive creation of money," says Johnson.

Johnson calculates that in 1984, when subsidisation on long-term loans reached a peak, the interest rate differential between market-related interest rates and those charged farmers provided relief worth more than R164m on long debt of R1,7bn.

Phasing out of favourable financing for farmers started in 1982, when most commercial bank advances were converted into

bills and debentures yielding market-related returns. Today, neither overdrafts nor bills (other than those of a self-liquidating nature) carry liquid asset status.

But, says Johnson, as "the LB pools funds (of different terms) and enjoys the advantage of interest-free reserves and interest subsidies on members' carry-over debts at co-operatives, while not being tied to the financial requirements of the Banks' Act, (it could) phase in the new measures and cushion the shocks to the agricultural sector." ■

Farmers face ruin

5 Times 11/10/89.
By BILL KRIGE

THE CRUNCH has arrived in the drought-stricken Eastern Cape where cities and farmers are locked in deadly competition for a fast-dwindling water supply.

For farmers in the Gamtoos Valley the next few weeks will be critical, with their multi-million-rand investment in citrus and vegetables headed for disaster unless they get water.

On Thursday, their application for an immediate increase in their allocation from the 10-percent-full Paul Sauer Dam was rejected by a government committee.

Now it's up to the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Gert Kotze, either to confirm the decision or overturn it.

Depleted

The crucial factor is that severely rationed Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage both draw supplies from the dam and any further raid on the depleted water stock could jeopardise the entire industrial complex.

But while officials juggle with figures, quotas and predictions, the R15-million Gamtoos citrus crop is on the brink of failure.

"Farmers are looking at a 90 percent crop write-off unless they get more water for their trees in October," said the administrative manager

as plea³ for more water is rejected

of the Patensie Citrus Co-op, Mr Quentin Strydom.

"We've got a 'green drought' because the trees look normal. But unless we get good irrigation now from Paul Sauer that harvest is lost."

Not only is the crop in jeopardy but farmers who have invested up to R300-million in trees, land and equipment are now teetering towards bankruptcy.

The normal allocation to Gamtoos farmers from Paul Sauer Dam was cut by 90 percent in April because of the drought, now in its eighth year.

In Port Elizabeth, where severe restrictions are backed by heavy penalties, relief will only come next March if the rains continue to fail.

That is when an emergency scheme to pipe water from the Orange River via the Sunday's River to the city's system comes on stream.

Cheap-cash days end for strapped farmers

57 Times 11/10/89

③ General By Don Robertson

CHEAP finance that farmers have enjoyed for many years is becoming a thing of the past.

The R13.3-billion farm debt had a strong influence on monetary policy. In 1985 the De Kock Commission found that subsidies provided to farmers were detrimental to policy.

In past years, the Land Bank raised its funds from the issue of debentures, interest-free loans, bills and funds allocated by the Government. To provide cheap loans, these instruments were given prescribed security status, says a report from Wits Business School, written by Andrew Johnson who is studying for an MBA degree.

However, in recent years, there have been major changes in the system of financing agriculture.

"This has resulted in interest rates to the primary agricultural sector becoming more market related with important implications for this sector.

"The move to market-related financing of agriculture does not mean that the State no longer finds it socially desirable to provide cheap credit to this sector. Where the Government wishes to subsidise interest rates this will be done by means of direct subsidies included in the Budget and voted in Parliament.

"In this way, the adverse effects that the old system of agricultural financing had on the effectiveness of monetary policy will no longer arise.

"Under a market-related system, interest rates, particularly short term, are likely to fluctuate more. With the high percentage of short-term debt, farmers in general can expect to feel the volatility of this."

It will be especially true for those who have bought land and other capital items with short-term credit from banks.

'Alert farmers' reap benefits

Pretoria Bureau

3 General

Economic prospects for "alert and adaptable farmers" have greatly improved, a senior agricultural economics lecturer says.

Dr G F Ortmann, of the University of Natal, Maritzburg, has made this prediction despite an increase in the farming debt to more than R14 billion.

Writing in *The Farmer*, official publication of the South African Agricultural Union, Dr Ortmann says that in 1984 more than 30 percent of the country's farmers were in serious financial difficulties.

Pessimism about the future of the industry has been fanned by a decrease in world commodity prices but, recently, "prices of major commodities, such as grain and sugar, on the world market improved due to decreasing production in major producing countries resulting from lower prices, changing government policies and adverse weather conditions".

FUTURE PROSPECTS

He says uncertainties in farming are also brought about by Government indications that it intends deregulating agriculture, the possibility of organised labour unions, interest rates and inflation.

"It is understandable that farmers are concerned with the future prospects of farming. However, there is no doubt that there will always be farmers ... flexible and able to adapt to changing economic circumstances."

Dr Ortmann adds that the importance of the domestic market has been enhanced by sanctions.

He also urges farmers to computerise their operations far more than has been the case until now, adding that care needs to be taken to ensure that the correct system is installed.

Star readers help fill farm workers' library

Star 6/10/89
3 General

Free State farmworkers and their children have welcomed a precious new facility inspired by the initiative of the farmer's wife, Mrs Norma Rolfe, of Viljoenskroon.

With the help of readers of The Star, she has started a library.

The Rolfes' workers live in, perhaps, the most pleasing circumstances in the province. They have attractive homes, electricity, running water and the only licensed clubhouse for farmworkers in South Africa. Their children attend school, and everyone — both old and young — are encouraged to improve their literacy.

To make sure both youngsters and their parents have something to read, Mrs Rolfe asked readers of The Star for any books they could spare.

The response soon filled several

shelves in the new library. But there are still some standing empty.

"I am so grateful to readers who were good enough to parcel books and send them to me," she says. "I know, however, that many people haven't the time or inclination to parcel and post books, so I have asked my sister in Johannesburg to act as a 'depot' for me."

She is seeking all sorts of books for young children, high school pupils and adults. Old textbooks are useful for children to use for reference purposes. Mrs Rolfe's sister in Johannesburg, Mrs Hazel Macmillan, of Illovo, has offered to act as a collection depot. She can be contacted at (011) 442-7936. If you are able to offer books, do telephone Mrs Rolfe at (014137) 4231.



The new library at Rolfe's Farm in Viljoenskroon is used by adults and children alike.

Cautious welcome for Land Bank move

PRETORIA — Farmers have given a qualified welcome to the Land Bank announcement that existing interest rates in aid schemes and production credit are to be retained. ^{General}

SAAU president Kobus Jooste said the concession was applicable only to about 15% of total agricultural debt.

He said the general increase of inter-

^{B1 Day 16/10/89}
GERALD REILLY

est rates affected the farmers' ability to recover "very seriously".

Another SAAU source said, taking total debt at R14bn, the 15% concession applied only to about R2,1bn.

Although welcome as a gesture, this was seen as hardly significant. ³⁸

FW 'fully aware of problems ^{AK645 18/10/19} facing farmers'

By GRAHAM LIZAMORE
Staff Reporter

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk apologised to farmers attending the annual congress of the South African Agricultural Union in Cape Town, saying he wished he could have made some earth-shattering announcement concerning agriculture.

All he could do at this stage was promise farmers his unqualified commitment and support in their efforts to make the necessary adjustments, so that the industry could maintain its vital role as a provider of food, employer and earner of foreign exchange.

Opening the 85th congress of the SAAU in Sea Point last night, Mr De Klerk said he was fully aware of the problems facing farmers, particularly the unfavourable climatic conditions in the past decade.

Vital role

In some cases food had to be imported where previously it had been exported, and this had a negative influence on the balance of trade. At the same time, the farmer's debt burden had increased to about R14-billion, which had placed great demands on local capital markets.

Mr De Klerk said agriculture was an indispensable sector of the economy. Its role was vital for healthy economic development and social and constitutional order and stability.

He congratulated agricultur-

al leaders who had formulated their own strategic plan for sound agricultural development which was approved at last year's congress in Kimberley.

According to Mr De Klerk, the most important thing about the plan was that it pursued the economic independence of the farmer.

It made sense that agricultural production should be market-orientated, but it was also true that there was nowhere in the world that agriculture was able to operate in a totally free-market situation.

Employed

There would always be circumstances which would compel the State to hold a "protective" hand over the agricultural sector.

Mr De Klerk said the socio-economic contribution of agriculture was vital to the country, particularly as between 15 and 17 percent of the economically active section of the population was employed in agriculture.

Taking their dependants into account, agriculture provided a livelihood to about 23 percent of the total population.

Mr De Klerk said agriculture also had the responsibility of uplifting the rural populations, and he appreciated what was achieved on farms.

He said 47 percent of all black pupils at primary level received education in schools built by farmers on their own farms.

'Farm debts big burden on markets'

Chrt 71175 18/10/89 3 General

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICAN farmers' R14-billion debt burden had placed great demands on local capital markets during the '80s, President F W de Klerk said last night.

Opening the SA Agricultural Union congress in the city, Mr De Klerk said the extremely unfavourable climatic conditions experienced in the country during the past decade meant that food exports had declined.

In some cases foods that used to be exported had to be imported, resulting in a negative impact on the balance of trade.

This had placed great additional demands on the agricultural credit system and suppliers of agricultural products and services experienced a drop in demand.

Mr De Klerk said the problems surrounding agricultural production in South Africa were clearly illustrated by the fact that the country had "a relatively low agricultural potential".

Only 12% of South Africa's total land surface of 86 million hectares was suitable for cultivation. Of this, only 3% was "high potential" ground,

which included much of the roughly 1m hectare under irrigation.

The loss of arable land through erosion and the growth of cities and mining was disturbing and had resulted in a loss of almost 13 000ha a year for the past 18 years, he said.

Mr De Klerk said that agriculture contributed only between 5% and 7% of South Africa's gross national product.

However, the agricultural sector was, after mining, the second-largest net earner of foreign exchange and the largest provider of work in the Platteland.

Between 15% and 17% of economically active South Africans were employed by agriculture, which also had a "great task" of uplifting the population in rural areas.

About 47% of all black pupils at primary school level received education in schools erected by farmers on their own farms, in many cases at their own expense.

"The mere fact that so many black children can receive primary education while they can still live at home with their parents, most definitely contributes to a stable community."

Farmers must be 'ready for the new South Africa'

96643 18/10/89 3 General

Staff Reporter

A CONSTITUTION for a new South Africa could be an economic and emotional disaster for farmers unless they took part in the debate when land issues were discussed.

This warning came from the outgoing president of the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU), Mr Kobus Jooste, at the opening of the 85th congress of the union in Sea Point last night.

Mr Jooste, who has served organised agriculture for the past 39 years, said land was the farmer's most precious possession and was a big emotional issue in Africa.

He said this was already true in Namibia and unless the problem was correctly handled from

the start, South African farmers would be on a collision course.

"Farmers must take part in the debate when land issues are discussed. Let us make sure we are ready for that day — it may come sooner than we think," he warned.

Mr Jooste said he knew farmers were willing to help President De Klerk in the creation of the new South Africa.

A good base for the future had been laid with the creation of a strategic plan for healthy agricultural development.

He warned that the welfare of farm workers would also be influenced by political developments.

About 5-million people lived on

farms but only about 1½-million were economically active.

There was a continuous struggle to get money from government to help build housing on farms.

But he warned that unless the State contributed to housing, farmers in their own interests and the interests of agriculture would have to remove more than half of the unproductive people from their farms. Those that remained would have to be more productive.

Farmers in the new South Africa would have to accept that farm labour could not be treated differently from other labour and agriculture could not continue to be excluded from the labour Acts, Mr Jooste said.

FW warns about rural migration

B10am
18/10/89

GERALD REILLY

(Sobler)

MIGRATION of the rural population to the urban areas was one of the major problems for South Africa, President F W de Klerk said in Cape Town last night. His speech was released in Pretoria.

Opening the annual conference of the South African Cultural Union, he stressed demand for housing in the metropolises alone, caused by the migration, was a most pressing part of the problem. It had to be tackled.

If living conditions in the rural areas could be made more attractive, migration to cities could be partly curbed.

On market-orientated production, De Klerk said nowhere in the world did agriculture operate in a totally free market situation.

There would always be circumstances compelling the State to protect the industry.

(3) General

(Sobler)

Economically active

Stressing the socio-economic contribution of agriculture, De Klerk said it provided jobs, contributing to economic and social infrastructure in rural areas and helped protect South Africa's borders.

After mining, agriculture was the second biggest net earner of foreign exchange and the biggest job provider in the platteland.

De Klerk said about 17% of the economically active population worked in agriculture, the industry providing a livelihood for about 23% of the total population and contributing between 5% and 7% of the GNP.

However, only about 12% of the agricultural surface area of 86-million hectares was workable. Of this only 3% was high potential land.

Referring to the droughts of the 80s, he said because of the resultant decrease in farm exports, the country's balance of payments had been harmed.

Farmers' debts had risen to around R14bn which had made great demands on the local capital market as well as on the Agricultural Credit Board.

Times of plenty

The sun is shining on SA's farmers these days. According to two agricultural reports just released, farm debt in real terms is down sharply; cash flow, net income and export earnings are up markedly.

The sector's brighter fortunes are illustrated by reports from the SA Agricultural Union and the Directorate of Agricultural Economic Trends.

"The debt situation, in real (inflation-adjusted) terms, improved dramatically over the past two to three years," says Maize Board senior economist Johan Willemse. "Total farm debt grew by a mere 4,1% — from R12,4bn in 1986 to R12,9bn — in 1987. The further hike to R13,6bn in 1988 adds another 4,9%."

With the value of farm assets soaring to R54,5bn, the sector's debt-asset ratio dropped from 26% in 1987 to 24,9% in 1988.

The levelling off of farm debt can be seen in the interest figures. The interest bill for the last three years was estimated at R5,1bn, but the total debt increased by only R1,2bn. With favourable weather and a few more good seasons, farmers should be able to start repaying capital.

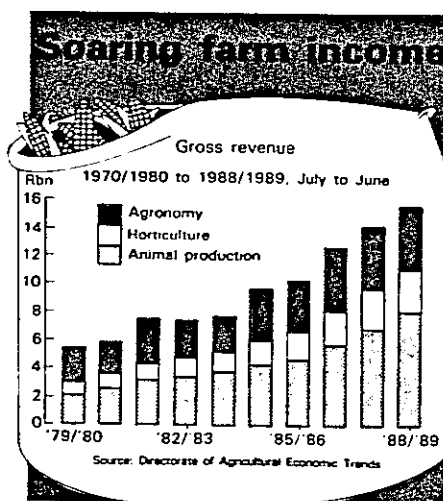
Meanwhile, farm profits are also improving dramatically. "Agriculture is now back at the profitable levels of 1980 and 1981," Willemse says. "It is going well with most sectors — deciduous and tropical fruit, maize, wheat, sugar, red and white meat, wool and others. In the case of maize alone, farmers expect a 60%-odd improvement in their earnings this season."

In the year to June, gross farm income increased by 9% to R15,7bn. And, taking the late maize crop into account, another R2bn may be added to the year-end figures.

The union's report, for 1988-1989, states: "The net farming income of R6,4bn in 1988/1989 was about 28% above the pre-

vious year, compared with a similar 29,4% increase the year before. If the situation since 1985/1986 is studied, one finds that this year's income is about R4,2bn higher than that year. This represents an average annual increase of 41,5% in nominal terms."

Farmers' increased spending power was directed not only at repaying interest. The union reports that expenditure on seasonal goods and services increased by 18% over the



previous year to R6,6bn, while investment on vehicles, machinery and implements jumped by 36% to R1,1bn. Fuel purchases absorbed R845m, maintenance and repairs R865m, fertiliser R959m, dips and sprays R673m, stock feed R1,4bn and other costs R1,8bn.

Farmers thus clearly oiled a number of wheels in the economy last year.

Other signs of the improved situation on the farm:

□ The volume index of farm produce increased by 4%, while producer prices went up by 6% across the board;

□ Stock farmers increased their earnings by 18% to R8,1bn, with receipts from wool, red meat, chicken and eggs all posting sharp increases;

□ Agriculture's contribution to GDP increased by 3% to R9,6bn. This represents 6% of GDP;

□ Cash flow improved dramatically from R1,5bn in 1983 to R5,6bn in 1988; and

□ Agricultural exports improved from R3,2bn in 1987 to R3,6bn in 1988, with total exports for 1989 estimated at R5,8bn.

While it is true good rains over the last two years helped to boost production, soaring local demand also underpinned the improvement in farming incomes.

"Total expenditure on food in 1988/1989 reached R32,3bn, which represented an increase of 19% on the previous year, compared with a similar increase of 21% the year before," the directorate reports.

But, while their earnings have improved strongly, farmers are still plagued by sharply rising costs. The ratio between the increase in producer prices and cost increases weakened from 0,85 to 0,77 in 1988/1989, the directorate notes.

Other structural problems also remain. Exports of surplus maize and wheat have pushed down producer prices, which could speed up the switch from these crops to alternatives such as soya, red meat, wool and chicken farming in the summer rainfall areas. And chicken sales are still booming, putting pressure on the red meat sector.

Short-term debt still constitutes an alarming 50,7% of the total farm debt, though this figure has improved slightly from 52,4% in 1986. In 1970, the percentage was a mere 8,6%. ■

Government gets tough over drought aid to farmers

B 1 Day 18/10/89
PRETORIA — Government is reining in on lavish drought aid to farmers, which cost the country many millions of rands in the great drought of the eighties.

This is clear from statements made by Agriculture Development Minister Kraai van Niekerk, when he spoke yesterday at a farmers day in Kenhardt.

He said repeated massive drought aid which in the case of non-viable farming units made no contributions to the national interest had to be reduced and eliminated.

General
GERALD REILLY

Although there was uncertainty about weather patterns, at least there was a certainty that droughts happened regularly. Farmers should therefore be prepared for them to a far greater extent.

It was the massive aid given uneconomic units in the past few years in the north-west Cape which had resulted in a special investigation.

Coping with seasonal droughts inherent in a particular area had to be accepted as the far-

mers own responsibility. In practice drought aid was often asked for at too early a stage.

Measures to counter droughts had to be part of the farmers management strategy. In terms of the revised scheme it was expected of stock farmers that they should become more self sufficient during the initial phases of a disaster drought through proactive action.

"If we fail to make provision in good years for less favourable ones it becomes more difficult to escape from the resultant debt escalation", Van Niekerk said.

Farmers make savings by importing fertiliser

PRETORIA — A group of Free State maize producers, frustrated by soaring input costs, have imported fertiliser from South America and landed it in SA substantially cheaper than the local price.

Angered by the withdrawal of discounts by local fertiliser producers and a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude by a "cartel", the farmers went in search of alternative supplies in South America, a source said.

It is understood the 5 000 tons of urea fertiliser imported was landed in SA and transported to Bothaville at R130 a ton, or 18% less than the local price, which is around R723 a ton.

This was after taking into account an import surcharge of R120 a ton.

A mixed fertiliser, selling in SA for R1 150 a ton, was also imported — at a total cost of R850 a ton.

National Maize Producers Organisation GM Giel van Zyl said although Nampo was not involved in the operation, it welcomed the initiatives of the farmers.

"Farmers, and particularly maize farmers, have been under tremendous pres-

GERALD REILLY

sure from input costs rising at 20% and more a year and any move to slow down the price spiral and lower total production costs is obviously to be applauded," he said.

Neither Kynoch fertiliser boss Dr J Skeen nor Sasol fertiliser GM Dr H Viljoen were available for comment.

But Fertiliser Association of SA director H Venter said if fertilisers were imported on a significant scale it would impact heavily on local producers.

He said overseas fertiliser prices were subject to wild fluctuations.

Van Zyl said Nampo had monitored overseas prices for a number of years and no big valleys and peaks had been noted.

Other sources warned that a switch to imports on a large scale could discourage investment in the local industry, lead to a drop in production and expose the agricultural industry to the risk of being forced to buy at exorbitant prices abroad.

Agric sector boosts economy

CMT 71445 27/11/89

36 cent



Anton Raath has been promoted to assistant GM (corporate finance) of The Southern Life Association Ltd.

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The strong performance from the agricultural sector has bolstered economic growth, at a time when manufacturing activity is slowing in response to tight monetary and fiscal policy. Latest Central Statistical Services figures reveal that whereas the seasonally adjusted real GDP for the non-agricultural sector dropped sharply by an annualised 2,8% in the third quarter of this year, the equivalent rates for agriculture

climbed 67,8%.
The only other sector to register positive growth over this period was mining with a 2,9% growth. Growth in the non-agricultural sector has slowed in response to tougher economic measures, falling by a seasonally adjusted annualised 0,3% in the second quarter after edging up 0,1% in the first quarter.
Yet, the agricultural sector has grown by 42% in the first quarter and 31% in the second quarter as a result of bumper

SA Agricultural Union chief economist Koos du Toit attributes the solid growth to better volumes and higher prices for agricultural goods, particularly maize.
However, he says the extraordinary growth in the third quarter results from the late harvest of the maize crop.
A spokesman from the Directorate of Agricultural Economic Trends confirms that if the maize crop had not been late there would have

been a more even growth trend for the year.
In current prices gross income from the entire agricultural sector for the first three quarters of 1989 was R12,79bn more than R1,54bn up on the R11,24bn achieved in the comparative period last year.
Although agriculture accounts for less than 10% in GDP, this performance is helping to maintain positive growth, says a CSS spokesman. A modest 1,2% growth in GDP was achieved in the third quarter.

3/11/89.

Financial husbandry

Livestock farmers who live on a diet of massive State relief during droughts are facing tough new rules. From next year, relief will be based on a farmer's conservation methods, according to Agricultural Development Minister Kraai van Niekerk. The new policy will help safeguard SA's fast-deteriorating grazing lands — and force livestock farmers

to plan for droughts.

The policy should also lead to more scientific and economic farm management — and save taxpayers' money. Drought aid to farmers was R1,4bn from 1983-1989. In the current financial year, R54m is budgeted — sharply down from the R214m paid out in the last financial year.

In the past, handouts frequently benefited neither farms, taxpayers nor the environment. Farmers were not encouraged to reduce overstocking or overgrazing — they knew they could rely on government for drought aid that came with minimal conditions. Taxpayers were in effect bailing out farmers who would otherwise have gone under.

As a consequence, poor farming methods — which led to increasing erosion of SA's grazing capacity and the loss of millions of tons of topsoil — were rewarded with grazing subsidies. Conservation-minded farmers, who planned for long-term survival by reducing their stock in dryer years, could not qualify for aid because they were in no danger of going under.

Small, uneconomic farms that would have been forced to sell out and be consolidated into larger farms in drought years were kept in business by well-meaning, if misguided policies.

These distortions will soon end, Van Niekerk says. "The new scheme will be aimed at optimising resource use while also utilising State funds more effectively."

He adds that farmers are often too optimistic in the good years and they make overly ambitious investments that prove too costly when drought returns. "The carrying capacity of the veld deteriorates and it cannot absorb the effect of the next drought."

The new policy includes:

- Support for the consolidation of non-viable farms;
- Reducing or eliminating "repeated massive drought aid" for non-viable farms that "do not render a positive return;" and
- Greater attention to which farmers apply conservation principles, when deciding how to allocate aid.

"The condition of the conservation farmer's veld will increasingly be used as a measure for the institution of an emergency drought aid relief scheme for an area," Van Niekerk says. "This will enable the State to apply its funds more effectively. In future, farmers will have to become more pro-active and self-sufficient — for example, by reducing stock loads by at least a third of the farm's carrying capacity before qualifying for aid." ■

Flooded farmers cut off as dams burst ^{General} (3)

By RYAN CRESSWELL

A FARMING community in flood-ravaged Natal was devastated after seven dams burst this week.

Most farmers in the Magudu area on the Pongola River were cut off from the outside world for three days. The area was drenched by about 300mm of rain after a week of lighter rain.

Residents said farmers saw an occupied car being washed away.

Esuan Holl, owner of Lelieshoek farm, said: "We lost all our fish and a lot of topsoil. A neighbour lost 20 000 chickens."

Retha Burger of the farm Kudusberg said the water level on her grazing areas was knee-high.

She said raging torrents had rolled huge rocks into the cane fields.

Warrant Officer Fritz Gouws, the station commander at Magudu, said tar roads connecting the town to Pongola and Vryheid were extensively damaged.

Rescue

He said police had received no reports of flood-related deaths.

In the same area, police used a helicopter to rescue Sindiswe Ndlazi, 23, and one-year-old Mjeglalane Myeni from the top of a tree in the Mkuze River.

- The general manager of Romatex Textiles in Durban, Tom Gates, 52, was swept away and drowned in a river at Botha's Hill.
- Visitors to the Ndumu Game Reserve in northern Zululand were cut off by the flooded Ingwavuma River this week. They will only be able to leave the area tomorrow.
- During a 24-hour period this week, the greater Durban area measured record rainfalls of 102,5mm.
- Bathing along most beaches in Natal was banned because flood debris damaged shark nets.
- Many townships in the Natal Midlands were also flooded.

3 SECTORS

3 GENERAL

3 NEGATIVES

AGRICULTURE AND GROWTH

Pennies from heaven again

■ Bumper crops add some glow to a generally gloomy economic outlook



Economists might find it as instructive these days to keep an eye on the rain gauge as on the zig-zagging gold price. Gold may underpin the economy, but the weather — and what it means for agricultural prospects — counts for a great deal, one way or the other.

We have emerged from a six-year drought which seriously aggravated already grim economic conditions — with sanctions and disinvestment eroding the productive base. There was the loss of export revenues and maize imports cost SA about R160m over that period. In 1984-1989, drought relief schemes burdened taxpayers with a R1,4bn bill.

This year, the farming sector has again revealed its underlying strength. Though contributing only an estimated 6,5% to 1989 GDP, excellent summer rains and handsome crops could keep the economy growing at a pace that would not otherwise have been possible. Moreover, export earnings from farm exports should help SA meet its international debt commitments for the year.

Department of Agriculture estimates say these exports will translate into close to R5,8bn in foreign exchange this year, with the sector's share of GDP increased by 8% to R10,5bn. And Rand Merchant Bank economist Rudolf Gous says the farming sector "could contribute 0,6% to this year's projected real GDP growth rate of 2,2%."

While the non-farming sector experienced negative growth of 2,8% in the third quarter, agriculture's strong performance boosted total GDP growth — at factor cost — to 1% (*Economy* November 24). This is the direct result of buoyant growth in the value of farming output of 42%, 31,4% and a huge 67,8% (largely thanks to maize exports) in the first, second and third quarters, respectively, of 1989.

While statistics relating to farming can be volatile, the sector is clearly enjoying exceptionally good times — and the spin-offs are considerable. The heavy burden of the farmers' debt is falling: in nominal terms it is still an unaccept-

able R14bn, but it has come down in real terms, with increases of only 4,1% and 4,9% in 1987 and 1988 (with inflation running at 14%-15%). "The relatively slow increase in the total agricultural debt in 1988 confirms that, globally speaking, there are indeed signs of financial recovery in agriculture," states the SA Agricultural Union's 1988/1989 annual report.

Between 1986 and 1988, short-term debt came down from 52,4% of the total to 50,7%, while net farm income — as a percentage of total debt — increased from 25,2% to 40,6%. This "indicates a potentially shorter debt repayment period and/or a better ability to repay debt," reports the union. This is good news for the long-suffering commercial banking sector — owed R3,5bn — though banks complain that farming co-ops still unfairly benefit from the lien they hold on farmers' produce.

The co-ops are owed about R3,4bn, with the Land Bank in for another R2,9bn. In fact, the commercial banking sector was the end-provider of most of the Land Bank's funds as well. Nourished by cheap finance, the 290 co-ops' turnover leapt from R11,6bn in 1985 to R18,7bn in 1988, while their total assets increased from R2,9bn to R11,1bn — growth of 12% a year.

But, while farmers look no nearer than ever to controlling their own destiny, their grass is growing greener. Booming sectors include agronomy (gross 1989 income up 15% to R5,7bn), animal husbandry (earning 14% more at R8,2bn) and horticulture with gross earnings lifted 4% to R3bn. Total gross farm income increased 12% to R16,9bn over the past year and net income increased (by a smaller 6%) to R5,7bn after production costs

and interest payments. The latter remains the largest single agricultural cost.

Purveyors of intermediary goods and services are benefiting from the current boom. To end-September, total expenditure jumped by 19% to R6,9bn (from R5,8bn) on sales of fertiliser, animal feed and agrochemicals which increased by 22%, 17% and 12% respectively. But, while volumes increased, higher prices added to the farming bill — the prices of farming requisites increased by 18,4% in the year to end-September. Fuel costs went up by 32% and maintenance and repairs an additional 27%.

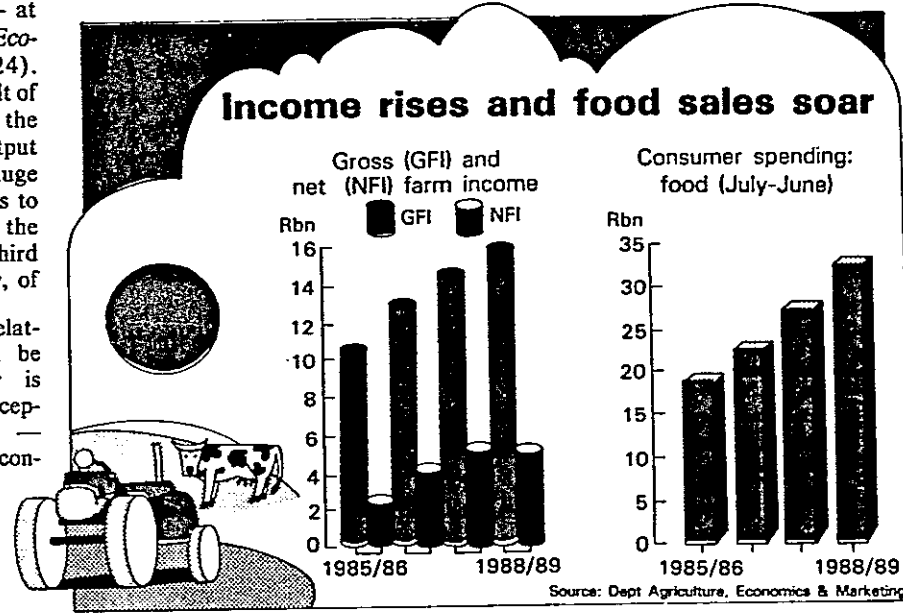
Farmers are upset by the escalating cost structure of production inputs. Volkskas agricultural economist André Louw says the terms of trade in agriculture (the ratio between producer prices and input costs) weakened from 100 in 1975 to 59 in 1989. "Tractor prices this year rose by 29%, fertiliser by 24,4%, fuel by 32%, irrigation equipment by 21% and implements by 18%. This is placing the future profitability of the sector under severe stress and the matter is seen in a very serious light by the SA Agricultural Union," according to Du Toit.

Producer prices are falling — the increase of 13,4% in the consumer price index in the year to end-September was made up of a non-agricultural rise of 14,3%, while food prices rose only 10,6%, reports the department. This compares with a food price increase of 17,7% in the previous year. So the good rains have also reduced the inflationary impact of food prices.

The boom in farming has not only created spin-offs for industry and service sectors like transport (moving this year's 11 Mt maize crop should earn Sats about R500m), but has also helped support the economic base of the platteland.

Millions benefit. Agricultural union economist Koos du Toit says: "Some 1,4m farmworkers and domestic servants — about 13,6% of the economically active population — are employed in agriculture, making it the second-largest single employer in the economy. These people support a further 4,3m dependants, so that about 5,7m souls find their sustenance in agriculture."

Development Bank's Johan van Rooyen adds that for each R1m invested in agriculture about



Richtersveld communal grazing rights restored

CH + Times 13/12/89

362207

RESIDENTS of the Richtersveld in Namaqualand yesterday won the right in the Supreme Court to return land to communal grazing — after a decision to take it from them, subdivide it into 39 farms and lease it to individual farmers, was set aside.

The court order set aside the subdivision and ordered the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, Mr David Curry, and the Southern-Richtersveld Management Committee to pay the costs.

This followed an application by Mr Joseph Cloete and seven others against the minister, the management committee and the 53 residents.

In an affidavit, Mr Cloete, 69, of Lekkersing, said the Richtersveld had been undivided and farmers and residents had the right to graze stock

on the land as the need arose.

The two areas were split into separate areas under separate management committees. Prior to that stock were allowed to graze in the entire area but that had been changed when camps of up to 6 000 hectares were started for the exclusive use of one person.

He had never received notice that the camp system would be introduced.

Sometime in 1980 he found a fence right through his reed house and he was forced to move the house. Two years later he was told by a farmer it was his (the farmer's) property and that he must move. He was subsequently charged with trespassing but acquitted, he said.

'Farmers must be restricted in the new SA'

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — Farmers must not be allowed to own more than three farms each in the new South Africa, a member of the President's Council, Mr Billy Ross, said at the Labour Party congress here yesterday.

The first conspicuous aspect of the "great unfair distribution of wealth" was found in farming, he said. More than 90 percent of the farms belonged to whites. He said one former Cabinet Minister owned 36 farms. *See 29/12/59*

"If I want to buy a farm I must go to all the neighbouring farmers and ask their permission to have me as their neighbour. *(3) General*

"If a man owns more than three farms, the surplus must be expropriated by the State and offered for sale to the public. Is this a shock? Remember, our properties were expropriated by the Group Areas Board."

He also warned that some municipalities were going to subvert the removal of the Separate Amenities Act by privatising their facilities, such as caravan parks and swimming baths.

AGRICULTURE - GENERAL

JANUARY - JUNE

1990

Farmers' herbicide claim set aside

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Howard, said he did not accept as a fact that any use of hormonal herbicides anywhere in South Africa results in damage to fresh produce growing in the Tala Valley.

Mr Justice Howard said this in a judgment on Friday in a matter between the Natal Fresh Produce Growers' Association (NFPGA) and Tala Valley farmers Mr Roger Evans and Mr Manfred Wild, and nine South African companies.

"Granted that hormonal herbicides sprayed on crops can be transported through the medium of water and air, I cannot accept that any that are applied by watering can to crops or domestic lawns in the Cape Peninsula or the far Northern Transvaal, for example, can possibly be deposited on fresh produce growing in the Tala Valley, or anywhere in Natal for that matter," he said.

Prevent manufacture

"All that I do say, without fear of contradiction by any truthful evidence that can possibly be adduced, is that the allegation (in the plaintiffs' particulars of claim to the effect that any use of hormonal herbicides anywhere in South Africa results in damage to fresh produce growing in the Tala Valley) is based on fantasy rather than fact."

Mr Justice Howard was giving judgment in an action in which nine companies have taken exception to an application by the NFPGA and the two farmers for an interdict which would prevent the manufacture or distribution of any hormonal herbicide products in South Africa.

In his judgment Mr Justice Howard set aside the particulars of claim.

Preparing for a white homeland

Southern
25/1/90



3 General

IN the rich soil of the heartland, a few whites plough their fields and run their shops without black labour. As the apartheid system crumbles elsewhere in the nation, they still seek to perfect racial separation.

The small group of Afrikaners, calling themselves the Society of Orange Workers, have retreated to the tiny, eastern village of Morgenzon where they hope to plant the seed for a white homeland.

The Orange Workers claim about 3 000 members nationwide, including several members of Parliament. About 200 members live in and around Morgenzon, 160 kilometres south-east of Johannesburg.

But even in Morgenzon, which existed for decades before the Orange Workers arrived, blacks outnumber whites by about 2 000 to 1 200.

No servants

At the Orange Workers' headquarters, a white man serves tea to visitors. At home, white women do all the washing, cooking and cleaning - virtually unheard of in South Africa. At the Ladida clothing and fabric store, black workers and customers - the foundation of the South African economy - are barred.

"We don't want to dominate blacks or anyone else," said Hendrik Verwoerd Jr., director of the Orange Workers. "We want a territory exclusively for the Afrikaners where we can lead our own way of life."

However, the Afrikaner way of life always has involved large numbers of black labourers, who have worked the farms and the gold mines and made the country comfortably wealthy for whites.

The Orange Workers believe white dependence on black workers is partly responsible for the unravelling of apartheid, and say that unless Dutch-descended Afrikaners become more self-

Just 160 kilometres from Johannesburg, the son of ex-prime minister Hendrik Verwoerd heads an exclusive Afrikaner settlement. Ironically, whereas his father master-minded the black homeland system, he wants to establish one for whites. GREG MYRE reports

sufficient they will be an impotent minority of three million dominated by the country's 28 million blacks.

"If you accept blacks as labourers, you must accept them as part of the community," said Verwoerd. "We want to prove you can build a community free of black labour."

Verwoerd's goal of establishing a white homeland is laced with irony. His father, Hendrik Verwoerd, the prime minister from 1958-66, was the architect of "grand apartheid", which established 10 black homelands on 13 percent of South Africa's territory and reserved the remaining 87 percent for whites.

Verwoerd, assassinated in 1966, was so confident of his plan that he predicted the majority of blacks would be living in the poor, rural homelands by 1978 and South Africa's racial conflict would largely be resolved.

Independence

But, by 1978 blacks had permanently settled in urban areas in such large numbers that some conservative whites began to look for their own homeland and to speak about the inevitability of black rule.

The younger Verwoerd, now 49, spent 10 years working as a missionary in the black homeland of Lebowa. He said he believed the blacks there lived happily because "they had their own customs and values and no one imposed on them".

But anti-apartheid activists sharply disagree, saying the homelands are an attempt to keep blacks on isolated, undeveloped

reserves and deprive them of political rights in South Africa.

Today the largest homeland, Transkei, is considering giving up its nominal independence and returning to South Africa, while the Orange Workers and several other conservative Afrikaner groups are becoming increasingly vocal in demanding a white territory.

Verwoerd has achieved limited success since the 1980 founding of the Orange Workers, who draw their name from William of Orange, a 16th century Dutchman revered by Afrikaners for ending the Spanish domination of his people.

Partition

Most whites in Morgenzon are conservative and share the Orange Workers' belief in rigid apartheid, but believe they also need black workers and customers.

"We'd be out of business overnight if we didn't have black shoppers," said one white storeowner, who asked to remain anonymous. The same storeowner, who said he didn't care for the Orange Workers, has two doors to his shop. The front one is used by whites, the back one by blacks.

Peter Dlamini, a black resident, said blacks felt discriminated against by the Orange Workers as well as whites who don't belong to the group.

"The youths are unhappy with the situation and they are planning to protest," said Dlamini. "We want to see things change."

Verwoerd would like an Afrikaner homeland that includes a large patch of Transvaal Province in the north-east, as well as the central Orange Free State Pro-

FOCUS

vince and a corridor to the southern coastal city of Mossel Bay.

Other Afrikaner groups, who maintain ties with the Orange Workers, seek even larger chunks of territory. The extreme-right Conservative Party, which captured 31 percent of the white vote in elections last year, wants to partition South Africa into more than 10 separate states.

At the moment, all such prospects appear dim.

President F W de Klerk, who has pledged to remove all discriminatory laws, has met with several right-wing Afrikaner leaders and told them plans for a white homeland are unrealistic.

Verwoerd says he is not deterred and wants to work more closely with the other Afrikaner groups who share a similar vision. - Sapa-AP.

Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly.

Complaints must relate to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted if good reasons can be advanced.

The address is: The Counciliator, Registrar, SA Media Council, PO Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone: (012) 461-7117. Inquiries are welcomed.

Orange Workers keep their white redoubt^{(3) General} as apartheid crumbles

Star 27/1/90

GREG MYRE

MORGENZON — In the rich soil of the heartland, a few whites plough their fields and run their shops without black labour. As the apartheid system crumbles elsewhere in the nation, they still seek to perfect racial separation.

The small group of Afrikaners, calling themselves the Society of Orange Workers, have retreated to the tiny, eastern village of Morgenzon where they hope to plant the seed for a white homeland.

The Orange Workers claim about 3 000 members nationwide, including several Members of Parliament. About 200 members live in and around Morgenzon, 160 km south-east of Johannesburg.

Mainly black

But even in Morgenzon, which existed for decades before the Orange Workers arrived, blacks outnumber whites by about 2 000 blacks to 1 200 whites.

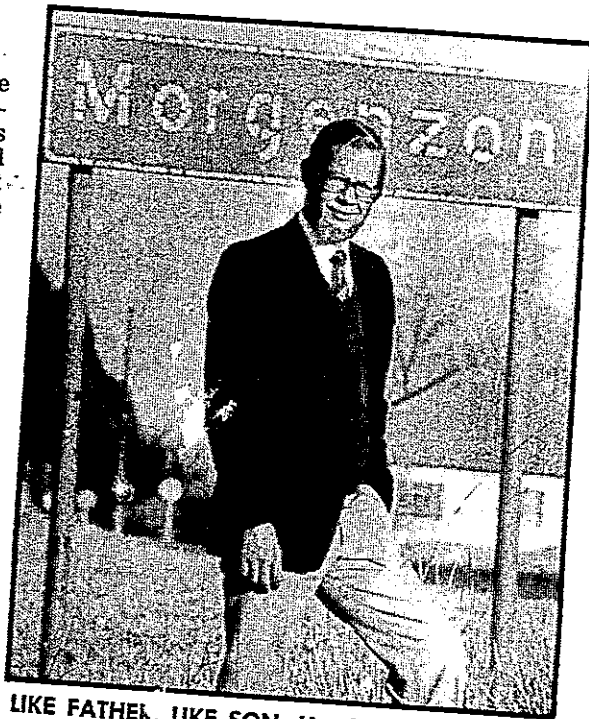
At the Orange Workers' headquarters, a white man serves tea to visitors. At home, white women do all the washing, cooking and cleaning. At the Ladida clothing and fabric store, black workers and customers — the foundation of the South African economy — are barred.

"We don't want to dominate blacks or anyone else," said Hendrik Verwoerd, director of the Orange Workers. "We want a territory exclusively for the Afrikaners where we can lead our own way of life."

Historical facts

However, the Afrikaner way of life always has involved large numbers of black labourers, who have worked the farms and the gold mines and made the country comfortably wealthy for whites.

The Orange Workers believe white dependence on black workers is partly responsible for the unravelling of apartheid, and say that (unless Afrikaners become more self-sufficient) they will be an impotent minority of



LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON: Hendrik Verwoerd jr continues the tradition of his father.

3 million dominated by the country's 28 million blacks.

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Peter Dlamini, a black resident,

blacks feel discriminated against by the Orange Workers, as do whites who don't belong to the group.

Own homeland

Because the town is so small, the Orange Workers can avoid blacks only in their own homes and shops.

Verwoerd would like an Afrikaner homeland that includes a large patch of Transvaal Province in the north-east, as well as the central Free State Province and a corridor to the southern coastal city of Mossel Bay.

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At the moment, all such prospects appear dim.

President F W de Klerk, who has pledged to remove all discriminatory laws, has met several right-wing Afrikaner leaders and told them plans for a white homeland are unrealistic.

"Afrikaners grow up believing the whole world is like South Africa, that there is always a huge supply of black labour," said Peter Bruwer, a 12th generation African who heads the publications department for the Orange Workers. "Psychologically, we are still trying to adjust to doing the work ourselves." — Associated Press.

Once-fertile Springbok Flats now in grip of merciless drought

Farmers desert their beloved land

Years of drought on the Springbok Flats east of Warmbaths have slowly soured what was once the "land of milk and honey" for the farmers who live there. And while the farmers struggle to hold on to their farms, prospects of relief are gloomy. HELEN GRANGE reports.

The Springbok Flats in the northern Transvaal — once a fertile landscape rich in crops — now seems to hold only disaster for its once-prosperous farming inhabitants.

Stricken by the 10-year drought that has parched the soil, an estimated 361 "Vlakte" farmers are beginning to desert the land from which they can no longer make a living.

Already 32 farmers have agreed to liquidation sales of their farms during the next three months.

Many more are expected to follow.

In the good years, the land was covered with maize, tobacco, sorghum and cotton, commented Mr Frikkie Geuser, chairman of the Grey Farmers Association.

Today only isolated 2 ha patches of tobacco and cotton can be seen.

The distraught farmers believe that should this season yield no good rains, only about 30 farmers will remain.

Concessions

However, the "Vlakte" community fervently believes that the dry flatland they have inherited has the potential to "rise again" if only they can survive until the next two or three good rainy seasons.

At a crisis meeting at Moorpaar farm near Naboomspruit last week, the farmers pleaded for concessions to be granted them by the Government and the commercial sector.

They have appealed for a total debt standstill for 12 months to exempt them from cropping monthly instalments, a total freeze of interest rates for this period, an emergency Government aid scheme to help with production costs and



Another crop failure . . . Springbok Flats farmer Mr Kobus van Heerden surveys what was supposed to be a healthy cotton crop. ● Picture by Sarel van den Berg.

a reduction in the cost of electricity, which is vital for irrigation during the dry months.

Plagued by mounting debts due to repeated losses, small profit margins and rising interest rates on loans, the desperate farmers and scores of their wives have taken alternative jobs in Naboomspruit and other nearby towns.

"Everybody is taking jobs to try and make ends meet," said Mr Kerneels van der Merwe,

the owner of a 12 000 ha farm.

"Some farmers' wives are travelling 80 km to Potgietersrus at a cost of R400 a month in travel expenses just to help out financially."

Farmers' wives told The Star they were getting jobs as teachers, nurses and clerks as well as launching their own pottery, flower, woodcarving and other home industries.

"The income buys monthly groceries and pays school

fees," said one.

"Jobs are few here. We are fighting over them," said another.

Mr John du Toit, who farms 1 300 ha of land, said:

"We're just farmers here and we aren't qualified for much else. There's no work for us on the land, but we have to stay as long as we can. At least we have a home."

The real casualties of the prolonged drought in Springbok

Flats, however, are the labourers who came to the farms years ago from Lebowa and other homelands to work the land.

Already, thousands of labourers have been retrenched.

"Out of the 1 000 labourers I had working for me, only 600 are left. I had to pay the rest off," said Mr van der Merwe.

Mr du Toit said 500 of his labourers "had to go".

"There is just no work for them around here, and I am struggling to keep my own head above water," he said.

Although there is enough sympathy afforded the farmers by Government and the agricultural sector, their dilemma is only a small part of the countrywide drought crisis.

"We are very aware of the serious problems facing the farmers in this district, and a

committee has been appointed to give priority to these problems for submission to the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU)," said the union's chief agricultural economist, Dr Koos du Toit.

"We will in turn look at these problems and make recommendations to the Government."

"A survey will be necessary to quantify the magnitude of the financial dilemma and

what it will cost the State to assist.

"But the situation in Springbok Flats — escalating costs, stagnant product prices, consecutive droughts and the inability to service debts — also exists in wheat and cattle farms all over the country."

"The financial and economic position of crop farmers is very unsatisfactory and is deteriorating all the time," Dr du Toit said.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA

Staatskoerant Government Gazette

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PRETORIA, 2 FEBRUARIE
FEBRUARY 1990

No. 12269

PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 12, 1990

VERKLARING TOT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED VAN SEKERE GROND IN DIE DISTRIK MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) (b) (i) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet No. 18 van 1936), verklaar ek hierby die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, tot oopgestelde gebied vir doeleindes van gemelde Wet.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Scottburgh, op hede die Twintigste dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-entagtig.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

C. J. VAN DER MERWE,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

DISTRIK MOUNT CURRIE

Gebied 89

Die plaas Waterval 294 en Restant van die plaas Melkspruit 293, groot 338, 6285 hektaar.

No. 13, 1990

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE RAWSONVILLE, ADMINISTRATIEWE DISTRIK WORCESTER, PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

Kragtens artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet No. 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

750—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 12, 1990

DECLARATION AS RELEASED AREA OF CER- TAIN LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF MOUNT CUR- RIE, PROVINCE OF NATAL

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) (b) (i) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act No. 18 of 1936), I hereby declare the area defined in the Schedule hereto a released area for the purposes of the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Scottburgh this Twentieth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-Nine.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

C. J. VAN DER MERWE,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

DISTRICT OF MOUNT CURRIE

Area 89

The farm Waterval 294 and the Remainder of the farm Melkspruit 293, measuring 338, 6285 hectares.

No. 13, 1990

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT RAW- SONVILLE, ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT OF WORCESTER, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Under section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act No. 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

12269—1

Farmworkers' lot 'must be improved'

Labour Party MPs were not prepared to approve any manpower legislation until the position of farmworkers had been addressed, the Minister of the Budget in the House of Representatives, Mr Miley Richards, said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Part Appropriation Bill, he said it was an absolute priority that attention be given to all farmworkers in the country.

South African had the potential of becoming the world's

or at least Africa's — bread basket, but these objectives would never be reached if farmworkers' needs were not satisfied.

Mr Richards said the LP did not accept the tricameral system, but used it in the short term for the benefit of its own people — to take them as equals into the new South Africa.

Negotiations would be initiated from Parliament, and it was necessary to be there as part of the negotiating team. — Sapa.

3
1/2/70

Agricultural conference

The agricultural outlook conference (Agrocon) is to take place in Pretoria tomorrow and on Wednesday. STAR 12/2/90 (3) *news*

The conference, the 11th to be held, is the result of a recommendation by the Wentzel Commission, which investigated the Marketing Act, that an annual conference be held to determine trends in agriculture.

It will be opened by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Jacob de Villiers.

One of the key issues to be discussed is expected to be agricultural research in view of the possibility of legislation establishing an Agricultural Research Council. The role of the agricultural industry in welfare is also to come under the spotlight. — Pretoria Bureau.

Farming goods to cost more — reports

STATE
13/4/90
3 Dairy Milk

Pretoria Bureau

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A top farming congress heard today that the cost of many agriculture products would rise in the coming months.

A series of reports on commodities were presented to the Agricultural Outlook Conference (Agrocon) in Pretoria today. The reports were compiled by agricultural control boards, the South African sugar industry, the KWV, the International Karakul Secretariat, the South African Poultry Association and the South African Agricultural Union.

A paper by the Meat Board said there were hopes that the price of red meat would stay at present levels. A beef surplus was expected to continue until at least 1996.

A total of 474 172 tons of beef and veal would be available this year — 20 000 tons more than last year. It would therefore not be necessary to import beef.

DROP

"From a long-term point of view, beef prices have already reached a plateau phase and will drop in real terms during the next few years," the conference heard.

"The increase in supply in the lower grades is expected to place considerable downward pressure on beef prices, which will not rise by more than three percent in 1990."

The price of mutton, was expected to go up by 6,3 percent during 1990.

The Egg Board said "eggs will remain a basic commodity in most households" despite the fact that the price of eggs was likely to rise.

"On average, egg prices are expected to be 13 percent higher during 1989-90 and 14 percent higher during 1990-91," it added.

Housewives continued to buy cheese, despite increased prices following the deregulation of the dairy industry.

The consumer price of milk, cheese and butter had all increased substantially over the past two years.

If this trend continued it could have a negative effect on sales, the report added.

they threw

STOCK 13/12/90 (3)

'Farmers must show profits'

One of biggest problems farmers had in South Africa was to sell their products profitably, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Jacob de Villiers said in his maiden speech yesterday.

He said in the part appropriation debate that this was because production changed from year to year and there was not always adequate consumer demand on the domestic market.

Mr de Villiers said agriculture was the backbone of the country community and it was the responsibility of each farmer to show a profit, while it was the role of the Government was to improve the climate for the making of decisions.

TAKE STOCK

Mr de Villiers said it had become urgently necessary that each marketing board should take stock of the present problems.

"Each of them should be managed in such a way that the profitability of farming activities is promoted and access to the market is improved," he said.

He said it would be to the credit of agriculture if farmers were to adopt a code of ethics to stigmatise untidy farming practices. — Sapa.

Role of politics stressed in bid to recapture agricultural markets

PRETORIA — Improved socio-political conditions in SA could play a vital role in the recapturing of lost markets and the expansion of outlets abroad for the SA agricultural industry.

This is the view of some commodity control boards in their reports to the Annual Agricultural Outlook (Agricon) conference, to be opened here today by Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers.

Soaring input costs, reports stressed, were major obstacles to the viability of sections of the industry. *SID on 13/2/90*

The Canned Fruit Board said international relations and internal politics played a vital role in the development of trade.

GERALD REILLY

"Development on the local front as well as in Europe holds great possibilities in that SA could regain lost market share of world trade in canned fruits."

The Deciduous Fruit Board reported a 19% increase in the value of consumption from R619m to R736m last year.

In the season ahead, the board said the international political situation would play an important role in the market outlook.

Long-term expectations in the red meat industry indicated cattle prices would move

sideways for the next few years.

This would be followed by a "price leap".

According to the Maize Board the new season's price — effective from March — was expected to increase by between 13% and 15%.

This board expected production in the medium term to become more market-related, with smaller areas planted to mealies.

The Egg Board said production price rises had hit the industry hard, and economic conditions, it stressed, were likely to remain depressed until at least the end of 1991.

The Wool Board said the industry had been adversely affected by reduced buying in China and market uncertainties in the US.

(3) General

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Clewlow expects

strong economy

GPans
14/12/90 GERALD REILLY (12)

PRETORIA — The key issue facing SA was international competitiveness, because without it the country could fall behind and become an "also-ran", Barlow Rand's CE Warren Clewlow warned here yesterday.

Speaking at the Agricultural Outlook Conference (Agricon), Clewlow said measures taken by government, the Reserve bank and industry would result in an economy stronger than at any time in the past ten years.

Although in a downturn at present, the economy was in good shape. Productivity had increased slowly in the past few years under competitive pressures.

SA would emerge from its present difficulties, strengthened and renewed. Agriculture was a basic building block.

A consequence of deregulation in the industry would be an aggravation of the great urbanisation problem. There was no easy way out of the dilemma.

Already urbanisation levels were high and those forced off the land would have to be accommodated in urban or semi-urban situations. This placed an increasing responsibility on secondary industry, the manufacturing industry and the agricultural processing industry to provide jobs.

He also warned the industry would have to move away from the present comprehensive marketing control to a system incorporating a greater degree of deregulation. Market mechanisms would have to be allowed to determine prices.

(3) General

SA exports a 'key issue'

The future exporting of SA produce has become one of the key issues raised at Agrocon.

Agricultural attaches at SA embassies in Europe and the US say in a report prepared by the Department of Agriculture that the crumbling of the Iron Curtain had opened up many trading possibilities, and particularly for farm produce.

"Western governments will have to give large amounts of financial help to ensure that the new

order (in Eastern Europe) is successful. In the short-term, it means food and other produce will be in greater demand than before," the report says.

The chance for organised agriculture to export to the Eastern Bloc had come about because the US had identified the Far East as its main market.

The produce — particularly wool, sugar, citrus, fresh fruit, and maize — would probably be exported initially through Europe, conference dele-

gates were told.

One problem which would have to be overcome was terms and methods of payment.

"The importance of agricultural exports cannot be over-emphasised, the total value of such exports during 1988 was R3,9 billion, 8 percent of the total exports that year," the report added.

The Far East was also likely to be a major export area for South African produce in future.

Tractor (3) protest

Farmers are questioning whether the local content programme for tractor engines should continue, because in some cases it was costing 80 percent more to buy a local unit than one imported.

Mr Gerhard Basson, group managing director of Sentrachem, told Agrocon that the "duty protection on tractor engines seems excessive and should be reviewed".

He suggested that duty be levied on the total value of a tractor with an imported engine, as now, but rather on the value of the engine itself.

Mr Basson said significant improvements had been made in diesel engine technology.

"While increased local content is desirable from the South African view, tractor manufacturers have great difficulty in getting enough volume for prices cheaper than imported units."

Chicken rules the roost at braais

The humble chicken is giving cattle farmers the bird because it is very busily changing the face of the traditional South African braai. STAR 14/290

Red meat used to hold sway as the braai ingredient, but today it is the braaikuiken which has taken over.

Delegates to Agricocon have had to face the Chicken Challenge head-on this week: red meat, the conference heard, is almost a luxury these days.

Red meat is not increasing its market share, confided Professor JM Laubscher to a group of 310 agricultural experts, and it appears to have

little place in the lifestyle of more and more South Africans.

Instead, enter The Chicken ... all 320 million of them.

South Africans consumed far more red meat in the 1970s than they are doing now — and projections for 1990 show per capita consumption of beef, for instance, will drop to just over 14 kg, a far cry from the 30 kg recorded in 1960. Mutton consumption per capita this year will be about 4 kg, compared to nearly 10 kg in 1970.

But chicken has gone from 2 kg in 1964 to an estimated 16 kg this year.

Govt advisers want more land for black farmers

Two top Government advisers yesterday called for blacks to be allowed to enter the farming industry on a larger scale than at present.

Mr Warren Clewlow, chairman of the State President's Economic Advisory Council, and Dr Simon Brand, chairman of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, both told the Agricultural Outlook Conference of the need for agricultural land to be made available.

Dr Brand questioned agriculture's contribution to the economy from an equity point of view, particularly distribution of "welfare or prosperity" between different groups.

"Agriculture appears to have played a constructive role in economic development in ways



Dr Simon Brand.

specifically related to local economic circumstances. Questions do arise, however, about the nature of the past contribution and its sustainability in the future."

He said one of the inequalities existing in agriculture at present "has been the access to land as determined by the Land Act, the Subdivision of Land Act, and other leg-

islational restricting free access to agricultural land in South Africa.

"Without going into the political or social aspects of the matter, it must clearly be expected that this question of the distribution of access to land between different groups will increasingly become a burning issue in respect of the rural areas, as it has already become in respect of urban areas."

Dr Brand said the issue could become "emotional ... especially when linked to radical proposals for land reform."

He added that if restrictions were relaxed "it need not necessarily have a negative effect on production and the efficiency of resource use in agriculture as a whole." It could even enhance the industry, particularly is access to farm support

services were provided — something which is only supplied in limited form at present.

"Such a pattern of development is also likely to have a positive impact on employment generation in agriculture," Dr Brand said.

Mr Clewlow told the conference, attended by 300 top agricultural experts and marketing executives, that "as political reforms continue, black people will gain ownership of agricultural land, possibly legally. There will be a huge demand for many black small farmers to be accommodated."

Existing land currently deemed to be "unproductive" could be handed over to "peasant farmers" who would be able to make use of modern bio-engineering.

Inflation: Farmers hit out at the govt

OWN Correspondent 14/2/90 36

PRETORIA. — Farmers' share of the consumer rand continued to decline and a finger pointed at the government's responsibility to curb inflation, agriculture minister Jacob de Villiers said here yesterday.

Opening the agricultural outlook conference (Agricon) De Villiers said apart from monetary measures to combat inflation the government also had to address the issue of state spending.

Farmers selling prices were increasing at a far slower pace than the retail prices for their products.

Input costs would have to be cut to the bone.

On state spending De Villiers said in the past few years the government spent more on goods and services than it could afford.

It had to borrow, he stressed, to keep afloat.

On import surcharges he said these were introduced as an interim measure to protect the balance of payments.

However state income was generated to such an extent that government expenses grew to absorb it: "Naturally we will have withdrawal symptoms when they are phased out.

"The government would have to guard against using short term defensive actions which had detrimental structural consequences.

On services rendered to agriculture De Villiers said the era of free services was rapidly disappearing and a user pay principle would have to be introduced.

S.M.C. 15/2/80

Challenge of feeding 138-m

By Norman Chandler, (3) Pretoria Bureau
South Africa's food supply, and Africa's in general, was a high priority, the Agricultural Outlook Conference (Agrocon) heard in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Jan Cronje, director of the South African Co-Ordinating Consumer Council, said shortages had to be avoided.

He said South Africa would have to support a population of 138 million by the year 2040 and methods would have to be developed to meet this growth.

There was a worldwide preference for convenience foods, which were taking the place of staple diets.

Mr Cronje said concerns about health were also playing a role in the development of food

habits and it was important for the industry to take cognisance of this.

Urban black communities were also changing their diets.

"The consumption of meat has remained the same, while the use of milk and vegetables, previously part of the traditional diet, has slackened off."

The expectations of consumers regarding prices were that they should be "as low as possible, free from fluctuation and with a clear correlation between price and quality".

An attempt should also be made to provide produce at special prices to meet the needs of the elderly and low income groups, particularly in rural areas "where the lack of competition does not reduce prices".

Tiger in

sweet deal

By Ann Crotty

The giant Tiger group is moving into the R1 billion a year confectionery market with the purchase of a 50 percent stake in Beacon sweets and chocolate manufacturer, Durban Confectionery Works.

Beacon has an annual turnover of over R300 million and is estimated to hold a 34 percent share of the SA confectionery market.

The agreement between the Zulman family — owners of the Beacon operations in SA — and Tiger is subject to several conditions, all of which are expected to be fulfilled before February 28, 1990.

Although the deal fits well into the Tiger food basket it will not have a material effect on Tiger's earnings for the year to end-September or on its net tangible asset value.

No details of the price have been disclosed but industry sources indicate that based on the annual turnover figure and on similar deals that have been struck within the industry, Tiger could be paying as much as R50 million to get this stake in what is regarded as a fast growing market.

The joint venture deal between Tiger and Beacon should combine the former's resources (including its distribution expertise in the black market) with the latter's knowledge of the industry to maximise the benefits offered by market's growth potential.

General

SADF 'needs aid of farmers'

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

SIAK 15/1/90

The Defence Force relied on the farmer to act as its eyes and ears in remote districts, a top army general said in Pretoria yesterday.

Major-General Jan Klopper told the Agricultural Outlook Conference (Agrocon) that "revolutionary tactics of the enemy" were spreading to remote parts of the country.

He said that the far northern and north-western Transvaal were two areas which were already affected.

General Klopper said attacks in which limpet mines and other weapons were used were only the "tip of the iceberg, 15 percent of an iceberg" in the terrorist war.

"There are a whole range of other methods - the remaining 85 percent of the iceberg - which form part of the revolutionary onslaught."

"There are underground organisations operating on the platteland and there are already certain signs that the enemy has organised underground groups in the far north and north-west Transvaal."

General Klopper said "a healthy farming community" was vital - this included inhabited farms and farm labourers who were satisfied with their quality of life.

"The role played by agriculture in the safety of an area is of great importance to the South African Defence Force," General Klopper said.

Prof warns of surge in population

By Norman Chandler, (3) (0)
Pretoria Bureau

A picture of a land bulging at the seams with more than 130 million people was painted at the Agricultural Outlook Conference (Agrocon) in Pretoria yesterday.

"It is a spectre staring us in the face. We have to be prepared for it," said Board for Population Development chairman Professor Pieter de Lange.

Widespread hunger

He said that in a global sense, Africa found itself in a position in which its population growth rate did not match economic growth.

"Governments in Africa are already finding it difficult to meet the needs for water, sanitation and sewerage, housing and education.

"Poor nutrition, slum conditions and illiteracy are widespread. At least 30 percent of the total population of Africa is already staring hunger in the eye.

"South Africa, more or less, is in the same situation as most of the rest of Africa," Professor de Lange said.

The country, with a population growth rate of 2,3 percent a year, would have to support 47 million people by the year 2000 and 80 million by 2010 — "by 2040, there will be 138 million people".

Research showed that South Africa, at the present time, had the capability to look after only 80 million people.

Quality of life

Professor de Lange said the birth rate in South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei was climbing. "Black women in metropolitan areas bear 2,8 statistical children and those in rural areas 5,7. In the TBVC states the figure is 6,3 children."

The figures showed that the quality of life in the rural areas in particular had to be improved, and that organised agriculture could play a major role in this regard.

There were 600 000 full-time farm workers (82 percent black) employed by the country's 65 000 farmers and about the same number of part-time workers. Nearly 7 million people were dependent on income earned from working on farms.

Professor de Lange said farmers, as well as their wives, had to play a far greater role in improving the conditions of workers. He suggested that farm schools be used as community centres after school hours so that various skills could be taught and a sense of belonging be instilled in workers and their families.

REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA



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OF
SOUTH AFRICA

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PRETORIA, 16 FEBRUARIE
FEBRUARY 1990

No. 12293

REGSTELLING

Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die regulasienommer in die aanhef van *Staatskoerant* No. 12287 van 3 Februarie 1990 foutief gepubliseer is. Die nommer moet as volg lees:

Regulasiekoerant No. 4453.

RECTIFICATION

Notice is hereby given that the regulation number in the preamble of *Government Gazette* No. 12287 of 3 February 1990, was incorrectly published. The number should read as follows:

Regulation Gazette No. 4453.

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 23, 1990

WEGNEEM VAN SEKERE GROND UIT OOPGESTELDE GEBIED IN DIE DISTRIKTE STOCKENSTRÖM EN MACLEAR, PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP, EN DIE DISTRIKTE WITBANK, BRONKHORSTSPRUIT, BRITS, RUSTENBURG EN LYDENBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2), gelees met artikel 2 (2A) (b), van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet No. 18 van 1936), neem ek hierby die grond omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, uit oopgestelde gebied weg.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Ses-en-twentigste dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

C. J. VANDER MERWE,
Minister van die Kabinet.

773—A

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 23, 1990

EXCISION OF CERTAIN LAND FROM RELEASED AREA IN THE DISTRICTS OF STOCKENSTRÖM AND MACLEAR, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AND THE DISTRICTS OF WITBANK, BRONKHORSTSPRUIT, BRITS, RUSTENBURG AND LYDENBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (2), read with section 2 (2A) (b), of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act No. 18 of 1936), I hereby excise the land defined in the Schedule hereto from released area.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-sixth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

C. J. VANDER MERWE,
Minister of the Cabinet.

12293—1

Agriculture boosts growth in GDP

STAMP 16/2/90 (3) (14)

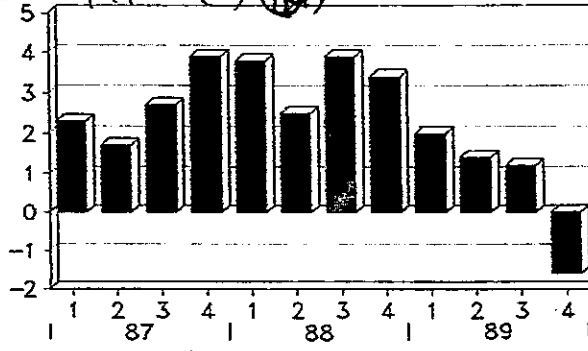
By Sven Lünsche

South Africa's gross domestic product for 1989 grew by 2,1 percent compared with the previous year, figures released by the Central Statistical Services yesterday show.

The growth rate in 1988 was 3,7 percent.

The CSS said that the growth rate of 2,1 percent was mainly due to rapidly improved agricultural conditions.

Real production of the agricultural sector increased by 10,3 percent in 1989 and contributed 0,5 percent to the total growth rate.



Quarterly GDP growth (1985 prices).

The real GDP for the non-agricultural sector was only 1,6 percent up in 1989 compared with 1988.

The mining sector in particular showed almost

no growth during the course of 1989.

The rates of increase in growth in the non-agricultural sector started to decline during 1989 and

showed an actual decline of 1,6 percent in the fourth quarter after a 1,2 percent rise in the previous three months.

However, real output over the quarter was virtually unchanged from the previous quarter, and although economists generally expect a further drop in GDP in 1990 as the austerity measures begin to bite, the economy is undoubtedly heading for a soft landing and not for a recession.

A growth rate in GDP of between one and 1,5 percent has been forecast for this year.

Labour Party MPs to block legislation

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — Labour Party MPs have decided to block all agricultural and manpower legislation until the Government comes up with satisfactory measures to protect farm workers from exploitation.

The move, decided by the party's parliamentary caucus yesterday, will have an immediate effect: five Bills on manpower and agricultural matters are due before Parliament's extended public committees today.

Labour spokesman Mr Peter Hendrickse said the decision was taken because the LP had not had a satisfactory response from the Government, despite numerous representations over the past five years.

He said hundreds of thousands of workers around the country were "at the mercy of farmers".

There were no statutory regulations governing their hours of work, wages, pension, medical aid or unemployment benefits.

The five Bills affected are the Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill, Manpower Training Amendment Bill, Roodepoort and Weltevreden Agricultural Settlements Adjustment Amendment Bill, Town and Regional Planners Amendment Bill and the Rand Water Board Statutes Act Amendment Bill.

Minister wants his farm a free area

CAPE TOWN — Transport Minister and Natal NP leader George Bartlett wants to turn his 715ha sugar farm at Inchanga into a free settlement area for 4 290 families.

While Bartlett, who says it will not happen overnight, believes it could be an important pressure valve on the growing demand for residential land in and around greater Durban, his plan has stirred up a hornets' nest among locals. (3) General

Some residents are planning a protest meeting tomorrow and Pierre Cronje, Democratic Party MP for the area, said without the Group Areas Act there would have been no need for the scheme.

The scheme could be extended by an additional 2 400h of surrounding privately

Political Staff

owned land which would provide housing for 20 400 families. 8/04/62/90

Cronje said Group Areas created an artificial shortage of land which was open to everyone and now a government Minister was trying to 'cash in' on the situation.

He believed that the time to lodge objections against applications for a free settlement area was not long enough. (2)

Bartlett, a deputy minister when he started planning the scheme, said it had been cleared with former acting-president Chris Heunis and President F W de Klerk so that he would not compromise his position in government.

B/Dair-26/2/90

Dairy Board lost on exports but gained on imports — De Loor

3 Dairy & Milk
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Dairy Board exported products at a loss of R611 926 in the 1987/88 financial year, but imported dairy products which were sold at a profit of R6m, former auditor-general Joop de Loor said yesterday.

The export losses involved R509 608 for butter, R79 818 for cheese and R22 500 for milk powder.

These were written off during the year against the board's stabilisation fund.

The surplus on imports involved R637 583 for butter, R1,99m for cheese and R3,4m for milk powder.

De Loor, whose report was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said the board was compelled to import because a shortage of dairy products arose during the year.

Wool  *Wool*

The board had written off bad debts totalling R1,1m, R1m of which was in respect of five fresh milk distributors.

In his report on the Wool Board for the year between July 1987 and June 1988, which was also tabled in Parliament yesterday, De Loor said foreign loans of R290m together with exchange rate losses amounted to R548,3m by the end of June 1988.

"From 1 July 1987 to 19 July 1988, the realised exchange losses increased with R45 447 121 and include approximately R37m arising from officials of the board omitting to take cover adequately against exchange rate losses during the year."

Interest on the foreign loans amounted to R50,3m during the year, De Loor said.

(b) Yes.

(i) In terms of variety and quality.

(ii) Some of the recreational facilities at Westlake have been established in existing buildings which were adapted and recreated for such a purpose while at Pollsmoor new facilities were established over a period of time in the process of the development of the Pollsmoor Complex. To the extent that sports facilities at the Westlake premises are inadequate, certain facilities at Pollsmoor are already being shared. The new residential area for Coloured personnel which is presently being planned makes provision for sufficient sports and recreational facilities.

(c) No. Hansard 20/2/90

(i) and (ii) falls away.

Gill nets: permits

*19. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether any permits to be in Cape Town Harbour were issued to fishing vessels equipped with gill nets; if so, (a) how many were issued and (b)(i) on what dates and (ii) on whose authority were they issued: Hansard 20/2/90
- (2) whether they were issued in terms of Government policy in relation to vessels equipped with gill nets; if not, why not;
- (3) whether any of these vessels were also given permission to offload all or part of their catches; if so, why?

B120E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Fifty (50).
 - (b) (i) From 23 to 25 January 1990.
 - (ii) Fifteen (15) on the instruction of the Minister of Environment Affairs. Thirty five (35) by the Chief Director: Sea Fisheries in terms of the authority granted to him by Law.

(2) No, fifteen (15) as a once only, special concession, and thirty five (35) as a result of a misinterpretation. Hansard 20/2/90

(3) Yes, permission was granted to tranship the cargo for further transport overseas, not for import. All vessels have to be in possession of permits before tuna may be landed. The transhipping of tuna from foreign vessels has been established practice for years in Table Bay Harbour.

Development Bank: decentralisation policy

*20. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) Whether he has received a report from the Development Bank on decentralisation policy; if so, (a) when was the report completed, (b) what were the main findings of the report and (c) what action arose from these findings; if not, why not;
- (2) whether the report will be made public; if so, when; if not, why not?

Hansard 20/2/90 B129E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.

Brown's Farm, Philippi: drinking water

*21. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) Whether the Cape Provincial Administration or any of its officials who are involved in the site-and-service development at Brown's Farm, Philippi, have since July 1989 received any requests that drinking water be provided in the interim before the developments there have been completed; if so, Hansard 20/2/90
- (2) whether these requests have been acceded to; if so, with what result; if not, why not;
- (3) whether the said Administration will reconsider its decision in this regard; if not, why not; if so, subject to what conditions;
- (4) what is the earliest date by which developments in the area are expected to reach the stage at which drinking water will be available?

B130E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. Hansard 20/2/90
- (2) No. Because the area was under development and the provision of water taps would have been in the way of development and would have caused unnecessary costs. The matter was previously discussed with the leaders of the squatters and they were aware of the state of affairs. Permission was, however, granted to allow Legal Resources and the squatters, at their own cost, to lay a pipeline for drinking water on condition that the pipeline should not be in the way of development.
- (3) No. But in the meantime Ikapa Town Council decided to supply drinking water to the squatters by means of tankers and this step is supported by the Cape Provincial Administration and the Western Cape Regional Services Council.

(4) Drinking water should be available within the next fortnight.

For the information of the honourable member I would like to state that the Cape Provincial Administration is at present busy servicing 2 300 sites where the squatters of Brown's Farm will be relocated and which will be available during August 1990.

Department of Education and Training: financial assistance to students

*22. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

Whether any students who qualified as teachers at the end of 1989 and had received financial assistance from the Department of Education and Training have not been appointed as teachers in that Department in 1990; if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c)(i) how much financial assistance was granted to these students and (ii) on what conditions was it granted? Hansard 20/2/90

B131E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) 1 794 — as on 12 February 1990.

(b) The appointment of teachers who completed their studies in 1989 has not yet been finalised. New appointments are still taking place. Details of teachers appointed in the Self-governing Territories reach the Department at a later stage.

There is, however, also the problem of an oversupply of teachers in the urban areas. Newly qualified teachers are often not prepared to accept posts in the rural areas. Teachers to whom posts are offered frequently do not turn up at the schools where they have been appointed. There are also teachers who are not acceptable to specific communities.

(c) (i) Students at Colleges for Education:

First year 1987	— R 800	Hansard
Second year 1988	— R1 100	20/2/90
Third year 1989	— R1 100	
Total	R3 000	per student

— Bursaries of approximately R5 172 000 have been granted to students in this category who have not yet been appointed to posts.

Students at Universities:

First year 1987	— R 2 100	
Second year 1988	— R 2 600	
Third year 1988	— R 3 250	
Fourth year 1989	— R 3 250	
Total	R11 200	per student

— Bursaries of approximately R784 000 have been granted to students in this category who have not yet been appointed to posts.

(ii) The student enters into a contract with the Department in which he undertakes to join the teaching profession within a period of two months after having qualified and to serve the Department of Education and Training or an Education Department in the Self-Governing Territories continuously for at least the same number of years for which he received bursary moneys. Should the student not assume duty, he must refund the bursary moneys plus interest.

Hansard 21/2/90
 (ii) (aa) R20,7 million.
 (bb) Falls away.
 (iii) (aa) R14,680 million (balance).
 (bb) Falls away.
 (iv) Control takes place in terms of the conditions of the loan agreement

- Simon MAGAMBA
- David Mohapi MASILO
- Joshua HLOPE
- George MOGOHANE
- Enoch TSOENE
- Cleopas 'Schoolboy' MAZI-
BUKO
- Mhloti Phillip MABUNDLA

Transkei: SA citizens detained

6. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any South African citizens are being held in detention by the Government of Transkei; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) for how long have they been held;
- (2) whether the South African Government has made any representations to Transkei for their release; if so, what was the (a) nature of and (b) response of the Government of Transkei to each of these representations; if not, why not?

(b) The first five have been held in detention since 890721. The last two have been held in detention since 891229.

- (2) Yes
- (a) The South African Government has requested and received consular access and requested that the detainees be charged in accordance with normal legal procedures.
 - (b) The detainees have not as yet been charged by Transkei and the South African Embassy is continually in contact with the Transkei Government regarding the matter.

Nurses resigning in course of training

19. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether any (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black nurses accepted for training courses at institutions for the training of nurses resigned in the course of their training in 1989; if so, how many in each case in each specified year of study?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:
 Resignation of nursing students during 1989:

	(a) White	(b) Coloured/ (c) Indian	(d) Black	Total
1st Year	303	83	77	463
2nd Year	110	63	77	250
3rd Year	48	7	11	66
4th Year	5	8	5	18
Total	466	161	170	797

* Records are not kept according to these individual population groups.

Electrified fence: deaths

28. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

What total number of persons (a) had died as at 31 December 1989 as a result of contact with

the electrified fence on the (i) northern and (ii) eastern borders of the Republic since the construction of each of these fences and (b) died as a result of such contact in 1989?

Hansard 21/2/90 continue p 117 B64E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

	(i)	(ii)
(a)	10	77
(b)	4	13

Chemical sprays used

42. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether chemical sprays were used in the control of (a) locusts and (b) queleas in 1989; if so, (i) what sprays in what areas and (ii) on how many occasions in each case?

B56E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) Yes
 - (i) and (ii) Fenitrotion (liquid), Fenvalerate (liquid and power) and Phoxim (powder) for the combating of 108 401 swarms of locusts in the Central Karoo, North-Western Cape, the summer rainfall area of Namaqualand, the Cape Midlands, the Western parts of the Orange Free State and East of Bloemfontein.
- (b) Yes
 - (i) and (ii) Fenthion 56% U.L.V. for the Combating of 158 swarms of

queleas in the magisterial districts of Amersfoort, Bethlehem, Bothaville, Ellisras, Groot Merico, Groblersdal, Heilbron, Klerksdorp, Koppies, Ladybrand, Leeuwdooringstad, Lichtenburg, Middelburg (Tvl), Nigel, Ottoshoop, Reitz, Standerton, Swart-ruggens, Schweizer-Reneke, Thabazimbi, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Vrede, Viljoenskroon, Warmbaths and Wolmaransstad.

Hansard 21/2/90
 3
 General

Agricultural products: consumer subsidies

46. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(a) What agricultural products received consumer subsidies in the 1988-89 financial year and (b) what was the total value of the subsidy paid in each case?

B60E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) and (b) R132 million in respect of standard bread and R80 million as a contribution towards payment of the Maize Board's distribution cost of maize for local consumption.

FARMING EXPORTS TO HIT R6bn

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Last year's agricultural exports — the best in decades — would have earned at least R6bn once final accounts had been assessed, agricultural authorities here said.

This compared with R3,8bn in 1988. SA Agricultural Unions chief economist Koos du Toit said this year was unlikely to get close to matching the 1989 export earnings levels.

Major contributor to 1989 forex earnings was maize. Farmers produced a 5,5-million ton surplus which earned more than R1,3bn.

Wheat for the first time contributed substantially — earning nearly R500 000.

Wool had a bumper year in both quality and quantity, although prices sagged in the last quarter of the year, earnings abroad reached nearly R1bn.

Du Toit estimated sugar forex earnings at between R700m and R750m, although no detailed statistics were available.

Citrus and deciduous fruit, although targets of boycotts, earned nearly R1bn. *BIDAY 21/2/90*

Hides and skins, Du Toit said, had also become significant forex earners reaching more than R100m last year.

"However this year is going to be something different," he said.

Droughts had taken their toll of the wheat crop — which was estimated at less than 2-million tons — and, for the first time in years, wheat would have to be imported to supplement local stocks.

3 ~~Several~~ Unless

Maize, too, has been hit by drought with the threat of a crop not much bigger than 7-million tons.

And it could be less unless good rains fall within days in the western Transvaal and north-western Free State.

"So the prospects are not bright for big forex earnings from agricultural surpluses this year."

And this, Du Toit said, "illustrates the boom and burst uncertainties of agriculture in a fickle climate".

AGRICULTURE

F/M 23/2/90

3 General

Planting the seeds of reform

Cynics who thought the heavily controlled agricultural sector would be the last to feel the political and economic winds of change now sweeping the country could well be proved wrong.

Any such thoughts should have been dispelled by last week's annual Agricultural Outlook Conference (Agrocon) in Pretoria. In fact, if the strongly reformist talk at the conference is any indication of what lies ahead, farmers should brace themselves for a quick march towards a more market-related, non-discriminatory industry.

There were many highlights: strong ministerial attacks on control board mismanagement; promises that the bail-out of farmers will no longer be tolerated; an indication that farmers might have to pay for support services; and suggestions that the Land Act should be changed to allow increased access to land by black peasant farmers.

From the opening address by new Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers and speeches by Barlow Rand CE Warren Clewlow and Development Bank CE Simon Brand, to the closing address by Agricultural Development Minister Kraai van Niekerk, the recurrent theme was change and reform.

The scene was set by De Villiers who referred to "the unhealthy web of measures" created over the past 50 years by "some control boards."

"Boils have to be lanced by means of open communication and in the interest of farming development," he said. "Within some marketing boards alliances have been created that sometimes could be detrimental to government's interests, but mostly the losers are on the producer side."

This unprecedented ministerial attack on "some boards" follows disclosures over the past two years that the Wool Board had lost its producer members more than R250m in unauthorised foreign exchange dealings. Recently De Villiers suggested that the powerful Meat Board should take a hard look at its restrictive regulatory framework, which controls the largest farming sector.

Over the years the Meat Board has been the butt of sharp attacks because of its dictatorial and costly policies, which often seem to protect vested interests rather than either producers or consumers.

Another control board De Villiers recently singled out for attack is the Tobacco Board, under whose jurisdiction SA is forced to import tobacco. "Foreign currency to the value of R100m a year could surely be put to better use if farmers were free to produce those types of tobacco in short supply," De Villiers told a recent tobacco conference.

Farmers need a quota granted by the

board to produce tobacco. With the board earning levies from imports, it looks suspicious that it grants insufficient quotas to meet local demand. Even more iniquitous is the prohibition against farmers selling their tobacco to anyone except the board's appointed co-op agents.

Even in Marxist Zimbabwe farmers sell their crops individually to international buyers at Harare's famous auctions. In SA, which proclaims free enterprise, the board's agents are free to grade, price and buy farmers' produce on whatever terms they deem

pace with these developments," Clewlow said.

According to Piet Swart, marketing director of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, the current Uruguay round of Gatt talks involves the phasing out of monumental farm subsidies. In the EEC the Common Agricultural Policy devours 70% of the annual budget.

SA may be forced to open its markets to more imports, and some of its exports could find better world markets, as US and European producers are forced to meet competitive



Farming... the revolution may be just over the horizon

fit. This leaves the system vulnerable to manipulation.

At Agrocon, De Villiers also intimated that, while the deregulation and privatisation of free support services to farmers could cause withdrawal symptoms, budget constraints made this necessary. In the case of veterinary services "the era of free services rendered by the State is rapidly disappearing," he said. "We will have to introduce the user-pays principle."

Barlow's Clewlow identified three trends forcing the new thinking: the increasing global dominance of market-related economies (the single EEC market and moves in eastern Europe towards freer markets are examples); "the growth and development of an environmental consciousness, known in Europe as the Green Movement;" and the impact of bio-engineering on farming.

Green issues include the excessive use of pesticides and fertilisers, soil erosion and water pollution, while bio-engineering is aimed at creating new crops and products.

"It is of critical importance that SA keeps

prices or stop producing.

The Development Bank's Brand focused on the issue of equity in agriculture, noting that the huge disparity between the income generated by commercial farming and traditional, or smallholder, farming, had led to "a disproportionate prevalence of poverty in rural areas."

"An alternative pattern of development with more emphasis on employment creation and smallholder farming may be preferable," he said. "Access to land would have to be opened up" because limited access constrained smallholders from reaching their potential. These comments were certainly a radical departure from the traditional focus on white farming issues.

Minister Van Niekerk said in summing up that the tradition of bailing out unsuccessful farmers during hard times, with taxpayers' money, must be discontinued. "This leads to surpluses, forcing prices down to the detriment of those farmers who have weathered the storms by using the correct farming methods."

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Hansard 27/2/90
School admissions policies: parental choice

*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any individual, committee or other group is investigating the question of parental choice in respect of school admissions policies; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons investigating the matter, (b) what is their brief, (c) to whom are they to report and (d) when are they due to report?

B235E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

- an internal task group of the Department under the guidance of the Superintendent General,
- to investigate the provision of education by the Department with a view to a possible adjustment regarding the rendering of service. The investigation also includes school admission policy,
- the Minister,
- as soon as possible.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he give us an indication on the time frame he was talking about? He said as soon as possible and I accept that he cannot give a precise date, but does he think it is going to be a matter of weeks, months or years?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I said on a previous occasion that I am in a hurry in this regard, and if I am in a hurry it can naturally not last for a year. I want to hope and trust that it can be within weeks or months. The hon member will understand that when we come forward with a possible model, it must also first be submitted to the advisory bodies. The result of the investigation and the possible submitting of a model must take place much faster than that.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

School/tuition fees ~~_____~~

*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- Whether his Department is taking steps to make the collection of school and/or tuition fees compulsory; if so, what steps; if not, why not;
- whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansard 27/2/90 B236E
†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- No, the payment of school fees (school funds) is a voluntary contribution and the Department does not envisage making it compulsory. Regarding the levying of compulsory tuition fees various other alternatives for the generation of additional funds are also being investigated;
- no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is preparing to make any aid available to those schools which are placed in considerable financial difficulty by parents who are either unwilling or unable to pay the voluntary contributions on which schools are now dependent?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we have already discussed this same subject on various occasions. I took the trouble—I think the hon member also did this—to go and look at debates that we conducted about this. We then indicated very clearly that we naturally are aware thereof that the problem exists at specific schools because the school fees are not compulsory.

We will however most certainly not be able to make an *ad hoc* specific grant to a certain school where particular problems are experienced because a large percentage of the parents do not want to contribute to the school fees. In respect of this we are indeed in a hurry, but the hon member will also know that the possible model of compulsory school fees is not the only model. Therefore we are looking whether there are not alternative methods to relieve the financial burden. Only when we have done this, can we come with a well considered solution in this regard.

Continue →

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The direct reply to the hon member's question is therefore no. We cannot consider an additional grant in a particular way to a certain school.

Housing subsidies; overpayments

*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- Whether any overpayments and or errors in the payment of housing subsidies have occurred in his Department; if so, (a) what is the extent of the overpayment and/or error and (b) what action is he taking in this regard;
- whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B237E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- Yes,
 - * 453 overpayments and/or errors to the value of R792 373,
 - adjustments are effected immediately and where applicable overpayments are recovered in terms of Treasury instructions; the officials concerned receive training on a continuous basis;
- no.
 - The Cape Education Department does not keep these statistics.

†I may perhaps tell the hon member as background information that the overpayments and/or mistakes can be greatly ascribed firstly to the fact that certain receivers of subsidies do not inform the department in time that the property concerned is being let or has been sold and secondly to the fact that the department is not always informed in time of changes in interest rates or bond amendments by the financial institutions, which inevitably contributes towards us making another particular overpayment and only receive the information thereafter and then have to make the correction.

I also wish to say that there are indeed a few cases that can be attributed to administrative computer errors and it is in that regard that we give continual instruction and training to the particular officials. I wish to say further that, depending on the extent of the overpayment per person, it is normally reclaimed over a period of

12 months so that it is made as easy as possible for the person who received the overpayment.

Hansard 27/2/90
Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask whether any of the cases concerned involved overpayment brought about by incorrect interpretation of Commission for Administration circulars and, if so, whether in those cases of overpayment the officials who have been overpaid are now being requested to pay such moneys back themselves?

*The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of it, but if the hon member has knowledge in this regard, he is most welcome to bring it to my attention. We will then look at it.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Agricultural credit committees- political affiliations *③ General*

*4. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:†

Whether the political affiliations of persons play any part in appointments to agricultural credit committees, water boards and other statutory boards falling under his Department; if so, to what extent?

Hansard 27/2/90 B247E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

No; Political affiliations of persons do not play any part.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Privatisation: statutory corporations/institutions referred *Hansard 27/2/90*

9. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation:

- (a) Which statutory corporations or institutions have been referred to his Department since its inception with a view to privatisation and (b) in respect of what period is this information furnished;
- (a) which of these corporations or institutions (i) have been rejected as unsuitable for privatisation, (ii) are currently being

P.T.O. →
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

CCB and that Mr Curren would not have been the next target of the CCB's activities?

†Adv C D DE JAGER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he inform us when he became aware of the existence of this organisation?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have nothing to add to the answer that I have already given.

Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply and in view of the statement of the hon the Minister of Defence that Mr Anton Lubowski was a SA Defence Force agent and would therefore not have been murdered by the CCB, can he tell this House why he withheld this crucial piece of evidence from the Supreme Court action on 14 February which could well have led to the release of another member of the CCB, Mr "Slang" van Zyl?

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply . . .

†The SPEAKER: Order! I have already allowed five supplementary questions and I am not allowing any further questions. [Interjections.] Order!

Limitation on lead in petrol

*5. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises: *Hansard 27/2/90*

- (1) Whether a further limitation of the quantity of lead in petrol is contemplated; if so, what limitation; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

[Signature] B218E

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) No, not at this stage. The lead content in petrol has been reduced by more than 50 per cent since 1986, and is now at a maximum of 0.4 g/l. This maximum is in line with many other countries. The National Energy Council is, nevertheless, co-ordinating a study to determine the technical and economic implications of the possible future introduction of unleaded petrol.

- (2) No. Since the lead levels in petrol were reduced in two stages from the former maximum of 0.813 g/l, several announcements had already been made.

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply given by the hon the Minister, could he tell the House when it is expected this study which has been instituted will result in a report?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as soon as possible. Certainly before the end of this year.

Estcourt area: burning of industrial/domestic waste *(3) cement*

*6. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether her Department has taken any action regarding the alleged large-scale burning of industrial and domestic waste on a farm in the Estcourt area owned by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply; if so, (a) what action and (b) what is the name of this person; if not, why not?

B219E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

- (a) as soon as this problem was brought to the Department's attention, a notice was served on the owner of the relevant farm on 12 January 1990 in terms of the Health Act, 1977, to cease the burning of waste.
- (b) Mr Tim Ralfe.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

[Signature] Certain persons: sentences *[Signature]*

*7. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice: *Hansard 27/2/90*
Whether the sentences currently being served by two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, have been in any way affected by the announcements made by the (a) Minister of Defence regarding the reduction in military service and/or (b) State President in February 1990; if so, (i) in what ways in each case and (ii) what are the names of the persons concerned; if not, why not?

B220E

Hansard 27/2/90
The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) Yes.

(i) The State President has granted remission of sentence in terms of Section 69(1) of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) to all prisoners who have been sentenced in terms of Section 126(A)(1)(a) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), to the effect that their sentences in terms of the afore-mentioned section, are reduced by half.

(ii) The same as furnished by the Honourable Member.

(b) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Environment Conservation Act: regulations

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

Whether the regulations arising from the Environment Conservation Act, No 73 of 1989, have been finalised; if so, when will they be promulgated; if not, why not?

Hansard 27/2/90 B221E
The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

No, in view of the fact that consultation has to take place with many other bodies, for instance local authorities, other departments, et cetera before regulations can be promulgated, and also in view of the fact that considerable legal technical problems are being experienced with the promulgation of regulations. I refer the hon member to Sections 24 to 28 of the Act. It is envisaged to publish noise control regulations in terms of the Act shortly in the Government Gazette for information.

East London area: certain security guard charged

*9. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether a certain security guard working in the East London area, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has ever been charged with any offences; if so, (a) with what offences, (b) with what result; and (c) what is the name of this person;

- (2) whether he has been subject to any inquiry regarding the deaths of any persons; if so, (a) how many persons were involved and (b) what were the circumstances of these deaths?

B222E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) and (2).

The incidents, in which Mr Sybrand Louis van Schoor is allegedly involved, are currently subject to a police investigation. I have requested the Attorney-General concerned to supervise the investigation personally. Apart from the above there were also a number of *post mortem* inquests in which the name of Mr van Schoor had figured.

Cape Town City Council: permit

*10. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Water Affairs: *[Signature]*

- (1) Whether his Department issued a permit to the Cape Town City Council on 15 September 1978; if so, what is the nature of this permit;
- (2) whether the said City Council is currently complying with clause 8.1 of the permit; if not, *Hansard 27/2/90*
- (3) whether he has taken any action in this regard; if so, what action; if not, why not;
- (4) whether he will issue this City Council with a long-term permit of this nature; if so, (a) when and (b) subject to what conditions; if not, why not?

B224E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, a permit was issued in terms of section 21(4)(a) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956) to discharge screened, macerated, raw sewage by means of a pipeline into the sea near the Green Point Lighthouse in Mouille Point, Cape Town.
- (2) No, the pipeline was recently damaged in a severe storm resulting in it being shortened from 1 700m to only 280m. This occurrence considerably reduced the dilution capability of the sea-water on the effluent, which in return resulted in aesthetically unacceptable conditions and an increased health risk, associated with swimming and collection of filter feeders.

PTO

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Hansard 28/2/90

Buffalo River: cyanide effluent

43. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

- (1) Whether cyanide effluent was discharged into the Buffalo River near King William's Town in 1988 and 1989; if so, on how many occasions in each year;
- (2) whether the culprits were prosecuted; if so, with what result; if not, why not;
- (3) whether any precautions have since been taken in the area concerned to prevent similar effluent spills from any source; if so, what precautions?

B57E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

For the information of the honourable member. I wish to mention that a tubing manufacturer in King William's Town discharged cyanide bearing effluent into a storm-water drain on 21 December 1988 and 22 May 1989. Due to the prompt action by the officials of the Department of Water Affairs the effluent was prevented from reaching the Buffalo River. The company was prosecuted in terms of section 23 of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956) found guilty and sentenced to the maximum fine of R10 000 on both charges. This was the first instance of maximum fines being handed down by a court for such offences. The company concerned has re-evaluated its effluent treatment and control measures, whilst regular inspections by officials of the Department is taking place.

Conservation of agricultural Resources Act: prosecutions

(3) General

45. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture: *Hansard 28/2/90*

How many prosecutions were instituted in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which statistics are available?

B59E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Six during the period 1 April 1988 to 31 March 1989.

Shelters for battered women

56. Mrs CH CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether her Department is responsible for any shelters for battered women in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Johannesburg, (d) Bloemfontein and (e) Port Elizabeth; if not, why not; if so, how many such shelters are there in each of these cities?

Hansard 28/2/90 B142E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) to (e) No.

The Department of National Health and Population Development is responsible for the planning, co-ordination and monitoring of national policy regarding health matters, population development and social welfare. Rendering of actual services to the public is not within the line function responsibilities of this Department.

Ramsar Convention: international recognition for St Lucia Bay wetlands

58. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Environment Affairs: *Hansard 28/2/90*

- (1) Whether the St Lucia Bay wetlands area has enjoyed international recognition in terms of the Ramsar Convention since round about 1986; if so, what are the relevant details;

Continue

- (2) whether he has taken or intends taking any steps to have a total prohibition imposed on mining activities in the area known as Eastern Shores, east of Lake St Lucia; if so, (a) what steps, (b) in terms of which statutory provisions and (c) what are the economic-judicial implications of these steps; if not, why not;

- (3) whether he has received a petition in connection with this wetlands area; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to the petition;

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

B154E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

During October 1986 the St Lucia System was included in the list of Wetlands of International Importance in terms of the Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention).

- (2) No.

I have no statutory authority to institute a total prohibition.

(a), (b) and (c) are not applicable.

- (3) No.

I have *not* received petitions in connection with this wetland area, but I have received petitions regarding the proposed mining activities in the Coastal Dune area at St Lucia. With regard to the proposed mining activities the answer is:

- (a) The Star's CARE Campaign which includes the reaction of the public and the following organisations:

- Endangered Wildlife Trust
- Kangwane Parks Corporation
- Zululand Society for the Protection and Care of the Environment (SPACE)
- Trador Cash & Carry
- Pick 'n Pay

- Rand Afrikaans University
 - University of Natal
 - University of the Witwatersrand
 - UNISA
 - Several schools
 - Technikon Witwatersrand
 - Birnam Business College Johannesburg
 - St James Presbyterian Church
 - Salvation Army Vereeniging
 - Liberty Life Insurance
 - First National Bank
 - National Council of Women of SA
- Individual petitions were also received from:

- The Wildlife Society of SA
 - Earthlife Africa/Earthlife Natal
 - Antarctic Declaration Greenpeace International
 - Save our Lakes Campaign, Wansbeck
 - Rennies Travel (Pty) Ltd
 - Afro Ventures (Pty) Ltd
 - L Suzman Ltd Petition
 - Kimberley Municipality
 - Kloof Municipality
 - Meyerspark-Branch Tvl Women's Agricultural Association
 - Duvha Powerstation Witbank
 - TPA: Hospitals, Johannesburg
 - Eshowe High School Biology Classes
- (b) (i) A request to totally ban the proposed mining activities at St Lucia and demand the assurance that the Government regards Lake St Lucia as inviolate.
 - (ii) My reaction was that it is gratifying to see that so many South Africans have a strong and positive attitude towards environ-

If the pillars are cut down, will apartheid topple? Strangely, no

w/mail
213-813/90

3 General



TWO cornerstones of the apartheid structure — the Land Acts — look set to be repealed by State President FW de Klerk during this session of parliament.

The Minister of Planning and Provincial Development, Hernus Kriel, has confirmed that the cabinet is studying the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts and the possible implications of repealing them.

A representative of the minister's department said that no date had been set for a discussion in parliament on the Native Land Act of 1913 and the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936, but added that it would be "soon".

Over the last seven decades the majority of South Africans has been allowed to occupy only 13 percent of the land legally. Officially 74 percent of the population has access to little over 10 percent of the land — the homelands. Of the country's arable land only 16 percent lies within these homelands.

Landlessness among blacks is seen as a serious socio-political and economic problem and academics and resistance groups are sceptical as to whether merely scrapping these Acts will resolve the problem.

The introduction of the Land Act saw the demise of African peasant farming, territorial segregation, overcrowding in black areas and land and housing shortages. It also served to provide a cheap labour force for the mines.

"The mere repeal of the Native Land Act of 1913 and the Development Trust Act of 1936 can only be the first step towards solving the problem of land hunger among black people," says United Democratic Front publicity secretary Patrick "Terror" Lekota, while academic and author Colin Bundy points out that the initial step to addressing the problem would be the "repeal of not only the Land Act but all legislation which affects access to the land".

Bundy says that this will change things only marginally. "To repeal the Land Act in effect creates a free market in land but would certainly not result in a transfer of land to the majority."

"The land that will be available will be more marginal — not arable land. People are not going to sell their profitable farms."

"The Zimbabwean experience indicates how land prices rose by up to 55 percent after the removal of discriminatory legislation."

"Only a small proportion of black South Africans could then afford available land," he says.

The state of landlessness was formally implemented in 1913 by the Union government headed by Jan Smuts, with the tabling of the Native Land Act, which restricted African land ownership to the so-called scheduled areas — 7.5 percent of the land — and forced African peasants to work for white farmers. In 1936 the Development Trust and Land Act

The cabinet is considering scrapping two of apartheid's most contentious laws: the

Land Acts, which forced African peasants off their own plots. But repealing the two acts now will not begin to redress the land problem, say

academics and activists

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY

was introduced, increasing land in African reserves to 13 percent.

Lawyer Nicholas Haysom explains: "A repeal of the Land Act would mean that blacks can buy land in white South Africa and whites can buy in non-independent homelands."

He adds: "This will not bring about an equitable redistribution of land. People have been disadvantaged for over 60 years and very few will be able to afford agricultural land." Lekota reiterates this: "The poverty in the black community means extremely few people will

moves to change the legislation because such a move could threaten the white farming monopoly.

The land issue is inextricably linked to the present system of government, a fact clearly understood by parliamentary and extra-parliamentary groups.

Although the ruling National Party only came to power in 1948 — after the two laws were passed — it too introduced various measures to reinforce landlessness among blacks. These included the Group Areas Act, which promoted racial segregation and the 1959 Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act which allocated bantustans as the political homelands of African people.

The 1984 constitution also reinforced the NP attitude that "the land access and political aspirations of Africans are satisfied by separate homelands and expanded self-government".

A voice that may well be raised against the repealing of the Land Acts will come from the rightwing Conservative Party. In the CP manifesto the party says it will "repossess black property rights in urban areas". And a CP supporter sums up the rightwing attitude to

land: "When partition takes place, whites will have to have most of the land, because blacks are not well suited to agriculture."

Bundy says that in searching for a solution to the land question "we must realise that while on the one hand we have to address the land hunger, dispossession and the very real demand for land we also have to ensure the protection of countryside production of food".

"We need to look at the nationalisation of land or the partial nationalisation of land ..."

Lekota says that "in correcting the land problem certain sectors of the economy must be nationalised. The government should take control of land and avail it to communities who suffer land hunger, at rates they can afford."

"The government should also ensure that such communities be paid a living wage to maintain reasonable residences."

Alexander says a general restructuring of society through change in the economic infrastructure is needed. "You can't change land relations whilst the rest of the country's relations are based on an evil system."

Haysom adds that other measures to address the problem include the institution of co-operatives which would allow rural people to control the land and finances.

The re-implementation of African peasant farming is also suggested. Haysom says that the Zimbabwean lesson is that such farming could be very successful if supported by agricultural agencies.

Organisations and academics have also suggested that redistribution should be implemented by the government reclaiming land from absentee landlords and multinational companies and giving the land with security for tenure to rural people.



Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe ... South Africa could learn from his re-implementation of peasant farming

have the capital to work the farms."

Pan Africanist Movement general secretary Benny Alexander adds that Pam would not be impressed by a repeal of the Act because "as Africans lack resources, whites with financial power could actually buy them out of the 13 percent of the land allocated to them". Merely repealing the Acts could worsen the land problem, he says.

Alexander is sceptical of the government's motivation to possibly repeal the Act. "It is part of their deregulation and privatisation programme to divest themselves of all responsibility for the system of exploitation and dispossession."

The South African Agricultural Union, which represents white farmers, declined to comment until there is an official announcement that the Act is going to be repealed. It is expected that the SAAU will not react favourably to any

3 General

Warning on mines' effect on farming

PRETORIA — A large area of agricultural land in the eastern Transvaal highveld could be seriously disturbed by mining development in the region, Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers said yesterday.

Speaking at a crop production farmers day at Wildebeestfontein, he said the exploitation of coal for power production and the petrochemical industry had an important influence on the agricultural industry in the eastern Transvaal highveld.

About 50% of the electricity generated by coal-fired power stations in SA was produced in the region.

About a million hectares of high potential agricultural land was underlaid by exploitable coal deposits in the region.

The coal was at depths which varied from 150m to 200m. This meant a large

GERALD REILLY

percentage could be worked on an open cast basis.

The implication was that a large surface area of agricultural land could be disturbed and would have a direct impact on the industry's production.

For one thing, the quantity and quality of water would be adversely influenced by mining activities.

However, mining had brought prosperity to the area and it would be a selfish policy to reserve the resources for the exclusive use of agriculture, De Villiers said.

□ He said maize marketing problems were being investigated by government, and as a result government had already agreed to assist the maize and grain sorghum boards in the redemption of "negative balances in their stabilisation funds".

Teachers demand pay

Soweto 2/3/90
FIFTY eight teachers of an Orange Farm school yesterday marched to the local Transvaal Provincial Administration offices to demand their January and February salaries.

The teachers, from both the primary and high school, fluttered an ANC flag, toyi-toyed and held placards when they marched about three kilometers from their school to the offices. School-children were sent home early.

The school, which has a total enrolment of 4140 pupils was started this year when disused stables were converted into classrooms to accommodate children of squatters who

2/3/90
By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

have been moving from Mshenguville in Soweto and other squatter camps.

On arrival at the offices, the teachers were disappointed when they could not present a memorandum containing their grievances to a Mr Woods, the TPA's chairman. They were told he was not available. However, later a white official and a member of the local residents' interim committee told the teachers that the two were going to Pretoria to try and organise their money. The teachers were told they would receive R300

each by yesterday.

Their grievances included demands to be paid, erection of proper school buildings, immediate provision of toilets, provision of school furniture, stationery and textbooks. *2/3/90*

A teacher said they had not been paid for two months. She said when the school opened, officials of the interim committee, who run the school, promised that each teacher would earn R1 000 or more. The money, R300, would come from the R10 each parent was to donate to the school; R400 from the TPA and the rest from sponsors.

③ General

Mixed forecast (3) General

Overall, prospects for farm exports this year look decidedly dim, compared with last year (*Business* February 2). But at least some agricultural sectors can look forward to a good year.

Among them are the western Cape's huge deciduous fruit industry where export marketing company Unifruco is expecting bumper crops.

"I am confident we will beat last year's record R927m in export revenue and hit the magic R1bn figure," says Unifruco GM Louis Kriel. "SA's improved political situation has created a better overseas climate for our products, though we expect sharper competition, especially from Chilean producers."

Citrus producers expect a repeat of last year's record exports of 30,3m cartons which

The story is different with cotton. The combination of late cold spells, delayed plantings and a drought in the central Transvaal could lead to a smaller cotton crop at a time when world markets are looking better. Cotton Board GM Johan Gillen says last year's 390 000-bale crop could drop to 300 000-330 000 this season. "And, with local demand expected to grow to 400 000 bales in 1990, this leaves nothing for export," he notes.

This is unfortunate because a poor US crop of about 12,5m bales should drive down total world production to an estimated 80m bales this year — less than world demand of 86m bales. Gillen says this could reduce world stocks to only 25m bales, so world prices should go up — though the weakening US economy is dampening demand.

Nevertheless, SA producers should indirectly benefit from higher world prices because the board's new marketing arrangement will move local prices closer to the UK's benchmark cotton prices. But whether a lower yield this year brings in more than

F14213190 (3) General

led to gross export sales of R830m.

"The level of water for irrigation is good in all our major production areas, while most have experienced good climatic conditions through spring and early summer," says Citrus Exchange GM-operations Arend Venter. "Indications are that the 1990 crop should be as good — or better — than last year's."

Dairy farmers face a possible surplus as growth in milk production overtakes demand. "We expect demand to grow by about 0,8% this year, compared with an estimated increase in production of 3%," says Dairy Board GM Edu Roux.

Nevertheless, the sector's producer income is expected to increase marginally from last year's R1,12bn to R1,27bn. Retail turnover, meanwhile, should grow from the previous season's R2,15bn to R2,35bn. Surplus production will either be exported or bought by the board at a minimum price.

The booming chicken industry will no doubt have to cope with reduced demand this year as red meat prices start drifting lower as the economy cools. The price of the two products moves in tandem because consumers substitute one for the other depending on the direction of red meat prices.

With an estimated output of 350m broilers, chicken producers should gross between R1,6bn-R1,9bn this year. However, producers fear falling demand could force prices lower.

The powerful red meat (beef, mutton and pork) sector also expects a fall in real returns as a result of the economic slowdown. With beef and pork supplies expected to grow by 10% this year, prices should come down sharply. The Meat Board still predicts a 6% rise in beef prices. The board's chief statistician, Pieter Kempen, predicts beef producers should gross about R2,3bn this year, mutton producers about R835m and pork producers about R420m. The projected gross income for the sector of R3,55bn is slightly above last year's R3,3bn.

(3) General

F14213190

last year's revenue of R350m is uncertain. Last year, producers received R3,55/kg (each bale weighs 200 kg), while world prices hovered between R4,50-R5,20/kg. ■

3

Over 35 000 farmers helped

The State had given R3,6 billion in low interest loans to help 35 900 farmers from 1981 to 1989, the Minister of Agriculture Development, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in debate on a motion from Mr A A Bruwer (CP Lydenburg) that the Government had failed to deal with the increasing crisis in agriculture, he said this amount had been given to help farmers in economic straits.

Drought and flood disasters were not the Government's fault, but the Government helped those farmers who could not economically survive for five to six years.

The Government introduced certain schemes to help the farmer, but because they were working with the taxpayer's money, help had to be offered with the greatest caution.

Agriculture had to be shared with all the people of South Africa. — Sapa.



3 general

Farm killing adds to strife in East Cape

SIT 4/3/90

By BILL KRIGE

SIMMERING unrest in the Eastern Cape has spilled over into murder and violence, and several towns have been crippled by black consumer boycotts. Many Border businesses have been forced to close down as municipalities grapple with political and social problems.

On Friday, East London farmer Mr Ivan Moss, 55, was found stabbed to death in his bathroom — the sixth attack on farmers in the region within a fortnight and the second murder.

In nearby Ciskei unrest seethes.

In the Peddie region a youth was shot dead this week and Ciskei police sjambokked villagers to coerce them into attending the homeland's Heroes Day celebrations.

A state of emergency has been declared in many districts and defiant Xhosas are openly destroying their membership cards of President Lennox Sebe's ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

Stabbed

In Mdantsane, where at least 10 people were shot dead after the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, a staff strike has crippled the hospital and widespread looting of shops has caused losses of millions of rand.

Across the border in South Africa Mr Sydney Moorcroft, brother of Democratic Party MP Mr Errol Moorcroft, was the fifth victim of a spate of vicious attacks on farmers in the Stutterheim district. Said Mr Moorcroft, who was stabbed in the stomach: "We all know what's behind it. It's nothing but blacks wanting to seize power."

But Stutterheim's Mayor Nico Ferreira said he felt widespread unemployment and hunger had

sparked the boycott, which has devastated businesses reliant on black custom.

Fourteen ventures have closed since September.

Mr Ferreira estimated annual white spending power in the area at R8-million and that of blacks at R25-million.

In nearby Cathcart, the black consumer boycott has resulted in violence.

Community leader Mr Kenneth Sigidi said a white man who allegedly tried to force blacks to break the boycott was set upon and his van was burnt after he fled.

Mr Sigidi said his telephone had been disconnected in an effort to dislocate the boycott leadership.

Tensions

A letter addressed to Cathcart residents was distributed at a meeting on Friday to discuss ways of breaking the boycott.

It read: "We would like to prevent as much money as possible from going into the township and thus force blacks to stop boycotting."

"This can be effected by either being your own servant or putting them onto short-time and reducing their salaries appropriately. This can be done on the understanding that they will be re-employed when the boycott is over."

Mr Sigidi said racial tensions were so great that outside mediation would be needed to restore peace.

Said the deputy mayor of Komga, Mr Ian Hutchons: "They have all asked exactly the same in all the towns. They started with complaints about sewerage disposal but as soon as one addresses the problem they raise something else."

"Community leaders demanded a high school but when they were told a Std 8 class could open next year and a Std 9 class the next, that wasn't good enough. They had to have the whole thing now."

ANC farmers wait to end 31 years of exile

ARGUS 5/3/90

36 General

CHONGELA (Zambia). — African National Congress veteran Mr Lenford Ganyile is waiting for Mr Nelson Mandela to tell him it's time to go home after 31 years in exile.

Until then he helps tend a giant breeding boar called De Klerk on a farm run by the ANC, 30 km outside Lusaka.

Mr Ganyile, 55, was among hundreds of ANC exiles in Zambia who welcomed Mr Mandela on his first trip abroad since his release on February 11 after 27 years in prison.

Organise protest

"Mandela sent me from Soweto to Pondoland in 1957 to organise protest against apartheid and that is where I was arrested. I want to go back and carry on the work Mandela sent me to do."

Mr Ganyile and his co-manager of the ANC's Chongela farm, 59-year-old Mr James Chirwa, were friends and colleagues of Mr Mandela before the black nationalist leader was jailed in 1962.

Mr Chirwa, "Uncle Jimmy" to the dozen young ANC exiles studying agricultural methods at Chongela, spent 10 years with Mr Mandela on Robben Island.

"A man cannot be happy away from his home. That is my place, they are my people. I want to go back," said Mr Ganyile, who wants to recruit blacks and whites to the anti-apartheid cause.

Mr Chirwa wants to see his family and get a job, probably as a farmer: "I want to feed the people of South Africa. That is politics, too."

The fate of the ANC's 3 500 hectare (8 650 acre) farm is undecided following Mr De Klerk's about-face on 40 years of fierce white resistance to black aspirations. It might eventually be sold to raise funds for a similar training facility inside South Africa.

"The farm was started in 1978 to produce food for our cadres here in Zambia and at the camps in Angola," said Mr



BIG BAAS: South African Mr Lenford Ganyile, centre, watches stud boar "Baas De Klerk" feed at an ANC farm outside Lusaka. The farm has pigs named after other South African and international leaders.

Moses Masiboko, a Soviet-trained agricultural scientist who heads the cooperative farm's management.

"As the farm was developing we thought it should also serve as a teaching aid to the people who want to make agriculture their career. A free South Africa is going to need farmers," he said.

The farm produces about 3 500 litres of milk a month as well as 25 pigs and 10 cows for slaughter.

"We send the milk and the meat to the ANC people in Lusaka. The surplus we sell," said Mr Masiboko.

Mr Masiboko studied agriculture in Moscow for almost six years. During his exile, he visited every continent to lecture and study, and now speaks eight languages.

"The South Africans are beginning to see we are all the same, we are all equal. I think that is why they are changing from their years of oppression

to begin to accept us," he said.

Mr Chirwa was also confident blacks and whites would reach agreement under the joint guidance of Mr De Klerk and Mr Mandela.

"The white people have killed us and our children, but that is over. I don't want revenge. I want their children to see that we will not hurt them so they can grow up and know that their parents were wrong to fight us for so long," he said.

— Sapa-Reuter.



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ARBUS 5/3/90

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— Sapa-Reuter.

Mining will have 'minimal effect'

③ General PIERRE DU PREEZ

AGRICULTURAL land in the eastern Transvaal should be minimally affected by mining, Chamber of Mines Safety and Technical Services manager Johan Greeff said yesterday.

He was responding to a statement by Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers that agricultural land in the area could be disturbed by mining.

Greeff said the area comprised about 4,8-million ha of high, low and medium potential agricultural land. About 1-million ha of this ground was underlaid by mineable deposits of coal and only 409 000ha was exploitable by high extraction coal mining.

Only 8,9% of this agricultural land would be subjected to high extraction mining over a period of 100 years, Greeff said.

B/pan 5/1/90

How many Standard 10 pupils are taking Latin as a subject for the purposes of the Senior Certificate examinations at the end of 1990?

Hansard 5/3/90 B165E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

537.

Port Elizabeth area: high school facilities

20. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) How many (a) pupils, (b) teachers, (c) classrooms, (d) desks or tables for pupils and (e) chairs for pupils are there at each high school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth area;

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

B189E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1)

SCHOOL	(a)	(b)
Alexander Road High	843	48
Andrew Rabie Hoër	665	39
Chinese High	195	14
Cillié Hoër	622	38
Collegiate Girls' High	522	37
D.F. Malherbe Hoër	553	32
Framesby Hoër	1 123	63
Grey Boys' High	676	41
Lawson Brown High	582	41
Otto du Plessis Hoër	646	40
Pearson High	457	33
Port Elizabeth Commercial	413	28
Port Elizabeth Technical High ..	642	53
Victoria Park High	918	54
Westering High	628	43

(c), (d) and (e) not available;

(2) 19 January 1990.

Port Elizabeth area: primary school facilities

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B191E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1)

SCHOOL	(a)	(b)
Altona Primary	224	13
Blouwaterbaai Primary	358	18
Charlo Primary	403	21
Clarendon Park Primary	592	25
Coega Primary	41	3
Collegiate Junior	337	18
Cotswold Primary	147	12
Cotswold Voorbereiding	208	11
Cunningham Primary	153	11
Dagbreek Primary	93	7
Danie du Toit Laer	199	10
Diaz Primary	370	21
Dr. Viljoen Laer	323	18
Erica Girls' Primary	475	24
Ethel Valentine Primary	69	6
Excelsior Primary	273	15
Greenwood Primary	282	15
Grey Boys' Primary	736	34

What was the distribution of pupils in Standards 6 to 10 in each high school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth area in 1989?

B192E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

SCHOOL	STANDARDS				
	6	7	8	9	10
Alexander Road High	171	181	173	153	157
Andrew Rabie Hoër	151	145	144	152	108
Chinese High	23	11	18	21	20
Cillié Hoër	134	133	147	104	83
Collegiate Girls' High	115	107	104	109	102
D.F. Malherbe Hoër	102	135	114	107	106
Framesby Hoër	224	209	237	221	224
Grey Boys' High	144	136	142	134	119
Lawson Brown High	89	125	154	165	123
Otto du Plessis Hoër	111	134	121	131	127
Pearson High	88	94	95	100	119
Port Elizabeth Commercial	96	85	96	90	88
Port Elizabeth Technical High School	146	142	135	148	115
Victoria Park High	196	197	216	172	177
Westering High	127	123	148	130	145

Agricultural extension officers: offices

25. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development: *Hansard 5/3/90*

(a) How many offices for agricultural extension officers are there in every specified region served by his Department, (b) how many of these offices are manned by graduates at present, (c) how many (i) graduates and (ii) holders of diplomas are in charge of the said offices and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B239E

③ General

SCHOOL	(a)	(b)
Hendrik Verwoerd Laer	423	20
Herbert Hurd Primary	641	29
Kabega Primary	710	34
Lorraine Primary	815	36
Moregrove Primary	303	16
Môrewag Laer	434	25
Mount Pleasant Primary	308	17
North End Grey Primary	116	11
Park Primary	139	9
Parsons Hill Primary	141	9
Piet Retief Laer	386	20
Protea Primary	38	3
Redhouse Primary	42	3
Rowallan Park Primary	642	31
St. Augustine's Primary	138	7
St. Joseph's Primary	173	7
Summerwood Primary	390	19
Sunridge Primary	505	27
Sydenham Primary	324	18
Tjaart van der Walt Laer	501	24
Verkenner Laer	389	21
Victoria Park Grey Primary	309	16
Walmer Laer	147	8
Walmer-Wes Primary	321	15
Westering Primary	548	25
Young Park Primary	69	5

(c), (d) and (e) not available;

(2) 19 January 1990.

Port Elizabeth area: distribution of pupils

22. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Region	(a) Number of extension offices	(b) Offices now manned by graduates	(c)(i) Graduates in control	(c)(ii) Diplomates in control	(d) Information correct as on:	Offices va- cant in re- spect of grad- uates or diplomates
1. Transvaal Region	26	19	19	6	23/02/90	1
2. Highveld Region	25	15	15	7	23/02/90	3
3. Free State Region	24	14	14	8	01/03/90	2
4. Natal Region	16	10	10	6	21/02/90	—
5. Eastern Cape Region	14	10	10	4	22/02/90	—
6. Karoo Region	16	3	3	6	21/02/90	4
7. Winter Rain- fall Region	20	14	14	6	22/02/90	—
Total	141	85	85	47		10

Agricultural research projects: amount spent

26. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:†

(1) (a) What amount was spent on agricultural research projects by his Department during the 1989-90 financial year and (b) what amount has his Department received from (i) industries and (ii) organizations in contributions in respect of such projects;

(2) (a) what amount did his Department allocate to universities for agricultural research in the said financial year and (b) how much was allocated to each university?

Hansard 5/3/90
B240E
THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) R125 000 000 (Amount budgeted for 1989/90 financial year for Agricultural Research. The expenditure will

only be available after the closure of the financial year on 31 March 1990.)

(b) (i) R1 128 312

(ii) R6 618 175

(2) (a) R1 026 500

(b) UNIVERSITY

	AMOUNT
1. University of the Orange Free State	R105 200
2. Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education	R37 500
3. University of Pretoria	R318 900
4. Rhodes University	R9 800
5. University of Stellenbosch	R169 300
6. University of Natal	R190 100
7. University of Cape Town	R103 000
8. Rand Afrikaans University	R19 000
9. Medical University of Southern Africa	R5 700
10. University of Fort Hare	R9 000
11. University of the Witwatersrand	R49 000
12. University of the Western Cape	R10 000
TOTAL:	R1 026 500

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

Delimitation commission

1. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development:

Whether a delimitation commission was appointed recently; if so, when is it anticipated that this commission's business will be completed; if not, why not?

B368E.INT

*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, a delimitation commission was not appointed recently. In terms of the provisions of the Constitution the next delimitation commission must be appointed on 3 October 1990 at the latest, in the case of the House of Assembly, and in the case of the other Houses on 11 June 1994 at the latest.

The Government envisages introducing an amendment to section 48 of the Constitution during this session, which will result in the delimitation periods for the three Houses being concurrent. If the legislation is accepted, a commission for each of the three Houses will have to be appointed after 11 June 1989, but before or on 11 June 1994.

The reasons for the Government's standpoint are as follows: In terms of the Constitution the general election of members of the three Houses of Parliament must take place on the same day. It is therefore desirable that the delimitation of constituencies for the three Houses should also take place at the same time.

As the next general election need not take place before 1994, it would be premature to have the delimitation of the House of Assembly take place as early as 1990. As a result, shifts in the population which took place after that would not be taken into account, and by 1994 the delimitation would therefore already be out of date.

If a decision were taken to go ahead with the appointment of a delimitation commission for the House of Assembly before 30 October 1990, such a delimitation would only come into operation with the following general election for the House of Assembly. This would therefore mean that a second voters' roll, was based on the new delimitation, would have to be compiled while the existing voters' lists based on the old delimitation would still be valid for by-elections, with far-reaching administrative implications, not the least of which would be for the constituency organisations of political parties.

The present distribution of House of Assembly voters indicates that an amendment to the number of House of Assembly members who represent each province has become desirable. Such an amendment also implies the amending of the number of constituencies per province, and this would then influence the redelimitation of constituencies before a next general election. An earlier redelimitation based on the old number of constituencies would therefore be pointless on the one hand, and on the other hand fail to solve the existing problem of large differences in provincial quotas.

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, with every speech and reply of the hon the Minister even the best political exegetist is further away from an answer to the riddle of what the constitutional plans of the Government are for our country. In the old South Africa one could perhaps have understood it. But in this grey Lubowskian underworld of the NP what is unclear becomes even more so. [Interjections.]

Yesterday the hon the Minister made a speech which lasted 30 minutes, and he said in his own words *inter alia*:

I want to make it clear that the NP's point of departure is that there must be separate (*etie*) representation, and therefore also separate voters' lists, for every group that wishes to make use of the opportunity for the protection of political rights for groups and minorities in terms of the NP premise. Those who do not want to make use of this, will probably have their own group voters' roll. That is the logical consequence of that standpoint.

What is far worse is the standpoint which the hon the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs

How many Standard 10 pupils are taking Latin as a subject for the purposes of the Senior Certificate examinations at the end of 1990?

Hansard 5/3/90 B165E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

537.

Port Elizabeth area: high school facilities

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(1) How many (a) pupils, (b) teachers, (c) classrooms, (d) desks or tables for pupils and (e) chairs for pupils are there at each high school falling under the control of his Department in the Port Elizabeth area;

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B189E

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B239E

③ General

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Hansard 5/3/90

B240E

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TOTAL:

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If a decision were taken to go ahead with the appointment of a delimitation commission for the House of Assembly before 30 October 1990, such a delimitation would only come into operation with the following general election for the House of Assembly. This would therefore mean that a second voters' roll, was based on the new delimitation, would have to be compiled while the existing voters' lists based on the old delimitation would still be valid for by-elections, with far-reaching administrative implications, not the least of which would be for the constituency organisations of political parties.

The present distribution of House of Assembly voters indicates that an amendment to the number of House of Assembly members who represent each province has become desirable. Such an amendment also implies the amending of the number of constituencies per province, and this would then influence the redelimitation of constituencies before a next general election. An earlier redelimitation based on the old number of constituencies would therefore be pointless on the one hand, and on the other hand fail to solve the existing problem of large differences in provincial quotas.

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, with every speech and reply of the hon the Minister even the best political exegetist is further away from an answer to the riddle of what the constitutional plans of the Government are for our country. In the old South Africa one could perhaps have understood it. But in this grey Lubowskian underworld of the NP what is unclear becomes even more so. [Interjections.]

Yesterday the hon the Minister made a speech which lasted 30 minutes, and he said in his own words *inter alia*:

I want to make it clear that the NP's point of departure is that there must be separate (*ie*) representation, and therefore also separate voters' lists, for every group that wishes to make use of the opportunity for the protection of political rights for groups and minorities in terms of the NP premise. Those who do not want to make use of this, will probably have their own group voters' roll. That is the logical consequence of that standpoint.

What is far worse is the standpoint which the hon the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs

(3) (a) Yes.

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Harms Commission: investigators

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Whether, with reference to his statement on 7 February 1990, a team of investigators to be put at the disposal of the Harms Commission has been appointed; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons involved, (b) what are their qualifications and (c) by whom are they employed at present?

B338E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

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The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

No, the concentration was never exceeded during 1989.

Hout Bay: development of harbour area

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(1) Whether any progress has been made with the plans for the development of the harbour area at Hout Bay; if not, why not; if so, when will the plans be finalized;

(2) whether, in considering these plans, his Department or the Cape Provincial Administration has commissioned an environmental impact study relating to such development; if so, who undertook the study;

(3) whether this environmental impact study will be made public; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether his Department or the Administration has discussed the plans for the proposed development with representatives of the local community; if not, why not; if so, (a) with what representatives and (b) when? *B340E*

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS: *Hansard 6/3/90*

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(2) Falls away.

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(4) No, because there are as yet no final plans which can be discussed with the local community. The final plans will be open to inspection by interested parties.

Mr C W EGLIN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I take it that although they are called "final", the plans will not actually be finally formalised until an impact study has been done and approved and until the local residents have been consulted and have made their input?

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(1) How many persons will Brown's Farm be able to accommodate after it has been developed; *Hansard 6/3/90*

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The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) The assumption is made that the 218 ha development area at Philippi is at question. A total of 5 036 erven is to be developed, and at a family size of 6 the estimated number of people is in the order of 30 000.

(2) No. Current indications are that the development area will be sufficient for *inter alia* the particular category of people.

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(1) Whether a certain police officer, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was present on the third-class concourse of the Cape Town railway station on the afternoon of 31 January 1990; if so, why;

(2) whether this officer or any policemen under his control took any action there; if so, what action;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *B342E*

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes. The officer was in charge of a group of policemen who were performing duty on the station.

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*18. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether her Department has received any representations regarding the use of tartrazine in foodstuffs during the past five years; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when, and (c) what was the (i) purport of and (ii) response to these representations, in each case? *B343E*

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- (1) The assumption is made that the 218 ha development area at Philippi is at question. A total of 5 036 erven is to be developed, and at a family size of 6 the estimated number of people is in the order of 30 000.
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B341E

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B343E

Farmers' debt mountain grows to nearly R15bn

PRETORIA — The agricultural debt mountain had soared to a record level of R14,7bn by the end of last year, according to the Directorate of Agricultural Economic Trends.

The figure was more than R1bn higher than the total agricultural debt for 1988. *3 General* *113190*

This year, agricultural authorities here warn, debt could reach R15,5bn or more following below-average farming conditions.

Farmers' gross incomes at the end of last year amounted to R17,5bn — another record figure — boosted by above average climate conditions and large maize and wheat crops.

This year, however, according to SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) economist Koos du Toit, because of drought in large parts of the wheat and maize

GERALD REILLY

growing areas, total income could plunge by tens of millions of rands.

This could force an increasing number of financially vulnerable farmers off their lands.

Farmers, Du Toit said, were trapped in a vice between high interest rates and inflated production costs on the one hand and drought and crippling debt on the other.

In a survey trip to Natal and the Free State last week, an SAAU group was told many farmers were in desperate straits.

Some would inevitably have to sell out and leave their farms.

Du Toit said R7,6bn of the total debt was owed to commercial banks and agricultural co-operatives.

→ 8/3/90 (3)

Powersharing neglects farmers — CP

Govt condemned for 'crisis in agriculture'

The Government was paying more attention to satisfying blacks and coloureds than to the needs of whites, especially farmers, Mr A A Bruwer (CP Lydenburg), said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Introducing a motion condemning the Government's failure to deal with the increasing crisis in agriculture, he said the plight of farmers no longer appeared relevant to the National Party.

Debts growing

Farmers' debts were growing, inflation was increasing and productions were getting higher. The position of farmers had begun to deteriorate when the Government had embarked on its policy of powersharing.

The Government should realise that constitutional development was not the only area it had to address — agriculture also needed attention as it was an essential part of the economy.

The only explanation was that there was "a mole" in Government ranks who was aiming to bring whites in the country down.

Mr Errol Moorcroft (DP Albany) said the answer to South Africa's farming problems lay not in simply continuing to sacrifice farmers on the altar of inflation, but in developing a financial climate conducive to stability in the industry.

He said that this climate should be one in which the traditional family farming unit could not only survive, but prosper.

"The decision which the State needs to make should

not be that of whether they, the State, are to allow the marginal farmers to survive or not.

"The decision which the State needs to make is whether or not it is going to tackle the cause of the farmers' plight, that is curb inflation and allow the farmers themselves to make the decision whether they are going to remain on the land."

The phenomenon of fewer farmers and larger units should not be regarded as a necessary process.

It only became necessary if inflation and diminishing profitability continue to make more and more farming units unviable.

It was obvious that the State could not continue to act indefinitely as a wet-nurse to farmers, but if it cut the umbilical cord without addressing the causes which destroyed the viability of farmers in the first place, very little would have been achieved.

Interest rates

Mr P J Farrell (NP Bethlehem) said that interest rates were the largest single problem facing South African agriculture.

He said that rates had never been constant.

The problem was that farmers made their calculations based on the lowest interest rate. When the rate rose, they got into trouble.

The time that agriculture was merely a way of life, and that farmers did their sums on the back of a cigarette packet, was past.

Now it was a business, and sound financial management had become an inescapable part of agriculture. — Sapa.

Co-ops autonomous, minister points out

CAP Times
9/3/90

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

3 General

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Jacob de Villiers, pointed out that agricultural co-operatives were autonomous organisations, in responding to the controversy over Bokomo Co-operative using surpluses from the sale of produce to compete against the farmers themselves.

Farmers complained this week that most of Bokomo's profits were not passed on to farmers as dividends or to the consumer by lowering product prices but used to expand in direct competition with farmers.

Mr De Villiers pointed out yesterday that agricultural co-operatives were managed by a board of directors elected by their members and with the responsibility to report back to these members and get their consent.

He added: "Co-operatives have to pay taxes as with any other business making a profit."

At 6:45 9/13/90 (3622)

W Cape farmers told to diversify or face losses

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

FARMERS in the Western Cape have been given a clear signal by the government to diversify, or possibly end up with crippling financial losses.

Minister of Agriculture Jacob de Villiers told the Dormer Sheep Breeding Association in the city last night that "too great a dependence on a single industry ... brings about exceptional risks and endangers the ideal of long-term stability in agriculture".

LONG-TERM STABILITY

He said that while small stock farming had made an important contribution to lowering the risk and improving the long-term stability of the farming system in the Western Cape, "unfortunately attractive, unrealistic prices for cash

crops have sometimes resulted in an unbalanced move by farmers to one or perhaps two industries".

He added: "When prices then drop as a result of the market, financial problems can result unless intelligent diversification was kept in place.

"There are many producers who have not allowed themselves to be unrealistically tempted by favourable short-term prices. Producers who maintained a sensible balance in their farming enterprises, among other things by introducing small stock on their farms, are today reaping the benefits."

Mr De Villiers warned: "It is dangerous for any industry not to give careful consideration to risk distribution and risk management."



Pupils eager to start school at the new Wolwehoek farm school, near Sasolburg, are surrounded by some of those who made it possible . . . (from left to right) Mr Tony Theron of the Sasolburg Rotary Club, Mr Willie Brown, president of the club, Mr Moses Tsib, headmaster of the new school and Mr Bob Collins, also a rotary club member.

New building a boost for farm school

By Melody McDougall,
Vereeniging Bureau

Tomorrow will be a red letter day for 179 black children at the Wolwehoek farm school when they say goodbye to their dilapidated classrooms and move into a brand new school, thanks to the Sasolburg Rotary Club.

The pupils, who range from Grade 1 to Std 5, will also be celebrating the official opening of their new school. The R125 000 school, which will retain the name Wolwehoek, was partially funded and erected by the Sasolburg Rotarians as part of an on-going project involving the upgrading of farm schools in the club's area of jurisdiction.

According to club president Mr Willie Brown, Rotary embarked on the long-term upgrading project as a whole about four years ago before earmarking the school at Wolwehoek for urgent attention two years ago. He explained that at first the club intended to upgrade the classrooms only, but due to the extremely poor conditions of the building it was decided to rather build a new school close to the existing one.

With only eight members, the Sasolburg Rotary club raised the necessary funds. They also received donations for the project from a company, the farmer who owns the land the school is situated on, and a

rotary club in Germany — while the education department has promised to contribute 75 percent of its valuation of the completed school.

Mr Brown said rotary has also undertaken to provide the school with running water and electricity, as well as additional library books, at a later stage.

The new school — a far cry from the old one which is literally falling to pieces — has five classrooms, a staff room, a store room and toilet facilities.

According to a beaming Mr Moses Tsilo, headmaster of the school, the children are bursting with excitement at the prospect of moving out of the small, derelict classrooms and into the new ones tomorrow.

"The school was originally an old trading store which has been occupied by the pupils since 1974. Conditions here have been extremely unsatisfactory for many years, while the building is a very real safety hazard. Parts of the walls are on the verge of collapsing while most of the windows are smashed and a lot of the wooden floorboards are missing in the cramped and overcrowded classrooms," Mr Tsilo pointed out during a guided tour of the building.

He stressed that he, the staff and pupils were absolutely thrilled with the new school, and thanked everyone who helped make the project a reality.

Environmental warning

CAPE TOWN — The future of agriculture was being shaped increasingly by environmental trends and resource constraints, Minister of Agriculture Mr Jacob de Villiers said yesterday.

He told the President's Council that the most prominent trends were continual loss of topsoil from croplands, conversion of cropland to non-farming uses, waterlogging and salting of irrigation areas, falling water-tables and the diversion of irrigation water to non-farm uses.

In reply to a question on whether the country could continue to develop

without water, Mr de Villiers said farming would have to be in harmony with the environment, and not at the expense of natural resources.

"If we overtax the environment, we will have insufficient water. It is not a good idea to take water from areas where there seems to be an over-abundance and move it to other areas where there is less. This could result in the desiccation of certain areas."

Natural resources were vulnerable and exhaustible. Effective conservation of these was important for the continued quality of life. — Sapa.

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3

Farmers helped ³ General maintain growth

THE growth in the real gross domestic product for the calendar year 1989 was estimated at somewhat more than two per cent even though economic activity had dropped from the beginning of 1989, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

After almost three years of a cyclical upswing, South African economic activity had slowed from the beginning of 1989. *Sowetan 15/3/90*

Although the growth of two percent was lower than the 3,5 percent growth rate in 1988, it was still higher than the average of 1,5 percent during the 1980's.

The comparatively favourable circumstances in 1989 could be attributed mainly to the substantial increase in agricultural output and the continued sharp expansion in the volume of merchandise exports.

The value added by the agricultural sector increased by 10 percent in 1989, mainly as a result of a sharp increase in summer crop production.

Exports of South African goods had increased from 5,5 percent in 1988 to 9,5 percent in 1989 as a result of a continued strong demand for SA products abroad.

Why wasn't levy lifted, asks farmer

90-153/90
by Monica Nicolson

It was disappointing that the surcharge on essential capital equipment and spares intended for agricultural production had not been phased out, Mr Nico Kotze, president of the South African Agricultural Union said yesterday.

Mr Kotze described the Budget as reasonably well balanced and said it would benefit the average person, particularly the less well-off.

"To the extent that the proclaimed measures will promote economic growth, agriculture as an integral part of the economy will also benefit from them," he said.

Mr Kotze also expressed the hope that agriculture, as an important employer, would receive a fair share of the considerable sums that have been earmarked for social and socio-economic upliftment.

An amount of R302 million was allocated to agriculture, R14 million more than last year.

Agriculture produces more, but other sectors sluggish

CAPE TOWN — Agricultural production increased substantially in 1989 as a result of a particularly good maize crop and relatively favourable circumstances, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said in his expanded budgetary review yesterday.

However, weather conditions had deteriorated in the final quarter of the year resulting in a 40% decline in the wheat crop and a substantial decline in the value added by the agricultural

sector as a whole.

Apart from agriculture, the value added by the other sectors had increased by lower rates than in previous years.

Mining had shown no increase and gold mining production had in fact declined by about 1% in 1989. The result was that mineral sales increased by only 12% in the first 11 months of 1989, after an increase of 16% in 1988.

Manufacturing production remained

virtually unchanged in 1989 but the volume of production of durable goods increased up to the second quarter of 1989. However, the production of non-durable goods declined in 1989.

In the fourth quarter of 1989 total production was 2,3% lower than in the corresponding period in 1988. — Sapa

The building industry showed an increase of 17,5% in the real value of buildings completed in the first 10 months of 1989. — Sapa

③ General

15/3/90 B/Day

Agriland Fertiliser enters local market



ANDREW GILL

(3) General

A NEW fertiliser company, Agriland Fertiliser (Pty) Ltd, has entered the local market.

The production plant is based in Richards Bay, previously belonging to exporters Indian Ocean Fertilisers.

Agriland MD Rhynie Greef said yesterday the company, registered in January, was aiming for a 8%-10% share of the R1,8bn market. Competitors included Kynoch (45%-48% market share), Sasol and Omnia.

Agriland has a production capacity for granulation of 400 000 metric tons a year. It also has the capacity to produce 70 000 metric tons of mixed fertiliser a year. Annual market sales are 2,2-million tons.

He said that the company was planning to export between 50 000 and 150 000 tons a year.

Annual market turnover was R1,8bn and he was aiming for a share of about R180m.

The announcement followed a move by farmers last year to import cheaper fertilisers, after claiming the local market was a cartel.

Greef said the introduction of a fourth competitor in the industry boded well for farmers. "It has been years since any real competition and since other producers heard about our entry some prices have fallen by 20%."

He realised the SA farmer was under great financial pressure and would do his utmost to co-operate with agriculture for SA's greater benefit.

*The MINISTER: No agreements or appointments between the Government and Mr Mandela were made. At most, matters pertaining to government were touched upon. What happened, however, is that a certain relationship of trust developed which led to mutual respect. There were still differences in respect of political points of departure, of course, and those differences continued to exist independently and without mutually influencing one another. [Time expired.]

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, I presume the hon the Minister was referring to me when he said he had informed the CP. [Interjections.] I now want to tell him what actually happened. During April he asked me to put a stop to a certain trend in the questions the CP were putting to him about his discussions with Mandela. If this is how he wants to treat confidential matters in this House, he must never again ask me to participate in a confidential conversation with him. [Interjections.]

If this is how he wants to treat confidential matters, I shall now take the matter one step further. This hon Minister told me to calm down and said that they were making fantastic progress. Hon members surely know that his antenna is constantly picking up signals about what Mr Mandela supposedly told him and what he and Mr Mandela had achieved. He asked us not to continue with our line of questioning, because we were causing him embarrassment. That was the reason why he approached me in that regard. Now he is creating the impression that that was done with the knowledge of the CP. That is surely not being honest. [Interjections.]

The cardinal issue we have to talk about, is the fact that on more than one occasion Mr Mandela said:

He (the State President) is acutely aware of the dangers of a public figure not honouring his undertakings.

Tell us about these undertakings of the hon the State President which this hon Minister was probably privy to. What were these undertakings he gave Mr Mandela, because Mr Mandela has referred to them on more than one occasion. Were they undertakings given by the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development, namely that we undertake to hand over the reins of government to the ANC and its compatriots, or was it also to privatise and get rid of the assets so

that Mandela would not be able to nationalise? [Time expired.]

*Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, initially the hon the Minister said in his introductory speech that they did not hold talks about negotiations with Mr Mandela. Now he is telling us yes, matters pertaining to government formed part of those talks. The hon the Minister surely ought to know that if part of the talks involved matters pertaining to government—this is my contention and I am putting it to him—he spoke to Mr Mandela about the new South Africa. We now want to ask him what he achieved in those talks he had with Mr Mandela. He achieved absolutely nothing. Mr Mandela misled him, just as he has misled the rest of the Cabinet and South Africa, because today Mr Mandela is still advocating violence. He has not renounced violence. Mr Mandela still adheres to all the principles of the ANC. He still insists on nationalisation. He is misleading the hon the Minister, and the hon the Minister is too naïve to see it.

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Speaker, I just want to tell the hon member for Brakpan that I was using the plural form when I said members of the CP and leave it at that. I deny asking the hon member to adopt a certain line of questioning. The very last thing I would have wanted to do was cause any embarrassment. The point I just want to make is that I did not do that with the intention of covering anything up, of acting in such a way that no one would ever know about this. [Interjections.] That is the first point. That is why I informed people. Secondly it cannot be disputed that during July of last year, after his discussions with Mr P W Botha, Mr Mandela committed himself to the peaceful development of South Africa.

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: Is he also a member of the CCB? [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: I am, in effect, putting a fact to hon members! They can do with it what they like. They can reproach him politically for that. They can do what they like, but I am stating it as a fact.

I also want to tell hon members that there has been a material change in the climate because of the discussions with Mr Mandela. Today we are in a position to say that as far as the ANC and Mr Mandela are concerned, there has been healthy interaction in regard to peaceful development in

South Africa. For the rest the future will take care of itself. I cannot predict what Mr Nelson Mandela will do. I have repeatedly said that from now on they must abide by all political rules which all other parties are subject to. [Interjections.] That includes the fact that we will take the ANC up on its economic policy.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: And their high treason! Hansard 20/3/90

*The MINISTER: We shall take them up on the question of violence. [Interjections.] We shall tell them they can no longer advocate violence simply for the sake of standpoints for negotiation. We are in a position to tell them that, as are other hon members. Consequently I just want to make the point that the hon member for Losberg must have dreamed up what I supposedly said about discussions on a specific constitution. In conclusion, I want to deny that that was ever the case. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

*The LEADER OF THE HOUSE: Mr Speaker, I have to inform the House that owing to an indisposition the hon the Minister of Finance is unfortunately not able to be here today. [Interjections.] Interpellation No 2 therefore falls away. [Interjections.]

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 13 March 1990:

Hansard 20/3/90
Sishen (Dingle): purchase of farms

*2. Mr J H HOON asked the State President:†
Whether the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives has made any representations to him in regard to the purchase of farms in the vicinity of Sishen (Dingle) for making them available to Coloured farmers; if so, (a) who was consulted about it and (b) when?

(3) General B419E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (for the State President):

Yes.

(a) The Ministers' Council in question has consulted certain institutions for purposes of the representations. I referred the matter to the hon the Minister of Transport and of Public Works and Land Affairs with the request that the representations be examined and asked that he report back to me after further consultation with interested parties. If the hon member wishes, he may in the meantime directly contact the hon the Minister himself about the matter.

(b) falls away. Hansard 20/3/90

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Roodeplaat well-meaningly commented on the fact that the hon the Minister replied in English. I should like to inform the hon member about that.

†Mr D P DU PLESSIS: Mr Speaker, I asked whether a question which was put in Afrikaans, should not be replied to in Afrikaans.

†Mr SPEAKER: The hon member is a new member and I should like to inform him that it is customary for the opening ceremony of the House to be in Afrikaans the one day and in English the next day and the procedure immediately following that is conducted in the language in which the Chair has opened the House.

The same procedure is followed as far as questions are concerned. The one question will be put in English, the other in Afrikaans. It is customary for the Minister concerned to take the question in English if the Chair put a question in English, and vice versa. When the question is put in Afrikaans, it is replied to in Afrikaans. I put the question in English to the hon the Leader of the House, who is acting on behalf of the hon the State President, and that is why he replied to the question in English. [Interjections.]

New question:

*1. Mr K M Andrew — State President. [Question standing over.]

~~Handwritten~~ Hansard 20/3/90

*21. Mr K M Andrew—Planning and Provincial Affairs. [Question standing over.]

Regent Road, Sea Point: satellite police station

*22. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order: Hansard 20/3/90

- (1) Whether the South African Police is considering closing down the satellite police station in Regent Road, Sea Point; if so, why; 251
- (2) whether he will give an assurance that the station will not be closed down until adequate and effective alternative crime prevention and policing facilities exist in that part of Sea Point

B518E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2).

This matter is at present receiving attention. As soon as a final decision has been taken I will inform the hon member accordingly.

*23. Mr E W Trent—Defence. [Withdrawn.]

Strand, factory: retrenchments

*24. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any workers have been retrenched at a certain factory in the Strand, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) how many, (b) on whose orders, (c) for what reasons and (d)(i) when and (ii) by whom were these workers advised that they were to be retrenched?

B520E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

- (a) 252.
- (b) The Board of Directors of the company.
- (c) The decision was taken as a result of cuts on the workload of the company which followed cuts in the 1990/91 SA Defence Force budget.
- (d) (i) On 27 and 28 February 1990.
- (ii) The Management of the company.

†Mr P G SOAL—Planning and Provincial Affairs. [Question standing over.]

Orange Farm settlement camp: schools

*26. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education: Hansard 20/3/90

- (a) How many schools are there at the Orange Farm settlement camp, (b) what is the name of each such school and (c) how many pupils can they accommodate?

③ General

B522E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) 5

- (b)

Names of schools

(c)
Number of pupils that can be accommodated

Orange Farm Public Primary School		920
Qoquiswe Primary (Private) School	Particulars not available	
Mpanza Primary (Private) School	Particulars not available	
Tsakane Sizwe Primary School	(Private) Particulars not available	
Black Forest Secondary School	(Private) Particulars not available	

Inward industrialisation

*27. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism:

Whether any steps are contemplated to implement, encourage and further the policy of inward industrialisation; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

Hansard 20/3/90 ~~253~~ B523E

†The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM:

Inward industrialisation is not so much a strategy as a process; the government is not in a position to "implement" it by fiat, but should rather be seen as removing obstacles to what is actually a perfectly "natural" process in any industrialising country.

The essence of inward industrialisation, in the South African case, is a growing mass demand for basic goods and services with high labour-intensity but a low import coefficient: in particular, housing. Inward industrialisation is the flipside of urbanisation; and, to the extent that government is promoting or encouraging

urbanisation, it is advancing inward industrialisation. Hansard 20/3/90

Indeed, the provision of physical and social infrastructure on the periphery of the metropolitan areas is itself part of the initiating impulse of inward industrialisation. This opens up the whole vista of government's housing and education policies; or, at a wider remove, of its social spending as a whole.

Inward industrialisation naturally rests also on a broad base of small-scale economic activity in both the formal ("small business") and informal sectors. The former is being promoted through various bodies, notably the Small Business Development Corporation, an institution that has been and is receiving substantial financial support from government (including R60 million in the Budget of 14 March 1990). The informal sector is growing appreciably, and is being promoted by means of deregulation and training programmes.

A macro element in inward industrialisation is the raising of labour-intensity in production. As was stated in the Budget speech, government is seeking to bring about a situation where the relative prices of labour and capital better reflect their relative scarcity. The pursuit of positive real interest rates (accepted as a guiding principle by government) will contribute to this.

Inward industrialisation can also be said to rest on a redistribution of income towards those with a high propensity to consume. The latest Budget involves just such a shift.

The government's dramatic R3 billion upliftment and development fund is bound to accelerate the whole process of inward industrialisation.

Prison labourers: tariff paid by employers

*28. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

With reference to his reply to Question No 17 on 20 February 1990, what is the current daily tariff paid to the Government by private employers of prison labourers?

Hansard 20/3/90 B525E

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

TARIFF SCALE A (URBAN AREAS. DEVELOPING TOWNS AND INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES) Hansard 20/3/90

Weekdays : Prisons Service guard : Salary of special guard per day plus R1,40 per prisoner per day to a maximum of five (5) prisoners per guard.

Hirer's guard : R1,40 per prisoner per day.

Saturdays : Prisons Service guard : Half of the salary of special guard per day plus R1,10 per prisoner per day, to a maximum of five (5) prisoners per guard.

Hirer's guard : R1,10 per prisoner per day.

TARIFF SCALE B (RURAL AREAS)

Weekdays : Prisons Service guard : Salary of special guard per day plus R1,15 per prisoner per day to a maximum of five (5) prisoners per guard.

Hirer's guard : R1,15 per prisoner per day.

Saturdays : Prisons Service guard : Half of the salary of special guard per day plus R0,75 per prisoner per day, to a maximum of five (5) prisoners per guard.

Hirer's guard : R0,75 per prisoner per day.

The above-mentioned tariffs are revised from time to time on the basis of inter alia the following factors:

- the hirer's expenses involving the wage of his guard;
- transportation cost;
- limited number of hours which a prisoner can work and the relative lower productivity; and
- the current minimum scale of wages.

assurance that procedures would be set in motion which would entitle Black medical doctors to be appointed as district surgeons. It would seem to me that those procedures were not put into effect. I want to express my regret at this state of affairs.

I would therefore urge the hon the Minister of Health Services and Welfare to have serious consultations with the hon the Minister of National Health and Population Development to ensure that the assurance that was given to this House on a previous occasion, is honoured. [Time expired.]

Mr Y ISEEDAT: Mr Chairman, following upon the hon member for Springfield, I find it strange that he questions an hon member from this side of the House putting an interpellation. I could be wrong, too, but I am sure he is even further off the mark. I do not think there is anything that precludes an hon member from this side of the House from putting an interpellation on the Question Paper.

It is the hon member's contention that this is in the form of a question and could have been discussed in the hon the Minister's office. However, the very fact that he took up a point which arose out of the discussion, and asked the hon the Minister to discuss it with the present hon Minister of National Health and Population Development, is an indication that there is merit in this interpellation.

Procedures were discussed when we discussed the motion on 21 March 1988, because they were not implemented and because no action had been taken. This matter was raised in the interest of the community whom we are representing. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE: Mr Chairman, in respect of the contributions made here, queries were raised as to whether Black district surgeons could be appointed. There are no restrictions on applications that are put forward for the appointment of district surgeons. My department does make inputs as far as appointments are concerned. In fact, we do pick the best persons, as appointments are based on merit.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: That is nonsense!

The MINISTER: In respect of the query by the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition...

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: That is nonsense!

The MINISTER: He disturbs me. That is why I cannot give him an answer.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: This watch cost R30 000!

The MINISTER: He raised the question of district surgeons in Chatsworth. As far as district surgeons in Chatsworth are concerned, I have actually asked my department to look into the workings of the district surgeon in Chatsworth. In fact, we will take the necessary action to see that he is doing his job. I have taken cognisance of what has been happening.

Mr K CHETTY: He is wasting taxpayers' money!

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Are you talking about the hon the Minister?

Mr K CHETTY: Yes, they should fire him!

The MINISTER: I now come to district surgeons at hospitals. It is not necessary for them to be at hospitals, because they can work from a point where they have other duties to perform, besides when they are called upon to perform autopsies...

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Your district surgeon should examine you! You need examination! [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: As far as I am concerned, district surgeons will be appointed... [Time expired.]

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Durban Housing Action Committee: meeting

*1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether his Department was represented at a meeting in Pretoria with a Govern-

ment working committee at which the Durban Housing Action Committee was present; if not, why not; if so, when was this meeting held;

- (2) whether the affordability of rents in Government-controlled housing schemes was discussed at this meeting; if so, what was the outcome of the meeting?

D38E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) No, my Department was not invited.
- (2) Falls away.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that such a meeting took place and, if it did, who organised it—notwithstanding the fact that the hon the Minister was not invited?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it is true that a statement was released after that meeting—it was broadcast over the radio—which in fact conveyed a message which was not entirely correct. It was at that stage that my Department took up this matter with a view to correcting that statement.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, who organised this particular meeting?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not aware as to who organised that meeting.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that this meeting affected a matter which fell directly under the responsibility of the hon the Minister and, if so, did he complain to the relevant authorities that such a meeting should not have taken place without his knowledge or the attendance of any officials from his administration?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the point raised by the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition was in fact taken up and it was indicated to my officials that the press release issued by this party did not convey the nature of the discussions. They gave the impression that they had virtually succeeded in extracting certain concessions, which was not true.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that the meeting may have been arranged behind his back by one of his colleagues?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, no comment!

Glendale: low-interest loans for farmers

*2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture: (3) General

- (1) Whether farmers in the Secunda area of Glendale have been offered low-interest loans to re-establish their farming activities; if so, (a) how many farmers have been re-established as farmers and (b) what was the total amount of these loans;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? Hansard 20/3/90 D41E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE:

- (1) No.
- (2) Yes.

It would be appreciated if the Honourable Member could furnish a detailed map to indicate where Secunda in the area of Glendale is situated. I am unaware of a Secunda in Glendale my constituency where I have lived for the past 46 years.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I inform the hon the Minister that the name "Secunda" is due to a typographical error on the part of the secretariat. The correct name is the "Segeni" area of Glendale. Now that the hon the Minister is aware of that, could he give us the reply?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I acknowledge that there could have been a gross typographical error of this nature. If the hon member would re-submit his question I will answer it.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like the hon the Minister to concede that the Glendale area is a very small area and that the matters concerning that small area should have been well known to him, more particularly because it is in his constituency and because it is relevant to his Ministry.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would like to tell the hon member who raised the issue—who knows that it is in my constituency and is so particular about this—that this Question Paper was printed some time ago. If there was a typographical error and if the hon member did the honourable thing and read the Question Paper, then he would have made that correction a long time ago. If he thought this question was going to embarrass me, then he is wrong.

Mr M RAJAB: He is still a fool. (3) General

The MINISTER: He got it all wrong and as I said earlier I suggest that the hon member put it in writing. Hansard 20/3/90

If he wants to persist in calling me a fool, I believe that that is a reflection on his own qualities.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Did the hon member for Springfield refer to the hon the Minister as a fool?

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I certainly called the hon the Minister a fool.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member must withdraw it unconditionally.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister is not a fool.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member must withdraw it unconditionally.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I withdraw it.

Asiatic Bazaar: construction work

*3. Mr D K PADIACHEY asked the Minister of Housing: (Handwritten marks)

(1) Whether any persons constructed or are constructing buildings on property belonging to the Administration: House of Delegates in the Asiatic Bazaar in Pretoria: if so, what are their names:

(2) whether any action is being taken against the persons concerned; if not, why not; if so, what action: Hansard 20/3/90

(3) whether his Department has received any representations for the actions of these persons to be condoned; if so, what are the relevant details?

D59E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) No.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(2) No. Hansard 20/3/90

(3) Falls away. (Handwritten marks)

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I know who owns the properties in the Asiatic Bazaar?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, only property within a proclaimed Indian group area falls under this Administration. That area is not controlled by this Administration, and therefore it is not the property of this Administration.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does the Administration or the Housing Development Board administer this particular area referred to by the hon the Minister?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I could furnish the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition with an answer after making the necessary enquiries, but at this point in time I cannot give him the overall picture as far as that area is concerned.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of any representations made by the Indian MEC in the Transvaal to any officer of the regional office in Pretoria about this?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, before I answer that question, I just want to jolt the memories of everybody, including the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition: There is no need to descend to this gutter level. [Interjections.] I make a plea, Mr Chairman.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Preach to your own side!

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I make a plea to everybody: Let us conduct ourselves here in a manner which will bring respect to this institution. This is my sincere plea. [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I appeal to hon members to try and keep the level of debate and discussion here as high as possible.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Ministers' Council of House of Delegates: monthly allowance (Handwritten marks)

8. Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs: Hansard 20/3/90

(1) Whether his Department pays a monthly allowance to any members of the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates for residing in their own homes; if so.

(2) whether he will furnish details in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) who are the members concerned and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(3) whether these amounts are paid during sessions of Parliament only; if not, on what basis are they paid;

(4) whether any other payments are made by his Department to these members; if so, what are the relevant details?

D59E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b)

Dr J N Reddy MP, — R1 925,00 p.m. plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes
Chairman of the Ministers' Council and Minister of Housing

Mr B Dookie MP, Min- — R1 708.50 p.m. plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes
ister of Health Services and Welfare

Mr Y Moolla MP, Min- — R1 925.00 p.m. plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes
ister of Local Government and Agriculture

The above-mentioned amounts include compensation for use of own furniture, general maintenance and cleaning and gardening services as other Ministers are provided with furnished official residences. The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of official residences and the furniture therein as well as the rendering of cleaning and gardening services.

(3) No. Members of the Ministers' Council are entitled to furnished official residences in both Cape Town and Durban and if the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs cannot provide such

accommodation, the private residences of the relevant Ministers are used as official residences. As official residences provided by the Department are at the disposal of the relevant Ministers at any time compensation is paid throughout the year to those Ministers whose private residences are used as official residences.

(4) No.

Own Affairs:

Disability grants: cancelled

16. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare: (Handwritten marks)

(1) Whether any disability grants administered by his Department in respect of any physically disabled and mentally retarded persons were cancelled in 1989; if so, (a) how many, and (b) why, in each case;

(2) whether any such grants have been reinstated since then; if so, (a) how many, and (b) why, in each case;

(3) what criteria are applied in determining whether an applicant is eligible for a disability grant?

Hansard 20/3/90 D58E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 468 who no longer qualified.

(b) They were found not unfit in terms of the criteria set out in reply to question (3) hereunder.

(2) Yes.

(a) 257.

(b) On review, additional medical evidence has been submitted.

(3) An applicant will qualify for a disability pension if, in the opinion of the Pensions Medical Officer, with the information at his disposal, his physical or mental condition is such as to render him unfit to earn an income from employment; provided also that he is not precluded by the application of the Means Test laid down in the regulations promulgated under the Social Pensions Act No. 37 of 1973.

Drought-stricken farmers strike it rich

36 carat
21/3/90

Political Staff

FARMERS on the verge of ruin in the drought-stricken Western Transvaal have suddenly struck it rich.

When the drought threatened to drive some farmers off their land in the Klerksdorp district, they turned to digging for diamonds to survive.

Yesterday the director-general of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Lourens Engelbrecht, said R21,7 million worth of diamonds had been found in the area. On two farms near Wolmaransstad diamonds valued at R2,7m and R3,7m were discovered.

Mr Engelbrecht's annual report, which was tabled in Parliament, noted that a 31,7-carat diamond found on an alluvial digging near Bloemhof was sold for R634 000.

A 22,86-carat stone was found on the Ruigtelaagte alluvial digging in the Lichtenburg area and was sold for R100 000. A stone found on the Mimosa digging in the Schweizer-Reneke region was sold for R256 000.

Mr Engelbrecht said that while farmers were forced to turn to diamond digging by the drought which ravaged their lands, the subsequent increase in the price of diamonds was the main reason that farmers and other interested parties took to prospecting on a large scale last year.

During the year, he said, 292 prospecting permits were issued and 28 applications for prospecting and digging agreements were received. This was in addition to 129 such agreements that were already in place.

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	Orange Free State	10 176
	Transvaal	3 568
		14 953

(b) (i) complete information is not yet available regarding the data for 1989. The following information is as at 28 April 1989 and is included in the reply to Question 420 of 1989,

Cape	9 639
Natal	9 447
Orange Free State	2 773
Transvaal	10 283

(ii) notified deaths,

Cape	1 171
Natal	59
Orange Free State	36
Transvaal	644

Aids information programme

158. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether the Government has given consideration to the implementation of an Aids information programme for use in schools; if so, (a) who is to devise such a programme, (b) when is it to be introduced into schools and (c) in which schools or categories of schools is it to be used; if not, why not?

B377E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Yes,

- (a) programmes are being devised by all education authorities in collaboration with the Department of National Health and Population Development,
- (b) as soon as it has been finalised,
- (c) to be decided by the relevant educational authorities.

Neo-natal deaths

179. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

What is the most common cause of neo-natal deaths amongst (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks in (i) urban and (ii) rural areas?

B440E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Information regarding separate figures for urban and rural areas are not readily available. Information is available for 1987 only. Prematurity and low birthweight are the causes of 47,7% of all neo-natal deaths. The percentage for the various population groups is as follows:

(a) Whites	33,7%
(b) Coloureds	50,5%
(c) Indians	53,2%
(d) Blacks	48,0%

Strikes

205. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many strikes occurred in 1989, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

B485E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) 738
The Department of Manpower only keeps record of strikes which have to be reported in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1956.
- (b) 267
The figures furnished are for strikes and workstoppages as separate figures are not kept.
- (c) Working conditions
Disciplinary measures
Wages and other matters
Trade union matters
Other or unknown

Note:

The figures furnished are for the period 1 November 1988 until 31 October 1989.

Own Affairs:

Land transferred to White farmers

27. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:

- (1) Whether any land has been transferred to his Department by the Department of (a) Development Aid and (b) Public Works

Hansard 21/3/90

and Land Affairs with the view of making it available to White farmers; if so, (i) how many hectares (aa) have been transferred and (bb) are still to be transferred by each of these Departments, (ii) what pieces of land are involved and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) what procedure is followed in allocating land that is again made available to White farmers;
- (3) whether the political affiliations of persons applying for such land play a role in the allocation thereof; if so, to what extent?

B248E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Reply bound in Annexures of House — see M/205-1990

Group Areas Act: permits for Hillbrow

33. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

Whether his Department received any applications for permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of (a) business and (b) residential premises in the

Hillbrow constituency in 1989; if so, (i) how many such applications had been (aa) granted and (bb) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) what were the reasons for (aa) granting and (bb) refusing each application?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Statistics of applications for permits per constituency are not kept. For the area known as Hillbrow the situation since taking over the function on 21 July 1989 to 31 January 1989 is as follows:

(a) Yes.

(i) (aa) 2.

(bb) None.

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Each application is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of section 21(2)(a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

(b) Yes.

(i) (aa) 10.

(bb) None.

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Each application is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of section 21(2)(a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

REDISTRIBUTION of land is essential to redress the social, political and economic inequalities in South Africa.

This is the view of ANC researcher, Tessa Marcus, who delivered a paper on "Property Relations and the Land Question" at a recent conference about rural land hosted by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

Marcus, like other ANC thinkers, sees the history of black dispossession of land as the starting point for examining the land question.

"The African majority has been dispossessed of their land. Only when we examine how to redress this history can we begin to resolve the problems," Marcus says.

The right to own and work the land was a white privilege.

"In a post-apartheid South Africa, we cannot continue to allow the land to be in the hands of a minority."

Rack-renting

Marcus says the first step is to get rid of all apartheid laws which restrict land ownership. These include the Land Act, the Group Areas Act and laws which restrict people to the homelands.

But she says removing these laws is not enough.

Their repeal would result in the spread of various forms of tenancy — allowing an opportunity for exploitation such as rack-renting.

This would mean resources would be invested in rent which would not circulate to the benefit of society as a whole.

Marcus believes that passively waiting for market forces to effect a change in land ownership is not sufficient, as few blacks would be able to afford to buy land: the price would become highly inflationary.

"Very few blacks will become

Land reform must give people power

The redistribution of land is central to the success of the national democratic revolution, says ANC researcher, Tessa Marcus. But redistribution alone is not enough, she says. CHIARA CARTER reports:

landowners if apartheid barriers were done away with tomorrow," she says.

"We need radical and affirmative action.

"There has to be state intervention to ensure that land reform addresses the needs of the majority who need to be empowered," she says.

Marcus emphasises that such reform is a "incredibly complex, long-term process".

It is also not just an economic question but involves national interests and socio-political factors.

"There is no one immediate solution. Many interests are involved in the issue. Agriculture is a political and national question. It is also not just a rural matter. The high unemployment rate, for example, is related to the land issue.

"We need an agrarian reform strategy which takes into account national concerns and rural social interests — women, workers and peasants."

While Marcus believes the state will have to nationalise land, she



Tessa Marcus, ANC researcher

PICS: YUNUS MOHAMED

points out that there are many different ways of redistributing land. The process does not have to disrupt the economy seriously, although "no-one anticipates that the changes will be smooth going".

A question which will have to be examined is whether land should be expropriated or owners compensated.

Most colonial states where independence was negotiated have compensation clauses written into the terms of the negotiated settlement. This has seriously retarded land reform in Zimbabwe, for instance.

This is especially true if owners must be compensated with money instead of government bonds.

Marcus rejects suggestions that nationalisation be confined to "unused land".

She points out that this is often being used by black squatters and is, in any event, not the best land.

In her discussion paper at the conference, she argued that, instead, the state must tackle the "heart of the problem — the rich land".

She believes nationalisation of the land does not mean that private enterprise cannot continue on that land, although this might suit some farmers who are deeply in debt.

In such a scenario, all land relations are changed to tenancy — with the state able to control the terms in the interests of the majority.

Marcus says, however, that as long as relations in the sector are dominated by white monopoly capital interests, small peasant farmers will — like those white farmers already

forced off the land — suffer because they have smaller units and less capital.

She totally rejects the argument that any nationalisation will undermine production "efficiency" that would lead to serious effects on domestic consumption and export industry.

"Of course, it is essential to ensure that production is not disrupted. Everyone must eat, and eat better than under apartheid. But how do we measure productivity?" she asks.

The key to her argument is that the present agriculture system is wasteful in terms of environmental and human resources.

"It is a myth that white farming is efficient in terms of production, labour or the environment," she says.

Because of mechanisation, the farm workforce has become increasingly exploited.

"The incredible investment in machinery has not been matched by a similar investment in labour.

Not enough

"Increasingly, workers have been pushed off farms which have been merged to form larger units of production. There has been a concomitant casualisation of labour, with farms using increasing numbers of "super-exploitable labour" — children, women, migrant workers and convicts.

"Not all white farmers are bad, but those who have enlightened policies are a drop in the ocean," says Marcus.

She emphasises that land redistribution alone is not enough.

The redistribution must be part of a broader agrarian reform which encompasses issues such as the size of land units, tools, labour and skills.

She also believes that, if we are to avoid land reform falling victim to political expediency, it is essential to organise in the rural areas.

"Zimbabwe is a very different case, but what can be learnt from the failure of peasant interests to have a strong voice in the political process is the urgent need for rural people to organise," she says.

For Marcus, as the land issue was the base for white minority rule, so the success of the national democratic revolution hinges upon it being successfully resolved.

(Tessa Marcus is the author of the book, "Modernising Super-Exploitation", which examines the impact of mechanisation on farm-workers in South Africa.)



Child labourers on a farm in Klawer

Land Acts are under fire

NO other Acts in a long and depressing list of apartheid laws had done as much harm to South Africans as the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, the Democratic Party spokesman on agriculture, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said yesterday.

③ General

He said in debate on the Agricultural Development vote that they, along with the Group Areas Act, were the most glaringly discriminatory laws affecting agriculture, and the DP called for their repeal. - Sapa.

sanctia 22/3/90

Producers
hard hit by
surpluses

Star 7/6/78

(3) General

World agriculture was currently influenced by surpluses, low prices, consumer resistance, changing trade patterns and a search for markets, Dr PJA Swart, deputy director of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing said yesterday.

He said South Africa will have to adapt and prepare itself to take part in the negotiating process for an improved international agricultural trade environment.

Dr Swart told agricultural representatives at the agricultural outlook conference (Afrocon) held at the CSIR in Pretoria, that tension was mounting between trading partners because of the negative effects internal policy measures have on their trade, market share and trade balances.

He said this resulted in increasing protectionism, a high level of support for internal markets and growing state subsidies for agricultural exports. "The fear of the 1970s that the world would not be able to feed itself led to increased production and protection of the internal economy against excess exports.

"Over-production worldwide led to stringent competition and traditional exporters increased production and importers became self-sufficient and even exporters," he said.

JCI STRIKES OLD CAPE GOLD (3) General

JCI has bought the farm Steenberg in Tokai, Cape Town, for about R20m. The sale was concluded by agents Jeremy Friedlander and Graham Sherratt of Leadenhall. FIM 2313190

It was something of a coup for the tiny firm of property brokers. Not only are such prestige estates rare and tightly held but they did the deal ahead of better-known Cape competitors Pam Golding Properties and Board of Executors which have been trying for years to persuade the Louw family to sell.

JCI's Raymond Hofmann says the group was attracted by the property's rarity and prestige. Only Buitenverwachting and Groot and Klein Constan-tia have the same cachet. The 202 ha farm comprises a traditional Cape Dutch gabled homestead and outbuildings dat-

ing back to 1682, a considerable area under vines producing wine and table grapes, grasslands and fynbos.

The property, within the metropolitan area, also has considerable development potential. In terms of the agreement of sale, JCI has undertaken to preserve the homestead and surrounding farmland. Beyond that, Hofmann says: "JCI will consider the possibility of low-density, sensitively designed residential properties and possibly a golf course."

Locals will no doubt be smarting at the fact that one of their jewels has fallen into the hands of a mining house. Worse still, through the hands of a Johannesburg broker. But with Capetonians none too fond of farmland purchases, they can at least console themselves that it hasn't fallen into foreign hands.

daily newspaper - THE SUNDAY

LP legislation

boycott goes on

3

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Labour Party MPs are standing firm on their boycott of all agricultural and manpower-related legislation until farmworkers' rights are entrenched.

23/3/90

The boycott effectively blocks all such legislation.

The decision follows a meeting on Monday between LP representatives and Manpower Minister Mr Eli Louw.

The party is insisting that farmworkers be included in the Wage Act, Conditions of Basic Employment Act, Labour Relations Act and the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

New scheme for labourers' housing

The existing low-interest loan scheme of the Department of Agricultural Development for the erection of farm labourer housing is to be replaced with new measures which would eliminate the need to register bonds, the Minister of Agricultural Development, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the agriculture development vote, he said the new scheme involved a one-off amount paid to farmers after completion of the housing. "This eliminates the requirement for the registration of bonds to insure subh a loan.

"These contributions from the State for the building of labourer housing on farms vary from R4 000 for a one-bedroom dwelling to R7 000 for a four-bedroom house," he said. — Sapa.

Star 23/3/90

3

Farmers' ire sparks probe into co-ops

Cape Times 28/3/90
36

By MARIUS BOSCH

THE government is to investigate recent developments where co-operatives entered into primary agriculture production following claims that a Malmesbury co-op used surpluses from the sale of produce to compete against its own members.

Poultry farmers belonging to the Boere Ko-operatiewe Molen (Bokomo) have claimed that the massive co-operative entered into competition with its own members — using average surpluses of R25 million over the past four years.

According to the 1989 income statement, only R1,2 million was paid to Bokomo's members of the R40,6 million income available for distribution.

R39 million was maintained in a general reserve.

Deputy registrar of co-operatives Mr Bart van der Merwe said the views of several organisations had been called for, following "recent developments where co-operatives entered agriculture".

Mr Van der Merwe said the government gave a high priority to the well-being of farmers and any members of Bokomo with "accusations" should approach the registrar of co-operatives.

Bokomo is a huge organisation involved in wheat milling, animal foods and bread baking, and through subsidiaries the co-operative controls 50% of the Western Cape poultry and egg market.

Farmers told the Cape Times they could not compete against Bokomo, especially when the co-operative had installed sophisticated automatic equipment worth about R22,6 million on farms belonging to Bokomo's broiler division.

Private company

They could not compete with this as the average farmer could not get loans at the same interest rates as Bokomo.

Bokomo's balance sheets show that the co-operative has loans from different financial institutions at between 12½% and 20% interest.

Farmers said the best rate they could get from their banks was 21%.

Boland Poultry Association chairman Mr Gigi Passerini said the association distanced itself from the row but said that in principle changes to the Co-operative Act were "imperative".

Farmers also felt that Bokomo should become a private company following the recent example of Unifruco, saying there would be a big injection of wealth into the Swartland if Bokomo went public.

They said farmers could benefit from this as their liquidity could improve by their borrowing money against their shares in the public company.

However, both Mr Van der Merwe and Stellenbosch University agricultural economist Dr Andre Myburgh maintained that the Bokomo management could not make any decisions without the approval of the 600 members.

Dr Myburgh described co-operatives as "very democratic institutions", saying that the management of any co-operative "can't do anything that does not carry the approval of its members".

Bokomo general manager Mr Phillip Barnard declined to comment.

Farmers claim intimidation

Star 28/3/90 (3)
EAST LONDON — Farmers and traders in the Kwelera area in the Eastern Cape are allegedly being intimidated by groups of youths to provide transport for the Mandela rally in Bisho at the weekend.

A Kwelera farmer, Mr Louis Smith, said yesterday a delegation from the local township approached him about supplying transport to residents.

He said he asked for a list of names of those interested in attending the rally, but such a list could not be produced by the group.

LIVELIHOOD

"I told the two men I was only prepared to take my staff, that I would drive them there and leave them there as I was in no position to see my vehicles being damaged. They are my livelihood."

The farmer said, however, none of his 100 employees seemed interested in attending the rally, and had indicated they were trying to "avoid the troubles in the town".

Mr Smith said he had been notified by residents on a previous occasion they "wanted a truck free of charge" to transport them to a Mandela rally, which was subsequently postponed.

Mr Smith, who owns three trucks

and two bakkies, said he told the residents he was not prepared to send any of the vehicles for fear of them being damaged.

He added, according to police sources, that farmers who refused to lend their vehicles faced the danger of their farms being torched.

In a television news report yesterday, a shopkeeper, Mr Bobby Heyns, said a group had asked him to lend them his truck, and had intimidated if he did not co-operate, his store would either be burnt or boycotted.

Two officials of the Department of Community Development were reportedly coerced into driving a party of youths to various small shops and farms in the Kwelera area in search of transport.

It was reported a number of farmers and shopkeepers were approached, one being offered "ANC membership for R1 000".

Another, who offered a R10 donation instead of transport, was told R1 000 would be more appropriate.

The District Commissioner of the SAP, Brigadier SS Weyers, said police had not received any complaints, but would take steps to prevent such acts of intimidation and take strong action against the perpetrators. — Sapa.

Under the spotlight

3 General

The R20bn-a-year co-operative farming movement may soon be facing the harsh light of public scrutiny after the attack by some members of western Cape milling co-op Bokomo on its financial and business management.

The focus of the attack is Bokomo's policy of using members' "profits" to buy into broiler and egg production, in direct competition with some members. But questions are also being raised over the massive financial clout wielded by the powerful co-operative movement, especially in view of its subsidised finance supplied by the Land Bank.

Previously, the *FM* has questioned the role of massive co-operative silos scattered across the Highveld in pushing up consumer maize prices.

The feeling is that some co-op officials — controlled, in theory, by a board selected by farmer members, with some nominees from other co-operatives — now call the tune and that farmers have become slaves to the system. The power over farmers lies in the co-ops' ability to furnish them with their requirements and to act as their bank.

Total assets of the huge co-operative industry reached R11,1bn in 1988. Using cheap Land Bank funds, the co-ops serve 60 000-plus farmers with crop and production finance, provide extensive retailing and wholesaling services, silo storage, marketing assistance and various related facilities.

Between 1970 and 1980, the co-ops' percentage of the total farm debt mushroomed from a mere 8% (R113,4m) to 22,5% (R866,9m). By 1988, farmers owed "their" co-ops a huge R3,4bn — more than a quarter of total farming debt — compared with R3,5bn to commercial banks.

Many farmers no longer feel free to question decisions by co-op managements because this could lead to subtle — or open — attempts to cut off their credit lifelines and force them into insolvency.

That's not the story at Bokomo; members owe very little to the milling co-op. But members critical of the co-op still fear being named. According to these members, Bokomo declared profits of about R94m over the past four years but paid out only about R2,5m to members. About R90,5m was put into general reserves. This was used to obtain about R165m in finance from private banks and the Land Bank, which went into buying stakes in broiler and egg producers — in direct competition with some farmer members.

The poultry division of Bokomo, now trading as Bonnybird, is the result of a merger with Premier Foods (50%) and Sacca (25%),

the same as Bokomo).

Bokomo budgeted for a R10m loss on its share in Bonnybird in 1989, implying that the venture projected a total loss of R40m for the year. If that's the case, disgruntled members ask: "Why then get involved?"

Bokomo's 1989 annual statement also shows that net after-tax income dropped from R34,6m to R16,9m, though R6,7m "income from affiliated companies" pushed the "income from the period" to R23,6m — still a drop of about R13m from the previous year's R36,8m. Also raising members' ire was a R45m downturn in "income from activities after interest and tax."

Furthermore, a R25,3m capital surplus from the amalgamation with Premier's and Sacca's chicken production interests was also



partly written into reserves, with farmer members receiving only a R1m bonus payout.

Bokomo GM Philip Barnard, answering these criticisms, says final figures for Bonnybird's operations will be released only when Premier reports on the year's activities. He adds that "distributable profits" do not necessarily include capital profits. "About R31m was thus not available for distribution, while in 1989, farmers received almost a 100% dividend of R1,2m on their share interest of R1,3m."

The decision to put profits into reserves was taken by the nine directors, representing the co-op's 650-plus members. "Five board members are appointed by producer members, while four are selected by the co-operative movement," Barnard says. Directors are appointed on a rotating basis, for three years, "and at the last board meeting in February no voices were raised about our investment or management decisions."

Barnard issues a challenge to disgruntled members to go public and enter into an open debate with the co-op. But co-op members respond by saying, "most farmers fear speaking out at annual meetings" for obvious reasons.

Arnold van Huyssteen

COMPETITION BOARD ^{FIM} 6/14/90

A wider brief

To the dismay of free marketeers, the Competition Board may soon be getting more power to meddle in business.

Under the proposed amendments to the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act, the board will be getting the power to issue guidelines on both monopolies and restrictive practices rather than on just acquisitions, as is now the case. Also under the amendments, it will be assumed that an acquisition restricts competition and is against the public interest, unless the parties can prove otherwise. The changes are expected to be passed in this session of parliament.

With this wider brief, chairman Pierre Brooks is keen to provide business with a comprehensive picture of competition policy through guidelines that can be used as precedents in board decisions.

"We don't want to pass judgment just on a gut reaction. We'll build up competition principles on the basis of comparative law, taking special note of the laws in the US and EC."

One criticism of the board has been that the views of lawyers take precedence over the views of economists. This has been especially true since UCT economist Brian Kantor and economist and businessman Jan Graaff left the board last year.

Leon Louw, executive director of the Free Market Foundation, disagrees with the board's whole thrust. He says companies merge so they can become more competitive and this shouldn't be restricted. "If companies are placed under investigation because they've been successful enough to absorb a competitor, then this constitutes interference in the market."

He adds that there's no reason for SA to harmonise its competition laws with those of the US and EC, which have a strong anti-trust bias. "I don't see why we should follow the lemmings."

Though on the face of it the new Act appears to be against company growth and, therefore, anti-big business, Brooks insists: "We aren't against bigness as such. We don't want to penalise entrepreneurship but would like to encourage competition. Often the

R120 million Mill nears completion

3
4

Finance Staff

A joint venture between the steel giant Iscor and engineering group Dorbyl — a R120 million seamless tube mill — will be completed later this month and could save South Africa up to R50 million in foreign exchange per annum.

The mill is owned and operated by Tosa Seamless Tubes, in which Dorbyl has a 60 percent stake and Iscor 40 percent, and is located at Tosa's existing works in Vereeniging.

Iscor is the mill's main supplier of feedstock, in the form of 100mm to 160mm diameter steel billets, allowing the mill to produce seamless tube and pipe at an initial capacity of 60 000 tons a year.

The decision to build the plant was taken two years ago, but building only started at the end of last year. State President FW de Klerk will officially open the mill.

The scorched red earth of Landplaas

By NORMAN
PATTERTON

BLOATED sheep lying next to dirt roads, wind pumps drawing air, shrivelled cactus plants and a dam that's been dry since it was built three years ago.

This is the scorched Landplaas district, three hours' drive from Cape Town near Koekenaap on the West Coast, where farmers borrow water from their neighbours for coffee.

The area was declared a disaster drought area this week by the chairman of the National Drought Committee, Mr J J Bruwer, qualifying sheep farmers for state aid.

"The survival of the farming community of the Landplaas area is threatened," Mr Bruwer said. "It is therefore es-



SURVIVAL . . . Left: Mr Prins with a sun-withered cactus plant on his farm Elandsfontein, now declared a disaster drought area. Right: Mr Prins and Mr Jan Carstens on a dam wall Mr Prins built three years ago. The dam has never contained water.

sential that the disaster drought scheme be introduced for this area."

The farmers of the area were almost apologetic when the Cape Times visited them this week.

"If you've come here to hear us moan you've come in vain," said Mr

Douw Prins of the farm Elandsfontein, who materialised barefoot in a cloud of dust when we reached his homestead.

"Things are rough here," said Mr Prins. "The only water we get comes off our roofs. The underground water is worse than salt water. If

you water plants with it they'll die."

Farmers were trucking in water at great expense from the distant Green River.

Mr Prins said the dusty, red plains he calls his farm had gone through a four-year drought and the ecosys-

tems on his and 28 other farms were collapsing.

He had already reduced his sheep to 422. Farmers had to buy in fodder and kept sheep in kraals to prevent them from feeding on surviving poisonous plants in the veld. Mr Prins was even feeding springbok

that came to his farmhouse each morning.

There would be no wheat crop this year, following last year's crop failure.

"Our danger is, because we are so used to the dry conditions, we stick it out for too long."

Farmers voted against

state aid last year when they received rain in August following a long arid period. But August was the last time it rained, said Mr Prins.

"But if the infrastructure (such as installing a state irrigation scheme) does not improve, this land will be left deserted after we lived here for four generations."

They were taking to other activities to survive: Contract harvesting in the Free State, doing various jobs, even diving for diamonds off the West Coast.

One of them is Mr Jan Carstens of Swartbooi-sevlei.

"We can cope with inflation, high interest rates, whatever, but it is impossible to survive if you link them to drought."

B 10 4 11 / 4 / 90

Agriculture boom aided GDP growth

GRETA STEYN

A BOOM in agriculture was the main reason for the relatively comfortable rate of 2% growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) achieved last year.

According to the latest Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, output in the agricultural sector grew by 10% in real terms in 1989 while lower (but still positive) rates of real growth were recorded in other major sectors of the economy.

An econometric simulation done by the bank suggested the increase in agricultural output had contributed 0,8 percentage points to the real growth rate of the overall economy of slightly more than 2%. The reason for the buoyancy of the sector was a record maize crop.

"Allowance should, of course, be made for a return to more normal crops and harvests in 1990," the bulletin said.

The sector's performance started to pale in the last quarter of 1989. Less favourable weather at the year-end resulted in a wheat crop that is likely to be about 40% smaller in volume terms than in 1988. (3) General

Launching of book on Bushmen roots

By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

Shaken Roots, a new book on the Bushmen of Namibia, will be launched today at the Market Galleries in downtown Johannesburg.

An exhibition of the photographs taken by Paul Weinberg will be opened by Megan Biesele, co-author of the book, anthropologist and director of the Ju'hoasi Bushman Foundation in Namibia.

The book brings together years of study and research by Megan Biesele and the photographs spanning a period of five years by Paul Weinberg. The photographs take the viewer on a journey into a transient culture, at one time stable and in harmony with na-

ture, today struggling to transform its past into a new practice for the future.

The exhibition looks at the dispossessed who are scattered throughout the country and who account for more than 90 percent of the Bushmen population. It also looks at those

fortunate enough to have access to land in Bushmanland.

Survival for the Bushman today depends on cash in the form of wages from the army and local farmers.

Under the auspices of the Nyae Nyae Farmers Co-operative, the Bushmen with land are learning the skills in cattle farming and vegetable gardening. Making and selling of crafts is also becoming a source of income as the Bushmen search for ways to adapt to a way of trading.

Bushmen waiting in line to vote in 1989.

lands at his home from the police informing Sizwe's family that he has been found dead in a field with his private parts missing. The gruesome discovery points to a ritual murder but the community takes it as a cover-up.

Violence follows memorial services held in honour of Sizwe who was popular in politics at school.



Ngwenya said he realised that the storyline and underlying message in *Where Is My Son* was understood and appreciated mostly by the youth. Even adults have been to the shows which began running late last month.

The cast of four - Thandi Mthimnye, Thoko Mboongwa, Sindi Magingo and Busi Nkosi - were in Ngwenya's previous plays *Chitela* and *Save The Children* which was also staged overseas last year.

Mthimnye portrays the family friend, Mboongwa the mother, Magingo and Nkosi play the family friends.

Other plays by Ngwenya are *Telephone*, *Happy Child*, *Christmas*, *Deserted Child*, *Who's Guilty*, *Ukangazi* and *Hamba Juba Bekwenha Phamhili*.

there is one thing that is going to make White people apprehensive about the future, it is if they believe that we are simply drifting into the future without any idea of where anyone wants to go and just hoping that somebody else will decide for them where to go. [Interjections.]

I believe in leadership. I believe that people need to be given self-confidence in changed circumstances. They need to believe that they can cope with the new challenges and adapt to the new society and that they do not simply have to sit back and, as the hon member for Pinetown said, leave it to the CP to have a field day by spreading as much fear as they can among parents in their communities. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, I want to give the hon members for Cape Town Gardens and Pinetown the assurance that the Government, for its part, will do nothing to force any school community to take a specific decision in a specific direction. [Interjections.]

I content myself by saying that it is the responsibility of the Government to place all the facts at their disposal and then to leave the decision to the school community concerned.

I should like to come back to the arguments of the hon member for Brits. I do not know for how long hon members of the Official Opposition are going to keep on fulminating in the way they are doing and adopting standpoints they know are wrong. The Government has no intention whatsoever of coercing any White person by confronting him with a choice of closing a school or keeping it open. That is a gross untruth, and the hon member for Brits knows it. It is unworthy of him to tell such untruths. [Interjections.]

It is as much of an absurdity to allege that the Government should now do their homework in the homes. Surely there is no such thing. Does the hon member for Brits want to come and tell me that it is the Government's fault that there is such a low population increase? [Interjections.] The hon member should sweep in front of his own door first. Then I must now say that it is also the fault of the Official Opposition. Surely these are absurdities we should not be indulging in the House of Assembly by arguing about them.

The fact of the matter is that there is no point of departure here to ensure that we have integrated education. What is happening here is that a

specific need has emerged in respect of providing an education service in specific communities, and we are trying to establish models in order to make that choice wider. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Parking on school grounds: payment by teachers

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any of the provincial departments of education have promulgated regulations regarding the payment by teachers for parking on school grounds; if so, (a) which departments, (b) what amount is to be charged and (c) on whose instructions were these regulations promulgated; Hansard 17/4/90
- (2) whether his Department has calculated the total sum likely to accrue from such parking fees; if not, why not; if so, what is the sum involved;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B601E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, but the Transvaal Education Department has sent a circular to educational institutions concerning parking tariffs as laid down by Treasury(S) approval TM 25/80 dated 6 June 1980;
- (2) falls away;
- (3) no.

Erection/purchasing of school facilities

*2. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture: Hansard 17/4/90

- (1) (a) What is his Department's policy regarding the erection and/or purchasing of facilities at full cost to the school concerned and (b) to whom do such facilities belong; Hansard 17/4/90
- (2) what was the total cost of facilities so erected and/or purchased by schools during the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

B603E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) The provision of facilities at full cost is allowed provided that certain requirements are met,
 - (b) under common law fixed assets belong to the State;
- (2) not available.

ANC/SACP supporters: admission as teachers

*3. Adv S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

Whether his Department admits as teachers persons who support the principles and policy of the ANC and the South African Communist Party; if so, (a) how many such teachers were employed in schools under his control as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what subjects are they allowed to teach?

Hansard 17/4/90

B685E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) and (b) Both the professional code of ethics of teachers and the Education Affairs Act, Act 70 of 1988, give strict guidelines regarding the political involvement of teachers. Within these guidelines a teacher, as a citizen is allowed to be a member of any lawful political party. The Department does not keep record of the political convictions of its personnel.

Certain person in Messina: amount owed to Department Hansard 17/4/90

*4. Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:†

- (1) (a) What total amount did a certain person of the Weipe district in Messina, whose name has been furnished to the

Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, owe to his Department at the time of his sequestration in respect of financial assistance, (b) what amount was realised by selling the securities of this person and (c) what is the name of the person concerned;

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

B711E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) The person of the Weipe district in Messina owed the Department, on the date of sequestration (11 April 1989) a total amount of R354 182,74.
 - (b) The immovable property (farm Scroda) together with the cooling equipment and irrigation equipment which also served as security was sold for an amount of R250 000. The other movable property which also served as additional security for the relevant loans was sold for R5 027,64 after deduction of auctioneer costs of R1 182,36.
 - (c) Johan Francois de Villiers.
- (2) No.

Reduction of teachers' gratuity

*5. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether consideration is being given to reducing the gratuity paid to retiring teachers; if so, what are the relevant details; Hansard 17/4/90
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B762E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Teachers are members of the Government Service Pension Fund or the Pension Fund for Temporary Employees. Both are administered by the Department of National Health and Population Development;
- (2) no.

Kanhym buys out Mielie-Kip

By Ann Crotty

In another move to increase its exposure to the value-added side of its operations, Kanhym has acquired 88 percent of Mielie-Kip for R10,5 million. The 88c-a-share offer will be extended to the minorities.

Mielie-Kip, which is the ninth-biggest broiler producer in SA, has a market share of around two percent.

But as its production is mainly directed at the fresh-meat market, it is not in direct competition with major frozen-chicken producers.

Recently, margins in the frozen chicken market have been sharply knocked by massive oversupply.

As Kanhym executive chairman Dirk Jacobs says: "Mielie-Kip does not compete with the dominant frozen-chicken producers, but concentrates instead on the value-added niche of the poultry market with its range of fresh chickens, chicken portions and prepared chicken products."

A full-year contribution from Mielie-Kip is expected to increase Kanhym's exposure to value-added products to 60 percent of its operating income from the current 53 percent.

And, according to Mr Jacobs, a 12-month contribution from Mielie-Kip would increase Kanhym's earnings per share by 2,5c — after allowing for the interest payments on the funds used for the acquisition.

If all of the minorities accept the 88c, the acquisition will cost Kanhym R11,6 million.

The offer is well ahead of the share's recent trading range, but significantly below its 12-month high of 130c touched briefly last September. However in terms of the historic P/E rating, the offer is a modest four times on the 22c earned in the 12 months to February 1989.

8/21 18/4/90 (3) ~~3~~

Commandos are not being disarmed - Breytenbach

There was no question that all members of commandos were being disarmed and anyone who said so was lying, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said in an interpellation debate introduced by Dr Willie Snyman (CP, Pietersburg) that border farmers and reaction units of various commandos had their weapons available.

Commanding officers of units in various parts of the country had been ordered to return all weapons not needed for operational purposes, or which could not be stored safely.

This had been done to exercise proper control over firearms. Dozens had gone missing.

Mr Breytenbach said that the

reason why Dr Snyman had asked whether commandos were being disarmed was possibly because he was trying to cover the back of CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht after his recent pronouncements on the CP's own so-called armed struggle, and his statement that the CP would not allow its own people to be disarmed.

Dr Snyman said the primary training and motivation of commando members had been to repel ANC and communist-inspired terrorist attacks.

Suddenly, these organisations that had accepted responsibility for murder, destruction and maiming had been legalised and even exempted from prosecution before enabling legislation had been passed. — Sapa.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Per capita amount spent on pupils

11. Mr M MOHANLALL asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether the difference in the *per capita* amount spent on pupils of the various education departments in South Africa is to be equalized; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what procedure will be followed in this regard;
- (2) whether the so-called 10-year plan for education in South Africa has been abandoned; if so, (a) when and (b) why;
- (3) whether the abandonment of this plan will have any effect on the equalization of the amounts spent on the education departments of the various race groups in South Africa; if so, what effect?

D71E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) The Government has committed itself towards striving after equal education opportunities, including equal education standards for all inhabitants of the Republic. The per capita expenditure on pupils is, however, influenced by a large number of factors such as the qualifications of teachers and therefore also the remuneration of the teachers. The degree to which equal per capita expenditure on pupils will play a role in striving after equal educational opportunities is therefore difficult to determine.
 - (a) ~~Yes~~.
 - (b) ~~Yes~~.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) The ten-year plan for education in South Africa was shelved in 1989.
 - (b) The plan was shelved since the low economic growth of the past few years made it impossible for the State to fund a real annual increase of 4% in the education budget which formed the basis for the ten-year plan.
- (3) Alternative short-term strategies in place of the ten-year plan are presently being considered. These strategies are mainly based on the principle that better education will have to be provided with fewer resources per client.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: *Hansard 20/4/90*

Sishen (Dingle): Coloured farmers

180. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs:†

- (1) Whether any farms in the vicinity of Sishen (Dingle) are to be purchased for making them available to Coloured farmers; if so (3) *General*
- (2) whether any survey was made of farms which can be utilized for this purpose; if so, (a) which farms are involved and (b) who are the owners thereof;
- (3) whether any decision has been taken on the matter; if so, (a) when and (b) what decision; if not, who and/or which bodies will be consulted before a decision is taken?

B451E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, it is not the intention to purchase any farms in the vicinity of Sishen (Dingle) for Coloured farmers at this stage.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) No. No decision has been taken thus far but interested parties will be consulted should such a situation arise.

Export incentive measures

273. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism:†

- (1) Whether there has been any change in the export incentive measures during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (a) what is the extent of this change and (b) in what official documents was it indicated;

Hansard 20/4/90

- (2) (a)(i) how many State guarantees were furnished during the above-mentioned period and (ii) to whom and (b) in what official documents were the relevant amounts indicated;

- (3) whether any State guarantees (a) were written off as bad debts and (b) are considered to be risky; if so, which guarantees in each case;

- (4) whether any subsidies in respect of export incentives were (a) reduced and (b) discontinued during this period; if so, (i) how many subsidies were reduced and (ii) which subsidies were discontinued?

Hansard B717E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM: *20/4/90*

- (1) Yes.

(a) and (b)

Marketing allowance to exporters

The marketing allowance to exporters provided for in section 11*bis* of the Income Tax Act, 1962 was with effect from 9 March 1989 limited to a maximum of 20 per cent of the export turnover accrued to the exporter. Previously, this concession to exporters was not subject to any restriction. The extent in money terms of this restriction is difficult to measure and thus cannot be quantified. However, it is expected that the step will result in a substantial saving on the tax concession to exporters under the relevant section of the Income Tax Act.

An announcement on this matter was made on 8 March 1989 in a joint news release issued by the Minister of Finance and the then Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology. The Income Tax Act was subsequently also amended accordingly.

Input costs and value added assistance

According to announcements made by the then Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology in news releases issued on 3 April 1989 and 19 September 1989

Land reform vital — Relly

20/4/70

SA's economic prosperity demanded a more stable and equitable political dispensation, former Anglo American Corporation chairman Gavin Relly said yesterday.

B/P am

Speaking at a Witwatersrand Agricultural Society luncheon at the Rand Show, Relly said the well-being and continued growth of the economy would provide an essential underpinning to the difficult political process facing the country.

3 General

Political liberties on their own were meaningless unless there were economic opportunities for all — including in agriculture.

There could be no justification for the existing racial restrictions on ownership of farmland and ways would have to be found to give people of all races access to the land market —

Sapa.



Farmers using drought as 'an excuse for inefficiency'

Political Correspondent

AK6WS 23/4/90
360000
FARMERS have been rapped by the government for treating their land carelessly and being too eager to blame drought for a deterioration of the veld.

The result is that the carrying capacity of the veld is decreasing and more soil is being washed down rivers.

This emerges from the Department of Agriculture's annual report which has been tabled in parliament.

The report warns that "the small percentage of agricultural environment, consisting of high-potential soil, is treated too carelessly".

It adds: "Farmers cultivate crops on soil that is not conserved effectively."

The Directorate of Resource Conservation, responsible for promoting the conservation of the agricultural environment, reports that there "has not yet been a turnabout in the condition of the natural veld, with the result that carrying capacity is still decreasing, excessive loss of soil is occurring on farmlands, while farmers struggle to keep above the bread-line."

"The influence of the drought is still more serious than it should be. The blame for this deterioration is wrongly put on the drought, instead of farmers adapting the number of livestock and game to the available grazing."

The effect of wind and water erosion is alarming, the report says.

Parliamentary Staff

Cape Town — Farmers have been severely criticised by the Government for treating their land carelessly and being too eager to blame drought for a deterioration of the veld.

The result is that the carrying capacity of the veld is decreasing, and more soil is being washed down the rivers.

This emerges from the Department of Agriculture's annual report which has been tabled in parliament.

The report warns that "the small percentage of agricultural

Farmers criticised (3) ^{Star 24/4/90} over land conservation

environment, consisting of high potential agricultural and horticultural soil, is treated too carelessly".

It adds: "Farmers cultivate crops on soil that is not conserved effectively and too much top soil is being washed away by our rivers as sedimentation."

The Directorate of Resource Conservation — responsible for

promoting the conservation of the agricultural environment — reports that there "has not yet been a turn-about in the condition of the natural veld, with the result that the carrying capacity is still decreasing, excessive loss of soil is occurring on farmlands while farmers struggle to keep above the breadline.

"The influence of the drought

is still more serious than it should be. The blame for this deterioration is wrongly put on the drought, instead of farmers adapting the number of livestock and game to the available grazing."

The effect of wind and water erosion, the report says, is alarming.

It estimates that only 30 percent of cultivated lands are effectively protected and that only about half of the existing protective works are adequately maintained.

unconditionally; he must therefore also withdraw the word "coward".

†Mr J H VANDER MERWE: I withdraw it, but I will get him in Kroonstad! [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! *Hansard 24/4/90*

†Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: With regard to the question of whether an hon Minister or Deputy Minister may refuse to reply to a supplementary question, I wish to refer you to the ruling of the Rules Committee that five supplementary questions are admissible. [Interjections.] I wish to submit that in this case no supplementary questions have been allowed and that the five supplementary questions may still be put.

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! Supplementary questions have not been refused. The hon the Deputy Minister himself indicated that he would not reply to supplementary questions. [Interjections.]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Certain book recommended by SADF

*3. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Defence: *Hansard 24/4/90*

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force sent out a circular in which it recommended a certain book, particulars of which have been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) under whose signature was the circular sent out, (b) to whom was it directed, (c) what are the particulars of the book in question and (d) what was the cost of sending out this circular;

- (2) whether the publishing company concerned refunded the South African Defence Force for the cost of the circular; if not, why not?

B742E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) The previous Chief of the SA Army.
 - (b) Officers, warrant-officers and non-commissioned officers of the Perma-

ment Force, the Citizen Force and the Commandos. *Hansard 24/4/90*

(c) The particulars are as supplied by the Honourable Member.

(d) R5 843 for envelopes. *Hansard 24/4/90*

- (2) No, because the circular was sent out on the initiative of the South African Defence Force. The SA Defence Force has over a period of 23 years, gained victory after victory in the struggle against Marxist expansionism. The SA Defence Force succeeded in halting this expansionism until the philosophy and ideology behind it collapsed in Eastern Europe. The SA Defence Force achieved one of the bravest victories in modern warfare in South East Angola in 1987/88. This crowned the military successes of the previous years and opened the way for a successful negotiation process regarding Namibia. This book reflects the SA Defence Force's successes and because thousands of members of the SA Defence Force were involved in the war, it was decided to introduce the book to as many members as possible.

Johannesburg city councillor: investigation

*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether officials of the Department of Inland Revenue were requested by officials of the Johannesburg City Council to investigate the tax affairs of a Johannesburg city councillor; if so, what was the response of the Department of Inland Revenue; *Hansard 24/4/90*

- (2) whether he will furnish information on the persons involved in this matter; if not, why not; if so, what (a) are the names of the city council officials who made the request and (b) is the name of the city councillor concerned?

Hansard 24/4/90

B746E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) The duties of the Commissioner for Inland Revenue are not limited to the collection of taxes; he must also ensure that there is compliance with the tax laws.

He will accordingly take notice of information in regard to tax matters that come to his notice from any source whatsoever, and act thereon in terms of the powers granted to him by law. In the light of the secrecy provisions contained in section 4 of the Income Tax Act, details of his actions and findings may, however, not be furnished to any person other than the taxpayer or his lawful representative.

In view hereof no further information or comment can be furnished in reply to the Honourable Member's question.

Kaftan electrified fence: exclusion of areas

*5. Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence:†

- (1) Whether the farms (a) Greefswald, (b) Den Staat, (c) Samaria and (d) Kruitfontein are to be excluded from the Kaftan electrified fence west of Messina; if so, (i) for what reasons, (ii) at whose request and (iii) what will be the cost of such exclusion; *Hansard 24/4/90*
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

3 General B773E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) to (c) Yes.
 - (i) Due to research with regard to the existing system as well as ecological disturbances which the fence could bring about.
 - (ii) The SA Defence Force.
 - (iii) The cost is not known as the exact location of the fence has not yet been determined.
- (d) A gap has, for the time being, been left in the fence in anticipation of the outcome of the ecological investigation regarding this specific farm.

(2) No.

Prison warders dismissed/suspended

*6. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether, subsequent to his reply in the House of Representatives to Question No

1 on 27 March 1990, any prison warders have been dismissed or suspended; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reasons and (c) at which prisons were they stationed at the time of their dismissal or suspension; *Hansard 24/4/90*

- (2) whether these warders raised any grievances with the authorities; if so, (a) what grievances and (b) what action was or is being taken by his Department to address such grievances?

B765E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, only suspended.
 - (a) and : King : 5 Members suspended on 27 March 1990
 - (c) William's Town Prison : 2 Members suspended on 29 March 1990
 - : East London Prison : 2 Members suspended on 27 March 1990
 - : Pollsmoor Prison : 2 Members suspended on 27 March 1990
 - : Brandvlei Prison : 1 Member suspended on 30 March 1990
 - : Fort Beaufort Prison : 1 Member suspended on 27 March 1990
 - : Stutterheim Prison : 1 Member suspended on 27 March 1990
 - : Port Elizabeth Prison : 27 members suspended on 9 April 1990
 - : Grahams-town Prison : 1 Member suspended on 17 April 1990

- (b) For the same reasons mentioned in my reply to Question No 1 on 27 March 1990 in the House of Rep-

Orange Free State	0	3	42	306	455
Natal	0	15	72	248	271
Cape	0	6	32	211	380
(bb) TOTAL	1	45	344	2 504	3 998

National Senior Certificate: Black pupils

203. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many Blacks at each school in the Western Cape falling under the control of his Department (i) entered for and (ii) wrote the National Senior Certificate examinations in 1988 and (b) how many entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption at each such school?

B487E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

	(i)	(ii)
(a) Fezeka Secondary	95	95
Malizo Secondary	203	203
I.D. Mkize Secondary	74	74
Langa Secondary	70	70

Luhlaza Secondary	83	83
Simon Hebe Secondary	67	67
Sizamile Jnr Secondary	121	121
Crossroads No.3 Secondary	53	53
Langa Comprehensive School	66	66
Guguletu Comprehensive School	56	56

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(b) Fezeka Secondary	45	50	13
Malizo Secondary	87	116	9
I.D. Mkize Secondary	15	59	2
Langa Secondary	35	35	11
Luhlaza Secondary	63	20	20
Simon Hebe Secondary	17	50	2
Sizamile Jnr Secondary	68	53	14
Crossroads No.3 Secondary	31	22	10
Langa Comprehensive School	13	53	2
Guguletu Comprehensive School	13	43	1

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Posts/vacancies

82. Mr J B DE R VAN GEND asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) How many posts were there on the establishment of his Department as at (a) 31 December 1987 and (b) 31 December 1988;
- (2) (a) how many posts on the establishment of his Department were vacant as at 31 December 1988 and (b) how many of these posts had been filled temporarily or permanently in 1988?

B184E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) (a) 101 367, and
(b) 101 683;
- (2) (a) 5 958, and
(b) these statistics are unfortunately not readily available. However, according to calculations approximately 2 000 of the aforementioned vacancies were filled at one stage or another and for various periods during 1988.

Agriculture: value of production/exports

159. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What was the value of the Republic's agricultural (a) production and (b) exports in 1987 and 1988, respectively?

B361E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) 1987 = R14 312 million (estimate)
1988 = R16 514 million (estimate)

(b) 1987 = R3 193 million
1988 = R3 521 million (estimate)

Subsidies paid on bread/maize/butter

161. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What amount was paid out in subsidies in respect of (a) bread, (b) maize and (c) butter for consumer use in the 1987-88 financial year?

B363E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- (a) R150 million;
- (b) R80 million;
- (c) Nil

The said payments were made under Vote 17: Programme 6: Agricultural Economics and Marketing.

Agricultural products: surpluses

177. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether there are any surpluses of agricultural products at present or any such surpluses are expected in 1989; if so, of which product;
- (2) what in each case are the (a) reasons for such surpluses and (b) price implications;
- (3) what steps have been taken or are contemplated in each case to (a) counter the effect of such surpluses and (b) avoid them in future?

B413E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- (1) Yes, there are at present and there will be surpluses during 1989 of a large number of agricultural products such as wool, mohair, hides, skins, maize, wheat, citrus fruit, deciduous fruit and canned fruit.
- (2) (a) With the current production levels the local and overseas market potential is taken into account, but in the case of especially maize and wheat, the production levels are influenced by weather conditions
(b) Export prices of maize and wheat compare favourably with domestic

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes.

(a) None.

(b) Falls away.

(2) No.

General
~~24/4/90~~
Oriental Plaza/Gatesville shopping centre: sale to tenants

*2. Mr A G MOHAMED asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether a Minister of the former Department of Community Development gave an undertaking that the Oriental Plaza in Cape Town and the Gatesville shopping centre in Rylands would be sold to tenants at the price it cost to build them; if so, when;
- (2) whether he intends to honour this undertaking; if not, why not;
- (3) what policy will be followed by him or his Department in respect of determining the selling prices of the above-mentioned premises?

D109E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) No record of any promise made in respect of the Oriental Plaza in Cape Town is on hand. The Gatesville shopping centre was sold by the former Department of Community Development.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Tenders were invited for the sale of the Cape Town Oriental Plaza and tenderers were requested to keep their tenders open until the end of May 1990.

The Oriental Plaza Merchants' Association was afforded the opportunity to submit its tender in respect of the above and it is envisaged that finality on the sale of the Cape Town Oriental Plaza will be reached not later than the end of May 1990.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that the present hon Minister of Housing, when he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Council,

opposed the sale of a shopping centre in Port Elizabeth on the same basis as the one on which the Oriental Plaza is now being considered for sale? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF HOUSING: Mr Chairman, I cannot vouch for that. The records will prove that it was in the time of the South African Indian Council. However, for the information of the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition I want to say that we have bent over backwards to afford the people operating in that plaza an opportunity to come forward with a proposal with regard to the purchase of this plaza and that is why finality on this matter has been delayed. This was done out of consideration for the people who are trading there.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is the hon the Minister aware, on a macro-basis, that the former Ministers of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn and Mr A H du Plessis, gave undertakings throughout the country to the effect that these shops would be sold to the tenants at cost price?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this is in fact surprising. If those gentlemen did in fact give such an assurance — I am not questioning the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition — one would have thought that the merchants would have grabbed it because something sold at cost so far back would have been available pretty cheaply.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, with regard to the response that these merchants would have grabbed at it, is the hon the Minister aware that in many parts of the country those merchants were willing to grab at purchasing these shops, but that these shops were never offered to them by the officials?

An HON MEMBER: Name them! [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, my administration will be only too pleased to complete negotiations and dispose of these shopping centres as soon as we can do so. However, I am aware that there have been many, many problems attached to the disposal of these centres, like the problems concerning rentals and one thing and another. However, the Ministers' Council has taken a

decision that we will programme to dispose of these shopping centres to the people who are occupying shops there.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he give the House the assurance that he will in fact try to ensure that it is ascertained whether those undertakings were given or not.

The MINISTER: Yes, Mr Chairman, I will ask my officials to investigate the matter and I will submit their report to the hon member for Springfield.

Asiatic Bazaar: vacating of shops

*3. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether the tenant of Shop No 13 in the Asiatic Bazaar has been served with a notice to vacate his shop; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) on behalf of whom;
- (2) whether, in terms of this notice, the tenant concerned was required to vacate his shop with immediate effect; if not, (a) why not and (b) why was this required by his Department of certain tenants of shops in Chatsworth?

Hansard 24/4/90
The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) No.
 - (a) Falls away.
 - (b) Falls away.
 - (c) Falls away.
- (2) Falls away.
 - (a) Falls away.
 - (b) If the Honourable Leader of Official Opposition will be so kind as to furnish me, in writing, with the names of the tenants concerned, I will gladly reply to his question.

Asiatic Bazaar: buildings

*4. Mr D K PADIACHEY asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 3 on 20 March 1990, any persons constructed or are constructing buildings on property belonging to and/or controlled by the Housing Development

Board in the Asiatic Bazaar in Pretoria; if so, (a) how many properties are involved and (b) what action is being taken in respect of these persons;

- (2) whether these persons have obtained permission for the construction of these buildings; if so, from whom;
- (3) whether his Department or the Housing Development Board has received any representations on behalf of the persons concerned; if so, who made these representations?

Hansard 24/4/90

D117E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) As these structures almost appear overnight it is extremely difficult to supply definite figures.
- (b) Legal opinion obtained warns that problems may be encountered in a competent court should the court prosecute any offenders mentioned above, before clarity has been obtained about the status of the Asiatic Bazaar in regard to its Group Area status. I have therefore in January this year requested that a senior member of my staff be appointed solely to attend to all matters regarding the Asiatic Bazaar and from reports so far received, I am confident that many of the problems being experienced at present will be solved in the near future.
- (2) In some cases Board's approval was obtained, but in most cases the construction has been undertaken without any official approval.
- (3) Yes.

My department has received only two representations, apart from a deputation of some of the stall holders who pleaded for condonation of the erection of illegal structures and/or alterations, such matters will be referred to the Housing Development Board for consideration in due course.

The two representations were from Mr Bhima and Mr Madhavjee and an Attorney Mr Saint on behalf of Stalls

National service: doctors

285. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(a) How many fully qualified doctors currently completing their military service are being used in public hospitals, (b) at which hospitals are these doctors stationed and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B730E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- Hansard 27/4/90*
- (a) 7 doctors,
 (b) 2 doctors at J G Strijdom Hospital
 2 doctors at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital
 1 doctor at Scottsburgh Hospital
 1 doctor at Harding Hospital
 1 doctor at H F Verwoerd Hospital
 (c) 4 April 1990.

Bread subsidy

314. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What bread subsidy was paid by the Government for each of the latest specified five years?

③ general

B794E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Hansard 27/4/90

1985/86 — R180,497 million
 1986/87 — R147,000 million
 1987/88 — R147,370 million
 1988/89 — R132,000 million
 1989/90 — R105,935 million.

Own Affairs:

Provincial public libraries: identification/ functioning

71. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

- (1) Whether the identification and functioning of provincial public libraries has been finalised; if not, why not; if so, (a) which provincial public libraries were identified as White own affairs, (b) why were they so identified, (c) when were they trans-

ferred to his Department and (d) who took the decision in this regard?

- (2) who will be responsible for (a) ordering and (b) buying books for such libraries?

B618E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Hansard 27/4/90

The same question was put to the then Minister in the Office of the State President charged with Administration and Broadcasting Services in 1988 as general affairs question 890(2) and answered by him — vide Hansard No 12/88. (Cols 1187-1188).

Certain areas: residence permits

111. Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

- (1) How many persons were granted residence permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, from 1 June 1987 up to the latest specified date for which statistics are available to live in White residential areas in the parliamentary constituencies of (a) Helderkruijn, (b) Florida, (c) Maraisburg and (d) Roodepoort;
- (2) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

Hansard 27/4/90 B763E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- (1) Statistics are kept for White declared areas, but not in respect of parliamentary constituencies. For the area of Roodepoort no residence permits were issued.
 (2) 21 July 1989 to 5 April 1990.

Group Areas Act: vacating of premises

112. Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:

- Hansard 27/4/90*
- (a) How many persons who occupied premises in conflict with the provisions of the Group Areas Act had terminated their occupation of such premises in (i) the Transvaal, (ii) the

Orange Free State, (iii) the Cape Province and (iv) Natal as a result of action taken by departmental groups for group area matters, excluding Police action, as at the latest specified date for which statistics are available and (b) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- (a) (i) 10
 (ii) Nil
 (iii) 9
 (iv) Nil

B764E

(b) 21 July 1989 to 5 April 1990.

Chemical companies deny 'bullying tactics'

Staff 27/4/90

Staff Reporter

3 agri

Chemical companies involved in the hormone herbicide dispute with vegetable farmers in Natal's Tala Valley have denied using "bullying tactics".

Mr Gerry Maritz, executive director of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Association of SA, said yesterday the companies were simply seeking to prevent the further spread of scientifically unfounded accusations against their products.

In 1988, the farmers launched an application for an interdict in the Natal Supreme Court preventing the manufacture and sale of hormone herbicides country-wide on the basis that they damaged vegetable crops in the Tala Valley, he added.

This application was withdrawn after the chemical companies had filed comprehensive answering evidence, after which the farmers then elected to proceed by way of action, he said.

Some of the chemical companies, in an attempt to test the legal basis for the farmers' claims, brought an exception to the action in which they asked the court to rule on whether the farmers had any legal basis for their complaints.

'Loophole'

Early this year the Natal Supreme Court found that the farmers had no case and awarded costs against the farmers.

The farmers did not re-instate their case and announced in recent press articles that their actions were dismissed through a "technical loophole", Mr Maritz said. Further, the farmers claimed that they were being "blackmailed" into withdrawing their opposition to the use of these products nationally.

After the court judgment, the farmers proposed that the companies waive the legal costs, he said.

The companies then proposed that the farmers issue a statement, declaring that the legal proceedings had been withdrawn by them, acknowledging that the products do not cause crop damage and they were not a health hazard, Mr Maritz said.

He pointed out that it was unfortunate that the farmers had not laid the dispute to rest, notwithstanding the findings of the court.

Mr Maritz stressed that the agrochemical industry was highly responsible, guided by scientific facts and subjected to sophisticated legislation.

3

2/11/03 29/4/00

Worker died 'after

Man beater straying co

By DAN DHLAMINI

A SICKLY widow this week cried Court while she heard a farmer de - who later died - because he all field.

Occasionally wiping off tears v Lekone who told City Press aftery fected her health and she had sper

Mickey Lekone had come to co rus farmer Jan Bezuidenhout wh band Abraham Lekone because strayed into the mealie fields.

Bezuidenhout, of Esperanza fa Lekone on February 18 last year. pable homicide.

Earlier, Lekone's grandchildre: witnessed the alleged assault - to cused their grandfather of neglect to cause great damage in the meal

They told the court the well-bu: ther with his fists in the rib cage a ach.

The dead man's daughter Sto: earlier that she and a woman w: carry her father from the fields b he could only manage to crawl.

In his evidence, Dr CRB Ait died as a result of head and body.

This week Bezuidenhout told t Sunday and had grabbed Lekon lowed the cattle to go into the me

He however denied that he assaulted him at any stage. He said Lekone was drunk on that day and he could have been assaulted by other people. He said Lekone left the fields in the company of two black women, and he was walking and not crawling as suggested earlier by Stompana.

Bezuidenhout denied that he promised the Lekones a taxi and a house if they did not lay charges against him. Elizabeth Fubu, the dead man's sister, in earlier evidence claimed that the farmer had made the promises in an attempt to convince the family not to proceed with the case against him.

Replying to a question from prosecutor Kenny Pretorius, Bezuidenhout said he did not know who ordered the Lekones to leave the farm two days after Abraham's death.

The State closed its case and the trial was adjourned to July 18. Bezuidenhout's advocate CB Celliers told the court he may call witnesses to support his client's case.



Nani will set medical world alight

Nani Mokoena, 19, is a full-time model who is guaranteed to set any man's heart on fire. Now this bouncy lass from Mngadi Section, Katlehong, has set her sights on becoming a medical technologist. So watch out all you eligible doctors!

Mic diec

er farmer's assault'

beaten up over ying cow - claim

MINI

widow this week cried silently in the Welkom Regional she heard a farmer deny that he assaulted her husband died - because he allowed a cow to stray into a mealie

ly wiping off tears while sitting in court was Mickey told *City Press* afterwards that her husband's death af-alth and she had spent five months in hospital. kone had come to court to hear the fate of Odendaals-an Bezuidenhout who was accused of killing her hus-am Lekone because the cattle he was looking after he mealie fields.

out, of Esperanza farm, allegedly killed farm labourer ebruary 18 last year. He has pleaded not guilty to cul-de.

kone's grandchildren Naomi, 9, and Malefu, 12 - who e alleged assault - told the court Bezuidenhout had ac-randfather of neglecting his job and allowing the cattle t damage in the mealie fields.

the court the well-built Bezuidenhout hit their grandfa-fists in the rib cage and repeatedly jumped on his stom-

man's daughter Stompana Lekone also told the court she and a woman who works for Bezuidenhout had to her from the fields because he was very weak. She said / manage to crawl.

dence, Dr CRB Aitton of Odendaalsrus said Lekone ult of head and body injuries consistent with assault.

Bezuidenhout told the court he was very angry on that had grabbed Lekone by the chest because he had at- tle to go into the mealie fields.

ver denied lited him at he said Le-unk on that ould have ed by other said Lekone in the com- black-wom- was walking ling as sug- r by Stom-

out denied ised the Le- and a house d not lay ainst him. bu, the dead in earlier ained that ad made the n attempt to family not ith the case



Mickey Lekone ... her husband died after an alleged assault.

o a question ator Kenny ezuidenhout ot know who Lekones to m two days m's death.

closed its trial was ad- ly 18. Bezui- vocate CB he court he sses to sup- s case.

SA's own Stallone tells of struggle to the top

By CHARLES MOGALE

MEET the Sylvester Stallone of the local screens.

He is Thomas Mogotlane, writer-cum-director-cum-ac- tor, and the brains behind the blockbuster movie *Mapantsula*.

Mogotlane - or Panic to movie boffins - is patiently counting the days to July when the recently unbanned *Mapantsula* will be screened locally. Already, the movie has rocked several countries overseas, including the United States, Sweden, Holland, France and England.

It has also been featured at the Cannes and Sydney Film Festivals.

Success has, however, not run to Mogotlane's head. He remains a simple man who has to be prodded to talk.

"I am obviously very delighted. I went through hell - there were days when there was just not enough money to buy food, let alone pay the rent. There was a time during the writing of *Mapantsula* when I almost quit. I very nearly went job-hunting to feed my family," said Mogotlane.

He lives with his wife Portia and two sons Jonas, 14, and Khotso, eight months, in Mabopane.

"It was tough. We were supposed to shoot the movie in about three months, but we had to squeeze it all into seven



Thomas Mogotlane with some of his many awards.

weeks because we did not want the authorities to find out what kind of movie we were making.

"One other reason I had to act the part of Panic is that I knew about the role, as a writer. So, to hasten matters I had to do it. One day, while we were busy editing, the police came and demanded to see the film. We gave them a wrong copy. Soon after that, we smuggled the right one out of the country to London, where the rest of the editing was done," he said.

A trained teacher, Mogotlane has never taught.

"I acquired a teaching diploma to have something to fall back on. I have been acting ever since I left Hebron (Training College) in 1973," he said.

He then joined playwright Gibson Kente's stable, appearing in six of his productions, and later helped train young-

sters. "Bra Gib taught me a lot. He introduced me to acting, and taught me a lot about scriptwriting," he said.

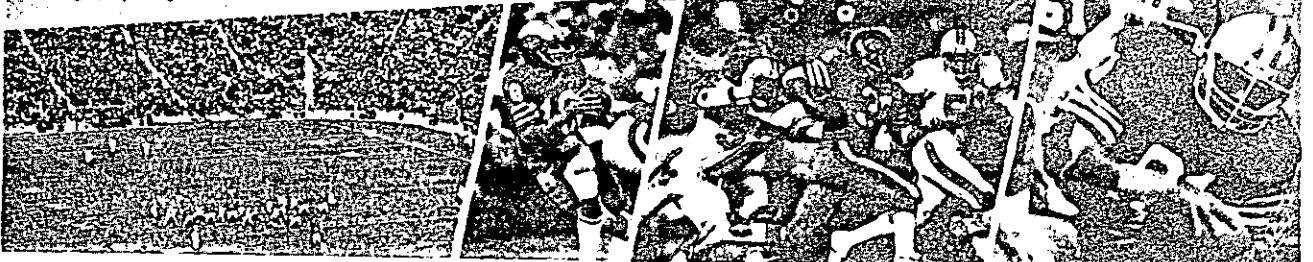
While with Kente, Mogotlane had a brief spell in detention during the filming of *How Long* in 1976.

"Some of my experiences during interrogation inspired certain scenes in *Mapantsula*," he said.

Mapantsula - co-written with Oliver Schmidt - has already scooped several awards.

It took seven in last year's AA/M-Net Vita Awards. Mogotlane won the best actor award and shared the award for best script with Schmidt. The film also won best supporting actress for Dolly Rath- ebe, best music for The Ouens, best editing for Mark Bard, best sound and best local film.

GRIDIRON USA
battling for Major League honors



Dire warning against nationalising farming

Star 1/3/90
① (2) (3)
Those who wanted to nationalise the agricultural industry were motivated more by a desire to seek redress for past wrongs than by a desire to make agriculture more efficient, Mr Errol Moorcroft (DP Albany) said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in debate in the Extended Public Committee on Agriculture, he said an attempt to redress these wrongs by simply nationalising the agricultural and other industries would change the country overnight.

"We will be transformed from a proudly independent country which feeds and clothes itself into just another bankrupt African state holding out our begging bowl to the Western world, dependent on alms for our existence.

"Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique and a host of other countries have learnt this lesson the hard way. Let us hope that whatever new government we might have in the future will heed these lessons of history lest we condemn ourselves to repeating them all over again." — Sapa.

Ver verlate vlaktes F/M 4/5/90

Integral to reform is the repeal of laws which control the political use of land. It is salutary to consider the enormous historic distortions introduced by the Land Acts, in comparison with which, unravelling the Group Areas Act will be easy. They are a key component of geographic apartheid, introduced long before the National Party era.

These Acts — of 1913 and 1936 — define land racially: 87% for white use, 13% for black. The black regions are fragmented, remote from industrial centres and poor in resources, primarily because of the realities of colonial conquest. That they were used as the basis of migrant labour (and as dumping grounds for "surplus labour") followed logically. It took the genius of Hendrik Verwoerd to turn them into 10 ethnic "nations."

The De Klerk administration is looking at ways of changing the Acts so that land acquired by the SA Development Trust for "consolidation" (2m ha of it as yet unapportioned to the homelands) can be sold or leased to black farmers (see *Current Affairs*). It is obviously useful to have this land available for such redistribution, but it hardly compensates blacks for having foregone 73 years of shareholding (in the broadest sense) in the nation's most irreplaceable asset.

In many ways this loss is utterly unquantifiable — and can

never be made good. For example, locked into the Acts' conditions as they were, black agricultural wages stayed much the same from Union until the Sixties, when they began to rise. Blacks were regarded as temporary sojourners in the cities, so education, health and prosperity suffered.

It therefore makes little sense to formalise black settlement on Development Trust land wedged between or surrounding the bits and pieces of the homelands themselves — not if land reform is to be in earnest. That would just serve to make rural ghettos slightly larger. Logically, agricultural land as much as residential must be available to be bought and sold or leased by anyone, nationwide.

The issues are enormously complex, taking in tribal rights, the subdivision or consolidation of unviable agricultural entities, absentee landlordism, the legitimacy of various title deeds, the depopulated platteland, and so on. A little attention is being paid to the matter, but not perhaps enough — given the pace of overall reform.

Wholesale nationalisation of the land would be as disastrous as that of any industrial "commanding height." But the great rural tinder-box will not be dampened by the minimal changes to the Land Acts which are so far, apparently, all that is contemplated by government. ■

F/M 4/5/90

Selling the verges

Government is considering a radical plan to sell or lease to black farmers vast tracts of land originally earmarked for homeland consolidation. (3) General

The plan has apparently been approved in principle at ministerial level and is seen as a major step in building up a black commercial farming sector, defusing the growing campaign for land "redistribution."

The plan involves more than 2m ha of land currently owned by the SA Development Trust (SADT). This is the remaining portion of nearly 7m ha bought by the trust since 1936 to fill out black areas designated as homelands. The balance has already been transferred.

The move is the first step towards dismantling the complex laws that regulate the ownership and occupancy of rural land. It is generally accepted that 87% of land in SA is reserved for ownership and occupation by whites and 13% for blacks.

The plan involves carving up the SADT

41

F/M 4/5/90

(3) General



land into farming units of varying sizes depending on demand. Farmers could either buy the land or lease it with an option to purchase. It has also been suggested the land could be transferred to successful farmers without charge after, say, 10 years — as was done with white farmers in parts of colonial Africa.

Black farmers would have access to the same support systems as their white counterparts, including finance through the Land Bank or a similar institution and extension services through the Department of Agriculture and co-operatives.

Critics of government land policy argue that all land will have to be made accessible to blacks at the same time so that black farmers can own or lease land in areas other than regions owned by the SADT. They say in many cases blacks successfully manage farms of absentee white owners and would have no problem running their own farms in any part of SA competitively.

At a recent seminar on land issues organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA, former Zimbabwean Agriculture Minister Dennis Norman said agricultural reform after independence

played "probably the largest single role" in achieving political stability. He added a major programme was launched to assist (black) small-scale farmers to grow the right crops for their areas and to give them access to essential inputs and transport.

The value of products sold by Zimbabwean farmers between 1980 and 1985 increased dramatically and, for the first three years, urban drift was reversed (though the situation has now swung back towards increasing urbanisation).

However, Norman said a programme to resettle about 162 000 people in new villages in areas with agricultural potential had been less successful due to insufficient planning, neglect of the importance of title deed (whether leasehold or freehold), insufficient training of aspirant farmers and the general failure of co-ops because of bad management.

SA government officials see the Zimbabwean experience as having important pointers for land reform in SA — in terms of not making the same mistakes. But their critics argue that land reform must be tackled across the entire spectrum and should include the scrapping of the Group Areas Act

(GAA) at the same time as the Land Acts in order to open up options for blacks who may want to move off rural land.

Government's current public stance is that the GAA will be scrapped — possibly next year — but replaced with "non-discriminatory" measures to protect existing property rights and maintain standards. There is some concern government's aim is to entrench white privilege.

However, National Party MPs are privately acknowledging the GAA can't be replaced by nonracial measures: it's either enforced or scrapped. They believe government has to posture at this stage about "protection" for existing communities, but in reality the Act will be scrapped and not replaced by any law that has the same effect.

They concede any attempt to introduce new measures to prevent "overcrowding" or "maintain standards" in the post-GAA era will inevitably mean acting against blacks and be perceived as racist. They believe there will be a situation of "controlled chaos" for a short while when the GAA goes — after which markets will take over and people will find their own residential levels.

Chris Freimond

the opinion that such association will not be detrimental to him. Juveniles are also separated with regard to age groups where facilities permit. *Hansard 9/5/90 (298)*

Discussions take place regularly between the South African Prisons Service, the local magistrates, prosecutors and the South African Police with a view to keep awaiting-trial juveniles out of prison.

Greater Cape Town area:
Whites/Coloureds/Indians

386. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What estimated number of (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians resided in the

greater Cape Town area as at 31 December 1989?

Hansard 9/5/90 B914E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Data for 1989 is not available at the Central Statistical Service. The population information is obtained from population censuses. The latest available information is that of the 1985 Population Census, namely:

(a) 542 705

(b) 1 068 921

(c) 17 437

The next population census will be held on 7 March 1991.

Hansard
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: *General*

Upgrading of KTC squatter camp/Brown's Farm

22. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) (a) What private companies were involved in the upgrading of (i) the KTC squatter camp and (ii) Brown's Farm in Cape Town and (b) for what construction work in each case;
- (2) whether tenders were invited for such construction work; if not, why not; if so, (a) what companies submitted tenders and (b)(i) which tenders were accepted and (ii) why;
- (3) which authority is responsible for the (a) hiring of companies, and (b) payment of such companies, in each case?

B50E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) and (b)

Civil Consultant Eng : Voster, v d Westhuizen & Partners

Contractors : Asla Construction

Electrical:

Consultant Eng : De Villiers & Moore

Contractors : (1) Wheeler Plumlec

: (2) Mast & Pole
Maintenance

Surveyor:

(1) De Villiers, Reed, Chiddy & Murray

(2) Hoenson & Gluckman

(3) Groenewald, Turner & Wynne.

Town Planning:

Makroplan

(a) (ii) and (b)

Internal Services:

Consultant Engineers : Ninham Shand

Contractors : EU Civils (Town 2B)
(1) Murray & Roberts (Town 3)
(2) Savage & Lovemore (Town 3)
Burge & Wallis (Town 4)

Trunk Sewerage:

Consultant Engineers : Ninham Shand
Contractors : Basil Starke

Trunk Water Reticulation:

Consultant Engineers: Ninham Shand
Contractors : EU Civils

Trunk Services:

Consultant Engineers : Ninham Shand
Contractors : (1) EU Civils
(2) Clifford Harris

Electrical:

Consultant Engineers: Hill, Kaplan & Scott
Contractors : Racec

Surveyor:

Julian Grey (Co-ordinator)

Town Planning:

Bertie van Zyl

(2) Yes.

(a) Clifford Harris Lightning Structure
EU Civils WP Electric
Basil Starke Sectional Poles
Africa
Murray & Mast & Pole
Roberts Maintenance
Burger & Wallis Valley Construction
Racec Sanvido & Sons
Savage & GCF Construction
Lovemore SFS Construction
Asla Construction
Power
Construction Haw & Inglis
Marten & East Earthmovers
United
Cornfield Construction
WJM
Construction
Cyclops
Engineering F & H Construction

Malans Transport

Wheeler Plum-
lec
Genrec MEI

Rohr Roads
Bowmast

(b) (i) See (1)(a)(i) and (ii) and (1)(b)(i) and (ii) above.

(ii) The lowest tenders were accepted.

(3) KTC

Brown's Farm

(a) Ikapa Town Council

CPA

(b) Ikapa Town Council

CPA and West-Cape RSC

Cape Peninsula: old-age homes for Blacks

195. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

Whether there are any old-age homes for Black persons in the Cape Peninsula; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are envisaged by his Department in this regard; if so, (i) what are the names of these old-age homes, (ii) who financed them, (iii) how many persons can be accommodated in each and (iv) how many such homes were built by the Government in the past three years?

Handwritten: 10/5/90 (Signature) B475E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(i) The Langa and Nyanga Homes for the Aged.

(ii) The staff of the homes are on the staff establishment of, and paid by the Cape Provincial Administration.

POSTE GEIDENTIFISEER VIR BEKLEDING DEUR TOEGEWSE AMPTENARE: 31 DESEMBER 1989
POSTS IDENTIFIED FOR OCCUPATION BY SECONDED STAFF: 31 DECEMBER 1989

Beroepsklas Occupational Class	KwaZulu		Lebowa		Gazankulu		Qwaqwa		KwaNdebele		KaNgwane		Totaal/Total		Va- kant Vacant
	Ge- identi- fiseer Identified	Ge- vul Filled	Ge- identi- fiseer Identified	Ge- vul Filled	Ge- identi- fiseer Identified	Ge- vul Filled	Ge- identi- fiseer Identified	Ge- vul Filled	Ge- identi- fiseer Identified	Ge- vul Filled	Ge- identi- fiseer Identified	Ge- vul Filled	Ge- identi- fiseer Identified	Ge- vul Filled	
Aanklaer Prosecutor	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	6	3	3
Admini- strasie- beampte Administration Officer	79	56	3	1	0	0	5	1	36	20	29	15	152	93	59
Admini- strasiekerk Administration Clerk	18	15	8	5	2	1	2	2	17	10	11	9	58	42	16
Ambagslui Artisan Staff	197	88	163	116	19	14	23	10	49	30	48	21	499	279	220
Apteker Pharmacist	49	34	1	1	10	4	0	0	3	1	3	1	66	41	25
Arbeids- terapeut Occupational Therapist	8	5	1	1	6	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	19	8	11
Argitek Architect	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	2
Bedryfs- ekonomies Business Economist	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	9	2	7
Belasting- beampte Taxation Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Boor- inspekteur Drilling Inspector	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Bosbouer Forester	5	3	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	17	11	6	6
Bosbou- voorman Forestry Foreman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
Bosbou- wetenskap- like Forestry Scientist	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	5	0	0
Bourekennar Quantity Surveyor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	3
Brandweer- man Fireman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Departementele Inspekteur Departmental Inspector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dieetkundige Dietician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Direkteur: Gesondheids- dienste Director: Health Services	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	3

The Administrative and maintenance costs are financed by the Ikapa Town council. Handwritten: 10/5/90

(iii) The Langa Home accommodates 51 persons and the Nyanga Home 24 persons.

(iv) None.

Public Service officials in self-governing territories

218. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Development Aid: Handwritten: 10/5/90

(1) (a) How many officials in the Public Service had been seconded to each self-governing territory, (b) what post was held by each such official, and (c) what was the cost of secondment of such officials, as at 31 December 1989;

(2) whether all posts in the self-governing territories in respect of which secondment is required were filled as at 31 December 1989; if not, how many remained vacant as at that date;

(3) whether any further secondments are envisaged; if so, how many?

B543E

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) and (b) The information as requested is contained in the attached schedule.

(c) The cost of the secondment of the officials amounted to R96 869 000 for the period 1 April 1989 to 31 December 1989.

(2) No. A recent survey indicated that 1 809 of the posts concerned were vacant on 31 December 1989.

(3) Yes. Numbers will be determined on the basis of stated requirements, the availability of funds and the availability of manpower.

3 General

Aid schemes for farmers to be probed

ACHMED KARIEM

AGRICULTURAL Development Minister Kraai van Niekerk has asked the Agricultural Economic Liaison Committee (AELC) urgently to investigate several aspects of the assistance schemes for agriculture.

"This is a very important assignment which can have far-reaching effects for agriculture as a whole," he said.

In an address to the National Woolgrowers' Association in Bloemfontein yesterday, Van Niekerk said farmers' financial problems were gaining momentum daily judging by the increasing number of requests for financial help from different areas.

At present the situation was dealt with through several assistance schemes and the AELC had to ascertain if these schemes were still adequate, or whether adjustments should be made. B10am 10/5/70

The AELC was asked to make recommendations regarding carry-over debt schemes, crop production loans, consolidation of debt, settlement proposals, collection of debts in arrears and financial control mechanisms.

Van Niekerk said the solution to the financial problems would call for intense deliberation, because financial assistance which was not adequately channelled could easily be discounted in the economy to the detriment of agriculture.

To qualify for drought assistance, farmers would have to comply with stock-carrying norms for the previous 12 months.

Van Niekerk said from June 1 farmers who needed drought aid would have to register as conservation farmers.

To study farming projects



Prof N Owen

PROFESSOR N C Owen, Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Science at the Medical University of Southern Africa, has been awarded an Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Overseas Travelling Fellowship.

He will utilise this opportunity to study projects in Taiwan and Israel which are aimed at promoting and enhancing the activities of small farmers.

He will also be visiting West Germany where

numerous research projects aimed at small farm development in Africa are underway.

The aim of the tour will ultimately be to ascertain to what degree veterinary activities and training can be meshed in with small farming enterprises in the African context.

He will also make use of this opportunity to attend the Office of International Epizootics Conference in Paris as an official South African observer.

3 General

06/15/41
S. S. Owen

Inflation winning

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Farmers' gross income for the first quarter increased by nearly R200m to R3,5bn, according to official Agriculture Department figures. (3) General

However expenditure on goods and services, such as fertilisers, fuel and labour, increased by R236m to R1,8bn, mainly due to inflation.

Wheat farmers' income decreased by R221,1m due to a 1-million ton drop in the crop to 2,2-million tons.

Wool and mohair income also fell sharply because of sagging world prices. \$ 100m 15/5/90

However, income from deciduous fruit increased by R31,8m to R302m, tobacco by R2,5m to R49m and vegetables by R73m to R310m.

Food irradiation: studies

*15. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether any studies have been conducted in South Africa on food irradiation; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the title of each such study and (c) who was responsible for (i) conducting and (ii) commissioning each of them;
- (2) on the basis of what specified research did the Government decide to allow food irradiation in South Africa?

B984E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) in 1962 research on food irradiation commenced at the Fruit and Food Technology Research Institute at Stellenbosch. Since 1969 the Atomic Energy Corporation has been intensely involved with research in this field. Numerous studies and reports in this respect have been published during the past years. In addition to the above, numerous feasibility studies have also been conducted by the other two major food irradiators in South Africa, viz Iso-Ster (Pty) Ltd and Hepro.
 - (b) I am in possession of a comprehensive list of studies which were conducted locally. There are in excess of 100 publications in this list of which the honourable member may obtain a copy,
 - (c) (i) the majority of these studies were conducted by the Atomic Energy Corporation in collaboration with local institutes and universities,
 - (ii) the majority of studies were commissioned by the Atomic Energy Corporation and the former Department of Agriculture Technical Services;
- (2) on the basis of the aforementioned studies and the recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission of the World Health Organisation and the Food and

Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations that food irradiated up to dose levels of 10 kGy (kilo Gray) is considered totally safe and wholesome, the process was allowed in South Africa. The Commission's view on food irradiation was backed by the outcome of decades of research by international bodies amongst which the United States Defence Force and the North American Space Agency were pioneers.

The irradiation of foodstuffs certainly is the processing method most intensely researched in modern day history with regard to safety. It was thus not necessary for South Africa to repeat everything, but to approve of the use of this safe processing aid, on an individual application basis.

Clermont residential area: schools for Blacks

*16. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education: *Hansard 15/5/90*

- (1) Whether all the schools for Blacks in the Clermont residential area fall under the control of his Department; if not, (a) why not (b) (i) under which authority do the schools concerned fall and (ii) why;
- (2) whether the control of any schools in the Clermont residential area has been transferred from his Department; if so, (a) when and (b) by what body was this decision taken?

B987E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) No.
 - (a) and (b)(i) These schools have always been controlled by the Department of Education and Culture: KwaZulu.
 - (ii) Because the schools have always been under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu and a change in the situation would be undesirable, the Government aims to legalise the situation as soon as possible.
- (2) No.
 - (a) and (b) Fall away.

SADF: incorrect remuneration

*17. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Defence: *Hansard 15/5/90*

- (1) Whether any instances of remuneration having been incorrectly credited to members of the South African Defence Force occurred during the period 1 January to 31 March 1990; if so, how many;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B988E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) and (2) Yes. A total number of 0,78% queries were received as a result of the implementation of a new computerised pay system for approximately 54 000 members of the SA Defence Force. Queries received immediate attention and have in most cases been solved. Those members with pay queries are encouraged to report them immediately to their officers commanding in order that they can be solved.

Animals used for research

*18. Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) (a) (i) How many and (ii) what species of animals are used in South Africa for the purpose of researching the toxicity of medicines and agricultural remedies, (b) where are such experiments conducted and (c) what procedure is used to measure the toxicity of such substances;
- (2) whether the Government has commissioned or conducted any studies on the use of animals for such research; if not, why not; if so, what studies?

B992E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) The Department of National Health and Population Development does not have data on the numbers or species of animals used for the determination of toxicity of medicines and agricultural remedies,

(b) a formal inventory of private and public organisations conducting experiments does not exist,

(c) the procedures will depend upon the technical requirements in respect of each individual product. Laboratory techniques are used wherever possible;

- (2) the Department of National Health and Population Development has neither commissioned nor conducted any such studies. All aspects of the use of experimental animals are controlled by the Animal Protection Act, 1962 (Act 71 of 1962) which is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Agricultural Credit Committees

Mr A A B BRUWER to ask the Minister of Agricultural Development: * *Hansard 15/5/90*

Whether he accepts the recommendations of organized agriculture in respect of appointments to Agricultural Credit Committees and other boards or councils under his control; if not, why not? *General*

B1027E.INT

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Lydenburg has asked an apparently simple question, namely whether the Minister accepts the recommendations of organised agriculture in respect of appointments to agricultural credit committees and other boards or councils under his control. This question, however, has a more deep-seated political motive. The answer is simple. Sometimes the Minister accepts the recommendations of organised agriculture and sometimes not, because the Act affords the Minister a discretionary power.

Section 6 of the Agricultural Credit Act provides that the Minister may, after consultation with the Agricultural Credit Board, make appointments to the committees concerned. Nowhere does the

Act provide that the hon the Minister must act on the instructions of organised agriculture or that he must consult organised agriculture.

Throughout the years, however, it has been the practice for the Agricultural Credit Board to request nominations from organised agriculture whenever vacancies in the agricultural credit committees had to be filled. In this way farm unions were requested by the local magistrate to submit at least three nominations for a vacancy in order of preference. The nominations are then submitted to the Agricultural Credit Board for recommendation to the Minister. Consequently the Minister is by no means legally bound by a recommendation or a nomination from organised agriculture. He need not even consult them. However, the recommendations of organised agriculture are for the most part accepted.

During the past two years these powers of the Minister have been delegated to the ministerial representatives. Accordingly, appointments are now made by these people. By consulting organised agriculture, we attempt to identify deserving persons. I think this is a sound approach because one would like to appoint good people and it is not possible for us to get to know all the farmers personally and then to make the best selection. [Interjections.] This partnership with organised agriculture has worked well for many years, because organised agriculture had a long and honourable record of objectivity and neutrality until the CP initiated a campaign of politicisation of organised agriculture. [Interjections.] It has become increasingly difficult to accept the recommendations of organised agriculture. This is a pity, because there are 295 agricultural credit committees with 906 members. Both the Government and I, as Minister, have the greatest appreciation for these people who sometimes act as committee members under difficult circumstances. They are truly rendering a service to South Africa.

The strategy of the CP to take over control of these committees, will not work, has not worked, and is hampering the operation of the committees. [Interjections.] The CP is trying to fill the agricultural credit committees with CP members. [Time expired.]

*Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Speaker, what the hon the Minister has just said, is precisely what he is doing. I have here in my hand a letter posted from the office of the ministerial repre-

sentative to an incorrect address. Here is proof of the fact that the hon the Minister is making use of the NP to inform him as to which people ought to be appointed to these credit committees. [Interjections.]

In Hansard of 27 February 1990 (Questions and replies, col 206) the hon the Minister was asked the following:

Whether the political affiliations of persons play any part in appointments to Agricultural Credit Committees?

He replied: "No." What is he doing, however? Here is clear proof of the fact that he is politicising agriculture, that he is politicising the agricultural credit committees.

I have proof here of people who have rendered service for years. [Interjections.] There is one of them sitting in the gallery. They served on the agricultural credit committees for years, but politics were forgotten. [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! Hon members may not refer to members of the public from the floor of the House.

*Mr A A B BRUWER: I apologise, Mr Speaker.

I just want to mention four names to the hon the Minister, although I could mention many more names. These are men who have rendered many years of valuable service to these agricultural credit committees, but their politics are wrong. I want to mention the names of Mr Gert Steenkamp from Ellisras, Mr Willie Lewies from Ellisras, Mr Isak Roodt from Lichtenburg and Mr Gert Roets from Thabazimbi.

The hon the Minister was looking for a post for the former MP for Brits, Dr Jan Grobler. He had to get this man into that position in the Agricultural Credit Committee of Thabazimbi at all costs, just as he helps all his friends to get some position or other. The NP attempts to enslave their people by placing them in positions. That is what they do.

This hon Minister says one thing, but he does another. There is a man serving on the Agricultural Credit Committee of Thabazimbi because he is in the NP—he does not even live in that district. According to their method of appointment the moment he leaves the district, he may no longer serve on that committee. However, this hon Minister merrily carries on appointing

one person after another on the grounds of their political affiliations.

This hon Minister no longer has credibility. Because he does such things, the farmers no longer believe in him. I think he should quietly pack his bags and resign from the NP. [Time expired.]

Mr E K MOORCROFT: Mr Speaker, unlike the hon member for Lydenburg we in the DP do not have any evidence of alleged political nepotism in the appointment of committee members to these agricultural credit committees. However, we do support strongly the principle of complete non-political alliances in such a committee. We believe that to practise any kind of political patronage in these committees would be to make a very severe mistake indeed.

We would like an assurance from the hon the Minister that the best possible appointments will be made to these committees. We want this because unless this happens we can have no assurance at all that the decisions taken by these committees will be based on merit.

It was with alarm that we listened to the allegations made by the hon member for Lydenburg, and we do seek assurances from the hon the Minister.

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, I find this interesting. After all, as the saying goes, "cowboys don't cry", and if one pokes a fierce bull with a "prodger", it jumps. That is precisely what has happened to the CP. Whenever the game is played in accordance with the CP's rules, they get hurt and they come and cry in this House.

The point is simple, however. Do they mean to tell me that no CPs have been appointed? Surely there are many CPs. The hon member for Lichtenburg knows how many I appoint.

What the hon member said in reply, was entirely correct . . . [Interjections.] Wait!

That is quite correct. Let us come to the question that I answered: Does political affiliation play a role? No, but political activity does. These men are appointed and then they walk around under the guise of the agricultural credit committee, preaching politics. Whenever I receive an affidavit in this regard, I remove them. [Interjections.]

That is what is happening here. One can see through the hon member's little game. When he is caught out, he cries. Surely I have appointed many CPs, because sometimes there are CPs who conform fairly well to the requirements. Not all of them are that good, but I give them a try whenever it is appropriate to do so.

What else does the Act have to say? What does such a committee look like? A person who has been appointed to the committee occupies his post for a maximum of three years, after which he retires. Thereafter the Minister may reappoint him. There is no obligation.

*Dr F HARTZENBERG: Only if he is a Nat! [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: The provision reads as follows:

The Minister may also at any time terminate the period of office of a committee member if, in the opinion of the Minister, there are good reasons for doing so.

I have in fact already done this on the strength of affidavits from people who have complained. [Interjections.] There is, however, a further provision in the Act, which reads as follows:

He shall vacate his office if he seeks election at any party or official nomination of candidates for the House of Assembly or attempts to have himself nominated at any such nomination.

What do we discover from the spirit of that Act, however? That we should keep politics out of this! [Interjections.] That is precisely what we are trying to do. [Time expired.]

*Mr C H PIENAAR: Mr Speaker, in the last little speech he has just made, this hon Minister clearly showed his hand when he said "sometimes there are CPs who conform fairly well to the requirements". [Interjections.] I must say, that remark is a flagrant insult to the farming community, which consists to the greatest possible extent of CPs. To find that out, hon members need only go and look at the constituencies we have won. [Interjections.] That hon Minister paid those farmers a flagrant insult. [Interjections.]

I have already said on a previous occasion in this House that this hon Minister is an enemy of the farming community. He has confirmed this once again here today. [Interjections.] He says that those CPs who conform fairly well to the requirements, may in fact be appointed. This hon

Minister is so involved in practising politics and in carrying out his Broederbond instructions that he is trampling agriculture underfoot in the process. [Interjections.]

In the Free State, with which I am familiar, there are people who, when they join the CP, have not participated in those activities which the hon the Minister has just read out from the Act, but they are simply not reappointed to the agricultural credit committees. [Interjections.] The hon the Minister is aware of this because his friend the former MP for Heilbron was also involved in this. The hon the Minister, too, was involved in this. He knows about it. He knows which people I am referring to. I want to tell him that this nepotism which he is displaying here by way of the type of remark he has just uttered once again, is a typical Third World characteristic. It is one of those characteristics that cause foreign investors to say that they are not interested in us.

I can understand the hon the Minister displaying a Third World tendency. After all, he is on the road to an Azanian culture. [Interjections.] It is a typical Third World approach that he is displaying here. [Interjections.] That approach is that those people should look after themselves—at the expense of the industry. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Speaker, this hon Minister has just told us that once a man begins to practise politics or to concern himself with politics, he will no longer appoint him to those committees. Surely Dr Grobler, whom they had to get onto that committee at any cost, also practises politics. Does he not practise politics? Did he not practise politics? [Interjections.]

If, according to this letter, he consults the NP in connection with names of members of the committees, why does he not also consult the CP? [Interjections.] Surely if he were to do this, he would be acting fairly. [Interjections.]

Another statement which this hon Minister made, was that there were, in fact, CPs on those committees. Those places in which there are, in fact, CPs serving on those committees are those places where there are no longer any Nationalists to serve on those committees. [Interjections.] Yes, they are in the Transvaal. [Interjections.] There are certain places in the Transvaal where there are no more Nationalists! [Interjections.] They have no confidence in this hon Minister. I

think this hon Minister has disappointed the farmers. He ought to resign. I believe it would be in the interests of the farmers of South Africa if he were to resign. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, I just want to reply firstly to the hon member for Albany.

†I should like to tell the hon member I am delighted with his support. I take it to heart. We try to select the best farmers for this very important job, and we will continue to do just that.

*I now come back to the charge the CP have laid at my door in this regard. We will relieve anyone, regardless of whether he is a Nationalist, a CP or whatever, of that office if he practises politics whilst he holds that office. [Interjections.] If he practises politics under the guise of the Agricultural Credit Board, I shall relieve him of his post. [Interjections.] That applies to everyone. He must therefore serve agriculture independently. That, of course, is not what the CP does. [Interjections.]

Surely this is an old game of the CP! They have brought about a division in politics. They have divided the cultural organisations. They have even made an assault on the church. [Interjections.] Surely that is true! Now they are attempting to divide agriculture. [Interjections.] Do they think we are going to accept that? No, Sir! [Interjections.] Let us just take a look at how we reacted.

The hon member for Lydenburg is fighting with me about so-called political appointments. There are quite a number of former chairmen of district and regional agricultural unions sitting in this House whom I could mention—they are from Wellington, Humansdorp and Cradock—who, when they were elected to Parliament, resigned from their positions in organised agriculture. [Interjections.]

Did the hon member for Lydenburg resign from his position? [Interjections.] He wears two hats on his head, a political hat and an agricultural hat, and the word "CP" is written on both of them. [Interjections.] Does he think we will fall for that little joke?

With regard to this little game I just want to say that we in agriculture work with realities and with facts, but realities and facts are foreign to the CP. They are working with emotions and

attempting to take over things to the detriment of agriculture. I also want to warn organised agriculture that if they do not watch out for this, they will become bogged down in the empty ideology of the CP. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Onderstepoort: teaching establishment

*1. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) What is the (a) total planned teaching establishment and (b) current staff complement of the Onderstepoort Veterinary College;
- (2) whether there is a shortage of teaching staff at this college at present; if so, (a) to what is this attributable and (b) what steps are being taken to eliminate the shortage?

Hansard 15/5/90

B929E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Still being considered,
- (b) 83;
- (2) yes,
 - (a) a shortage of veterinary surgeons with post-graduate qualifications who are interested in an academic career,
 - (b) veterinary surgeons are encouraged to undertake post-graduate studies.

Onderstepoort: new animal hospital

*2. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) (a) (i) When and (ii) at what estimated cost will the new animal hospital at Onderstepoort be commissioned and (b) what is the proposed staff establishment of this hospital;

- (2) whether it is his intention to give academic status to the college and hospital at Onderstepoort; if not, why not; if so, when?

B930E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) (i) June 1991
(ii) R38 000 000,
(b) still under consideration;
- (2) no, because the facility at Onderstepoort is a full faculty of veterinary science of the University of Pretoria and not a separate institution.

BHS: bomb threat

*3. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether a bomb threat was received at the Boys High School in Paarl on or about 23 April 1990; if so, what are the relevant details; Hansard 15/5/90
- (2) whether security measures for the protection of the pupils and teachers at this school have since been taken; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B933E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, a telephonic warning was received. The necessary security measures were taken whereafter the normal school programme continued;
- (2) no, the existing measures are sufficient;
- (3) no.

Schoolchildren smoking

*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture: Hansard 15/5/90

- (1) Whether his Department has any estimate of the number of schoolchildren smoking cigarettes; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many are cigarette-smokers and (b) what are their ages;
- (2) whether this number is increasing or decreasing;

Co-ops at risk as aid schemes end

Biday 1715790 (3) General

GERALD REILLY

VARIOUS agricultural aid schemes were designed to close within the next few years, with serious consequences for individual farmers and co-operatives likely, Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers warned in Cape Town yesterday.

Speaking at an SA Agricultural Union Co-operative conference, De Villiers said because of low profitability some co-ops might not have made sufficient provision for bad debts.

The long and destructive droughts of the 80s had damaged the turnover and profitability of agricultural co-operatives and some were threatened.

After the expiry of the aid schemes and the state guarantee, the Land Bank would assess co-operatives according to standard credit risk procedures.

The Agricultural Economic Liaison Committee would investigate the effectiveness of existing aid schemes.

On the farmers' plight De

Villiers said input costs had increased more rapidly than producer prices. This had placed the farmers in a cost price squeeze which could not be countered by increased production alone.

De Villiers emphasised a painful period of restructuring and consolidation lay ahead for co-ops in the drought stricken areas.

The recovery potential of co-operatives was weaker than in other drought-affected sectors because they were limited to agricultural activities.

Diversification to the non-agricultural field was restricted by legislation.

De Villiers said at this stage it was not known how many farmers abandoned their farms because of financial problems, but bad debt losses would have an impact on co-operatives.

There was no indication that the financial problems were abating.

Decentralisation: 1 024 concessions were granted

Biday 1715790

BARRY STREEK

THE Decentralisation Board approved 1 024 applications for concessions, with an intended capital investment of R2 468m, between April last year and March this year, Trade and Industry Minister Kent Durr said yesterday.

A further 125 applications with an intended investment of R345,5m were being held over pending the gathering of further information.

Durr was replying to a question which was tabled in the House of Assembly by Harry Schwarz (DP Yeoville).

He said 1 244 applications for concessions were received by the Decentralisation Board between April 1 last year and March 31 this year.

Of these, 95 with an intended investment of R262,9m had been rejected.

He added that 153 of the applications, involving an intended capital investment of R1 001m, involved foreign investors.

The estimated number of employment opportunities to be created as a result of the applications was 67 991.

Durr also said that 20 industries with decentralisation incentive benefits had the benefits removed in 1989.

"Except for about five notices of liquidation, the board is not aware of any other concessionaires which ceased to operate in 1989.

"It may be added that, according to the board's records, 554 new business undertakings started to submit claims in the 1989/90 financial year," Durr said.

Call - Trs P 17/5/90

(3 General)

Call on farmers' joint future

PARLIAMENT. — South Africa needed a strong, established black agricultural community, Mr Tobie Meyer (NP Cradock) said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Development Aid Vote, he said too much land was either under-used, unused or was being used in ways in which the farmer's own initiative was not being stimulated.

"In the new South Africa, agriculture will have to play its part and this can only happen if there are farmers of colour too.

"As a farmer, I say my best security would be the knowledge that we are building a new future together."

The political and constitutional functions of the SA Development Trust should also be separated.

The Trust should become the instrument through which people, who for many years had been unable to freely acquire agricultural land, should be helped to become established farmers.

"Much emotion surrounds land ownership and the unequal division of agricultural land. The facts are that South Africa has a growing need for food and fibre and the available resources should, therefore, be used to their best advantage." — Sapa-AP

GDP FIM 18/5/90

In decline *3 General*

GDP fell 1,3% in the first three months of 1990, largely due to a 9,9% decline in agriculture and an 11,8% fall in the mining sector. But for these losses growth would have been about 1%.

Figures are calculated at factor incomes (net indirect taxes), seasonally adjusted, annualised and in constant 1985 prices, says the Central Statistical Service.

Agriculture's poor performance compares badly with a 42,6% increase in the same period last year but is better than the 42,7% decrease in the 1989 fourth quarter. In the same quarters, mining decreased 13,2% and increased 10,6%.

Much of the 1990 mining decline can be attributed to the gold price fall from a London high of US\$423 in early February to a five-and-a-half month low of \$362 by end of March. Chamber of Mines economist Ivor Leibowitz says production is also down, as gold mines keep capex to a minimum in anticipation of further political and economic developments. "Output will continue to fall, probably by more than 20 t in the next two to three years."

According to chamber figures, fewer than 140 t of gold were produced in the first quarter of 1990, compared to 142 t in the same period in 1989 (a 1,7% decline), while capex fell from R557m to R540m (3%).

The decline in agriculture is largely due to the lower 1989 wheat harvest, says the De-

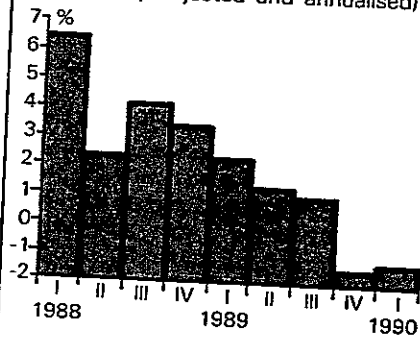
FIM 18/5/90

partment of Agriculture, much of which was marketed in the first quarter of 1990. Sales of R315m from a healthy 1988 harvest in the first three months of 1989 compare to only R94m in the same period in 1990. Wool was also down, with first-quarter sales of R198m (R276m). Meanwhile, expenditure on intermediate goods and services (fertiliser, feed, fuel, and so on) is up R237m from the first quarter of 1989, to R1,8bn.

Negative growth

% change in real GDP at factor incomes

(Seasonally adjusted and annualised)



Source: CSS

Black communities want sales of farms suspended

612 Jan
22/1/90

WILSON ZWANE

3 General

BLACK communities have called for a moratorium on the sale of all state-owned land until means to redress the grievances of landless people has been found.

According to Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) spokesman Harald Winkler, the moratorium call was made recently by 29 affected western Transvaal communities in a bid to stop the sales.

"The affected communities have learned that government intends selling farms from which they were forcibly removed in the 1960s and 1970s.

"And they believe while negotiations between government and the ANC are holding out a promise of reconciliation, no steps should be taken to entrench apartheid's legacy of dispossession and suffering."

The affected communities also felt it was unfair for the government to sell the farms as only "white farmers" could buy them because blacks were precluded from doing so by the Land Act, Winkler said.

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) has warned government further transfers of white-owned farmlands to other races must stop.

TAU President Dries Bruwer said here yesterday the TAU supported the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) in its standpoint that organised agriculture had to be consulted before white agricultural land was traded.

Agricultural boards cannot be privatised ^{(3) general} minister

CAPE TOWN — Due to the nature of the agricultural marketing boards, a board could not be privatised.

A joint statement by Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers and Co-Ordinating Committee of Agricultural Marketing Boards chairman S J J van Rensburg said the various boards, however, could bring about deregulation.

The general principles of privatisation and deregulation were as follows:

- Deregulation aimed at abolishing those regulations that inhibited the economy and so stimulated economic development; *bidang 225/90*
- Privatisation mainly transferred enterprises and assets from the public to the private sector to benefit the economy by production factors being applied more effectively, and by promoting private sector investment.

The Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), was thus not at risk, the statement concluded. — Sapa.

purpose were they printed and (c) to whom were they issued?

Hansard 22/5/90
 †The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) to (c).

The Public Relations Division of the South African Police had an edition of 500 copies of the booklet printed through a sponsor. As part of the image-promoting action of the Force, the publication was made available to members of Parliament, prominent businessmen and foreign visitors.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's question, could he give use an indication of the cost of the publication?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not have the faintest idea. As I said, it was sponsored.

Animals Protection Act: investigations by SAP

*7. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police have taken any steps to investigate transgressions in terms of the Animals Protection Act, No 71 of 1962, arising from organised dog-fights between pit-bulls and other dog breeds: if so, with what results; if not, why not?

B993E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes. Intensive investigation has been instituted as a result of media reports. The journalists who reported on the matter gave the Police their full co-operation, but up until now no positive information could be obtained.

As a result of a television programme which was screened on 4 March 1990, and in which a video of such dog-fights was shown, further investigation was instituted. The person in the video with whom the interview was conducted, appeared under a pseudonym and up until now his identity could not be ascertained.

However, the investigation into these allegations is continuing unabatedly.

The Police care: printing distribution

*8. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order: Hansard 22/5/90

(1) Whether the South African Police are responsible for the printing and/or distri-

bution of a brochure entitled *The Police care*; if so, (a) when was it printed and/or distributed and (b) how many copies of it were printed and/or distributed;

(2) whether this brochure has been withdrawn from circulation; if so, when; if not, why not?

Hansard 22/5/90
 †The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) and (b) In August 1989, through a sponsor, the South African Police had an edition of 1 million copies of the brochure printed, 700 000 copies of which were distributed.

(2) Yes, on 27 February 1990 instructions were issued for it to be withdrawn.

†Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon Minister's reply, may I ask him why it was withdrawn?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, certain information appeared in the brochure which was no longer valid after the announcement of the hon the State President on 2 February and was withdrawn for this reason. [Interjections.] There is nothing strange about it! It is a normal thing! It has happened often! The hon member who asked the question, knows the answer, but he is just being difficult! [Interjections.]

Unrest-related deaths: inquests

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

Whether any inquests have been held into the deaths of any of the persons who died in Cape Town as a result of unrest on or about 6 September 1989; if so, in respect of each such person, (a) when and (b) what were the findings; if not, why not?

B1001E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. Hansard 22/5/90

I caused enquiries to be made in this regard and as far as could be established no persons died on or about 6 September 1989 in the magisterial district of Cape Town as a result of unrest.

Agricultural products: subsidisation

*10. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agriculture: † (3) General

Hansard 22/5/90

Whether he rejects the principle of the subsidisation of any stage of the production or marketing of agricultural products; if so, why; if not, why not?

Hansard 22/5/90
 †The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes, as it distorts the utilisation of production factors and the market for the various products and because it favours the large property owner more than the ordinary farmer. However, the Government is in favour of assistance on merit to individual farmers in times of disaster; such assistance is handled by the Departments for own affairs. Assistance to the agricultural industry is obviously also justified in restructuring or transition stages when structural changes become necessary. I also have no objection to assistance programmes for the underprivileged which may enable them to buy food.

†Mr C UYS: Mr Chairman, arising from the very direct reply of the hon the Minister where he says that he rejects the subsidising of the marketing of agricultural products, I should like to ask him whether it also applies to the export of agricultural products.

†The MINISTER: Sir, the answer to that is also yes.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: I put

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member asked me whether I am also against export subsidies. [Interjections.] I answered in the affirmative. I should like to add that the "yes" should read "provided that export incentive measures are not subsidies".

SA Agricultural Union: statutory finance

*11. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agriculture: † (3) General Hansard 22/5/90

(1) Whether the South African Agricultural Union is or is to be financed statutorily; if not, why not; if so (a) why and (b) what is his policy and/or that of his Department in respect of criticism by this union on his actions and/or agricultural legislation;

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

B1005E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes, partly since 1978 with funds obtained from a statutory levy on the proceeds of the sale of agricultural produce. The hon member's attention is invited to sections 46A, 46B, 46C and 46D of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act No 59 of 1968).

(a) The said provisions were inserted in the Act as a result of the recommendation in paragraph 178.5 of the Report (RP 39:1976) of the Commission of Inquiry into the Marketing Act, 1968. (3) General

NOTE: It may also be mentioned that the South African Agricultural Union has since 1921 received practically every year a financial grant from the State — initially £500 until the mid fifties when it was increased to £1 000 per annum. Since metrication the grant amounted to R2 000 per annum.

(b) The Union has been recognised since February 1920 as the mouthpiece of agricultural producers.

(2) No, a statement is not considered necessary.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Aids patients in State hospitals

*12. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) How many patients suffering from Aids are at present being nursed in State hospitals: Hansard 22/5/90
- (2) whether any Aids patients have been turned away from State hospitals since 1 January 1990; is so, (a) how many and (b) (i) why, (ii) when, and (iii) from which hospitals, in each case?

B1057E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Transvaal: 6 patients
 Orange Free State: 1 patient
 Cape: 6 patients
 Natal: none;

(2) no.

tunities. I still endorse that, just as it was done in the White Paper in reply to the De Lange Report. In that White Paper we said that equal education opportunities . . . [Time expired.]
Hansard 22/5/90

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Southern Cape Technical Institute

*1. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether the Southern Cape Technical Institute falls under his Department; if so, (a) where is it situated, (b) what courses does it offer and (c) what is the nature of its premises; Hansard 22/5/90
- (2) whether any students who are not White are admitted to this institute; if so, (a) since when and (b) what is its racial composition; if not, (i) why not and (ii) what is its current enrolment?

B995E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No;
- (2) falls away.

Makoppa area: farming problems

*2. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development: † (3) General

- (1) Whether any farmers in the Makoppa area are experiencing problems in connection with land at present; if so, what is the nature of these problems;
- (2) whether he has taken any steps to solve these problems; if not, why not; if so, what steps; Hansard 22/5/90
- (3) whether there is any liaison between his Department and the Department of Water Affairs in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what liaison?

B1003E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No

Problems are being experienced in respect of water supply. Existing information indicates that for 10 out of the last 30 years there have been insufficient water to irrigate the almost 6 000 ha of land, from both the river and boreholes. Insufficient water for irrigation purposes is regarded as the single biggest negative factor.

(2) Yes

An economic and engineering investigation was undertaken by the Department in 1988. The solution for the area's problems lay in the enlargement of the farming units by means of consolidation. The farmers in the area qualify for the favourable financial assistance schemes applicable in the Designated Area.

(3) Yes

A joint steering committee is undertaking a study of the catchment area of the Crocodile River.

Ohrigstad area: financial assistance to farmers
*3. Mr A A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development: †

- (1) Whether any farmers in the Ohrigstad area are receiving financial assistance from his Department; if so, (a) why and (b) how many farmers (i) in this area have received such assistance and (ii) are still farming in this area;
- (2) whether any steps are being taken to protect the Burley industry in the Ohrigstad area; if not, why not; if so, what steps; (3) General
- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished? Hansard 22/5/90 B1006E

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes

- (a) Traditionally farmers in the Ohrigstad Valley were responsible for the production of about 80% of South Africa's Burley tobacco. In 1982/83 as much as 1 600 ha was still planted to Burley tobacco and this produced a crop of 3,44 million kg. The cultivation of Burley tobacco was initially highly profitable, which in turn naturally led to a sharp increase in land prices and farmers also made substantial agricultural investments in irrigation systems, etc. on strength of this. As a result of the droughts which prevailed in the early eighties, farmers sank and equipped boreholes so as to obtain alternative water where there was insufficient irrigation water for tobacco production. In addition, nitrogen application was increased in order to increase production.

These two factors, however, led to an increase in chlorine pollution, and subsequently an increase in the nicotine content of the tobacco. The drought also caused humidity problems in the curing process of the tobacco.

Concomitant with the above-mentioned circumstances, the tobacco manufacturers, phased out their purchases from Ohrigstad Valley for quality reasons (high chlorine and nicotine content) which led to the deterioration of the financial position of the irrigation farmers in the Ohrigstad valley.

The Special Agricultural Restructuring Committee (formerly Jacobs Committee) was instructed to investigate the introduction of a special assistance programme for this area in an attempt to prevent large-scale sequestration of the farmers.

This Committee subsequently recommended the following assistance programme:

- The introduction of a debt settlement programme for the purpose of reducing farmers' debt load;
- the consolidation of farmers' debts under the 20-plus-2-year

scheme which will largely (virtually exclusively) have to be dealt with by the Agricultural Credit Board:

- farmers' carry-over debts with the Lydenburg Voorspoed Co-operative for the 1987/88 and 1988/89 seasons will, from September 1989, be included in the existing 10-year carry-over debt scheme, while the amount of R1.6 million which now falls under the 6-year debt carry-over scheme, will be similarly incorporated with the 10-year carry-over debt scheme from the same date; and
- that the Agricultural Credit Board will supply production credit loans to these farmers for the next planting season which starts in September 1989, and also to those farmers who qualify for the debt settlement programme, on condition that their creditors agree not to attach and sell their farms during the production season for which the financing is made available.

- (b) (i) 36 applications for debt consolidation/settlements were received; of these 15 were approved for debt consolidation to an amount of R1.8 million, and 11 for settlement to an amount of R1.6 million. 35 applications were received for crop production loans, of which 31 were approved to an amount of R1,6 million. Financial assistance totalling R5,0 million was given to farmers in this area.
- (ii) 38 farmers are still farming in this area.

(2) Yes

Initially the Tobacco Board compensated farmers from its stabilisation fund for the drop in the price which tobacco manufacturers were prepared to pay for Burley tobacco, but due to the continuing nature and extent thereof, this form of subsidising had to be abolished gradually. The position has now been reached where farmers

no longer cultivate Burley tobacco and during the past year (on strength of a quota obtained from the Potgietersrus Tobacco Co-operative) they have switched to the production of dark air-cured tobacco — an enterprise that is less profitable than Burley tobacco production.

The Tobacco Board has recommended to the Department of Trade and Commerce that the import duty on Burley tobacco be increased so that the ratio between the import duty and the average local prices (1990) can be restored.

The Department of Agricultural Development has appointed a committee which is now giving attention to the compilation of an agricultural development plan for the area. The proposals contained herein will be used as a basis for the structural adjustment of farming systems in the area where after a suitable financing plan will be designed. Several investigations, undertaken in consultation with all interested parties, into the cultivation of Burley tobacco in the Ohrigstad Valley has already been launched. The purpose of these investigations was to identify problems which hamper the production of Burley tobacco. These investigations were undertaken in 1988/89.

On the grounds of the above-mentioned investigations, the Department has made R265 000 available in the 1989/90 financial year for research to try and solve the problems. The Tobacco Board contributed a further R112 000, with the result that R377 000 has already been spent on research during 1989/90. This research commenced in Spetmeber 1989 and entails the following:

CULTIVAR TRIALS

To date Burley 64 has been the main cultivar used by producers in this area. It seems that this cultivar produces more nicotine with the same amount of nitrogen than other Burley cultivars. The exceptionally high nicotine content of tobacco was one of the manufacturer's major objections. To determine which cultivar would do best in the area, the following cultivars were planted in trial plantings.

Burley 64
Buley 21
Banket 102
Kentucky 17
Tennessee 86

NITROGEN LEVELS

Another problem experienced in the past was that the nitrogen levels applied by the producers were too high — a factor that was also partially responsible for the high nicotine content of the tobacco. Different nitrogen levels are applied in the trails in an attempt to find the ideal one.

CURING OF TOBACCO

Experimental curing sheds were erected in which the relative humidity (RH) could be artificially controlled. These sheds contain five different curing schedules compared with the control experiment where no control is applied. The latter naturally corresponds with that used by the producers.

- (3) Applications for financial assistance have been received since August 1989 and this reply gives the position to date.

US: permission for racial integration in hostels

*4. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government:†

- (1) Whether he has granted permission in terms of section 21(1)(a)(ii) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to the University of Stellenbosch for members of all race groups to occupy hostels on the central campus of the university; if so.
- (2) whether this permission was granted subject to certain conditions; if so, what conditions;
- (3) whether his Department has ascertained whether the university authorities concerned have complied with these conditions; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

Hansard 22/5/90 B1051E
The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes. The University authority should consult both the local community and the

University community and the students' freedom of choice regarding their housing needs must be taken into consideration.

- (3) No. The granting of greater autonomy regarding the decision making also implies responsibility and I accept the *bona fides* of the University authority. I also wish to refer the hon member to the statement made by the hon the Minister of Education and Culture on 29 June 1989.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I firstly ask him whether he is aware that the students were not consulted in any respect about the matter? May I secondly ask him how he means that the freedom of choice of students who refuse to stay in mixed hostels can be respected in a situation where all hostels in general are opened for all?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I answered the question in English, but I indicated to the hon member that the decision-making in this regard is a power and ultimately the responsibility of the university authorities. The issue that the hon member is now raising, in my opinion, falls within that. I should courteously like to suggest that the hon member contact the rector, Prof Mike de Vries, in this regard and discuss with him the handling of this issue by the university.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can I ask him why he now says I should go to the rector if he laid down certain conditions that the university has to meet before hostels are opened up? It is his responsibility to see to the meeting of the conditions.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, those are the specific guide-lines that I laid down. The hon member can freely discuss the issue further with the university authorities. I indicated in my reply that I accept the *bona fides* of the university authorities and that I have trust in them that they will handle this matter in accordance with the guide-lines and the stipulated assurances that were given in this regard. If the hon member has further questions in this regard he is welcome to have them put on the Question Paper.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can I ask him whether those which he indicated are guide-lines

or conditions under which he gave permission that the Group Areas Act be contravened?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it was part of the concession that I relayed to the university authorities, as I also said in my reply to this question. Logically, specific situations can develop that can be handled within the good discretion of the university authorities with these guide-lines in mind. This is also part of the concession given to them.

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I put a question to him about the expressions "university community" and "community" — these are the people who must be taken into consideration — which occur in the first condition that he set? It was set as a condition for granting the permit. Does "university community" or "community", as it is included in that condition, include the student community — yes or no?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I answered very clearly in this regard. [Interjections.]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: You did not make it clear!

†The MINISTER: With respect, the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe will not understand, because I answered the question in English. He must just allow me the opportunity. [Interjections.]

I answered as follows to paragraph 2 of the question:

Yes. The university authorities must consult both the local community . . .

I read it for the sake of the hon member for Roodepoort —

. . . and the university community, and the students' freedom of choice regarding their housing needs must be taken into consideration.

I should like to regard this reply as sufficient.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The time for questions has now expired. The remaining answers will be printed in Hansard. The hon the Minister for Agriculture asked me for an opportunity to give an explanation. I now grant him that opportunity. [See Question 10, General Affairs.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Before we come to the first interpellation of the day, I wish to draw hon members' attention to the fact that the time available for interpellations is very limited and must therefore be very strictly adhered to. Accordingly I am not prepared to permit the time of any hon member who has the floor, to be wasted unnecessarily by interjections or unnecessary questions or in any other way.

I also appeal to hon members, when the Chair has indicated that their time has expired, to end their speeches immediately and not attempt to prolong the time allocated to them.

General Affairs:

Agricultural marketing boards: privatisation

1. Mr A A B BRUWER to ask the Minister of Agriculture:

What is his policy in respect of the privatisation of agricultural marketing boards?

B1094E.INT

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: Mr Chairman, in replying to the enquiry about my policy in regard to the privatisation of agricultural marketing councils it is important that judicious consideration be given to the concept of "privatisation". The object of privatisation is to transfer, as commercialised undertakings and for a consideration, undertakings which form part of the public sector to the private sector. In this way the economy can be benefited in that a more effective utilisation of production factors and the optimal functioning of market forces can be made possible, while at the same time promoting investments in the private sector.

The Agricultural Control Boards are not financed from the government appropriation. They come into existence in terms of control

schemes established at the request of agricultural producers for specific industries in terms of the Marketing Act, 1968. The legislature provided that the control boards could obtain far-reaching statutory powers for both the financing as well as the arrangement of matters pertaining to the marketing of the products concerned.

A control board may, for example, with the approval of the Minister, be empowered to impose levies, which are nothing but taxes on producers, on a specific product, and to make them enforceable by law. The control board may determine prices for agricultural produce, which are also enforceable by law. Such a control board may also impose prohibitions on the sale of produce, except if it is carried out in a specific way.

Seen against this background it is in reality not possible to privatise control boards. A control board is dependent on its statutory powers for its very existence and to be able to perform a function. A control board cannot therefore retain its statutory powers as a private organisation without Parliamentary supervision over such powers.

A control scheme that has served its purpose, and therefore has no right to exist any more, can of course be repealed, in which case the control board concerned ceases to exist. That is obviously not privatisation, but liquidation.

The Marketing Act and the various control boards provides stability for approximately 70% of the agricultural production in the Republic of South Africa in that the agricultural producers themselves assume the responsibility of managing the arrangements for orderly marketing. [Time expired.]

*Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister saw fit, as a result of the appearance of this Interpellation on the Question Paper, to issue a Press statement yesterday evening at 11:30 in connection with the question of privatisation. We can call it either privatisation, or liquidation, or commercialisation, but it is one and the same situation. That is why we are asking this hon Minister what his standpoint is in respect of whatever it may be called.

The problem arose that these various marketing boards found themselves in an uncertain situa-

tion as a result of the policy of this Government. These people have already accepted—one cannot blame them for doing so—that we are going to have Black majority rule in this country. In view of this they decided, in the interests of what they represent, to try to negotiate the best for their producers in this capacity. That is why the co-ordinating committee of the marketing boards decided to advise the marketing boards either to liquidate, privatise or commercialise, whatever they want to call it, in the interests of the members that they represent.

The important point to take into consideration here is that the Government of the day, through its talks with the Xhosa-controlled ANC, has created a climate of uncertainty. [Interjections.] In the present political climate these marketing boards cannot function properly any longer, nor do they want to function as they are doing at present, because they now have to try to carry on their business in an extremely uncertain climate. That is why it has become clear that these people do not have a choice but to adopt the course of getting away from State control.

The hon the Minister must tell us what the function and the role of the Marketing Act still is if all these marketing boards have decided to move away from State control and to privatise or to do their business in a different way.

Mr M A TARR: Mr Chairman, when I studied the Question Paper, I actually could not understand why the hon member for Lydenburg had asked this question. [Interjections.] The only conclusion that I can come to is that he is trying to make politics out of this issue. [Interjections.] He is trying to win a few votes out there in the platteland.

Marketing boards are created in terms of the Marketing Act and thereafter fall largely, with some control exercised by the Minister, under the control of farmers and, to a lesser extent, of the co-operatives. In terms of privatising them, I do not see what mechanism whatsoever there can be as to how one would actually go about it.

This party has no problem with the Marketing Act at all. We do have certain problems with some of the powers that certain boards have taken and some of the schemes which certain boards have implemented in the past. For example, we do not believe a board should have the power to fix prices. [Interjections.] I think everybody in this

House well knows the chaos that was created in South African agriculture by the fixing of prices such as the maize price, for example. There are many areas of agriculture still trying to recover from those disastrous situations.

Secondly, we do not believe—this is a general statement—that boards should be in a position to enjoy a monopoly situation. If one believes in free enterprise then farmers and consumers should have a choice as to who handles and markets their products. Then there is competition regarding levies and there is competition to get out there and sell their products as well.

I can give hon members examples of two boards namely Unifruco and the Citrus Exchange. They are both doing a wonderful . . . [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: Mr Chairman, it is very clear to me that the hon member for Lydenburg is very confused if he does not understand the difference between privatisation, deregulation and a liquidation.

*An HON MEMBER: That is why he is a CP. [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: The marketing boards manage a unique instrument in South Africa, namely the controlling regulations according to which the producers decide what is important to do in their industry. This they can only do under the supervision of the authorities, with the objective of keeping the gap between the price received by the producer and the price the consumer has to pay as small as possible. That is why one must take careful note that these controlling regulations are confined to the most essential minimum.

Hon members must bear in mind that the Marketing Act is an enabling act so that the producers, as a group, can be afforded the opportunity of unilaterally making a diversity of arrangements in regard to marketing, as the hon member for Pietermaritzburg North said, to enable them to act monopolistically in the market. While this is possible it is essential that this ability be limited by applying the powers in an accountable way, under the supervision of this Parliament. The Minister has the responsibility of accounting to Parliament for the fair implementation of these schemes.

†I want to say thank you to the hon member for Pietermaritzburg North for understanding privatisation and the Marketing Act. [Interjections.]

*Mr C UYS: Mr Chairman, this afternoon I had the privilege of receiving the Press statement released yesterday evening by the hon the Minister. For the most part this afternoon he repeated here what he had said in the Press statement.

I agree with the hon the Minister that, as matters stand at the moment, it is probably not possible to privatise the control boards, or marketing councils as I prefer to call them, as such and still allow them to fulfill their present function, because after all the marketing board is part of the Government sector of South Africa. But it is possible to privatise the marketing function as such of a marketing council.

It is no use trying to split hairs here with one's choice of words. The popular word "privatisation", and this applies to the agricultural marketing boards as well, is doing the rounds. If hon members were to read the latest *Landbouweekblad* they would see that the entire leading article is devoted to this issue. We also read in the *Landbouweekblad* that at its recent meeting, the Red Meat Producers' Organisation decided in principle that the Meat Board should be privatised.

That is why we have instability among our farmers as such, and they want to know what is going on and what the Government's standpoint is on the possible privatisation of the marketing functions of the respective marketing boards.

We know that, for various reasons, we do not have two marketing boards operating in the same way. I take it that the marketing of tomatoes and the marketing of wool are two entirely different things, which one cannot deal with in the same way. [Interjections.] Unfortunately, however, I am not as clever as the hon the Minister, nor as objectionable. [Interjections.] Our farmers are jealous of the retention of the Marketing Act and the functions of our control boards. [Time expired.]

*Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Chairman, I know the hon the Minister to be a person who is fond of playing with words. [Interjections.] The hon member for Barberton has now spelt out very clearly to him what the problem is, and from whatever angle one is going to look at this entire question of the functioning of these boards, these people are at present functioning in an extremely unfavourable climate when it comes to forecasts, because the climate in which they have to function

is the present unstable political climate. What does the present political climate look like? No agriculturist can plan in this present political climate. We have been asking this Government for some considerable time now to tell us precisely what their plans are, for example the redistribution of agricultural land. We get no reply from them. [Interjections.] How can these marketing boards function within such an unstable climate? [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE: Mr Chairman, I can tell hon members that the Press statement issued last night was made at the request of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee of Control Boards, because he had found, in the sphere of operation of the boards, that there was a great lack of understanding of the situation, that there were expectations which were nowhere near the reality, and for that reason he asked me to issue this Press statement together with him.

There is no problem with the possibility that industries could decide to deal with their own marketing function. For example tomatoes are not dealt with by a marketing board. They are sold on the national markets by the individual farmers themselves, while potatoes are in fact, dealt with by a marketing board, and that differs from wool marketing, as the hon member for Barberton in fact said. After all, we cannot deal with the interests of agriculture on a reservist basis, and then occasionally intervene on behalf of the farmers.

The last time we discussed matters in the Agriculture Vote, the hon members of the CP saw fit, for political reasons, to walk out of this House. We then discussed this matter in depth. [Interjections.] The Marketing Act continues to exist, but the application of the Regulations requires regular evaluation, and that is what is happening here.

Debate concluded.

AWB: new commandos

2. Mr W C MALAN to ask the Minister of Law and Order: *Hansard 2245/90*

- (1) Whether any action has been taken to date with regard to the establishment of approximately 50 new Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging commandos; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details:

- (2) whether the Government is considering a ban on public demonstrations of dangerous weapons in terms of existing legislation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B1120E.INT

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, I should like to reply to paragraph 1 and 2 as follows.

The increasing occurrence of so-called "vigilante" and other armed, politically-orientated groups in different places in the country, is an understandable but alarming phenomenon.

This is understandable and even natural for people who are either panic-stricken or who want to seize political power in the country by violent means. Unfortunately one finds people from both categories in South Africa today.

My own, as well as the Government's, standpoint on the matter has been spelt out repeatedly—we find the existence of these groups unnecessary and unacceptable. South Africa and its inhabitants can do without such groups. The SA Police, supported by the SA Defence Force, as and when necessary, are the official security mechanism of the State that maintains law and order in a orderly and responsible manner.

Although circumstances are difficult and in a state of flux, the SA Police and the Defence Force are in control of the security situation in the country. Those who wish to seize power are not going to succeed, and those who are frightened will be safeguarded by the SA Police and the Defence Force.

The Government and the SA Police welcome any form of assistance to combat crime, provided it does not disturb or threaten public order. Under no circumstances, however, can individuals or groups be allowed to act in such a way or carry weapons in such a way that other members of the community feel threatened or in such a way as to give rise to confrontation. The maintenance of law and order is the task of the SA Police, who have been trained and equipped for it.

The Government cannot allow individuals or groups to carry out this task in an arbitrary manner. This is in conflict with all the principles of law enforcement and is not tolerated in any civilised country. We are also committed to the principle that in future politics will be practised

freely and democratically in this country. The existence and conduct of these groups are irreconcilable with and are completely detrimental to such a process of orderly political administration. There is even the great danger that it could destroy such a process completely. In the spirit of granting greater freedom to all people in the country, the Government has therefore chosen the road of discussion and persuasion.

For a considerable length of time now I have held discussions on a country-wide basis with representatives of various organisations and interest groups right across the political spectrum, and I have done so precisely in accordance with this pattern. I have done this in order to end the violence and promote peace and stability in the Republic. In this way I have also held talks with representatives of the PAC—Ama Africa—the UDF, the MDM, Cosatu, the ANC, Num, Inkatha, the AWB, the BBB, Blanke Veiligheid, the CP and many others.

I have conveyed only one message to these leaders and to their people, and that is that the violence, intimidation and incitement which lead to acts of violence, are unacceptable and have to stop as soon as possible. At the same time I spelt out to them that "vigilante" groups, "comrades", "task forces", "Boer armies", "Marshals" and such like do not, in what they are doing, contribute to peace and security in this country. [Time expired.]

*Mr W C MALAN: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister's meeting with representatives of the AWB on 14 May will be remembered for the mutual friendliness, the assurance from Mr Terre-Blanche that they do not want to establish a Boer army, and many subsequent statements that they are only establishing Boer commandos, within the framework of the old culture, and then especially the hon the Minister's silence in the face of continuing commando activities.

The hon the Minister clearly accepts his overall responsibility for the maintenance of law and order. We do not disagree with him in regard to his principles. As such he is also responsible for the protection of the freedom, life and property of all South Africans, including the AWB. No civil defence force or commando activities of whatever nature can be allowed, especially not in the defence of sectional interests.

Disputed bill on land sale to go ahead

By BARRY STREEK

A CONTROVERSIAL House of Representatives bill to provide for the sale of the land in the Mier area in north-west Cape is due to be debated tomorrow despite an assurance to residents that the proposal would be discussed with them before it went to Parliament.

The bill was withdrawn from the order paper earlier this year at the insistence of the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, Mr Allan Hendrickse, after Mr Nelson Mandela had spoken to him about it.

Mr Hendrickse said then that this demonstrated the importance of the Labour Party because Mr Mandela had asked him to delay the legislation.

More than 900 residents of Mier, in

the Gordonia area, have signed a petition opposing the Mier Rural Area Bill, which provides for the sale of their land.

At the end of February a 20-strong delegation from the area marched on Parliament to present their objections.

The residents of Mier, a so-called "coloured reserve", claim the bill will deprive all of them of their birthright to the land, which has been in the community for generations.

A delegation of residents met Mr Hendrickse and the Minister of Local Government and Agriculture, Mr Andrew Julius, on February 28, and presented their objections and made certain proposals.

According to their lawyer, the delegation was given the assurance that they would be consulted before any further steps were taken on the bill.



Wynand Malan ... Vlok could easily ban
the AWB.

Star 23/5/90
General
3-
Boards cannot be privatised'

It was not possible to privatise agricultural marketing boards as they depended on their legal capabilities to function, Minister of Agriculture Jacob de Villiers said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during an interpellation debate in reply to a question by Dries Bruwer (CP Lydenburg), he said the boards could not retain their legal powers as private institutions without Parliamentary supervision.

Mr Bruwer said the the boards found themselves in an uncertain position as a result of Government policy.

They had accepted that black majority rule was on its way and wanted to negotiate the best deal for themselves, either in a privatised, commercialised or liquidated situation.

He asked what the position would be if all the marketing boards were to de-

side to remove themselves from the control of the Marketing Act.

Mike Tarr (DP Maritzburg North) said his party had no problems with the Marketing Act.

He did not see what mechanisms existed to privatise the boards and could only conclude that Mr Bruwer wanted to politicise the matter.

Mr De Villiers said Mr Bruwer was confused about the difference between liquidation and privatisation.

The ongoing evaluation of the control measures applied in the boards' different schemes did not mean that the Marketing Act or the control schemes themselves came into issue.

It was important that the boards' powers be controlled under the supervision of Parliament, but there was no problem as to them managing their functions themselves. — Sapa.

NEWS



Pupils of the new Blair Atholl School on Gary Player's farm near Lanseria, north-west of Johannesburg, tidy up in preparation for the official opening today.

Gary's new school 'a challenge for farmers'

By Winnie Graham

One of the most beautiful farm schools in South Africa is being officially opened today on Gary Player's farm, Blair Atholl, near Lanseria Airport north-west of Johannesburg.

The new school, the first of several to be erected nationwide, was financed by the Gary Player Foundation in partnership with a number of international companies.

Today's opening was due to be attended by top United States educationists visiting South Africa as guests of Mr Player.

Mr Mark Player, the farm school manager and Gary's son, said yesterday that two-thirds of South Africa's young black people were being educated in farm schools, not in the townships.

For this reason, the Gary Player Foundation had decided to try to raise money in South Africa and overseas to construct better farm schools.

He believed local communities, the Department of Education and Training and private enterprise should work together to enhance education standards.

"We need the help of everyone, both financially and materially," he said.

The foundation was started because his father received about 300 letters a week from worthy causes. Gary Player had decided to focus on education and do what he could for farm schools.

Role model

Mr Player added: "If people say: 'See the expensive school Gary Player built on the hill', we will have failed in our efforts.

"But if the school can be seen as something of a role model and prompts other farmers to say: 'I can do the same on my farm', the publicity will have served a good purpose."

When Gary Player bought Blair Atholl in

1984, he inherited a modest farm school founded by the late Mrs Georna Goodman in the '70s.

The school served the children of employees on the property and surrounding farms. Initially established with 30 pupils in a disused garage, the school grew until a new venue was established in a barn.

The school continued to grow rapidly under the care of its principal, Mrs Anna Modise, until it became a primary school for 120 pupils and was subsidised by the Department of Education and Training.

An increasing demand for space led to the decision to expand the school again.

The Gary Player Foundation was established with its first task the establishment of a new school on the farm. The old school is being developed as a pre-school centre.

The new Blair Atholl School can accommodate about 280 pupils from Grade 1 to Std 5. It has excellent sports facilities.

Govt ^{CHP}
again ^{23/5/70}
shelves ^(S)
Mier ^(S)
land Bill

Political Staff

THE controversial House of Representatives legislation for Mier, which provides for the sale of land in the remote North-Western Cape community, has again been shelved.

The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives and leader of the Labour Party, Mr Allan Hendrickse, said yesterday that he had instructed that the Mier Rural Areas Bill be dropped from the order paper for the time being.

In a statement released by his office, Mr Hendrickse said he first wanted to discuss the proposed legislation with all interested parties.

A meeting had been arranged in this connection for this afternoon, the statement said.

A spokesman said representatives of the Mier community were expected to be at the meeting.

The Bill had been scheduled for debate this afternoon.

The Surplus Peoples Project (SPP) said in a statement yesterday that the residents of Mier had been horrified to hear the Bill was to be discussed today in the House of Representatives.

They had not been consulted and once again had to rush to Cape Town, more than a thousand kilometres away, in a desperate attempt to stop the Bill.

SPP said thousands of people could be dispossessed of their land if the Bill became law.

Moratorium on sale of Govt land urged

By Winnie Graham

Representatives of 29 rural communities have asked for a moratorium on the sale of all State-owned land.

The call comes at a time when the Government is advertising for sale a number of farms in the western Transvaal on Friday. The rural communities say the land belongs to them.

They want the sale of all trust land stopped "until a process of negotiation between the Government, the local communities and their political representatives can work out a way in which historical wrongs can be redressed".

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) met on Sunday to discuss the land issue and issued a statement later saying there would be no true solution to South Africa's problems "unless a fair solution to the land problem can be found".

Trac said the farms in the western Transvaal had belonged to African communities which were forcibly removed in the 1960s and 1970s.

"The Government left the land vacant for decades," Trac said. "But now, before it repeals the Land Act and just as a new era is dawning, it is rushing to sell the land to white farmers. We ask: Why does the Government choose to

sell this land which it expropriated from African people?"

The Government had recently announced a decision to sell all trust land not yet incorporated into the homelands but, Trac said, people who had historical and occupational claims to land did not have the money to buy it.

"We are concerned we will be dispossessed by land speculators, whether white or black. We, the affected communities, have never lost the deep desire to return to this land. We had hope as long as the land was empty."

Trac stressed that the people could not buy back the land themselves because they were prevented from doing so by the Land Act. Furthermore, during the process of removal, they had lost their cattle, tractors and homes. People who were once prosperous farmers were now desperately poor.

"We believe we have a right to the land which was expropriated from us," Trac said. "Anyone who buys it under the present conditions will not be regarded as the true owners. We believe, when the process of negotiation between the ANC and the Government is holding out a promise of true national reconciliation, no steps should be taken which would in any way entrench apartheid's legacy of dispossession and suffering."

29/5/90

General
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Mandela's shock at Mier Bill

20/5/80
CAM - Unit's Political Staff (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday called for the controversial Mier legislation to be withdrawn saying "we are shocked and horrified" that the bill had again been placed on the House of Representatives order paper.

The Mier Rural Areas Bill was withdrawn from yesterday's order paper by Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse.

Mr Hendrickse, members of his cabinet and the House's agriculture committee met a delegation from Mier, their lawyer, representatives of the Namaqualand Residents' Association, UDF, the Western Cape interim united civics structure and the Surplus Peoples Project.

Yesterday's meeting adjourned without any undertaking by Mr Hendrickse to withdraw the bill, the Mier delegation said in a statement.

The legislation provides for the sale of the remote Mier area, in the Calvinia region, but it has been strongly opposed by residents.

Earlier this year, the legislation was withdrawn from the order after Mr Mandela spoke to Mr Hendrickse.

"We wish to express our solidarity and support for your just claims in this regard," Mr Mandela said.

"Even though you are tucked away in the fringes of the Kalahari, we fully support you in your struggle.

"We call for this bill, which is aimed at dispossessing you of your birth-right, to be withdrawn."

3 General

Thousands wait for Govt clarity over land issue

Star 24/5/90

General

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Hundreds of thousands of black people are waiting to see whether the Government will make it possible for them to return to land they were forced off years ago.

Their hopes were raised after the Government this week stopped the sale of land in the Western Transvaal. Black people were forced off farms around Koster in the 1960s and 1970s because the farms fell within "white" areas.

The land was due to be sold to white farmers on May 25, but was halted in view of President de Klerk's announcement that the Lands Acts of 1913 and 1936 were to be revised.

A statement by Minister of Agricultural Development Mr Kraai van Niekerk and Minister of Development Aid Dr Stoffel van der Merwe said that "no agricultural land which previously belonged to black communities, and had been expropriated at an earlier stage in accordance with the previous consolidation policy, will be sold henceforth".

The Cabinet discussed the implica-

tions of this turn in National Party policy yesterday. But the office of Acting State President Gerrit Viljoen refused to clarify the Government's intentions.

Dr van der Merwe's office pointed out that in terms of the present laws, the land could be sold only to whites. However, all sales of land taken from black people would be frozen until the position of the two Lands Acts had been clarified.

Lost homes

Access to land is going to be a key issue in the coming negotiations, largely because of the mass removals of people from their traditional homes.

One study conducted in the 1980s found that 3½ million people had been forced from their homes.

The removed people nearly always felt bitter because they lost their homes, land, access to agricultural land, stock, and often jobs.

People nearly always felt they were left materially and spiritually poorer by the forced removals.

beneficial and cost-effective use needed to be found. Meyer said the SADT has 1m ha of farm land available for the transfer to black owner-farmers. It is currently being leased to white farmers or used by the State Trust Corporation and included "high-potential areas."

The policy had to be pursued "purposefully" and in co-operation with the farmers involved. He suggested kibbutz-style settlements in high-potential areas to maximise the use of machinery and equipment. The Land Bank and the private sector should be involved in financing the scheme.

"Agriculture must play its role in the new SA. This can only happen if there are also farmers of colour. As a farmer, my best security is the knowledge that I am building the future together with these farming partners. We must just develop the ability to tackle such an imaginative scheme and allow the light to be seen."

What to do with SADT land has become a problem for government. The 2m ha still in the trust is the remaining portion of nearly 7m ha that has been bought by the SADT since 1936 for homeland consolidation. The balance has already been transferred to the homelands.

But last week, Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe confirmed that the homeland consolidation policy has been abandoned. Marais said the announcement created a "whole new dimension" with which the SADT now had to cope. But it remains saddled with existing agreements concerning land transfers and still faces an increasing demand for land. These issues will have to be negotiated with all interest groups.

Marais also confirmed that the rentals charged to white farmers who lease 543 000 ha of SADT land that hasn't yet been transferred to the homelands, have been increased to market-related levels — in

one case by 900%.

He said he would also give "urgent attention" to the problems facing white farmers whose land had been earmarked in terms of previous policies for purchase by the SADT and eventual incorporation into homelands. It was estimated that R450m was needed to complete the purchasing programme, but only R48,5m was provided this year. ■

LAND REFORM FIM 25/5/90

New furrows (3) General

Government is already working to establish a black commercial farming sector on land originally earmarked for homeland consolidation, says Development Aid Deputy Minister Piet Marais.

The policy is part of an overall re-assessment of the future of more than 2m ha of land owned by the SA Development Trust (SADT), now that consolidating homelands as part of the grand apartheid scheme has been officially abandoned.

Marais reacted positively in parliament last week to a suggestion from Nationalist MP Tobie Meyer that the land be used as part of an "affirmative action" programme to help establish farmers who were prevented over the years from obtaining agricultural land. He told Meyer that "farming units" for black commercial farmers had been identified and were being developed. The process included aspects such as finance, the provision of support services and marketing.

It is understood that government hopes to develop the new policy to the point where SADT land will form the core of a powerful black farming sector (*Current Affairs* May 4). In a speech that was regarded as outspoken for a Nat MP, Meyer appealed for the "political" and "economic" aspects of the SADT to be separated. "I cannot stress strongly enough that SA needs a strong and established black agricultural community. Too much ground is currently under-utilised or unutilised, or is used in a way that does not stimulate the farmer's initiative."

If SADT land was no longer going to be used for homeland consolidation, another

Biotechnology to improve crops

BIOLOGY 25/5/90
WITHIN 10 years, commercial marketing of biotechnologically improved cash and food crops is expected to become commonplace.

These include cotton, potatoes and soya beans, all important in SA.

Two workers at international agricultural chemical company Monsanto developed the capability in 1982.

Today, biotechnology, or the transplanting of a gene from one organism to another, has the potential to reduce crop growing costs.

For example, in cotton, two traits are being explored — insect resistance and tolerance to Monsanto's Roundup herbicide.

A gene from a widely used bacterium, *Bacillus Thuringiensis*, is inserted into the genetic structure of the cotton plants, which then produce a protein lethal to certain insects.

The advantage is only the target insects are affected and not other, beneficial insects, animals or humans.

Traditionally, weed con-

3 farming
trol has been a major problem for cotton farmers. Monsanto believes it is well on the road to dealing with this pest as well.

When a gene from another plant is placed into the cotton the treated plant produces increased quantities of an essential enzyme — EPSP synthase.

In non-treated plants, this enzyme is rendered non-active by the company's herbicide and the unwanted plants die.

The extra quantities of

EPSP synthase enable the treated plants to grow normally despite the presence of the herbicide.

Farmers with biotechnologically treated cotton benefit by being able to use the Roundup herbicide to eliminate weeds while the cotton plant deals with insect pests.

Healthier, more prolific crops will result — and cotton is noted not only for its value in textiles, but also as a source of vegetable oil and meal.

Fighting ignorance on the country's farming fields

THE Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Association of SA (Avcasa) is mounting a comprehensive effort to ensure that everyone marketing or applying agricultural chemicals does so within recognised safety guidelines.

The initiative is the most wide-ranging chemical education effort undertaken in SA.

Thrusts

Written examinations, videos and on-the-job training form the main thrusts in this attempt to educate a broad cross-section of people involved in selling, giving advice on or applying potentially harmful pesticides and herbicides.

Avcasa executive director Gerry Maritz says the programme is designed to address as wide a market as possible.

"We want to reach company sales representatives, co-op managers, farmers and their labourers.



GERARD MARITZ

"The more people who are properly informed about the do's and don'ts of agro-chemicals the better for all South Africans," says Maritz.

More than 1 000 agro-

chemical advisers and sales staff have written a series of examinations Avcasa instituted last year to ensure they are knowledgeable about pesticides.

Further examinations in May and August, which will be written at four venues around the Republic, will add another 200 to the total.

Maritz says farm labourers have also been pinpointed for intensive training through a programme Avcasa has developed with the Boskop Training Centre near Potchefstroom.

"The training course will run for a week on various farms. Initially, it is being offered to farmers on the Highveld, but we hope to make it national.

"Our aim is to give farm labourers an insight into the finer points of pesticides. They are the people at the sharp end and so more than anyone else need to be versed in safety, storage and application procedures," says Maritz.

In conjunction with the marketing arm of the SABC, Avcasa has made a video available for sale to anyone interested in improving their pesticide knowledge.

The video is being marketed because of the excellent reaction to an eight-part pesticide series Avcasa screened on TVI's Agriforum programme in July and August last year.

Message

Says Maritz: "Through our three-pronged approach of examinations, videos and on-the-job training we believe we can get an important message across to the many thousands of South Africans regularly involved with pesticides and other agro-chemicals.

"There is no substitute for education in the battle against ignorance and misuse of these essential yet potentially harmful products."

Debts still crippling farmers

GERALD REILLY (3) general

PRETORIA — Farmers are still buckling under accumulated debt and soaring interest rates, agricultural authorities said this week.

The large number of sequestrations last year caused serious concern and there are few indications the rate will drop significantly this year.

At the end of last year, farmers' total debt was R14,7bn. They paid R1,595bn in interest to commercial banks, the Land Bank and other financial institutions. Last year commercial banks held more than 25% of farmers' loans. B104 25/5/90

The SA Agricultural Union said many farmers would find it difficult to continue farming unless interest rates eased and the cost price squeeze in the industry relaxed. Much would depend on the coming summer season. With favourable growing conditions many of the struggling crop farmers could survive.

Another indication of the plight of farmers was last year's debt to asset ratio of 23,6% (1988: 24%).

If the escalating prices of inputs did not slow down and if interest rates remained at current high levels, the debt burden could rise to R15bn and beyond by the end of the year, authorities warned.

Farmers get huge bonuses

By DIRK TIEMANN

SENTRAALWES Co-operative paid its members a bonus of R49-million in the 1989-90 year out of R64-million profit.

The bonus has increased by 172% from the previous year's R18-million. The cash portion of the bonus is R11,6-million as opposed to R1,8-million the previous year.

Profit in the previous year was R57-million.

Payouts

ST Times, 27/5/90
Bokomo co-op members received only a R1-million bonus last year. Members claim that profits in the past four years totalled R94-million, of which they received only R2,5-million in dividends.

Co-ops, worried about the well-being of their members, must be concerned at the huge farming debt.

The co-ops increased their total assets to R11,1-billion in 1988. Cheap Land Bank funds were used to supply members with finance and equipment.

Total farmers' debt last year was R14,7-billion and is expected to rise to R15-billion if input prices continue to rise and interest rates remain high.

3 General Beat about the

20'S VOGUE

1.31 1.50

By ALAN DUGGAN

THE Bushmen who fought bravely for South Africa in Namibia are in the middle of another battle — this time over where they live.

Farmers of Schmidtsdrift, in the northern Cape, are unhappy because they claim the Government did not consult them before dumping Bushmen soldiers and their families next door.

The farmers spelt it out to the Government this week: You had no business putting 4 000 Bushmen in our backyard!

Incensed at the "arbitrary" relocation of Bushmen from Caprivi to a tent-town in the northern Cape, the farmers are demanding an immediate impact study on the effects of the move.

An angry Mr Koning Scholtz senior, whose family has farmed in the district for over a century, said: "We've run out of patience."

"We have every sympathy for the plight of the Bushmen, but we take exception to them being dropped into our backyard without proper consultation with people who have lived here for generations."

"The Defence Force says it has a moral obligation to the Bushmen. We believe they also owe us some consideration."

His son, Mr Koning Scholtz jr, who represents an organisation called Neighbours of the Defence Force, said: "Apart from a very sketchy briefing by the SADF in February, we have been kept in the dark about the so-called Bushman Brigade and their activities."

"Little or no attempt was made to keep leaders of this community informed of what was happening."

"There are so many unanswered questions. We want to know why the military and the Government have denied us information and have refused to meet our delegation."

"We want to know how the authorities will address problems like stock theft, damage to perimeter fences, destruction of the veld and pollution of the Vaal River."

"And what about the health hazards? Has every man, woman and child in the camp



Schmidtsdrift farmer Koning Scholtz Jnr chats to Bushmen soldiers at their new home

Picture: TERRY SHEAN

Farmers angry over SADF camp in their own backyard

been medically examined? "We've been told there is a high incidence of venereal disease. Is this true or not? The socio-economic implications are alarming."

Taxpayers also had the right to know what the exercise was costing and for how long the community would be subsidised, said Mr Scholtz.

Rough

"There is no way they can become self-sufficient. The land simply won't support a community of 4 000 people."

"In the meantime, the Bushmen are cutting down trees at a frightening rate. Winter is here and with it a huge increase in the demand for firewood. How long will the veld survive? "We need an environmen-

tal impact study, and we need it now."

Things have been further complicated by reports that the Batlaping tribe, who were moved (with their livestock) from the area to a site north of Kuruman in 1968, now want to return.

The Bushmen (most in the SADF camp are from the Vascela tribe) have had a rough time for as long as they can remember.

Some tribes in southern Angola who joined forces with the Portuguese colonial forces had to flee south after the liberation forces' victory in the early 70s.

They later fought with South African forces against Swapo guerrillas in the Caprivi bush war, killing hundreds of Swapo insurgents in 16 years of combat.

the SADF spelled out what was happening.

Farmers and organisations had attended a second meeting on May 22 at which no negative comments on the resettlement of the Bushmen had been made, said the spokesman.

The spokesman said the Bushman community was under strict military control and he was not aware of any complaints or charges made to the military or the police since their resettlement.

On the health question, he said all members of the settlement had been immunised prior to their departure from Namibia and all SADF recruits were medically examined.

The spokesman said the SADF planned to develop the Bushmen to a level where they would be able to integrate fully into South African society, both culturally and economically.

BUSHMAN

From PATRICK GOODENOUGH
PORT ELIZABETH. — Some 120 schoolchildren in the Greenbushes area near Port Elizabeth may be out in the cold when the owner of the farm on which their school stands closes it down next month.

This comes at a time of an unparalleled shortage of accommodation in schools throughout the country.

The owner of Winlato Farm, Mr Trevor Carter, plans to shut down the 50-year-old Winlato Higher Primary School because he wants the land.

Carter has reportedly owned the farm since the beginning of the

year, and farmworkers said he decided from the moment he arrived to close down the school.

Over the years, various owners of the farm have financed the school — the only one for children of farmworkers in the vicinity. Books and desks belong to the Department of Education and Training.

Carter says he cannot afford to finance the school any longer and needs the land to expand his stock.

Outcry as farmer closes school

South 30/5 - 6/6/90

He refused to comment further, referring queries to his lawyer, whom he did not name.

The National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC) has called on farmers in the area to aid the 120 pupils who will be without accommodation when the new term begins on July 10.

Winlato's principal for the past 10 years, Ms Esther Belu, said the closure came at a bad time as pupils were writing mid-year exams.

"I don't know what will happen to the children. The parents are struggling to find accommodation for them. The schools are far from each other — too far to walk," she said.

Ms Nomvulo Manyati, who lives on a nearby farm and has two children at the school, said she earned R4 a day and could not afford to send them to a school further away.

Her daughter, Nondazi, who dreams of becoming a nurse, now

fears her education will come to an end.

Workers said since Carter took over Winlato, he imposed a heavy hand on them. No visitors were allowed, and if the farmer argued with a worker, he simply fired him, they said.

They pointed to the remains of a clay house which, they said, Carter had demolished after ordering the occupant, Mr Sebenzile Kali, to "pack up and leave the farm".

Regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Bill Staude, said discussions to solve the "impasse" were underway. — PEN

Call for coast guard to be formed

Crk Timp's
30/5/90
36 over

Staff Reporter

A COAST GUARD should be established to rationalise all activities relating to the sea under one body, the Western Province Marine Conservation Society said yesterday.

The society's chairman, Mr V P Kabalin, said it was obvious that with South Africa's extensive coastline the country's fishing resources were not being effectively protected.

He cited the example of the stranded Taiwanese trawler An Hung 1 on which tunny, seals and penguins had been found after it had apparently used gill nets while fishing in South African waters.

CPA fishery control officer Mr Daniel Brink confirmed yesterday that the captain and the fishing master of the An Hung 1 would appear in court today on charges of fishing with illegal gill

nets.

Mr Kabalin said that with the emergence of a new South Africa the society felt that it was vital to establish a coast guard.

He added that the society had information that foreign and local trawlers have been catching protected fish species using heavy steel "bobbins" which enabled a trawler to fish over reefs.

"This destructive method has been outlawed in most of the world because of the damage done to the reefs as well as the effect on linefish resources," he added.

● About 25 to 40 tons of fish were removed from the An Hung 1 yesterday. The fish, which was rotten, was buried on state property near Gans Bay. Health officials observed procedures.



WALL OF DEATH . . . Sea Fisheries research assistant Mr Stephan Swanson at a piece of the gill net and some of the seals, penguins and marine life found on the stranded Taiwanese fishing trawler An Hung 1.

Picture: GLENN SHERRATT

Commission of inquiry into stuck trawler

CAF
T.M.P.
3/15/90

36

By BRONWYN DAVIDS

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk yesterday appointed a one-man commission of inquiry into the stranding of the Taiwanese trawler An-Hung 1 near Gans Bay, which had illegal "wall of death" gill nets and catches on board.

The appointment follows a request from the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr Gert Kotze, who felt that delays in dealing with salvaging of the vessel may have caused major damage to marine life.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Environmental Affairs, Mr Neil Du Bois, the terms of reference for the one-man commission will be formulated soon.

Heavy swells yesterday prevented salvagers from working on the An-Hung 1 which still has about 25km of "wall of death" gill net equipment on board. The nets reach to a depth of about 30-40m.

Mr Du Bois said salvagers secured the gill nets to the trawler, so that it did not fall into the sea where it could cause more damage to marine life.

"The salvagers could only get within one-and-a-half metres of the An-Hung because four metre-high waves were breaking over the trawler," Mr Du Bois said.

About 40 tons of gill-netted tunny is still in the holds. On Tuesday, about 55 tons of spoiled tunny were removed from the trawler and buried on state property close to Gans Bay, according to Department of National Health specifications.

Mr Du Bois said the oil pollution threat had passed: "Only one or two tons of oil are still left on the trawler. The oil is in the flooded engine room and other flooded compartments. It will be skimmed off — but it is a time-consuming job and it could take up to a week to complete."

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

They're calling it the cruellest drought, those farmers in the far Northern Transvaal who are battling through the ninth year of pitiful rainfall.

Rain falls on some farms while on neighbouring ranches the cattle grow thinner — and in the midst of the drought the veld on even some of the worst-hit farms looks tantalisingly healthy and green after late rains in May.

But for those living in the rainshadow of the Soutpansberg mountains, the grass will die back before long if the pattern of the last nine years repeats itself, says Mr Hannes Buitendag.

His farm, Kingskloof, lies 50 km from the Limpopo River in the Waterpoort district.

"This is what we call a 'green

Tvl farmers tell of green, ugly drought

drought'. A bit of rain falls, and the grass looks green and growing, but it dies before the winter.

"We have automatically cut down on feed for the cattle," he said yesterday, describing this as "a very bad season".

He expects the income from his cattle ranch to drop by 20 percent this year.

West of Waterpoort, near the still-flowing Mogalakwena River, "the earth is bare in many parts, without enough

grazing for even a buck." says Van Rooyen Moulder of Aden, a cattle farm.

Mr Moulder said this "very ugly drought" was the worst he has experienced in his 28 years in the district.

"Every six weeks the Glen Alpine Dam lets us have some water. We'll have enough water until September, but this doesn't help with the grazing lands.

"Some farmers tried to irrigate pastures and crop fields but this is just too expensive. Most have just given up."

His annual R15 000 income from the farm is expected to drop this year, he said.

According to Dries Bruwer, president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, in some places the Limpopo River has not flowed at all this season.

Mr Buitendag said yesterday that farmers along the banks of the river which forms the border with Zimbabwe had had to dig for water recently.

According to Mr Bruwer, the Northern Transvaal "has been

hit by the most serious drought this past summer and the area is expecting the lowest harvest in a very long time".

"The financial position of the farmers is weak and demands urgent attention and action.

"Disaster areas again received no rain and the water situation is worrying."

● Conditions in the central Transvaal were fair to good, with cattle in good condition although grazing was beginning to deteriorate, said Mr Bruwer.

The Eastern Transvaal was "very wet after good rains. Rivers are full and some are in flood, while the position of dams is also good. Some areas have had serious hail damage."

Conditions in the Western Transvaal were favourable, rivers were full and "with a few isolated exceptions suffering from drought, good harvests are expected," said Mr Bruwer.

SOWETAN BUSINESS

Special fund to help farmers

3 General
Sowetan
11/6/90

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Nafcoc) is to establish a special fund for black farmers to acquire land at affordable prices.

At its 8th agricultural

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

conference held at Magoebaskloof in Venda, the delegates agreed that the greatest obstacle to agricultural and rural development was the un-

equal distribution of land. That situation, they said, should be rectified by the government's repeal of all discriminatory legislation relating to land.

The conference also agreed that policies and strategies be formulated to enable black farmers to compete on an equal footing with their white counterparts through access to efficient and effective extension and information services.

Delegates demanded the establishment of a single agricultural department for all farmers irrespective of race.

They pointed out that permanent and sustainable rural development based on agriculture was impossible so long as the edifice of apartheid remained in South Africa.

Credit facilities at preferential or low interest rates should be made to black farmers.

In that regard, approaches should be made to the Land Bank, Jan Steyn Fund and other financial institutions.

"The impact of farmer support systems is minimised by institutional, financial and management problems," Nafcoc's agricultural manager, Mr Steve Mokoena said.

He said that these problems could be ameliorated by involving people (farmers and others) in planning, implementing and evaluat-

ing projects. Special programmes should be targeted towards women and youth with a view to improving the image of agriculture in black communities.

"Agricultural development alone cannot eliminate all problems of rural poverty. Agro-industries and other off-farm activities should therefore be developed to generate employment," he said.

Call to ban 'death wall' nets

Call Trip

1/6/90

3 Gen

By BRONWYN DAVIDS

THE "wall of death" gill nets mean disaster for the fishing industry, according to a leading environmental group.

A report by the Dolphin Action and Protection Group says the use of these nets not only has disastrous implications for the future of the fishing industry throughout the world, but also for the marine ecosystem.

The group says gill netting should be banned because it "rapidly depletes the commercial fishery of target species".

The report indicated that the practice is wasteful as some 40% of the catch drops out of the net on hauling. While 20% to 50% of the target species are injured by the nets, they escape before or during hauling.

The survival of non-commercial species, including marine mammals, birds and reptiles, is also at risk.

As well, "ghost" nets (vast break-away pieces of up to 17km long) drift in the oceans, ensnaring any animal in its path.

Mrs Nan Rice, secretary of the Dolphin Action and Protection Group, said: "There is only one way to stop Asian countries from fishing with drift/gill nets — make it as difficult as possible for them to operate and impose maximum fines when such vessels violate territorial waters and legislation."

Mrs Rice said her group had doubts about whether Taiwanese trawler owners would heed a government ban on gill net vessels entering South African waters.

"Notwithstanding promises made by the Taiwanese government that they are doing their utmost to phase out the use of gill nets by fishing vessels, and the United Nations's recommendations that there be a moratorium on high-seas gill netting by June 1992, our group believes that gill netting by Taiwanese vessels will not lessen and could possibly increase," said Mrs Rice.

She said her group had been given assurances by Mr Louis Chou, vice-consul in charge of fishing matters, that the Taiwanese government had banned gill net fishing in the Atlantic and there had been a decrease of gill net boats in the South Pacific.

The Taiwanese government had ordered that all Taiwanese-registered vessels over 100 tons are not to use gill nets.

Mr Chou was asked by the Dolphin Action and Protection Group to release a press statement about these regulations to the three daily newspapers but this was not done, she said.

"Enforcing these regulations would be difficult because the Taiwanese fishing industry is a powerful lobby," said Mrs Rice.

The Dolphin Action and Protection Group monitored vessels which visited Table Bay and found that they had offloaded catches of gill netted tunny in Puerto Rico where there were five tuna canneries.

Another vessel acted as a refrigerated transport carrier which took on gill netted catches from other vessels.

As a result of these investigations, two major local chain stores have stopped buying canned tuna which was caught in gill nets.

Referendum planned on farmland sales

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) is to hold a referendum later this month among white farmland owners and hirers in the province on the controversial issue of the possible sale of land to other races.

Last month the TAU's general council decided no agricultural land should be made available to other races. *8/10/90 5/16/90*

According to a spokesman, the TAU is to broaden the test of views on the issue through a referendum on June 29.

The decision follows one by the SA Agricultural Union that government should first get the views of organised agriculture before the question of making white-owned land available to other races was placed on the negotiating table.

The spokesman said the TAU's general council viewed the issue in an extremely serious light. This was the reason for the referendum.

Meetings, he said, would be held in all district agricultural union areas on referendum day.

Voting would be stringently controlled to ensure an accurate and reliable assessment of the views of white farmland owners.

Export of Agricultural products: budget

*9. Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism:†

What amount was budgeted in the 1990-91 financial year for the promotion of the export of agricultural products?

③ General ② B1115E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM: Hansard 5/16/90

I wish to explain that a new General Export Incentive Scheme came into operation on 1 April 1990. Except for a nominal amount of R1 000, no funds for the scheme were provided in the estimates for the 1990-91 financial year, as exporters will initially be compensated under the scheme by means of promissory notes which mature on different dates, and funds for the redemption of these promissory notes will only be needed in the financial year 1991-92 and thereafter.

However, in the 1990-91 estimates provision was made for the redemption of promissory notes issued in terms of the previous input costs and value added schemes which were terminated on 31 March 1990. As no provision was made in respect of specific product sectors, it is estimated that the redemption of promissory notes relating to exports of agricultural products under these schemes will amount to at least R53 million in the 1990-91 financial year. In addition, specific provision was made in the 1990-91 estimates for an amount of R3,059 million in respect of concessions on freight on perishable agricultural products exported by air.

Furthermore, I must point out that the Category D scheme remains in force until 31 March 1992. This scheme makes provision for certain income tax allowances to register exporters in terms of Section 11bis of the Income Tax Act, 1962. Although the exact extent of the assistance under this scheme is not known to the Department as the scheme is administered by the Commissioner for Inland Revenue and is confidential, a few claims about which the Department was informed by the relevant exporters of certain agricultural products, at present amount to approximately R200 million in the form of direct income tax allowances.

*10. Adv C H Pienaar — Public Works and Land Affairs.† [Question standing over.]

New questions:

Transkei: imports from RSA

*1. Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

- (1) Whether Transkei has taken any steps during the past six months in respect of the importation of goods from the Republic of South Africa which was allegedly in conflict with an agreement relating to trade between the Republic and Transkei; if so, (a) when and (b) (i) what steps and (ii) what products are affected by these steps; Hansard 5/16/90
- (2) whether the South African Government is taking any steps to enforce the agreement concerned; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

B1119E

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) According to available information, Transkei has not taken any steps during the past six months in respect of the importation of goods from the Republic of South Africa which is in conflict with an agreement between the Republic and Transkei. More than six months ago Transkei did however impose restrictions on the importation of sorghum beer from the RSA for a period of six years. Proclamation no 9 was issued by Transkei in this connection and was published in the Special Gazette of Transkei on 23 September 1988. This action is regarded as in conflict with the spirit of the Customs Union Agreement by the Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism which is the body responsible for the administration of the Customs Union Agreement. The question of the sorghum beer has enjoyed the attention of this Department and the Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism since the issue of the relative proclamation. In the last six months, the matter was discussed with Transkei on various occasions at high level. It was for instance discussed on 7 December 1989 with Gen Holomisa during a meeting with the RSA Minister of Finance and the RSA Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Since then various Diplomatic Notes have been sent to Transkei in this connection while various discussions have taken place with Transkei at the level of officials. Transkei

maintains that Transkei has not acted in conflict with the letter and spirit of the Customs Union Agreement. It is now being considered to withhold R1 million from the amount which has to be paid over to the Transkei as budgetary aid until the matter has been ironed out. Hansard 5/16/90

Transkei also undertook other actions which according to the Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism are regarded as in conflict with the spirit of the Customs Union Agreement. These actions are

- 7 December 1988: A ban has been placed on the purchase of school books from a supplier in the Republic of South Africa;
- 1 January 1989: Withdrawal of license from RSA speculators in wool, hides and skins in Transkei;
- 13 February 1989: Transkei demands from insurers who do business in Transkei that they should register in Transkei;
- 11 April 1989: Proposed restriction on the sale of full grains from the RSA.

Also in regard to these actions discussions are being held with Transkei in an attempt to resolve the questions.

Interim orders in respect of four cases

*2. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he will indicate what circumstances gave rise to the interim orders granted in respect of four cases, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply: if not, why not; if so, (a) what were the circumstances, and (b) what are the names of the persons involved, in each case?

B1126E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

The cases of *Silwane v the Minister of Law and Order*, as well as *Swan v the Minister of Law and Order* must still be heard by the court.

Therefore, I do not consider it advisable to furnish information which may possibly anticipate the judicial process.

The cases of *Mbambo and others v the Minister of Law and Order* and *Zondi v the Minister of Law and Order* were heard by the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg. The court record of these cases is at the disposal of the hon member at the Registrar of the Court.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

*3. Mr M A TARR — Law and Order. [Question standing over.]

TPA: alternative government structures in Black areas

*4. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:†

- (1) Whether, with a view to negotiation, the Transvaal Provincial Administration intends granting recognition to alternative government structures in Black residential areas; if so, what role will democratically constituted Black local authorities in residential areas falling in the above-mentioned category play in the negotiation process; Hansard 5/16/90
- (2) whether it is the intention to take steps in respect of Black townships the local government bodies of which are no longer functioning or virtually no longer functioning; if so, what steps?

B1142E

†The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

(1) With a view to resolving the problems of Black local authorities, the Transvaal Provincial Administration does not refuse to hold discussions with any institution or group. The Province holds these discussions in the presence of or in collaboration with the city council, town council or town committee concerned. The Province acts as mediator in order that negotiations and dialogue may take place at local level.

(2) With regard to those Black local authorities where councillors resign and the local authorities can no longer function as there is no quorum, administrators are appointed in terms of section 29A of the

Bill 'keeps tabs on insemination'

Effective control of the use of artificial insemination for the improvement of the livestock population was one of the most important aims of the Livestock Improvement Amendment Bill, the Minister of Agriculture, Jacob de Villiers, told the House of Assembly yesterday.

Introducing the Bill, he said this was done by the registration of people who were adequately trained to provide insemination services to the

Year 6/6/90
farming community. (3 general)

"The aim of this amendment is precisely to scale down on the registration qualifications for inseminators and at the same time make provision for additional trained people — semen catchers."

The establishment of the Advisory Board for Animal Production, which provided the Minister with valuable livestock industry advice and controlled the national performance and

progeny testing schemes, were also important parts of the Bill.

The Bill also ensured that animals which came into the country with circuses, for show-jumping, racing and other shows were subject to an empowerment order.

Control of artificial insemination material entering the country was a further aim of the Bill, he said.

Penalties had been increased drastically. — Sapa.

al entry standards ... Court recourse needed 'Check need

③ General
South 716 - 13/6/90

'Give our land back'

④

By CHRISTINA SCOTT

DURBAN — Six farming communities have launched a "give our land back" campaign after years of concerted state efforts to clear Natal of "black spot" settlements.

About 160 000 people clinging to inherited freeland farms, hemmed in by white farmers since the 1913 Land Act, have been in limbo since forced removals were officially stopped five years ago.

The ending of forced removals was followed by the introduction of "forced voluntary removals", according to Association For Rural Advancement (AFRA) fieldworker, Mr Richard Clacey.

Each landowner wants the expropriated title deeds and mineral rights and a notice in the Government Gazette relieving all threatened areas. But restoration of the land and a guarantee that boundaries will not be redrawn to fit inside KwaZulu are no longer enough, a community representative said.

A protest memorandum of the farming communities said:

"Some of us have had our land stolen by a stroke of the government's pen. Others of us have seen our families and tenants driven into resettlement camps while we waited in a state of insecurity about when we would be forced to follow suit.

"All of us have had to face bullying officials, threats and intimidation. Some of us have stood helplessly by as government officials have destroyed our schools and churches.

"All of us have been deliberately denied any help with the development of our community.

"All this has been done by a government which we have never had the opportunity to elect."

The men of Matiwane's Kop, Steinkoalspruit, Roosboom, Stoffelton Stepmore and Cornfields were kept waiting for an hour on Monday before they could deliver the memorandum to Development Aid ministry officials in Pietermaritzburg.

Farm land

issue 'of
bl... 7/6/90
concern'

③ General
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The issue of the possible redistribution of land, particularly farmland, under any new dispensation is causing acute concern in the agricultural industry, according to authorities.

Yesterday SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) president Nico Kotze said questionnaires had been sent to the SAAU's affiliates asking whether the status quo in land ownership should be maintained or whether amendments to the system were necessary.

Affiliates have also been asked to comment on private land ownership and communal or state ownership.

Other issues to be raised include the purchase of land in a free market system, and nationalisation or expropriation of land aimed at re-allocation.

The response to the questionnaire, Kotze said, would be evaluated at a meeting of the SAAU's general council on August 1.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Osindisweni Hospital	387	6	14	33	259
Orthopaedic Services				9	76
Provincial Medical Rehabilitation Services			1	1	6
Provincial Medical Supply Centre				24	58
Port Shepstone Hospital	234	5	19	29	157
Regional Laboratory Services			35	39	517
Richmond C H C	17		1	1	7
R K Khan Hospital	671	21	72	123	402
R K Khan C H C	17				10
Regional Laundry Durban and Coastal				8	268
Regional Laundry Northern Natal				4	108
Regional Office	550	1	28	69	374
St Andrew's Hospital	132	1	4	10	54
St Appollinaris Hospital	246	3	6	15	106
Stanger Hospital	262	3	18	37	180
Taylor Bequest Hospital	129		4	12	98
Tongaat C H C	38		2	9	19
Underberg C H C	17			1	7
Usher Memorial Hospital	108	3	6	14	101
Umzinto C H C	17				
Utrecht Hospital	33	1	2	6	36
Vryheid Hospital	152	3	8	23	137
Wentworth Hospital	493	20	37	48	430
TOTAL	12 548	492	1 189	1 626	10 257

(2) yes,	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Osindisweni	107	0	0	0	11
St Appollinaris	11	3	1	5	6
TOTAL	118	3	1	5	17

- (3) (a) none,
(b) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Notifiable diseases: cases

461. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1989? B1082E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Number of notified cases of all the notifiable medical conditions in the RSA (excluding TBVC), 1989
Hansford 8/6/90 (as on 18 May 1990)

Condition	Indian	Black	Coloured	White
Cholera	0	2	1	0
Typhoid fever	1	28	0	0
Paratyphoid fever	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	611	44 520	17 197	697
Plague	0	0	0	0
Anthrax	0	1	0	0
Brucellosis	0	3	5	10
Leprosy	0	33	0	0
Diphtheria	0	6	3	0
Meningococcal infection	21	358	414	75

Condition	Indian	Black	Coloured	White
Tetanus	0	119	3	2
Poliomyelitis	0	8	3	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Measles	49	8 676	468	191
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0
Haemorrhagic fevers of Africa	0	1	2	9
Rift Valley fever	0	0	0	0
Viral hepatitis	63	816	561	656
Rabies	0	6	0	1
Psittacosis	0	1	0	2
Trachoma	0	300	2	0
Typhus fever	0	0	0	0
Malaria	?	6 030	18	193
Trypanosomiasis	0	0	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	0
Toxoplasmosis	0	2	0	0
Primary malignancy, Bronchus	22	98	131	169
Primary malignancy, Lung	32	49	42	83
Primary malignancy, Pleura	0	16	14	10
Poisoning from agricultural remedies	0	67	42	24
Lead poisoning	0	5	1	0

OFS Region: farm schools for Blacks

473. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education: Hansford 8/6/90

- (1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools for Blacks were located on farms in the Orange Free State Region in 1989:
- (2) how many pupils were attending such (a) primary and (b) secondary schools as at the latest specified date in 1989 and 1990, respectively, for which figures are available?

education departments as at 31 December 1989? Hansford 8/6/90

B644E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)
Cape	16 522	2 002
Natal	7 357	953
Orange Free State	5 050	627
Transvaal	30 462	4 449

* excluding professional, technical and scheduled departmental personnel.

Cape Province/Natal: school attendance/absenteeism

130. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture: Hansford 8/6/90

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 18 on 28 February 1990, the 1989 statistics relating to school attendance and absenteeism for the Cape Province and Natal are available as yet; if not, why not; if so, what was the daily average (a) number of pupils attending (i) primary and (ii) secondary school, and (b) percentage absentee rate at (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools, in (aa) the Cape Province and (bb) Natal in that year?

B1220E

(3) General B1098E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) 1 053
(b) none.
- (2) (a) 1989 — 61 395
1990 — 59 830
- (b) 1989 — none
1990 — none.

Own Affairs:

Teachers/administrative staff employed

87. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Education and Culture: Hansford 8/6/90

How many (a) teachers and (b) administrative staff were employed by each of the provincial

'Freeze out gill netters' call

W/L-AR643 9/6/90
3 Grand

By GRAHAM LIZAMORE
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE quickest way to stop gill netting is for all countries to refuse to provide facilities to fishing vessels carrying the nets.

Authorities would have to monitor refrigeration companies that were storing tunny or any other fish caught by the internationally condemned "walls of death".

It was also vital for fisheries inspectors to inspect the holds of all fishing vessels entering Cape Town for bunkers or provisions.

These views were expressed by South African fishing industry spokesmen in anticipation of severe penalties for illegal fishing in South African waters to be announced in this session of parliament.

The Fisheries Act is expected to include a minimum fine of R250 000 and a maximum of R1 million and confiscation of any foreign vessels fishing illegally in South African waters.

In terms of the original Bill it is an offence for any vessels to have the "wall of death" gill nets on board "without a permit". This is seen by observers to be a loophole for the government to allow Taiwanese fishing vessels into port.

Dwindling stocks

Fishermen say the blame for dwindling stocks of tunny in the South Atlantic must be laid squarely at South Africa's door because it is supplying gill net trawlers from Taiwan, with vital fuel and provisions.

Of the 120 South African tunny boats in Cape Town harbour, at least 25 are up for sale less than three years after Taiwan started exploiting the South Atlantic with the highly efficient "walls of death".

Plan to phase out gill nets

By GRAHAM LIZAMORE
Weekend Argus Reporter

TAIWAN hopes to phase out drift or gill-net fishing within two years after almost universal condemnation of one of the most destructive forms of fishing.

Mr Tom Chou, Taiwanese Consul in Cape Town, said his government was aware of the bad publicity Taiwan was being given worldwide and particularly in South Africa as a result of the growth of the "wall-of-death" form of fishing.

Taiwan, Japan and Korea are the main countries using gill nets which experts say are indiscriminate and irresponsible and destroy the marine environment.

Banned fleet

Mr Chou said Taiwan had banned its fishing fleet from using gill nets in the Atlantic and the South Pacific.

Mr Chou said Taiwan was party to a United Nations agreement that called for gill nets to be banned from the high seas before June 30 1992.

"My government has been negotiating with fishing companies to change their fishing strategies to come in line with the international fishing community."

The fledgling South African commercial tunny industry — less than 10 years old — is facing ruin as catches are becoming smaller every year.

Standing accused with the government are the refrigeration companies which, sources say, this year alone stored almost 8 000 tons of tunny caught by the Taiwanese fleet.

A tunny industry spokesman, Mr Richard Ball, of Hout Bay, said while the industry would welcome stiff penalties, gill netting in the southern hemisphere still posed the biggest danger to fishing.

Tunny followed migratory paths, so foreign vessels using drift nets could decimate the South African-bound shoals.

Mr Ball said South African fishermen had seen their catches dwindle significantly over the past three years and felt that gill nets were largely responsible.

He said various approaches had been made to the government about these nets.

Considerable benefit

"Our feeling is that unfortunately there are a larger number of local concerns that derive considerable benefit from foreign vessels."

He pointed out that the tunny was a migratory fish and fishing activities anywhere on their migratory path could have an effect on the South African fishing industry.

He said it was vital that the international community made it as difficult as possible for gill netters to operate anywhere. The only way was for all countries in southern hemisphere to refuse to give them facilities of anykind whatsoever.

This, he said would require an arrangement between Seychelles, Mauritius and South Africa.

He believed that because Taiwan was a good trading partner and had absorbed a lot of South Africa's gold the gold, coal and steel industries were benefitting at the expense of the local fisheries.

FOCUS ON VIOLENCE-TORN NATAL

Farmers let loose dogs of war!

(3) General
SITimes 10/6/90
FARMERS are living in a state of siege as armed gangs rampage through isolated Natal farm areas picking on elderly people as soft targets.

But furious farmers are beginning to hit back — hard. They are adopting a shoot-to-kill policy and banding together to put up money for bounty as well as operating “buddy systems” on two-way radio sets.

Vicious guard dogs are also being brought in to help. And this week, bull terrier/Alsatian-cross Higgins became an instant hero in the Richmond district when he helped an elderly couple fight off six armed attackers, despite being shot three times during the battle.

Higgins’s owners, Mr Olaf Aadnesgaard, 74, and his wife, Jean, 56, were awakened on their isolated farm in the Natal Midlands by their dogs barking in the early hours of Tuesday morning. As they lay in bed they saw torchlight flicker across their bedroom ceiling and realised intruders were already inside their home.

Seven years ago, the Aadnesgaards were held up on their farm by five armed men, all of whom were subsequently arrested.

This time, they were prepared. Mr Aadnesgaard armed himself with a shotgun and his wife grabbed an automatic pistol.

“I released Higgins, who we always keep inside as he



Jean Aadnesgaard, Higgins, centre, and another pet **Picture: JIMMY HUTTON**

By DAVE LOURENS

is too dangerous to run free with the other dogs,” said Mrs Aadnesgaard. “We crept through the house and as my husband entered the corridor a shot went off. “He blasted back and a man ran across the verandah.

We managed to reach our gun safe and fetch a rifle, but the intruders were still inside the house.” At this stage, the six intruders thought they still had the upper hand. They had cut the telephone wires and the nearest neighbour was

five kilometres away. But the Aadnesgaards used their two-way radio to send out an SOS. Mrs Aadnesgaard called: “Mayday, Mayday, we are being shot at.” The besieged couple could hear gunfire on both sides of the house as they waited for help to arrive. But Higgins

ding it with bullets, he discovered another man hiding between the seats and arrested him.

Under interrogation, the prisoner named all his accomplices, among them a man who had worked for the Aadnesgaards about six months ago. There are about 25 labourers employed on the 2 800ha farm, Nazanwpoort.

On Wednesday, the couple’s son, Karl, who is a vet in Empangeni, and his girlfriend were driving along the dirt road which links the farm to the main road when the road was blocked by a “human roadblock” of about 40 people armed with assegais and knobkerries.

Although he was armed, he did not open fire and managed to drive around the mob, but his car was badly dented by assegais hurled by the mob.

Arrested

The incident is thought to have been related to a small-scale civil war which has been raging in the area between rival taxi owners.

Taxi owners from the Pateni region have been resisting attempts by owners from the Ndabeni region to encroach on their turf, and numerous incidents have occurred.

Another vicious murder rocked the Midlands farming area last weekend when a Mid-Illovo farmer, Mr Jack Fitzgerald, 75, returned from a day in Maritzburg to find his wife Constance, 61, strangled on their farm.

This followed last week’s murder of 83-year-old Mr Gerald Williamson on his farm near Eston and the murder of 91-year-old Mr Eddie Andries in his Pine-town home.

Three teenagers were arrested in connection with Mrs Fitzgerald’s murder after farmers offered a R5 000 reward for information.

Three black men were arrested in Clermont on Monday night in connection with the death of Mr Andries.

was fighting a battle of his own in the front of the house. The courageous dog tackled one of the gang and was shot three times before the man managed to free himself and flee.

Bleeding profusely from two head wounds and a chest wound, Higgins saw the intruder off and was the first to meet the four-by-four bakkie driven by neighbours rushing to the rescue, refusing to let them out of the cab until he recognised them.

Gates

The bakkie, driven over the tortuous dirt roads at breakneck speed by Mr Mark Hansmeyer, was first to arrive.

Meanwhile, another neighbour, Mr Bruce Brauthwaite, had come along the back route to the farm, but had driven with his lights off.

He stopped to open the gate at the rear entrance to the farm and noticed the tail lights of a car.

He approached the car shouting to the occupants to identify themselves. When they did not do so he opened fire. The driver leapt out of the car and fled into the darkness, but when Mr Brauthwaite approached the car after immobilising it by rid-

New fertiliser war rages

③ General

Bill cut by R42m

as Agriland joins

market battle

By DON ROBERTSON

and mix the fertiliser on demand. Materials will be supplied in bulk, semi-bulk or in bags.

The small distributors will range from low-volume, inexpensive operations to high-volume sophisticated installations.

Agriland will ensure

quality control and will offer franchisees support for marketing, soil analysis, technical expertise, training and administration.

The franchise system will operate with co-operatives. But large-scale farmers, study groups and syndicates and rural entrepreneurs will be given franchise opportunities.

So far Agriland has concentrated on the manufacture of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) but from the end of this month it will produce other mixes.

Agriland's entry into the oversupplied R1.5-billion market has angered the large producers. They only recently came to grips with rationalised production after Festus withdrew. Large sections of factories were closed and the big three were able to halt the profit-sapping price war which lasted for six years.

When Agriland came on the scene other manufacturers warned that the additional capacity could jeopardise the industry because high volumes are the key to profitability.

Agriland's production will come from the granulation plant at Richards Bay. It intends to buy from Indian Ocean Fertiliser Holdings. Indian Ocean bought the plant from the insolvent Triamf Fertilizer Group for about R105-million.

Agriland is leasing the granulation operation from Indian Ocean because the purchase will take about 18 months to complete. The plant has to be split from the overall project.

It can produce 400 000 tons a year, all of which was exported because foreign-owned Indian Ocean was not allowed to sell in SA.

Dr Greeff expects turnover of between R150-million and R200-million this year — and a big profit.

Rand holds as gold melts

5 Times 10/6/90

THE rand withstood two-pronged pressure to hold at 266c to the dollar this week.

The melting gold price and the dollar's strength against other currencies were two factors which would normally have knocked the rand. The firm took a smack down 10c to 394c, rallying to 390c by the close, but it was not enough to cushion the drop in gold.

Heavy European selling hit marginal and highly geared mining shares in particular, but percentage falls in the higher-quality stocks were limited to single figures.

De Beers came off to 9 775c on the JSE, but the market's buzz is that an announcement is imminent.

Anamint surged by R100 to R1 830 before retreating to base after stepping out of line with De Beers. Anamint shares are to be split 10 for one.

Mining houses were hit, GFA especially because of its heavy weighting in gold. It slipped to R75 before picking up 100c, having been R110.50 in January.

Anglo American gave up almost R7 to R120.50 and Rand Mines shed R7 to R95. But Gencor put on 20c to R11.25.

A trend to rand-hedge counters was revived even though the rand held firm. Samancor hit a peak of R30.50, easing 100c for an 8% climb.

Palamin gained 450c to R30 and Sappi was strongly bid and traded R3.50 up at R39.

Safren was almost unobtainable as buyers scraped

By JULIE WALKER

around for scrip. The market speculates that Safren is to have off its foreign interests in the Rembrandt style. The price was 250c up at R38.25, with a late seller coming in at R39.

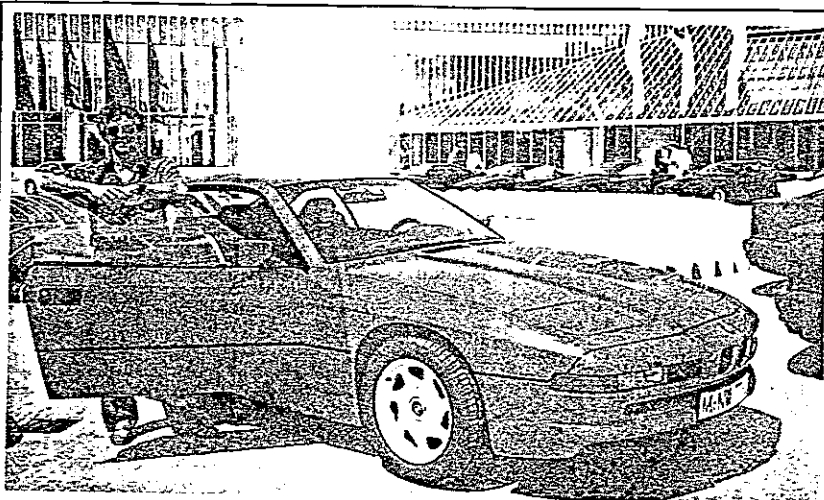
Richemont peaked at 2515c before declining 65c, and FIT barely moved from 1 340c.

Eskom

SA Breweries continued to stem on huge volume. It eased a quarter to 4 050c, but the market maintains that it too will make an announcement, possibly a foreign deal.

Premier Group was 125c firmer at 1 925c, having been at 2 125c.

Gilt rates shot above 16% as gold dropped, but another reason doing the rounds is that tax might be introduced on the interest on Eskom stock held by non-residents. At present it goes out untaxed and in commercial rands.



RARE VALUE ... the new BMW 850i Grand Tourer graces motoring writer Geoff Dalglish

By GEOFF DALGLISH: Munich

BMW dealers are sitting with signed orders from South Africa worth R50-million for the new BMW 850i grand tourer.

With the first of the spectacular 12-cylinder 250km/h luxury coupes expected to arrive in SA only late this year, the order book stretches through to late 1992 for a car that few have seen.

Investors and affluent BMW aficionados appear undaunted by a projected price of R500 000 — the Receiver of Revenue's pocketing around half of that in import duties.

But if my brief drive in Germany is anything to go by, would-be owners won't be disappointed by Munich's technological tour de force. It is whisper-quiet with stunning levels of comfort and performance that put it in the super-car league with the best from Mercedes-Benz, Jaguar and Porsche.

BMW SA communications manager Johan Kleynhans says 117 firm orders have been received, with deposits of up to R25 000 accepted from each of the first 100 customers.

However, they will have to be patient because worldwide demand limits SA's allocation to 70 cars until the end of 1991.

Flagship

Although demand for volume production models has slowed, interest remains keen in high-priced exotics.

BMW's SA-assembled flagship 750i saloon continues to sell at a rate of 10 a month in spite of the R295 000 price. The forthcoming R210 000 M5 sports saloon, a high-performance version of the mid-range Five Series, has a queue of aspirant owners.

R500 000 buys BMW super-car

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Goals move again for local content

By Don Robertson

MOTOR manufacturers are worried about the rapid acceleration of value-based local content in terms of the Phase Six programme.

They fear that the 1997 goal of 75% by value could be too high, leading to excessive price increases.

The Board of Trade and Industry announced this month that local content had been lifted to 65% by value from the previous target of 60%.

Toyota SA chief executive Bert Wessels says: "An increase in the local content requirement was expected, but the magnitude and the arbitrary way it has been applied is cause for concern, particularly in the long term."

In terms of the Phase Six programme, manufacturers are required to export spares and parts to gain credit rebates for component imports. The intention is to save foreign currency. However, some manufacturers are unable to export more than they

import because of currency fluctuations.

The result is that the Government has been forced to finance the rebates. But Mr Wessels says these are variable factors being used to justify the acceleration of Phase Six targets.

He suggests that instead of lifting the target to balance the Government's books, export rebates achieved above requirements be financed by the general export incentive budget.

Picture

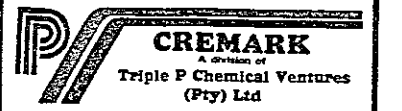
"One year into the programme we still have no clear picture of where we are going."

"Under current circumstances there is no basis for long-term financial, export and localisation planning because of the lack of a fixed progression of increased local content targets."

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No reason to deny unused land to blacks⁽³⁾ — Schwarz

PETER DELMAR

THERE was no reason why unused and unoccupied land could not be used to resettle black farmers in the same way that poor whites were resettled in the 1930s, DP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said at the weekend.

Addressing a Rotary International conference at Sun City, Schwarz said a settled black agricultural community could be created on unused and unoccupied land through help with agricultural education and the co-operative use of machinery.

He said black political leaders realised political power would not satisfy empty bellies. That was why the ANC and PAC working documents on economics dealt with programmes of land redistribution and nationalisation.

The nationalisation and privatisation debate, he said, was a false and irrelevant one. The real issue was how to uplift, educate and employ people, while closing the wealth, income and skills gaps. "Nationalisation will not solve this. It may place existing wealth under the control of other people, but in itself it will produce no new jobs," Schwarz said.

Merely confronting capitalism and socialism was meaningless, as most people did not really know what these systems implied.

There was also not much point in talking about a mixed economy as it depended on the mixture. What was needed was to look at problems, taking what was good out of the system and producing the right recipe for SA.

The State had a role to play, Schwarz said, but not the dominant role. Private enterprise was essential, but could not be let loose "in a 19th century capitalist jungle without rules". Certain social services had to be provided, but they should not become a socialist crutch which prevented initiative.

Schwarz said that with a successful policy of inward industrialisation, even if those not employed in the formal sector earned as little as R500 a month, the country's growth rate would increase by over 2% per annum.

SA had vast internal markets available if purchasing power was created — as it could be by inward industrialisation. With the application of economics of scale, SA could also become a major exporter.

Concerning social services, Schwarz said there had to be a plan with a timetable linked to the growth rate, to eliminate discrimination in the provision of state services.

Whites would have to realise that until services for blacks caught up with those for whites in real terms, the level of services could not be increased.

Tongaat: expropriation of pieces of land

*13. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:†

- (1) What steps are being envisaged by his Department at present in respect of the expropriation of pieces of land in the vicinity of Tongaat;
- (2) whether he recently received any representations in this connection; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the (i) nature of and (ii) response to the representations;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1214E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) None. The expropriation of land is not the function of my Department.
- (2) No. The rest of the question falls away.
- (3) The Department is well aware of the necessity of identifying land north of Durban for development and urbanisation and investigations in this regard are in progress and a meeting will in time be held with the parties concerned.

Voters' roll/census

*14. Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) Whether it is the intention of the Government to compile a voters' roll of all South Africans over the age of 18 years; if not, why not; if so;
- (2) whether this is to be done concurrently with the 1991 census; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be done?

Hansard 12/6/90

B1216E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) In terms of existing legislation a joint voters' roll is not possible. In this regard the hon member is specifically referred to section 52 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983 (Act 110 of 1983), and section 3 of the Electoral Act, 1979 (Act 45 of 1979). The manner in which voters' rolls are to be compiled in future, is an aspect which obviously will depend on the outcome of the

negotiations for a new constitutional dispensation that will ultimately be submitted to Parliament for consideration. ~~2007~~

Debonair Park: free settlement area

*15. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:†

Whether consideration is being given to declaring the Debonair Park residential area a free settlement area; if so, (a) why and (b) when is it expected that a decision will be given in this regard? ~~2007~~

Hansard 12/6/90 B1224E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

Yes, the area now generally known as Ironsyde, is being considered.

- (a) Due to the fact that the Free Settlement Board received a request to investigate the area as a free settlement area.
- (b) The investigation has reached an advanced stage and the Board's report shall be forwarded to the Ministers' Council concerned and the State President for consideration in the near future.

Orange Farm: fencing of railway line

*16. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises:† Hansard 12/6/90

- (1) Whether the railway line on the eastern side of the Orange Farm Black residential area has been fenced off; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are envisaged in this regard; if so, (i) what is the condition of the fence concerned and (ii) what steps are to be taken regarding this fence;*
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? ~~2007~~ General

B1225E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a), (b) (i) and (ii) The railway line was fenced off to ensure the safety of people and cattle but the fence was damaged by vandals. Although it was repaired during 1989, it was immediately damaged again. The situation will again be addressed once

the town development has been completed. Hansard 12/6/90

(2) No. ~~2007~~ General

Loftus Versfeld: aircraft Z5 FSV

*17. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Transport:†

- (1) Whether his Department keeps a register of aircraft registered in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, (a) who or what body is the owner of aircraft Z5 FSV which flew over Loftus Versfeld with a banner on 26 May 1990 and (b) who (i) authorised and (ii) bore the cost involved in the flight;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1227E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) Yes;
 - (a) Mr J E Popham
 - (b) (i) no application for authority was received
 - (ii) unknown;
- (2) no.

La Mercy Airport

*18. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Transport:† Hansard 12/6/90

- (1) What is the latest planning of his Department in respect of the La Mercy Airport;
- (2) whether he has received any representations regarding the alternative utilisation of the land for this airport; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the (i) nature of and (ii) response to the representations;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? ~~2007~~

B1228E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) The Department of Transport is currently appointing a multi-disciplinary planning team which will investigate the airport system in the Durban area and make proposals regarding the possible upgrading of Louis Botha Airport and/or the bringing into use of an airport at La Mercy.

(2) Yes;

(a) The North Coast Regional Development Association (NCRDA) and Members of the House of Delegates, including the hon Minister of Local Government and Agriculture in the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates, made representations about the alternative utilisation of the terrain at La Mercy. ~~2007~~

- (b) (i) The NCRDA submitted a report to me, recommending among others, that the State should appoint consultants to investigate the La Mercy area, taking into account both the possible future airport as well as possible alternative usage of the area. Members of the House of Delegates made verbal representations to my predecessor to the same effect as the Minister concerned of the House of Delegates who requested that a portion of the land be made available to Indian farmers for growing vegetables.

(ii) In accordance with my speech during the discussion of the Department of Transport's budget vote on 11 May 1990, it was indicated that the terrain at La Mercy be retained for an airport. To the Minister mentioned, I indicated that the lease of certain parts of the terrain for other purposes such as farming will be continued with. In view of the uncertainty in regard to the time at which the development of the airport will commence, the land can only be let on a temporary basis and it would therefore be to the best advantage of the farmers if alternative land could be identified and acquired for settlement on a more permanent basis.

- (3) No, since I already made a statement on this matter on 11 May 1990.

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Expropriated agricultural land: selling to Whites

Mr S P VAN VUUREN asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:†

(1) Whether he intends to continue selling to Whites agricultural land which was previously in the possession of Black communities and which had been expropriated at an earlier stage in accordance with the consolidation policy at the time;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? (3) General

B1282E.INT

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, the question probably arises from the joint statement the hon the Minister of Development Aid and I made on 22 May to the effect that we would not proceed with the sale of agricultural land previously in the possession of Black communities.

This statement had its origins in the problems experienced with the allocation of certain land transferred, after consolidation, to the Department of Agricultural Development by the Commission for Administration, via the Department of Land Affairs, so that it could be made available to the agricultural sector. Apart from the fact that these problems involve legal technicalities, there are also the Acts and arrangements involving the process of obtaining land, rather than the possession of land.

These so-called Acts involving land or Land Acts determine, on the basis of an individual's race, who is permitted to obtain land in certain areas. Thus Blacks are excluded from obtaining land in certain areas, while Whites are not permitted to purchase land in other areas. This discriminatory arrangement not only causes social friction and dissatisfaction, but also has detrimental economic and developmental effects, because it is perceived as not taking into consideration who the best farmers are, but in fact focusing on the race to which a person belongs when it comes to the purchasing, and therefore also the develop-

ment and effective utilisation, of land for agricultural purposes.

What is more, this issue is also a specific obstacle and bone of contention in the political process of development in South Africa. A good example of this is to be found in the distorted statements the CP regularly makes when they purposely link up ownership to various forms of government. This scaremongering on their part gives rise to new political ideas about farmers being deprived of their proprietary right to their land.

Against this background and for political, economic and social reasons, and particularly because the effective development and utilisation of agricultural land is the issue here, the relevant legislation and its concomitant arrangements are being reconsidered. It is my view that we simply have to find ways to cultivate our valuable land to the best of our ability and to preserve it without flinging it to and fro like a political football. (3) General

Legislation in connection with land is undergoing revision, and this will be done with due regard to the vested proprietary rights of all those who are involved, and in consultation with their interest groups. Against this background it has therefore been decided, for the moment, not to sell State land which was previously in the possession of Black communities. The sale of such land will only receive attention after the revision of the legislation on land has been finalised. This will ensure that this land is dealt with in the context . . . [Time expired.]

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: Mr Speaker, near Boons in the Ventersdorp constituency there are approximately 6 400 ha of land which would have been made available to White farmers for utilisation as economic units.

The White farmers were delighted, because the so-called White own affairs Minister would, of course, ensure—as is fitting and proper in regard to an own affair—that the White farmers obtained this land. [Interjections.] What happened then, Sir? On 22 May the hon the Minister announced that they were not going to proceed with the sale of such land. When he made the announcement, the hon the Minister conveniently used the hon the State President as an excuse, but the hon the Minister concluded with the following words:

Allerlei opgeblaaste gerugte oor grond-verkepe doen tans die ronde. Hiermee word dit derhalwe die nek ingeslaan.

The hon the Minister called them exaggerated rumours about the land being sold.

What are the real facts? On 7 May the Director: Financial Assistance confirmed in writing that the land was to be offered for sale, but the hon the Minister calls this an exaggerated rumour. What is more, when the Minister made the said statement on 22 May, quashing the so-called exaggerated rumours, advertisements appeared in newspapers and in *Die Landbouweekblad* advertising the specific land. [Interjections.] The exaggerated rumours that the hon the Minister spoke about appeared in the Press and in *Die Landbouweekblad* in advertisements placed by no less an agency than the hon the Minister's department. [Interjections.] (3) General

The first idea that springs to mind is that the hon the Minister does not know what is going on in his department. It appears to be much worse than that, however. According to the *Citizen* the land was, in fact, to have been sold to White farmers. On the Sunday before the advertisement was to have been placed, however, a group of Blacks under the auspices of a certain forum, which was nothing more than an offshoot of the ANC, decided that the Government could not be permitted to sell the land. They demanded a moratorium from the hon the Minister that the land may not be sold.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: And he gave in!

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: About that land they say: "Historical wrongs can be redressed and landless people be supported in their attempts to gain land." What did the other Blacks say? They said that if the hon the Minister advertised the land and proceeded with the sale, the ANC would stop its negotiations with the Government.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Blackmail!

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: Yes, Sir, and as befits a willing servant of the ANC, the hon the Minister stopped the planned sale, and now he calls that an exaggerated rumour. No, Sir, the cat is out of the bag. The hon the Minister tried to cover this up by dismissing the whole thing as a rumour. In actual fact, however, the hon the Minister bowed to pressure from the ANC, as

the hon the State President has done. [Time expired.]

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, I see the problem from another perspective. The hon the Minister was quite correct to refer to the concern and agitation which existed in Black communities because their land was to be auctioned after it had been advertised in the *Gazette* on 25 May. Apparently this was going to be a public auction, but many representations were made to him and other hon Ministers not to proceed with the auction. The hon the Minister issued the statement which he referred to today, and that made many people feel more secure. (3) General

Certain White elements in the Transvaal have organised a petition. This has also been organised by the AWB which, as I understand it, is nothing more than a supercharged or turbo-charged version of the CP. [Interjections.] They are whipping up emotions in the Western Transvaal, and I hope that the hon the Minister is going to ignore that petition and all the representations that have been made to him to sell land previously owned by Blacks to Whites. It would be morally wrong and politically foolish for him to do this.

The Government has indicated—the hon the Minister repeated it here this afternoon—that the Land Acts are to be repealed. Until that has been achieved any attempt to sell land previously owned by Blacks will prove to be an enormous bone of contention. The land of the Magoppas of this world has to be returned to their rightful owners. All the Black spots where people were forcibly driven off their land have to be returned to the people who rightfully own that land.

Blacks are watching the land issue and it is at the forefront of their demands. It is a delicate issue which has to be handled carefully. It can cause conflict in the future. Land is a very sensitive issue and I would urge the hon the Minister to repeat his intention not to sell land previously owned by Blacks to Whites and to handle the matter very sensitively.

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, the argumentative noises we have heard about this issue from the opposition benches are again completely wrong. [Interjections.] They are not based on fact and bear no relationship to reality.

They did not take the trouble to check the facts. What are the facts? Even if I were to have proceeded with that advertisement, at the moment there is a court case pending. I received instructions . . .

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: So why advertise?

*The MINISTER: The court case took place afterwards. (3) General

Even if I wanted to proceed with that advertisement, I would not be able to, because this side of the House respects the law. We shall wait until things have sorted themselves out. That is the one point.

The second point is that that hon member himself does not know what the facts are in regard to these farms in his constituency. There are many problems involving the two farms which were proclaimed and were transferred to me by the State's Department of Land Affairs.

At the present moment—let us examine the facts—the one farm is registered in the name of the Republic of South Africa and the other is still registered in the name of the Magoppa tribe. [Interjections.] That is the second fact and also the reason why I cannot go any further, but hon members want me to take the matter further. If I did so, I would be creating expectations that I could not satisfy, just as the CP starts arguments with its promises, its empty promises. In other words, I have the facts, and I am dealing with the circumstances on the basis of the realities of the situation as I see them.

If we go further, we see that a splinter group began to settle in the Swartrand area under the pretext that they were caring for the cemetery there. Hon members know what the first court judgment was. We opposed it in court, and they appealed, and some time or other the appeal . . . [Time expired.]

*Mr A A B BRUWER: Mr Speaker, as the saying goes: "Die aap is uit die mou en die kraai is uit die kou!" [Interjections.] This hon Minister gave certain undertakings—they are recorded in Hansard in black and white—that there was still quite a substantial portion of land which had to be passed on to Whites and which was in the process of being sold to them. Does the hon the Minister now want to tell us that he did not know about this problem with the land at Koster and

only discovered the problem after the land had been advertised? Surely that is ridiculous!

The CP is here to serve the interests of the Whites of this country. [Interjections.] This hon Minister is here to serve the hon the State President who, in turn, is here to serve the interests of the ANC, which ultimately means that they are here to serve the interests of the Xhosas of this country. [Interjections.] They have said that they are not going to negotiate any further, unless an end is made to the sale of land to Whites. (3) General

I now want to speak to the hon the Minister very seriously indeed. His hon colleague in agriculture has already been rejected by the farmers, but the farmers still have a modicum of confidence in this hon Minister who must supposedly serve their own affairs interests in agriculture. Now, however, this hon Minister is leaving these farmers in the lurch like this. I really want to appeal to the hon the Minister. If he does not want to suffer the same fate as his hon colleague in agriculture, he will have to stand up for the interests of the White farmers of this country, because his is a so-called White own affairs portfolio. He is not permitted to serve the interests of any group in this country other than the White farmers.

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: Mr Speaker, I know about pet crows, and I can tell hon members that a crow is a very intelligent bird, but I cannot imagine . . . [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order!

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: . . . how the hon the Minister . . .

*Mr SPEAKER: Order!

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: . . . got his first name.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! Can the hon member not hear the Speaker?

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: No . . . [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! With all due respect. I am being quite serious. The other day I had to deal with an hon member who had a hearing problem, and I take that into consideration. I am quite serious about that. If the hon member has a hearing problem, he should just tell me and I will

bear it in mind, but if he does not, I am asking him for his co-operation.

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: Mr Speaker, I do not have a hearing problem, but the Nats over there are making such a noise . . .

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! Let me then tell the hon member that when the Chair addresses him, he must pay attention.

*Mr J W MAREE: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: The Chair has given a ruling that hon members may not be referred to by their nicknames, Christian names and . . .

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member was not in the process of referring to a specific hon member. I was listening to him. The hon member for Ventersdorp may proceed.

*Mr S P VAN VUUREN: The fact of the matter is that the hon the Minister is not really in touch with what is going on in his own department and has very little idea of what is happening there. He spoke here about problems on the farm Swartrand. Swartrand is not one of the farms advertised! [Interjections.] That just goes to show that he does not know what is going on!

The fact of the matter is that since 1983, during the referendum, the Government has been hoodwinking people in an effort to convince them to cast a yes vote, because there would supposedly have been own affairs. The guarantees given by the Government have fallen like leaves from a tree. (3) General

I want to put it to the hon the Minister that this guarantee of his about minority rights being protected will fall from the trees like those promises the Government made. Instead of looking after the interests of the farmers—after all, he is the own affairs Minister—he has the interests of the ANC at heart. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, again people are . . . [Interjections] . . . rummaging around in a heap of incorrect facts trying to put matters right by emotive attacks. [Interjections.]

The fact remains that we have land that has been advertised, which went through a process with which we cannot proceed. Must I go on creating expectations, as the CP does? [Interjections.] My actual point is: Bearing in mind the history underlying the Black land transferred to my

department, what is involved is not simply a process of taking the land and alienating it. [Interjections.] A lengthy process of investigation has to be undertaken, and we were engaged in that process. [Interjections.] (3) General

The only relevant land being dealt with by my department comprises approximately 13 000 ha. 6 000 ha of which comprise the Mathope and the other the Magoppa land. There are problems involving this land. Even if we were to proceed with this advertising campaign, as the hon member for Lydenburg wants us to do, even if I were to go ahead and advertise this land as land which has been earmarked for White farmers, if the courts were to rule against me, as has already happened, what would I have achieved? I would have achieved the very opposite of what I had wanted to achieve. [Interjections.]

Circumstances in South Africa have changed, and it is time for the CP to take note of the fact that we are dealing with a new South Africa and that the old South Africa lies buried under our feet, that the old South Africa is a thing of the past. [Interjections.] It is no use trying to ignore this palpable truth by making interjections. [Interjections.] Hon members must become actively involved and try to solve the problem so that White farmers . . . [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! It has apparently become a habit or a custom in this House for hon members to try to shout one another down during interpellations. I am not prepared to tolerate this. An interpellation is a debate like any other debate, and an hon Minister must be given a fair chance to reply. I am therefore asking hon members to abide by these rules. The hon the Minister may continue.

*The MINISTER: I am therefore proceeding with the alienation of that land which the Blacks have no claim to and which has not been earmarked for consolidation. There is one piece of land in regard to which activities have virtually been finalised and with which we shall be proceeding because the work was done in the previous two years and the allocations have already been made. I am referring to a distribution of land between my department and the Department of Justice. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

OMNIA AT THE CROSSROADS

By IAN SMITH

THE Swiss-based founding chairman of the Omnia fertiliser group has flown to SA to preside over a vital board meeting this week.

Dr "Joe" Winkler will hear arguments as to whether the group should diversify or continue to grow in its chosen fields.

"I have an open mind, and will be listening carefully to my fellow directors," he said.

Omnia, the smallest of the "big three" in South Africa's R1,5-billion-a-year fertiliser industry, has done remarkably well, despite the recent drought, floods and a vicious fertiliser price war.

51 Times
17/6/90 **Stable**

The year to December 31 saw record sales and profits. Turnover jumped 39% to R336,2-million, net income rose 43% to R25,2-million and earnings 53% to 66,64c a share.

Omnia is confident it can maintain its 25% share of the local fertiliser market. About 10% of production was exported "very profitably", said group managing director Neville Crosse.

There is also hope that agriculture has moved into a more stable era, improving prospects in the longer term.

But the group's tentative moves to diversify, all prompted by markets or raw



POISED FOR GROWTH ... Omnia's founder Dr Joe Winkler (standing) and group MD Neville Crosse

materials, have proved a useful hedge against the vagaries of farming.

Omnia has about R42-million in retained earnings, and decisions will be made soon on the direction in which the group will move.

Omnia moved successfully into explosives through Bulk

Mining Explosives because its facilities are common to both fertiliser and explosives production.

Its takeover of the SA arm of US-based Cargill and Ciba-Geigy's seed operation in 1988 led to the formation of Carnia Seed.

"This takes us into the

high-tech area of agriculture in the development and marketing of improved varieties of seed for a number of crops," said Dr Winkler.

A small trading operation acquired in the Cargill deal was transformed into Omica Trading, which became the biggest grain trader in SA last year.

Omnia Farming Enterprises was set up to gain first-hand knowledge of farmers' problems and to demonstrate the effectiveness of fertilisation.

"We are very happy with our diversification, but we are not certain that we want to go further in this direction," said Dr Winkler.

3 ~~general~~ **Clerks**

He believes that Omnia's profitability compares well with its giant competitors — Kynoch and Sasol.

Not bad for a company registered in 1953 by Dr Winkler and his partner Willem Marais, who met when they were clerks working for Anton Rupert's fledgling Rembrandt group.

The initial capital was £125. Market capitalisation today is nearly R130-million.

The share is standing at 330c, close to its 365c high. But Mr Crosse reckons that it is still underrated.

- Injured right toe and leg on hospital premises;
- alleged negligence in the repair of a subtrochanteric fracture;
- corrugated drain left during operation;
- patient underwent an unrequested tubal ligation during a gynaecological procedure;
- allegation that negligent treatment resulted in amputation of finger;
- allegation of negligent treatment of orthopaedic injuries;
- alleged negligence in intubation resulting in neck/oesophageal injury;
- patient pregnant after second sterilisation;
- operation conducted on left knee instead of right knee;
- infant died as a result of lack of oxygen during transfer from one hospital to another;
- alleged negligence as a result of possible mishandling of blood for transfusion;
- alleged negligence after patient was admitted for pathology of the pancreas;
- alleged unnecessary operation during childbirth;
- during an operation to his foot, patient suffered burns necessitating amputation of a toe as a result of a faulty theatre light;
- depressed patient jumped from a hospital window resulting in paralysis. Claim for alleged negligence;
- second degree burns caused by a warming pad used on the patient;
- Premature discharge after a motor accident resulting in paralysis;
- tissue damage as a result of faulty placement of intravenous needle;
- alleged negligence as a result of Caesarean section. Wound failed to heal satisfactorily;

- incorrect removal of a salivary gland instead of a lymph gland;
- patient died due to internal haemorrhage.

(2) (a) *Minister of National Health and Population Development,*

(i) and (ii) no amount was paid over,

(b) *Administrators,**Cape Provincial Administration,*

(i) no,

(ii) Yes, 5 cases —

R2 500,00,
R2 500,00,
R4 000,00,
R20 000,00
and R185 000,00.*OFS Provincial Administration,*

(i) no,

(ii) yes, 1 case — R450,00,

Transvaal Provincial Administration,

(i) yes, 1 case — R69 181,85,

(ii) yes, 4 cases —

R5 000,00,
R1 523 241,00,
R6 000,00
and R69,00,*Natal Provincial Administration,*

(i) no,

(ii) yes, 3 cases —

R10 000,00
R4 500,00,
and R2 500,00.*Unused classrooms*

481. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

Whether there are any unused classrooms in any of the (a) farm, (b) other primary and (c) secondary schools falling under his Department; if so, how many in each of these categories in respect of each departmental region?

B1108E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Estimated number of unused classrooms in:

3) General

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Diamond Fields	20	28	3
Orange Vaal	42	21	0
Orange Free State	36	9	16
Cape	36	28	20
Natal	56	40	14
Northern Transvaal	55	58	0
Johannesburg	0	109	10
Highveld	53	70	7

Spare capacity for additional pupils

482. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

Whether there is any spare capacity for additional pupils in any of the (a) farm, (b) other primary and (c) secondary schools falling under his Department; if so, how much in each of these categories in respect of each departmental region?

Hansard 21/6/90 B1109E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

Estimated number of unused places in:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(i) Diamond Fields	1 789	2 325	894
(ii) Orange Vaal	7 152	2 525	0
(iii) Orange Free State	7 012	1 801	832
(iv) Cape	5 230	4 863	1 229
(v) Natal	6 733	3 425	1 956
(vi) Northern Transvaal	5 430	5 907	371
(vii) Johannesburg	0	13 244	2 664
(viii) Highveld	5 047	9 406	2 063

Stoffelton/Stepmore freehold complex

491. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Development Aid:

Whether, with reference to certain information that has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, it is the intention to hand over to KwaZulu any of the area collectively known as the Stoffelton/Stepmore freehold complex; if so, (a) which areas comprise the complex, (b) which areas are to be handed over, (c) how many persons are affected and (d) what progress has been made in this regard?

Hansard 21/6/90 B1136E
The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes, depending on the views of the inhabitants of the area.

- (a) The areas which are defined in Schedule 1 to the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936) as Areas No 14 and 16 (Natal). Hansard 21/6/90
- (b) Approximately 1 500 hectares of Area No 14 forms part of KwaZulu, namely the farms Greenhill 8438, NE 2 — 14532, Bucklands 7508, Bucklands 5615, GR 19, Kilkenny and West Lynne No 2. The handing over of the rest of the area is subject to consultation with the inhabitants of the area and the Government of KwaZulu.
- (c) Unknown.
- (d) The matter has been referred to the Commission for Co-operation and Development for further consideration.

Walmer Township: secondary education

516. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) (a) How many children requiring secondary schooling are there in Walmer Township, Port Elizabeth, and (b) how many pupils are there in Standards 4 and 5 in the primary school in this township;
- (2) whether there are any plans to build a secondary school in this township; if so, when; if not; why not;
- (3) whether there are any alternatives for children requiring secondary education in Walmer Township; if so, (a) what are these alternatives and (b) what is the estimated cost per pupil in each case;
- (4) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Hansard 21/6/90 B1213E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) It is unfortunately impossible to determine the exact number of children in Walmer Township in need of secondary schooling. At present there are 563 in the township who attend secondary schools.
- (b) 369.
- (2) Yes. A secondary school is envisaged. The planning of the school will receive attention as soon as a school site has been allocated to the Department.

J G Strijdom	886	43	126	188	707
Ann Latsky Nursing College	59	—	—	16	3
Johannesburg	1 914	288	697	683	2 211
B G Alexander Nursing College	56	1	—	15	9
Johannesburg Laundry	—	—	—	1	204
Kalafong	1 442	102	293	243	707
Lebone Nursing College	59	1	—	10	15
Mamelodi	128	4	16	30	95
Kalie de Haas	431	8	27	49	257
Kempton Park	288	7	49	55	329
Klerksdorp/Tshepong	1 207	34	119	148	795
Ishegong Nursing College	20	—	—	3	—
Western Transvaai Nursing College	25	—	—	8	35
Western Transvaal Laundry	—	—	—	1	176
Cook Freeze Factory and P W du Plessis Laundry	—	—	—	20	550
Laudium	51	2	24	13	99
Lenasia Hospital	106	2	16	9	120
Lenasia Clinic	35	2	1	4	93
Louis Trichardt	28	1	4	4	35
Lydenburg	80	2	10	12	70
Medunsa Dental Hospital	10	27	152	60	118*
Middelburg	311	4	30	43	290
Natalspruit	1 098	49	129	169	563
Natalspruit Nursing College	43	—	—	12	8
Nic Bodenstein	112	2	10	16	111
Nigel	84	4	10	15	70
Northern Transvaal Region	405	—	11	29	116
Northern Transvaal Region: Oral Health Services	—	2	5	—	5
Discoverers Memorial Community Health: Eastern Transvaal Region	126	4	43	24	133
Eastern Transvaal Region: Oral Health Services	380	—	5	27	41
Paardekraal/Leratong	—	3	9	—	10
Leratong Nursing College	1 088	36	136	156	773
Paul Kruger Memorial	11	—	—	1	—
Phalaborwa	396	10	59	53	260
Pietersburg	52	3	8	13	58
Piet Retief	736	20	59	109	569
Pretoria West	173	2	6	19	107
Rietfontein	311	10	21	48	276
Rob Ferreira	169	3	22	16	50*
Sabie	382	12	36	39	243
Sannieshof	72	2	6	9	64
Schweizer-Reneke	14	—	4	2	20
Community Health: Central Transvaal Region	53	1	9	8	52
Central Transvaal Region: Oral Health Services	900	—	46	56	248
	—	23	43	—	73

Soweto Community Health Centre	12	12	29	223	765
Koos Beukes Clinic	102	—	—	1	10
Chiawelo Clinic	136	—	7	—	10
Diepkloof Clinic	112	—	5	—	7
Jabuva Clinic	49	—	2	—	3
Meadowlands Clinic	75	—	3	—	6
Meadowlands West Clinic	—	—	—	—	4
Orlando Clinic	49	—	5	—	4
Phomolong Clinic	54	—	2	—	3
Pimville Clinic	40	—	3	—	2
Senoane Clinic	99	—	4	—	6
Dadi Clinic	80	—	4	—	6
Zola Clinic	136	—	8	—	10
Dobsonville Clinic	—	—	—	—	4
Mofolo Clinic	—	—	—	—	4
Standerton	152	3	16	22	123
Sterkfontein	406	9	20	37	67*
Suid-Rand	198	17	47	39	260
Sybrand van Niekerk	166	3	12	27	201
Tembisa	850	28	108	182	596
TPA Central Hospital Stores	—	—	—	66	136
Van Velden Memorial	29	3	7	8	39
Ventersdorp	18	—	6	3	45
Vereeniging/Sebokeng	1 162	31	132	169	784
Far East Rand	724	23	72	108	420
Voortrekker Memorial	47	1	13	8	56
Warmbad	60	2	9	9	77
Waterval Boven	13	—	4	3	26
Weskoppies	577	16	23	36	112*
Westfort	198	3	6	12	36*
Western Transvaal Region: Community Health	276	—	7	25	42
Western Transvaal Region: Oral Health Services	—	1	7	—	6
Willem Cruywagen	236	6	39	36	266
Witbank	364	7	40	45	222
Witrand Care and Rehabilitation Centre	495	4	9	27	66
Zeerust	78	1	5	12	72
TOTAL	33 921	1 882	5 134	5 831	26 122*

* Quota General Assistants in total in respect of hospitals marked* = 1990

(2) no

(3) falls away.

SABT: farm properties in OFS

486. Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of Development Aid:† *Answered 22/6/90*

for what period, and (c) at what rental, in each case?

B1118E

(1) Whether the South African Development trust owns any farm properties in the Orange Free State: if so.

(3) General
The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

(2) whether any of these farm properties are being leased out: if so, (a) to whom, (b)

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

1959

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

3

General

1960

Property	(a) Lessor	(b) Period	(c) Rental
<u>Harrismith</u>			
1. Portion known as Brakvlei 154 of Honingkloof 1026, Portion known as Geskenk 1547 and Klerksvlei 387	J S S Ballot	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R 6 000 pa
2. Remainder of Honingkloof 1026 and Remainder of Stille-rust 766 of Klerksvlei 387	J S S Ballot	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R 9 150 pa
3. Altcar 622, Stockbridge 619, Oldenburg 384	J S S Ballot		
			Negotiations regard- ing expropriation not yet finalised
4. Cummor	Dr H J Wessels	1-3-90 to 28-2-92	R 2 800 pa
5. Remaining Portion of Sterk- fontein 380	J E Odendaal	1-7-88 to 30-6-91	R 2 700 pa
6. Remaining Portion of Subdivi- sion 2 of Grootpan 1830	P Retief	14-2-90 to 13-2-91	R 2 550 pa
7. Remainder of Gedachtenis 999	P J C M Hattingh	1-1-90 to 31-12-92	R 5 400 pa
8. Portion 1 of Kleinvlei Subdivi- sion 1 of Strydfontein 268, Por- tion of Rietvlei 765 of Initium 718, Good Luck 1624, of Ini- tium 718	H J Liddell	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R14 442 pa
9. Vaarwel 649	Keyter Boerdery	1-1-90 to 31-12-90	R 4 950 pa
10. Bestervally 192	O J and M S Buthelezi	1-2-90 to 30-8-90	R 5 279 pa
	G van Zyl	1-4-89 to 30-6-90	R 5 250 pa
11. Initium 718	W Zietsman	1-1-90 to 31-12-92	R34 500 pa
12. Remainder and Subdivision 1 of Uitzicht 1042, Ardtully 1876	P W Michau	1-1-88 to 31-12-90	R45 800 pa
13. Welvaart 1043, Polela 1040, Remainder of Toekomst 1041	C L Retief	1-9-89 to 31-8-91	R 900 pa
14. Subdivision 3 (of 1) of Groot- pan 1830	G F H Greyling	1-1-90 to 31-12-92	R11 250 pa
15. Remaining Portion of Gilbert Farm 552	F P S de Jager	1-10-89 to 30-10-90	R30 700 pa
16. Mooihoek 674, Remainder and Subdivision 1 of Sebastopol 108, Platkop 1411, Solferino 289, Martinique 1379, Subdivi- sion 1 of Rietspruit 703, Brak- fontein 28, Jacobsvlei 1421	F P S de Jager	1-10-89 to 30-9-90	R22 750 pa
17. Witkrans 430, Beginsel 1468 of Initium 718, Portion 1 of Ontevrede 1466	E Botha	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R23 900 pa
18. Portion Kroonberg 1531 of Cornelia 710, Remainder of Alma 1511 of Klerksvlei 387, Ascot 1051			

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1961

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1990

3

General

1962

19. Portion of Subdivision 4 Ma- lima 621 (19 ha)	R Motsoeneng	1-9-89 to 31-8-90	R 550 pa
20. Portion of Subdivision 4 Ma- lima 621 (37 ha)	E Botha	1-7-88 to 30-6-90	R 1,400 pa
21. Remaining Portion of Cornelia 710 and Remaining Portion of Ontevrede 1466	J C H du Toit	1-7-89 to 31-8-90	R18 300 pa
22. Three Fountains No 269, Greenlands 1245	C J Boerdery	1-2-90 to 31-1-91	R 5 100 pa
23. Remainder of Klerkspruit 387	Col R F Crowther		Negotiations regard- ing expropriation not yet finalised
24. Remainder of Elandsrivierdrift 189, Subdivision 1 (Diepvelei) of Vaalkop 1712, Diepvelei 1464 of Niekerkspruit 194	F J de Jager	1-7-89 to 31-8-90	R25 600 pa
25. Subdivision 1 of Elandsrivi- erdrift 189	F J de Jager	1-7-89 to 31-8-90	R 9 050 pa
26. Subdivision 2 of Niekerkspruit 194	L R Lehapi	1-7-89 to 31-8-90	R 5 400 pa
27. Subdivision 1 of Niekerkspruit 194 (368, 6677 ha)	J de Jager	1-11-89 to 31-8-90	R 3 900 pa
28. Remainder of Marydale 108	Mount Paul Boerdery	1-11-89 to 31-10-90	R 9 500 pa
29. Subdivision 1 of Niekerkspruit 194 (224 ha)	J Mphuti	1-7-89 to 31-8-90	R 5 900 pa
30. Geduld 489, Tweekopjes 442, Nieuwerust 371	A J Jordaan	1-5-89 to 30-4-90	R 8 600 pa
31. Subdivision 2 of Maanhaar 854	Agriqwa	1-10-89 continuously	R 2 600 pa
32. Wynstok 855	Agriqwa	1-10-89 continuously	R 6 000 pa
33. Subdivision 1 and Subdivision 2 of Elandsrivierdrift 189	Agriqwa	1-10-89 continuously	R 3 300 pa
34. Remainder and Subdivision 1 of Niekerkspruit 194 (478 ha)	Agriqwa	1-10-89 continuously	R 4 650 pa
<u>Bethlehem</u>			
1. Remainder of Groendraai 737, Portion of Tasmaniehoek 1345 of Welgedacht 189, Portion Bo-die-Wolke 1344 of Welge- dacht 189	J H Naudé	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R 8 200 pa
2. Portion 1 of Groendraai 117 and Portion 1 of Groendraai 737	J H Naudé	1-7-89 to 30-6-91	R 5 300 pa
3. Subdivision 1 of De Kamp 1294, Lisbon 1423, Afrikaner- kloof 1357 of Subdivision Voorspoed 772 of Groendraai 117, Remainder of Waterval 290	J C M Naudé	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R32 800 pa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

4. Remainder of Groendraai 117, Subdivision 1 of Kleinpan 183, Remainder of Majoorskraal 757	J C M Naudé	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R 7 650 pa
5. Remaining Portion of Voorspoed 772, Remaining Portion of Groenvallei 741	J C M Naudé	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R12 700 pa
6. Remainder and Subdivision 2 of De Kamp 1294	J C M Naudé	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R 8 850 pa
7. Diepfontein 1263	K J Kirchner	1-1-90 to 31-12-92	R 9 900 pa
8. Subdivision 2 of Davelsrust 1131	J G Blignaut	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R 8 450 pa
9. Remaining Portion and Portion of Prins 1738, Welverdiend 1804	Paul Farrell Boerdery	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R15 450 pa
10. Subdivision 5 and Subdivision 6 of Bramleyshoek 52	A Grobbelaar	1-5-89 to 30-4-91	R12 250 pa
11. Sterkfontein 118, Remaining Portion of Gegund 739, Hawee 1203, Remaining Portion of Groenhoek 1190, Anna's Hope 1257	L M Blignaut	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R 7 550 pa
12. Onssaam 1741, Waterval 290	C A van Niekerk and L M Blignaut	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R 6 100 pa
13. Remainder of Welgedacht 189, Welgedacht 1740, Portion 1 of Betsemes 1346, Hoogte van Pisga 1537, Subdivision 1 of Letsewaan 1213, Remainder of Letsewaan 1213, Remainder of Betsemes 1213, Remainder of Betsemes 1346, Subdivision 1 of Bosch-en-Dal, Remaining Portion of Bosch-en-Dal 1217, Bosch-en-Dal 1217, Bosch-en-Dal 1739	C A van Niekerk	1-7-89 to 30-6-90	R 9 650 pa
14. Mooigelegen 115	W D F Viljoen	1-3-89 to 31-8-90	R 1 710 pa
Bloemfontein/Dewetsdorp			
1. Remaining Portion of Palmietfontein 67 (326 ha)	C A van der Linde	14-9-89 to 13-9-90	R 3 850 pa
2. Ramalitze 22	G Hendriks	1-9-89 to 31-8-90	R 1 850 pa
3. Portion of Remainder and Portion 2 of Ramahutshe 47 (400 ha), Remainder of Travalgar 2 (662, 2066 ha)	Ds J Mohapi and J Mfokasie	1-11-89 to 31-10-90	R 850 pa
4. Portion of Remainder and Portion 2 of Ramahutshe 47 (375 ha)	N J A Henning	31-8-89 to 30-8-90	R 750 pa
5. Remainder of Travalgar 2	J A van der Linde	14-9-89 to 13-9-90	R 550 pa
6. Melville 76S (100 ha)	STK	1-11-85 continuously	R 150 pa

Nurses: applications not accepted

495. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether any applications to train as nurses at institutions for the training of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black nurses were not accepted in 1989; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) why, in each case?

Hansard 22/6/90 B1149E
The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Yes.

(i) During 1989, 45 172 persons applied at institutions for training as nurses of which 2 598 reported for training.

(NB Records are not kept according to population groups.)

The number of applications received does not reflect the actual situation as often one person applies to more than one training school. There is no way to verify these numbers.

(ii) Definite guidelines are applied when selecting the candidates. The number

of candidates accepted also depends on the availability of funds for posts, clinical facilities, accommodation and other infrastructural restraints.

Many candidates were not suitable for nurse training because of inadequate educational qualifications. During the past two years, the colleges of nursing and universities experienced that selected candidates do not report for training. In some instances 25% of selected candidates did not report for training.

As records are not kept according to population groups, the information cannot be given in the format requested.

Typhoid

497. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths as a result of typhoid were reported in respect of each race group in each province in 1989?

B1151E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Notified cases of typhoid fever in the Republic of South Africa by population group, 1989 (as on 25 May 1990):

Province	Population Group			
	Indian	Black	Coloured	White
Cape	2	52	11	5
Natal	15	408	1	4
Orange Free State	0	29	0	1
Transvaal	2	1 466	3	19

(b) Notified deaths as a result of typhoid fever in the Republic of South Africa by population group, 1989 (as on 25 May 1990):

Province	Population Group			
	Indian	Black	Coloured	White
Cape	0	0	0	0
Natal	0	10	0	0
Orange Free State	0	1	0	0
Transvaal	1	17	0	0

Notifications received by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

Land reform on the cards

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

THERE was no way in which a black government could survive in a post-apartheid South Africa without having redistributed the wealth, a Soweto businessman said at the weekend.

Addressing the 21st annual meeting of the Lebowa Chamber of Commerce (Lebcoc) at a Potgietersrus hotel, Mr George Negota said financial institutions such as banks and strategic industries would have to be state-controlled to safeguard the interests of the people.

Programme

Speaking at the same conference, the deputy head of the economics department of the ANC, Mr Tito Mboweni, said the organisation was considering a proposal for a Land Claims Commission (LCC) which would work towards a land redistribution programme.

Mboweni, who arrived in the country from Zambia on Friday on a temporary indemnity, said the ANC was primarily an organisation for the liberation of black people and could not, therefore, be expected to ignore their land hunger.

ANC's thinking about setting up a body to deal with agricultural claims

He said the LCC would work out a land reform programme that would result in:

- * The abolition of racial restrictions on land ownership and usage.

- * Implementation of an affirmative action programme which would take into account the status of victims of forced removals, and

- * take full cognisance of the need for food production in the economy.

The ANC, he said, wanted a mixed economy where private capital and state ownership would survive side by side.

The present trend in government policy of privatising the state sectors of the economy was unacceptable to the ANC and should be stopped and reversed, he said.

He said while blacks formed about 80 percent of the population, 86 percent of the assets listed in the Johannesburg Stock Exchange were owned by

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six white conglomerates. Black business owned a mere one percent of productive assets throughout the country. This imbalance was unacceptable.

Mier's battle for land rights

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter



MIER is an unlikely political battle ground — situated as it is amid the red dunes of the Kalahari on a tongue of land between Namibia and Botswana.

Its remoteness notwithstanding the passing of a Bill already through the second reading, which will allow about 400 000 hectares of communal land to be sold off to individual farmers has caused political furor.

On the one hand the Labour Party under the leadership of the Rev Allan Hendrickse is insisting the Mier Rural Area Bill will bring equality to coloured farmers who have never had the right to own private land. Mr Hendrickse has cited the Freedom Charter to support his argument.

On the other, a large number of Mier's residents believe the Bill will dispossess them of their communal birthright by selling off land previously held in trust for the community.

Their cause has been supported by the African National Congress deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela who intervened personally. The ANC has stated publicly that it would do everything in its power to reverse the Bill should it become law.

'Extremely unhappy'
That the Bill has caused a deep rift in the community is borne out by a retired clergyman in the area who explained: "The split is between those who feel they have not been consulted and those one could say, who are in power."

Spokesman for those who oppose the Bill is Mr Johannes De Klerk, 72, chairman of the Residents' Association (formerly the Bastervolksorganisasie), who sums up their opposition: "We feel extremely unhappy about this law because under it we will not be able to live. Only prominent people will survive. The weaker man will be completely annihilated."

The Bill touches on practically every aspect of the lives of inhabitants of this forgotten corner of the country.

Many of the residents of Mier still bear the names Bock and Vilander, underpinning their claim to Vilander's land (Vilander se gronde).

According to local history, the name Mier comes from a day Captain Vilander rode over the rise of a dune to see before him a large pan and a group of San scrambling up a dune in the distance. Their naked bodies looked like ants against the red sand and so the place was called Klein Mier.

Death sentence
Another encounter with ants when digging for water through an anthep was the origin of the name Groot Mier. The main village was Rietfontein situated at a natural fountain.

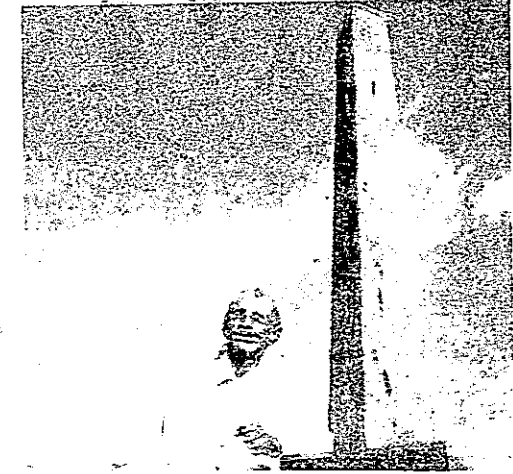
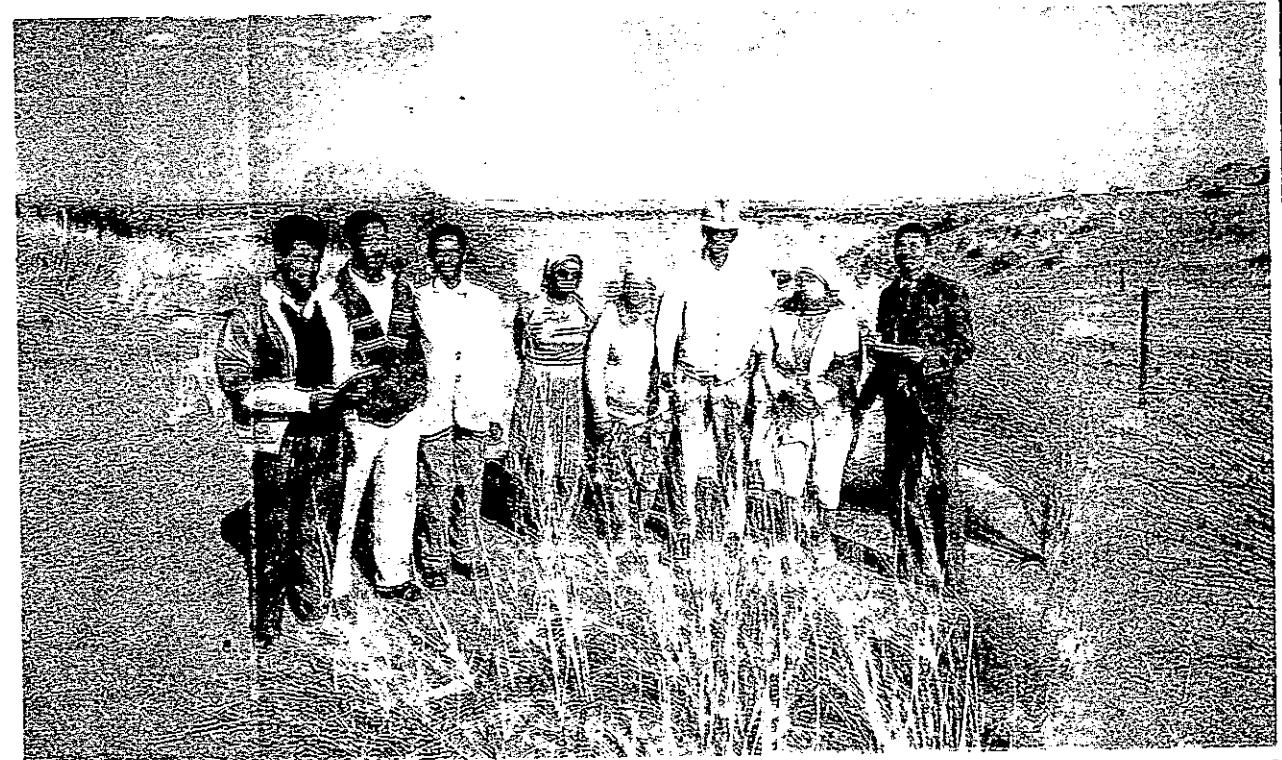
The system of government established by Captain Vilander included a Volksraad which decided on matters of land tenure and even passed the death sentence.

It was Captain Dirk Vilander's son David who in 1887 divided the land into about 50 farms of 10 000 morgen each because he believed the British would annex any unproclaimed land.

But David Vilander's attempts to stop the annexation were in vain. In 1891, the British Crown incorporated the land into British Bechuanaland later to become part of the Cape Colony.

In 1883, a British Concession court recognised the Vilander claim to farms in the area and 46 title deeds were granted, 11 in favour of white farmers. The land at Rietfontein and a farm called Schepkoik was granted to the Rhenish Missionary Society, and to this day remains as Rietfontein's commonage (meentgrond). It is also today the only area where farmers who have lost their grazing rights are able to keep their stock.

Grazing rights



Not only would it remove grazing rights from the majority but it would also lay down a law against any building which does not have approved plans in the Mier settlements. A game farm bordering on the Kalahari Gemsbok Park would fall under the Management Board's control and all the game hunted there would become the Board's property.

But the central issue in the Mier Bill is land because in Mier there is little else to do but stock farm. Those who cannot farm must either live in poverty or leave to find jobs elsewhere.

Queen Victoria

The passage of the Bill through parliament is being watched with apprehension by residents of Namaqualand reserves who first battled attempts to privatise trust land.

The claim made to Mier's undulating dunes and plains is rooted in a different history to that of the Namaqualand reserves which were granted tickets of occupation by Queen Victoria.

In about 1865, "baster" leaders Captain Dirk Vilander and Captain Frederick Bock trekked from Stellenbosch northwards. By the time they reached the Kalahari, Captain Bock had died and Captain Vilander had taken over as the group's leader.

A powerful figure, Captain Vilander is remembered for always riding out in a party of 14 men and for establishing his own system of government in the area which stretched far beyond today's boundaries into Namibia, the Kalahari Gemsbok Park and south to the Orange River.

In 1930, Mier became a "Coloured Persons Settlement Area" and regulations governing a system of communal farming and stipulating stock numbers were promulgated.

This system changed once again when in the early 60's water holes were developed in the cunelands previously there had only been three watering points, opening up grazing possibilities. During this time farmers settled near water holes and trek farming diminished. The land was divided into grazing strips (weidingstrokke) and individual farmers could obtain grazing rights.

Now because these grazing rights could translate into ownership, the stakes have been raised and allegations of corruption abound. An illiterate old man at Groot Mier, Mr Jan de Koker, claims he was made to sign away his rights in 1986 on a document he could not read.

Whatever the truth of these tales, there is cause for concern in that members of the Management Board who allocate the grazing rights also own some of them. Such vested interest does not sit easily in a small community like Mier.

Claim to land

The divisions at Mier also appear to have much to do with a battle between "have" and "have-nots". Those with money and influence will be able to buy the units of 2 000 hectares at a price named to be around R17 000. Those who have lost their grazing rights or who cannot muster this kind of money, will lose any claim to the land.

At a meeting with Mr Hendrickse and House of Repre-

sentatives Agricultural Minister the Reverend A Julies (whose constituency lies at Mier), the Residents' Association asked for a full public inquiry into the land question at Mier. According to their legal representative, no answer to this request has been forthcoming.

Commission

Chairman of the Management Board Mr Koos Smith's argument in favour of the sale of the land is that the people who have farmed the land for years are now being given the opportunity to buy it.

"You can't work the land for all those years and still have to hire it." Those who had farmed well would be able to afford the land. Those left without land would be taken care of by the House of Representatives who "plan to buy more land", he argued.

Mr Smith said there was no truth in the allegations of favouritism in the allocation of grazing rights. Those who accused the Management Board of corruption would have to prove it. He suggested they ask for a Commission of Inquiry.

To the criticism that the community had not been consulted on the Mier Bill, Mr Smith said there had been frequent meetings in the 80's on the issue.

"It is necessary that this Act goes through in the interests of the people of Mier," he said. "I feel it is important for Mier's progress."



Mr Jan de Koker, above, alleges that he lost his grazing rights when he was made to sign a document he could not read because he is illiterate. Below: Mr Colin Philander, secretary of the Mier residents' association, is paid a small salary to attend to their affairs.



MEMBERS of the Mier residents' association, top, who oppose the Mier Rural Area Bill. They are, from left, Colin Philander, Jan de Koker, James van der Brookes, Mrs Gesina de Koker, Mrs Sophia de Koker, Mr J de Klerk, Mrs Rachel Cloete and Mr Petrus Vaalbooi.

Oom Jan de Koker of Grootmier, above, poses with two of his mules.

Mr Johannes de Klerk at a monument, right, erected over Mier's founder Captain Dirk Vilander's grave.



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Mrs Lyda Steenkamp hangs out her washing in the yard of her home at Rietfontein.



State faces land distribution poser

1/26/90
26/6/90

3 Appointments
C. ...

By GRAHAM LIZAMORE
Staff Reporter

THE inequality in the distribution of land had to be addressed as a matter of urgency to help stem the flood of people to the urban areas.

Dr Philip Frankel of the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand said the government would have to give serious consideration about making under-utilised rural land available as well as making funds available to help blacks buy land in the rural areas once the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 are repealed.

South Africa was a land of gross inequalities particularly in so far as land, education and

wealth distribution was concerned, he said.

"Because of the inequalities of land ownership in the rural areas the migration has been to the cities where unemployment, inadequate infrastructure and poverty are now becoming rampant," he pointed out.

He said it was not enough to remove barriers to the purchase of land in the rural areas.

Recently the government had been selling land in the Transvaal that had previously been confiscated in terms of the Land Act from black people.

However, in terms of the Land Act black people were not allowed to buy back land which they had owned.

Dr Frankel said State intervention would become a matter of necessity to address the inequalities that occurred as a result of apartheid.

Echoing his views, Mr Gerrie Bezhuidenhout of the South African Chamber of Business in

Johannesburg said he believed land and housing were major problems that would have to be looked at during negotiations between the government and black leaders.

"There is not enough land to develop black housing," he said.

Mr Bezhuidenhout said although South Africa was facing major problems, people were beginning to recognise these problems.

Big debate

He said the big debate would not be about objectives but on the means that would be used to achieve these ends.

"We have to find ways of getting the country going again," he said.

Referring to the homelands he said it was difficult to say whether they would be allowed to remain in the "new South Africa" but it was important that uniform labour legislation be implemented in all areas of southern Africa.

Land for all in SA the aim, chamber told

THE ANC's economic programme had to seriously address the land question, delegates at the 20th conference of the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce and Industries, were told in Johannesburg yesterday. *50 velen 28/6/90*

A member of the ANC's department of economic planning, Mr Tito Mboweni, said their proposals were for reform which would include the redistribution of land to all South Africans. *(E)*

Referring to agricultural production, Mboweni suggested there should be a combination of different productive forms. *(3) General*

For example, there should be small-scale family units, co-operatives, individual farms of different sizes, state farms and joint ventures between the state and private enterprise.

He said the current situation in which productive economic activity was dominated by few conglomerates was unacceptable.

F/M 29/6/90 (3) General

minded farmer would find it hard to answer with an unequivocal "No." They point out that this referendum allows no room to suggest options or adjustments. CP supporters are believed to dominate the union and there is, therefore, concern that the party will use the simplistic referendum to argue against any land reform at all.

Union president Dries Bruwer, also CP MP for Lydenburg, dismisses the criticism. He says the 80-member board of the union, of which he is chairman, took a unanimous decision that "we are not in favour of people of other races being able to buy property in white farming areas in the Transvaal." But the 10-member executive committee (which Bruwer also chairs) decided to go to the members for a final decision. Bruwer says voting is open to all 22 000 farmers in the Transvaal.

There will be an estimated 250 polling booths at co-ops and farmers' associations; proxy votes and postal votes will not be allowed, mainly because of the expense, says Bruwer.

This will make voting difficult for absentee landlords, part-time farmers and institutions which make up a significant number of farm owners in the province.

Bruwer denies that CP thinking dominates agriculture in the Transvaal — and says he could counter with allegations that organised farming in the western Cape is Nat-controlled. "This is not politics," he says. "It's an important and sensitive issue of concern to the farmers — and remember that I was voted into parliament by farmers."

Union executive manager Johan Hartman says the idea of the referendum came after President FW de Klerk's request for the views of organised agriculture on the question of farmland ownership, before placing it on the negotiating table.

"The request was handed down to us by the SA Agricultural Union. I don't know how the other provinces and bodies intend dealing with the matter. We felt every farmer in the Transvaal should be given a chance to respond," Hartman says.

Some farming bodies are already distancing themselves from the referendum. Pretoria District Agricultural Union chairman Johan Krüger says the wording of the question makes the whole exercise futile. "If the union was sincere in its efforts to determine white farmers' attitudes to land ownership by non-whites, its purpose would be better served by a scientific attitude survey that would test farmers' views on various aspects of land ownership."

Krüger also feels a number of statements made in a Transvaal Agricultural Union

FARMLAND F/M 29/6/90

Fertile ground (3) General

In these days of imminent referendums even organised farming is getting in on the act. But this particular referendum — to be held this week by the Transvaal Agricultural Union — runs counter to the spirit of reform which inspires the others.

For a start, some disgruntled members of the union — which has about 13 000 white farmers — feel the question they will be asked to answer is loaded. It is the only question presented and (translated from Afrikaans) reads: "Are you in favour of the preservation of white property rights in your district?"

Objectors feel that even the most reform-

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circular, advising members on the referendum, are highly questionable. "They are trying to win over farmers to their point of view by saying things like the value of agricultural land will decline with changes in land ownership, and that there would be an increase in squatting."

Krüger is also unhappy with the voting procedure, which he says could be abused and possibly allow landowners to vote more than once.

Shaun Harris